risons. Jondert also undertakes to pass pro-visions for the beleaguered garrisons through the Boer lines. On the arrival of the provi-sions at the garrisons the blockading and be-

sieged parties are to suspend hostilities for

A D'Urban correspondent of the Times points out that the armistice will tend to the

THAT "RENEGADE IRISHMAN."

In the Senate Hon. Mr. Aikins, Minister of Inland Revenue, has introduced the following bill to amend the Inland Revenue

LONDON, March 8.

Marquette Railroad Company, OVER 1,350,000 ACRES. ED LANDS in the Northern Peninsula

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Miscellaneous.

Portland, Maine.

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un Cards, 15 cents: 12 Princess Louise, ilt edge, 25 cts. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, ngersoll, Ont. 50 GOLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOW-FLAKE, Wreath, Scroll, Motto, &c. Cards, with name on all, 10c. Agent's complete outfit. 60 samples, 10c. Heavy gold ring for club of 10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conv.

week in your own town. Terms and 35 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., 443-52 50 ALLLITHOGRAPHED CHROMO CARDS, CHROMOS, NAME IN NEW TYPE, 10c, by mail. Forty agents samples, 10c, U.S. D CO., Northford, Ct. BEAUTIFUL ROSEBUD, JAPANE transparent, comic, and bluebird (grd) transparent, comic, and bluebird (grd) with name 10c.; agents outfit 10c. QUEEN CIT) ARD HOUSE, Toronto. WANTED-A FAWN-COLOURED YOUNG thoroughbrod Jersey cow, good miller, to calve not later than 1st June, 1881; state age, price, and all particulars. Address G. LAID-LAW, 26 Brock street, Toronto. PERSON HAVING RECEIVED CIR-

farmers who wish a reliable change of WILLIAM RENNIE,

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MONTREAL THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE Mail, PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, BUNTING, Managing Director.

VOL. IX. NO. 467.

Forged Telegrams Respecting the Trichinosis Question.

LOCAL INSPECTION OF HOG PRODUCTS

The Parnellite M.P.'s and the Candahar Question.

AERONAUTS DROWNED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life on the British Coast.

FINAL CONSIDERATION OF THE CREEK QUESTION

Yesterday in the hunting field near Nos have arrived at Cape Coast Castle. It is be-lieved they bear an unfriendly message, and that the Ashantees are on the march. A volunteer corps is forming.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING AT MADRID. The new Governor of Madrid locked up ten The new Governor of Madrid looked up ten district in spectors to prevent the gamblers getting warning, and during the night raided twenty-four gambling houses, arresting the owners and players. The Governor then sent a stern warning to all clubs and casinos in Madrid threatening the occupants with the penal code unless gambling is instantly stopped. Strange to say, public opinion approves the Governor's conduct.

THE ZVACUATION OF CANDAHAB. In the House of Lords to-day Earl Lytton, late Viceroy of India, moved that nothing in the information laid before the House justified the announced policy of the Government in regard to Candahar. He said all sections in regard to Candahar. He said all sections of native opinion approved of the retention of Candahar. Russian influence in India must be excluded at any cost, and if Candahar be held fearlessly and firmly, England could view with indifference the changing fortune of the rulers of Cabul and a Russian advance of Heret.

on Herat.

Viscount Enfield, Under-Secretary of War, maintained that the native princes of India had the greatest dread of further annexation. Military opinions on the subject of Candahar were divided; the commercial advantages of the retention were doubtful; the political effects would be serious, and the Inancial embarrassments cherous.

Lord WAYENEY moved the appointment of a commission to enquire into the best form of government for Candahar. He advocated the

Creation of a Crown colony.

Lord CHELMSFORD, late commander of the British troops in South Africa, defended the abandonment of Candahar from a military point of view.

Lord DERBY opposed the retention of Candahar, and said its occupation would not prevent Russian intrigues in Cabul.

THE TRICHINOSIS HOAX. It is stated on the highest authority that the trichinosis scare is a hoax set going for stock-jobbing purposes. The Privy Council does not intend to take any stops in reference to the importation of American pork.

vas resumed.

Lord Cranssook supported Lord Lytton's notion to retain it in a lengthy speech.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended the Liberal

policy in a clever and sarcastic speech. He attributed the Liberal action to frenzy, defended Lord Lytton's course in India, and asked what Lord Ripon said, and what the British would do after leaving Candahar.

The resolution to retain Candahar was car-

AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP LOST. The steamer Sultan, from Hamburg for the United States with one hundred emigrants on board, sunk at the mouth of the Humber. It is supposed that nearly all the passengers were saved.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA. A vessel, supposed to have several women a board, has been wrecked off Sunderland. All hands were drowned.

A BIG SURPLUS EXPECTED. It is estimated that the Government will be able in April to show a suplus of £2,500,-000. The opinion is freely expressed that Mr. Gladstone will reduce the income tax, and in imitation of the United States, pay off part of the public debt. TORPEDO BLOWN UP.

A tug belonging to the Cerberus, a vessel stationed in Melbourne, Australia, for the de-fence of the coleny, was blown up by a tor-pedo. Five of the crew were killed.

THE SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER LINE. The Scientific Frontier, which cost so much gain, will in a few days, so far as Northern to gain, will in a few days, so far as Northern Afghanistan is concerned, be a thing of the past. The opinion of the Indian public and press is that the Government will, before long, have bitter cause to regret its hasty retreat. In the House of Commons to-day, Earl Stanhope gave notice of a resolution condemning the withdrawal of the British troops from Southern Afghanistan. Sir Stafford Northcote will to-morrow ask what day will be convenient, for debate. This action will amount to themoving of a formal vote of ceasure by the Opposition on the Government's Afghan policy.

LONDON, March 8.

A DESPERATE RESOURCE. A DESPERATE RESOURCE,

A Liverpool despatch says:—Forged telegrams, designed to cause the Board of Trade to take action against American pork, were received in the House of Commons on Tuesday while an influential deputation of the Liverpool provision trade were actually there to interview the Vice-President of the Councils, and advise him against action similar to that of France. The telegrams purported to be from the Secretary of the Liverpool provision trade. The police are investigating.

THE TRICHINOSIS SCARE. In the House of Commons scarge,

In the House of Commons this afternoon
Mr. Dodson, President of the Local Government Board, said there were no cases of
trichinosis in England. He hoped there was
no real cause for alarm, but in view of the
action of foreign governments the local sanitary authorities had been enjoined to carry
out the provision of the Act ordering an exumination of all pork exposed for sale.

gard to Candahar until the urgent business of REPRESSION IN IRE

A Constantinople despatch says:—On Monday the Turkish delegates and ambassadors held a second meeting on the Greek question. They had under consideration as preliminary to formal negotiations the frontier line proposed by the Berlin conference, the line claimed by Greece, and the Ottoman proposals of October last. The Porte is preparing four squadrons, one of which in the event of war will blockade the Greek ports, and the others protect the Turkish ports. protect the Turkish ports.

NOTES. Mr. Gladstone re-appeared in the House of Commons this afternoon, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. Farnell's followers in the House of

Mr. Farnell's followers in the House of Commons will take no part in the division on the Candahar question.

The Wesleyan Methodists have already raised £188,000 for the proposed thanksgiving fund of 300,000 guineas, and nearly all the remainder has been promised.

A Constantinople dospatch says:—A cartridge manufactory has been opened here, provided with American machinery, and capable of turning out 30,000 Martini-Henry and 20,000 Winchester cartridges daily.

New York, March 8. The World's cable special says:—A balloon with an aeronaut and eight passengers ascended from Nice yesterday, and was carried to sea. Three passengers were drowned at night while the balloon dragged in the water. The others succeeded in

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

MALONE, N.Y., March 8 .- The body of Hon. W. D. Brennan was brought here this morning. When he left Ayers' hotel and lay. His steps were regular until the moment he stopped, when he fell on his face. There were no evidences of any struggle. He pur-chased a few days ago at a drug store here about ten grains of strychnine. In his pocket diary was found a note addressed to his wife, asking forgiveness for the act he was about to commit, and stating that he was going to poison himself. His funeral will take place on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock. He was born in Canada in 1839, and came early to Malone.

THE MANUFACTURING BOOM

The Recent Experiences of One of the Large Montreal Firms. MONTREAL, March 7 .- The Witness supplements the testimony to the improvement in manufacturing industry here by the following article in this evening's issue. It says :- "A representative of the Witness called this morning at Mr. William Clendinneng's foundry and was conducted by the proprietor around the premises. The visit was made for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of activity regretted Mr. Dillon's language, and discount regretted Mr. Dillon's language, a

THE CANDAHAR QUESTION.

In the House of Lords to-day, the debate on the retention of Candahar by the British yet, though having half a dozen will be added to the debate.

A disputed question. Mr. Clending of the League agitation. Mr. Children moved the adjournment of the debate. tomers, the railway castings did not amount to one-half his trade. He adds that his two retail stores have done in January and February, 1881, more than double the trade they oblicy in Afghanistan.

Earl Beaconstield attacked the Liberal which fact convinced him that people generally were buying more than they did a year ago. were buying more than they did a year ago. He has orders on hand from the Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg, Messrs. Cooper, Fairman & Co., Canada Central, South Eastern, Quebec, Montreal, & Occidental, Halifax and Cape Breton, and other large railways and private firms. There are being cast daily from fifteen to seventeen tons, and last year there were over 4,000 tons of metal cast. In the extensive works, covering over 70,000 feet, there are 225 persons employed, of whom over one hundred are making from \$12 to \$15 per week. In fact, he is employing double the number of people at three tumes the amount of wages that he was doing twelve months ago. The following eight trades are represented:—Moulders, patternmakers, blacksmiths, finishers, nickel platers, tinsmiths, and turnace builders. Nearly all the orders are small, showing activity in the the orders are small, showing activity in the

ONE-SIDED FREE TRADE.

Its Effects upon England's Commercial

Progress.

From the Leamington Spa Courier.

If the advocates of our one-sided free trade system would but look matters fairly in the face, instead of taking certain stereotyped phrases for granted, they would soon experience uneasy consciences. Not only have nearly all our own industries been seriously injured by a system which places British manufacturers and traders at a disadvantage, but foreign nations are busy in devising means by which our remaining commerce may be attacked. Having ruined our sugar industries by what is known as the "Bounty

The Coercion Bill Put Into Force.

A COUSIN OF DAVITT ARRESTED Numerous Arrests Effected in the

Country Districts.

AN IRISHMAN ASHAMED OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

M.P. to the Land League. LEAGUE MASS MEETINGS FIXED FOR SUNDAY.

Scathing Letter from a Home Rule

A Scene in the House of Commons Over the Arms Bil

LONDON, March 3. Cork advices state:—It is reported the au-horities are in possession of information that ome 2,000 Fenians are here, and that secret drilling is going on.

PARNELL'S'VISIT TO MARSHAL MACMAHON. Mr. Parnell visited Marshal MacMahon in Paris yesterday. The latter spoke affection-ately of the country of his ancestors, but de-clined to commit himself concerning the agrarian agitation in Ireland.

MR. DILLON ON SHOOTING LANDLORDS. In the House of Commons to-day during the debate on the Arms bill Mr. Dillon defended John Devoy. He also defended his own advice to the Irish to arm, but said that in the event of their disarmament they were resolved to establish equality and disarm the landlords too. He said if he were an Irish

landlords too. He said if he were an Irish farmer he would keep a rifle to shoot the landlords. (Shouts of "Oh.") He wished the Irish had proclaimed a civil war.

The Speaker called him toorder.
Sir William Harcourt declared that his former attacks were fully justified by Mr. Dillon's language in a previous debate.

Mr. Baxter (Liberal) gave notice that he would ask Mr. Gladstone whether as despite the new rules the usual necessary business of the House was virtually stopped, the Governthe House was virtually stopped, the Govern-ment intended to propose measures which would effectually end the obstruction. Mr. Healy was repeatedly called to order for charging Sir William Harcourt with utter-ing an untruth. He was eventually "named"

by the Speaker, and his suspension 233 to 15. During this scene 233 to 15. During this scene Mr. Parnell entered the House. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said Mr. Dillon uttered sentiments that would bring horror and disgust into the mind of every honest

and disgust into the mind of every honest man. (Cheers.) The civilized world would be able to morrow to pronounce on this vile conspiracy. He was justified in saying that the Land League depended for support on a Fenian conspiracy, the Irish subscriptions being copper, while the gold and silver came from America. Mr. Dillon had expressed the true spirit that animated the League.

but foreign nations are busy in devising means by which our remaining commerce may be attacked. Having ruined our sugar industries by what is known as the "Bounty system," they are about to apply a principle they have found to act so well to our less the property of the control of the contr

the information signed, but he found that in-structions had been given to suspend the war-rant until Monday. There was some doubt expressed as to whether Mr. Dillon would appear, but by arresting him the authorities will compel him to give bail for his appearance on Wednesday next. No ar-rests have yet been made under the Coercion Act, and none are expected until Monday or Tuesday.

Tuesday.

A HORRIELE AGRARIAN MURDER
was committed in county Westmeath last
night. At Multifarnham, about seven miles
from Mullingar, a man named Farrelly, who
some years ago took a farm from which
another man had been evicted, was shot by
two men in a field near his own home. Farrelly had been transacting business at Multifarnham fair. About half-past two he proceeded to walk home across the fields by a
short cut to his house. After crossing a few
fields he was met by two men, one of whom
discharged a pistol at him. He fell, and
when he was lying on the ground the second
man fired several shots from a revolver, all of
which took effect. Farrelly has since succumbed to his wounds. Previous to the
crime he had been guarded by police. No arrests were made.

Thousands of people met at Mullingar to-day to protest against coercion. J. Sullivan and several Catholic clergymen were present. Harris, one of the traversers, delivered an address. At the land meeting of 10,000 peo-ple at Tralee several members of the Land League spoke. League spoke. CAPTAIN BOYCOTT'S CLAIM.

Captain Boycott, who claimed compensa-tion from the Government for loss in having to abandon his property, has been informed by Mr. Forster that if compensation were granted him (and the Chief Secretary inti-mated that he was not entitled to it) the claims of every other sufferer would have to be recognized

LONDON, March 7. The House of Commons went into Commit-The House of Commons went into Committee of the Whole on the Arms bill this evening. Several Home Rule amendments were rejected. A proposal to the effect that persons suspected of carrying arms shall be arrested and taken before a magistrate instead of being searched by the police was inserted in the bill.

DUBLIN, March 7. Mr. Forster has started for London. Forty warrants were issued before his departure. The Government is still undecided what course to take with regard to Dillon. New York, March 7.

Thirty thousand francs were remitted to the Land League to-day by the editor of the Irish World. DUBLIN, March 8. Mr. Michael Boyton was arrested at six o clock in Kildare on a warrant charging him with inciting divers persons in county Kerry to murder and other acts of violence. He protested against his arrest as an outrage, and said that as an American citizen he would claim the protection of the United States. Mr. Joseph B. Walsh, of Castlebar, was arrested on a warrant charging him with in-citing others to intimidate certain of her Majesty's subjects with a view to compel them to quit their lawful employment. Cornelius Keogh, farmer, of Caherconlish, county Limerick, has also been arrested. The three arrived at Dublin to-night in charge of the constabulary. They were brought in cale

Mr. Chaplin (Conservative) desired to call attention to the state of public business. He wished to introduce motions on several important matters.

The Marquis of Harrington said the state of affairs had been fully explained.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he and his friends only assented to supply being taken on the ground that their action was not to be considered a precedent.

Mr. Parkell protested against such an early adjournment. If the Arms bill was urgent, the Government ought to proceed with it.

The motion to adjourn was carried by 277 to 28.

London, March 4.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Parnell resumed the debate on the Arms bill. He justified Devoy's telegram to Sir William Harcourt. The Ministry were try-

An Eight Days' Armistice

Arranged. THE BOERS' TERMS OUT OF THE DUESTION

A Constitution Proposed Similar to that of Canada.

Two Englishmen Shot Down by their

SIOKNESS IN THE INSURGENTS' OAMP

Boer Escort. COMMANDER JOUBERT'S "RENEGADE IRISHMAN."

The Times says:—The Irishman described as the chief adviser of the Boer commander is

points out that the armistice will tend to the advantage of England. The Boers admit that they must eventually be beaten. There is much sickness among them, and it is reported that the bulk of their force is anxious to return home. It seems probable that they will abate their present terms, which are so exorbitant that all the loyal colonists thank the British had better quit South Africa than accept them. In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone said the Government never instructed Sir Evelyn Wood to ask the Boers for an armistice, but it fully approved Altred Aylward, for some time connected with James Stephens, the Fenian head-centre. A correspondent met him in Natal after the Zulu war. Aylward said that at a meeting of the Fenian Central Committee, Stephens proxiding, it was decided to assassinate the late Lord Mayo; Chief Secretary for Ireland, as he passed out of the Castle yard at Dublin, and to attack Chester Castle for the purpose of Boers for an armistice, but it fully approved A Dublin despatch says :-Alfred Aylward, the chief adviser of Joubert, the Boer comthe chief adviser of Joubert, the Boer commander, is a native of Kilkenny. He was some time a telegrapher in Dublin, and afterwards clerk in the Crown Solicitor's office. He was arrested for disorderly conduct, and on the way to the police station dropped papers which showed that he was connected with the Fenian conspiracy. The papers included plans for destructive to the policy of the papers included plans for destructive to the policy of the papers included plans for destructive to the paper since the paper of the paper included plans for destructive to the paper of the paper included plans for destructive to the paper of the paper to attack Chester Castle for the purpose of procuring arms. Aylward thought the time inopportune, and informed the committee that he should inform Lord Mayo of his dauwith the Fenian conspiracy. The papers in-cluded plans for destroying the Pigeon House fort and Dublin itself. Aylward was com-mitted for trial on a charge of having treasonger. Aylward sent a note to Lord Mayo ger. Aylward sent a note to Lord Mayo telling him not to pass through the Castle yard that evening. Aylward was that night shot by a Fenian as an informer, and wounded in twoplaces. Whenhe recovered he wasplaced under police protection, and accepted an offer of money from the secret service fund, on condition of his leaving the country. He went to South Africa and was at the diamond fields. He has been long known in Africa as able papers in his possession, but was released without trial. He was then suspected as a spy, and having been fired at and wounded twice, went to England. He was next heard of as a journalist at the Cape. New York, March 8.
The World's cable special says:—The Government propose to grant the Boers a constitution similar to the Confederation Act under a strong sympathizer with the Dutch. When in 1876 the Boers, being at war with Secocceni, wanted an officer, Aylward volunteered. At the fight at Materakloef he was serving with the Lydenburg volunteers, and on the death of their captain accorded to the company. which Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were merged into wounteers, and on the death of their capain succeeded to the command. He is author of "The Transvaal of To-day." He was up to quite recently editor of the Natal Witness, published at Pieter-Maritzburg. THE INLAND REVENUE ACT.

SIR EVELYN WOOD AT D'URBAN. A despatch from D'Urban says:—The arrival of General Sir Evelyn Wood gives immense joy to the troops, while on the other hand the Boers are frightened. The reinfollowing bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act of 1880:—

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Section eighty-three of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880, is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

All tobacco manufactured in Canada shall, before it is offered for sale, be packed in packages as follows, and each package shall be duly stamped;

(a) Cavendish and all pressed tobacco shall be packed in rectangular boxes, each containing forcements that have arrived, together with those now on the way, are considered

General Roberts left Paddington station at noon to-day for South Africa. Ten thousand persons were present. Among them were the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Childers, Secretary of War, Lord Chelmsford, and Sir Bartle Frere. The crowd formed in the avenue and at the station. Some hundreds of ladies strewed the path of General Roberts with flowers. The crowd was much larger and more enthusiastic than the assemblage that gathered when Sir Garnet Wolseley went to

pelled to accord either armistice or peace. Ministers say the Boers prob-ably first learned the intentions of the

The control of the co

PRICE THREE CENTS. Various answers to questions in Parliament to-day show that the Government has approved of Gen. Wood's action relative to the armistice with the Boers. During the armistice both parties promise not to make any forward movement, but retain liberty to move within their own lines. Only provisions, and not ammunition, are to be sent to the garrisons. Joubert undertakes to inform the garrisons of the armistice, and will use his influence to induce the Boer commanders to permit the removal of the British wounded in garrisons. Joubert also undertakes to pass pro-

POSTSCRIPT.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Demonstrations at Cork, Queenstown, and Youghal.

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. O'DONNELL.

Proposition to Abolish the St. Patrick's Day

New York, March 9 .- The World's cable says:—There was an immense procession Cork last night. The speakers counselled

The Scene in the Commons, LONDON, March 8 .- In the Commons last night, when the scene occurred, during which Mr. O'Donnell was named, Mr. Parnell and others took exception to the Chairman's report on the ground that he did not call O'Donnell by his name. Sir William Harcourt asserted that he heard Mr. Playfair use

The Arrested Land Leaguer Duelin, March 9.—Walsh, the Land Leaguer arrested yesterday, was known for some time as an outspoken politician. His connection with the Land League was somewhat broadly marked by his extreme views; but outside of his own district he has not been much heard of on public platforms.

The Reception of the Prisoners

The reception of the prisoners at Dublis was not inspirating. St. Patrick's Day.

demonstrations on St. Patrick's Day, in order to prevent religious discord. Mr. Dillon said the men of the county of Derry had already consented to abandon their procession.

the prison gates were the sing on Mr. Boyton, he cried, "Down with land-lordism." A cry was raised by the small crowd assembled. Mr. Brennan, Scoretary of the Boers, hoping to retrieve that one with the Boers, hoping to retrieve the boers, hoping the boers, hoping to retrieve the boers, hoping to retrieve the boers, hoping the boers the boers and hoping the boers. TORONTO ITEMS. (d) Common Canada twist may be put up in rolls or coils, each not exceeding two pounds in weight; and every such roll or coil shall be secured by cording or otherwise, and enclosed in paper or other band or casing so that a stamp may be securely attached thereto:

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, March 10, 1881.

Parade.

Cork last night. The speakers counselled a passive resistance to the Government. The military blocked the way of the procession, which then broke up into a gang, which patrolled the streets singing Ferries. They halted in front of the clubs groaning for the Government and the landlords. There were also demonstrations at Queenstown and Youghal. The members of the Executive Council of the Land League at a meeting in Dublin yesterday discussed the situation in a very moderate tone, and arrangements were perfected for mass meetings on Sunday. An impression prevailed that the Government will prohibit them. It was resolved that the families of arrested Leaguers should receive a weekly allowance.

the words "Mr. U Donnell. Ine Speaker ended the discussion by ruling that no question of order could be entertained; and then immediately put the question that Mr. O'Donnell be suspended. The question was adopted by a vote of 143 to 32, and Mr. O'Donnell withdrew. The Home Rulers intend to raise a question of privilege on Mr.

At a meeting of the League yesterday a re-solution was adopted to the effect that where-as a general union is taking place between Protestants and Catholics in Ulster, in the cause of the League, therefore we earnestly appeal to the Catholics in Ulster to hold no

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK .- On Saturda Mr. Davis Stoddart, of Bradford, and Mr. Shields, of this city, left for Montreal with fifty-four horses destined for Boston. The trade in horses is said to be on the increase, all that are offered being purchased for United States markets. The stock above alluded to are light draught and carriage horses, and will realize good prices.

in the provision of the Act ordering an act are provision of the Act ordering an act are provision of the Act ordering and the trans by a large crowd cheering shing all the corners of the purpose of the following reasoning at the police. Great segments and the third order ordering and the provision of the trans by a large crowd cheering shing and the provision of the trans by a large crowd cheering shing and the trans by a large crowd cheering shing and the trans by a large crowd cheering shing and the provision of the trans by a large crowd cheering shing and the provision of the trans by a large crowd cheering shing and the provis

arrived in the country, and to empower parties who undertook to assist tenantry or parties who undertook to assist tenantry or other persons, or companies formed for the purpose of aiding emigration within the fixed limits prescribed in the Act, to agree with a settler that the money advanced to bring him out and help him on his land and to put up a house, etc., should be charged upon the homestead, the settler signing an agreement to

homestead, the settler signing an agreement to this effect. These were the principal proisions of the bill.

Mr. BLAKE regretted that a bill so importent had not been brought down earlier.

The bill was read a first time.

note committee to consider a resolution respecting savings banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, enabling the Governor-in-Council to fix a less rate of interest than four per cent. I r aunum as that to be paid to depositors by banks chartered under the said Act, making better provision as to the payment of dividends out of the profits of the bank, and as to notices of the annual or other meetings of the shareholders, and to continue the charters granted under the said Act until the lat day of July, 1891, subject to the said amendments and the provisions of the said

In committee, Mr. ANGLIN held that the savings banks ould not be permitted to pay a lower rate interest —an was paid by the Government vings hanks, and that the surplus should go o charitable institutions.

Mr. LANGEVIN said the banks had herto acted very fairly, and had given large

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS LAW. Mr. BOWELL moved the House into committee to consider the following resolutions:—

"That it is expedient so to amend the Act 40 Victoria, chap. 10, amending the Acts respecting the Customs, as

"1. To make better provision respecting the abstement of advalorem duties on goods.

1. To make better provision respecting the abatement of ad valorem duties on goods imported by water and damaged, and to extend such provisions to goods imported by railway or other land conveyance and damaged.

"2. To make better provision with respect

2. To make better provision with respect to the caths and declarations required by the Act, and as to the appraisement of goods for duty and the collection of additional duty in cases of under-valuation.

"3. To provide more effectually for ensur-

the payment of duties on goods ware-housed, and for the punishment of frauds on the revenue by smuggling, using false in-voices, or by certain offences with respect to goods warehoused.

"4. To make better provision for the de-

cision of cases respecting goods seized and de-tained for breach of the Customs laws.

"5. To empower the Governor-in-Council to transfer for a time to be named in order to to transfer for a time to be named in order, the list of goods which may be imported free of duty articles (whether natural products or duty articles (whether natural as materials of duty articles (whether natural products or products of manufactures) used as materials an Canadian manufactures, and to grant a trawback on the duty paid on articles so used, or a specific sum in lieu of such drawback."

The hou, gentleman said that in the working of the Customs Act general changes had suggested themselves, and he had embodied them in the bill which would be introduced after the passage of these resolutions. In the first place the House would remember that under the Customs Act an after the passage of these resolutions. In the first place the House would remember that under the Customs Act an abatement of duty was allowed upon goods damaged while being brought into this country by water. No such provision existed in relation to goods damaged while being brought in by rail, and it was now proposed to provide that the abatement of duty should also apply to goods so imported. It was also proposed to provide a better mode of asceptaining the value of damaged goods imported than that prevailing at present. Under the existing arrangements, whatever a cargo brought at auction, or whatever was the value of the damaged goods in Canada, was the value taken for duty. Under the present proposal a rebate would be made upon the price paid for the goods in the market in which they were purchased. The next clause of the resolution provided that officers in the Customs should have power to administer an oath, as it was thought that Customs officials, from the collector down to the preventive officer, had the power. Under the present proposal the collector, sub-collectors, surveyors, and chief clerks should have the power, so that there might be no misunderstanding. The next provision also had reference to the administering of the oath. As it was, the oath administered to importers could be subtracted from, but no power was given to add to it. The bill to be introduced would give the authority to add to the oath where necessary. The bill would also provide that

to add to it. The bill to be introduced would give the authority to add to the oath where necessary. The bill would also provide that in the matter of the valuation of goods the final decision would rest no longer with the collector. At present, if a merchant objected to the valuation set upon his goods by the appraiser the matter was referred to two merchant appraisers, and in the event of the disagreement of the merchant appraisers, to the collector, whose decision was final. It was proposed now, that in case the merchant appraisers did not agree, all the evidance should be referred to the Commissioner of Customs, whose decision should be

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTENA, March. 3.

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced a cell to amend the Dominion Lands Act, and explained that it made the following provisions:—To diminish the width of common roads in the country west of the present surveys from 100 to 66 feet, which was quite text width was suggested by the original settlers, who were accustomed to wide trails, but this difference was now believed to be awanton waste of lands, which, moreover, entailed more cost than was necessary on the municipalities. To facilitate the sub-division and disposal of land, stbring the mode of surveying in consequence of the diminution of the with of the roads. To enable the Governor-in-Council to make sales in special case on certain terms and countions. At present a party could only take up 100 acres pre-campion and purchase 160 acres, and there was no provision by which the traits could be approximated to seek the country was to find the country was to find the contract of the Mr. WHELER-Does that refer to the

grinding of wheat in bond?

Mr. BOWELL said that was quite another Mr. BOWELL said that was quite another matter. The proposed amendment would not interfere with the bonding of goods, but it would prevent goods from going into consumption before the duty was paid. Another amendment proposed affected the provision that in no case could goods be exwarehoused unless the duty amounted to \$20. The proposition was to allow any whole package to be taken out of the warehouse for exportation if a merchant desired to take it. By the clauses 119 and 120 of the Customs Act almost unlimited power in the disposal The bill was record a first time.

IRSN IRCLEST

IRSN RELIEF may be a street of the control of t prevailed in the United States Customs. Under it, after having gone thoroughly into the investigation of the goods consumed in the manufacture of any particular article, they could declare what sum should be paid in lieu of those duties which would have been paid if the articles had been imported. This change was postponed in order that it might be easier to administer the law and less trouble to those applying for drawbacks.

Mr. COURSOL said he was credibly informed that smuggling into Canada from the United States had been carried on to a very considerable extent, and that at one point over \$150,000 worth of goods were smuggled every year.

every year.

Mr. Dr.COSMOS called attention to the canned fish export trade, which had attained large proportions, and it was important that provisions should be made for returning actual duties paid on the tin used in canning fish. Nearly one-sixth of the total exports of fish from the Dominion was made up of fish. Nearly one-sixth of the total exports of fish from the Dominion was made up of canned fish, and the value of the fish exports for the fiscal year 1879-80 was \$6,575,000, out of which \$1,221,949 represented canned fish. He mentioned the fact that 2,343 men were employed in the canneries of British Columbia, and pointed out the great and growing importance of the fishery. Objection was taken both in Nova Scotia and British Columbia to the payment of a specific drawback on the tin used in canning fish. The amount was 34c., but in 1878 it was advanced to 50c. per box of tin. This was more liberal. amount was 34c., but in 1878 it was advanced to 50c. per box of tin. This was more liberal, but was not satisfactory to the trade. It could not be understood why the actual duties paid on tin so used were not repaid to canners, as was the case under the Mackenzie Government. The present system worked in the interest of the revenue, but was unjust to

the canners, who received back less than the duties which they paid, except in the case of those who imported at a less specific rate.

Mr. BOWELL replied that the Government Mr. BOWELL replied that the Government would give every attention to the argument of the hon, member for Victoria, B.C. But the hon, gentleman seemed to think that the full amount of duty paid on this tin had been retained by previous Governments. In the past, however, the draw back was paid on tinalone, and no other principle had been recognized as far as he could ascertain. The American Government, which had paid great attention to these matters, was not even as liberal as this Government, and he had great doubts whether canners would receive on the whole any more under the ad valorem than under the specific system. He could plainly see, however, that the fluctuations in the price of tin would be attended with a difference in the amount of duty paid. A specific duty had been fixed to avoid the great difficulties attending the calculations which would be rendered necessary if the matter were placed on an all valored basis. The question raised would receive firs most earnest attention. most earnest attention.

The resolutions were passed through committee, and a bill based thereon introduced.

JUDGES' SALARIES. On motion of Mr. McDONALD (Pictou, N.S.), the bill to provide for the salaries of an additional judge of the Court of Queen's Bench and an additional judge of the Superior Court in the Province of Quebec was read a

third time. IN SUPPLY. The House went into Committee of Supply. On the item, Probable amount required for eterans of the war of 1812, \$25,000, Mr. CARON stated that the number of veterans had decreased owing to deaths, but he did not know exactly how many were deceased. The vote last year was \$30,000, and it was under the consideration of the Government whether the amount unclaimed should not be distributed among those who were still living.

vices of those who fought and suffered for Mr. McCUAIG said it was almost a disgrace to this country that some of the veterans of 1812 were burdens on their by no means well circumstanced families. He hoped the Government would, besides remembering the living veterans, take into consideration the widows of those who were dead.

The item was passed.

tion the widows of those who were dead.

The item was passed.

On the item, \$12,500 for conversion of the Government workshops into a Supreme Court, Mr. LANGEVIN said it was proposed to remove the Supreme Court from the Parliament buildings, as there was not sufficient room for the accommodation of members and as more room was required for the books belonging to the library. By turning the workshops into the Supreme Court, rooms would be provided for the judges and officers of the court and the lawyers, and a place would be furnished for the paintings which from time to time had been presented to the nation.

nation.

Mr. BLAKE approved of the changes.

On the item \$15,000 for the new St. Cathaon the feet \$10,000 for the new St. Catharines post-office,
Sir RICHARDCARTWRIGHT asked what
would be the entire cost of this post-office?
Mr. LANGEVIN said the entire cost with
the site would be about \$20,000.
The item was passed.
On the item, Stratford new public buildince \$15,000

ings, \$15,000, Mr. LANGEVIN said the cost of these buildings would be about \$25,000.

The committee rose.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock, THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 4. THE CATTLE TRADE. Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—I wish to lay before the House some information in reference to a question which was asked a few days ago. My hon friend had been informed that some order-in-Council had been made in England, which injuriously affected the cattle trade of Canada, and I see the same subject referred to in a newspaper which reached here yesterday, and which accused the Government of want of attention to this very important interest. In that connection I desire to read a telegram which was sent by the Minister of Agriculture to Sir Alexander Galt on the day upon which he read the report. The despatch is as follows:—

"Cable to Sir A. T. Galt.

"4th February, 1881.—It is reported that the Privy Council order the slaughter of Canadian cattle within six days. If true, the Canadian trade ruined. See the authorities. Sir ALEX, CAMPBELL-I wish to

"Cable to Sir A. T. Galt.

"4th February, 1881.—It is reported that the Privy Council order the slaughter of Canadian cattle within six days. If true, the Canadian trade ruined. See the authorities.

(Signed) "POPE."

This reply was received on the following

" Cable to J. H. Pope.

"5th February, 1881.—Telegram in the Times to-day from Montreal mentioning an alleged new order requiring the slaughter of cattle on landing. The Privy Council say no such order was issued or is contemplated contemplated.

ing cattle at that port. I think the hon, gentleman from Amheist mentioned the other day that it was in London that the Canadian cattle were met by this order-in-Council. So far as I can ascertain no order-Jouncil. So far as I can ascertain no orderin-Council has been issued, or is in contemplation, affecting the Canadian interests.

Mr. DICKEY—I am very much obliged to
my hon. friend for the trouble he has taken
in this matter, but I am sorry to say the information I have shows that the difficulty
still remains that I mentioned before. The
export of cattle that I referred to took place
on the steamer Edinburgh, going to London on the steamer Edinburgh, going to London, and on arriving in London, as I have been informed, and I have a letter from one of the shippers to that effect received only yesterday, they were met there by an order-in-Council requiring all cattle to be slaughtered within six days on the spot after they were sold. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL—Where did that ship sail from?
Mr. DICKEY—From Halifax.
Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—Not touching at

any other port?
Mr. DICKEY—She came from an Ameri-Mr. DICKEY—She came from an American port first, and took in between 400 and 500 head of cattle, of Canadian cattle, as I understand, at Halifax, for the port of London, and there she was met by this order, and that order I believe is a general order, and was applicable as far as I understand to Irish cattle as well as to Canadian cattle. The effect of the order is that the cattle must be sold within six days and slaughtered. The practical effect of it is just this:—Heretofore, on the arrival of a vessel at London, Liverpool, or Glasgow, with cattle from Canada, the cattle were purchased in the market, not only by local buyers, but by buyers from Manchester, Wakefield, Leeds, and other large towns in England. The consequence was there was competition in the market, and good prices were realized; but the effect of this order is to place the cattle importers entirely at the mercy of the buyers in the district where the ship arrives. The result in this particular instance was that the owners of the cattle were obliged to have their animals slaughter-

were obliged to have their animals slaughtered immediately, and to take whatever price they could get at the port of arrival. That is the information I have, and it is my intention to ask for some particular and definite information on the subject.

Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—I hope the hon, gentleman will do so in the interests of the gentleman will do so in the interests of the public, and will also ask whether there were any cattle on this ship from the United States, or whether there had been any American cattle on this ship at any time within three

months previous.

Mr. DICKEY—The information that I have at present is that all the cattle were Canadian.

Dr. BROUSE—What is the date of the telegram received?
Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—The 5th Feb.
Dr. BROUSE—It was on the 9th February
that I called the attention of the Government

to the same question.
Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—The letter Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—The letter which I read the extract from is dated on the 10th February. Of course my hon, friend from Prescott called attention to it, and as there was a telegram dated the 5th February showing that no such order was issued or contemplated, and as Sir Alex. Galt was on the que vive about it, we took it for granted that if anything of the kindoccurred he would advise us of it.

us of it.

Mr. A. R. REID-I dare say that this
House hardly appreciates the wast proportions that our cattle trade with Europe has

looking after this vast interest which is as yet in its infancy, but which last year returned to this country nearly \$5,000,000. I am alad the Government have shown themselves, as they have always been, alive to the importance of this trade.

The Senate adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 4. CHIEF JUSTICE WOOD. Mr. ROYAL—It is my painful duty to present a petition against the Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of the province of Mauitoba, complaining of him as such. The petition is signed by J. C. Clarke, Q. C., ex-Attorney-General, M. O. Bradley, collector of customs, and others. ETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. COUGHLIN presented the petition of certain persons in the country of Middlesex, setting forth that Parliament aided the settlement in the North-West territories of emigrants from Europe, and praying that some means of assistance might be devised, either by way of reduction of fares or otherwise, under which the petitioners and others now living in Capada and desirous of settling in the North-West might be enabled to do so.

THE SAULT LINE. THE SAULT LINE.

Mr. McCarthy presented the petition of the Northera and North-Western Railway Company. It stated that an arrangement was made some years ago, whereby the Ontario & Pacific Junction line was to be a neutral line; that the control of that line had practically passed into the hands of the Grand Trunk, and that the control of the line by the Grand Trunk would be detrimental to the interests of Toronto and Hamilton and western Ontarie generally. The petitioners prayed that the application for the passage of a bill to incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie railway be granted.

PRISON AMENDMENT BILL

their boilers from faulty workmanship or material."

He explained that it was necessary to amend the Act inasmuch as steel plates were now being used to a large extent in the manufacture of boilers for steamships, and as they would stand a higher test, it was requisite that they should be properly tested. This was the principal amendment. In the description of plates difficulties sometimes arosa from the fact that the makers could not be found, and hence it was provided that practical boiler-makers might be called in to make the declaration or oath required instead of the makers of the plates themselves. These provisions would produce greater safety than now existed in connection with the use of boilers.

The resolutions were passed through committee, and a bill founded thereon introduced.

ultimate settlement of the dispute, but certainly some steps should be taken to deal with the difficulties which cropped up in

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) stated that the matters which the hon. gentleman had mentioned, though of very great importance, did not come within the purview of this bill, but if dealt with must be treated in a separate measure entirely. They would, however, naturally engage the serious consideration of the Government, The committee reported.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) moved the third reading of the bill reading of the bill.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE IRISH DISTRESS. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House into Committee of Supply.

Mr. ANGLIN said he wished to call the Mr. ANGLIN said he wished to call the attention of the House to the manner in which the money granted last session for the relief of the Irish had been employed by the Imperial Government. When the money was granted he objected to its being sent to the British Government for distribution, and suggested that it be sent to the Mansion House was granted he objected to its being sent to the British Government for distribution, and suggested that it be sent to the Mansion House committee. His suggestion was not adopted, the Premier stating, however, that the Imperial Government would be asked to devote the money to the immediate relief of the poor in Ireland. Soon after the money had been sent, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach telegraphed the Governor-General asking whether the Government would approve of the grant being divided between the Marlborough fund, and the fund of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The reply sent was:—"My Government are desirous you should distribute the fund. Will be perfectly satisfied if you divide the \$100,000 between the Marlborough fund and the fund of the Mayor of Dublin, but express no strong wish on the subject." On the 20th of April, two full months afterwards, during which nothing had been done to apply this money to the relief of the distress, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wrote that he had paid over the fund to the Duchess of Marlborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who accepted a proposal that three members of each committee should form a joint committee for the distribution of the fund. To these were afterwards added three members of the New York Herald committee, which contributed one-third of the joint fund. It was proposed to expend this money for the supply of seed, the construction of piers and harbours, for providing fishing-tackle, and for the drainage of land. This was done on the proposal of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, from whom the suggestion entirely came. This gentleman had acted as he (Mr. Anglin) had apprehended, being determined not to admit that there were in Iroland a large number of people in an actual state of starvation at the time, and suffering from want of food and clothing. The purposes mentioned were excellent in themselves, but the fund had not been expended in accordance with the clearly expressed intention of this Parliament. It was all sure that the hone gentleman (Mr. Anglin) had exercised the right sort

the oath where the oath where also provide that case the meragree, all the the case of the case the meragree, all the the did not know exactly how many were deceased. The vote last year was \$30,000, and the importance to this country the circumstance that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Anglin) had exercised the right sort of discretion in bringing up this subject, and he really did not know what object, and he really did not know what object the hon. gentleman (Mr. SRINER. SKINNER said case the unthe the case the number of mor

respect to this vote, which was carried unanimously last session. The hon, gentleman evidently tried to find fault, for he said in the first place that there had been great neglect; that the vote was passed on the 20th of February, and actually was not transmitted until the 26th, or five days later. It passed on the 20th, but could not well be communicated to the Governor-General until the next day, and if the hon, gentleman had looked at the papers—which he had apparently examined for the purpose of attack and with that view only—he would have seen that immediately on the vote being passed instructions were sent by cable to Glyn and Baring to pay over the money to the Colonial Secretary. The hon, gentleman might remember that the vote was asked for in consequence, in the first place, of a recommendation in the Speech from the Throne, which was addressed to the whole House, the Senate as well as the House of Commons. On the 20th a special message came down asking for the vote, but the Upper House thought that they ought to be consulted, not wishing to be ignored in the matter, and on the 24th the address was sent to the Senate for concurrence. The hon, gentleman wead his own speech stating that he (Mr. Anglin) suspected that the Colonial Minister would not use the fund in the proper manner. But it was stated by himself (Sir John Macdonald) in the House when asking for the vote that the Government would transmit the money, if the House so ordered and desired, to the Colonial Minister, who was a responsible man. The House sanctioned this, contrary to the opinion of the member for the vote that the Government would transmit the money, if the House so ordered and desired, to the Colonial Minister, who was a responsible man. The House sanctioned this, contrary to the opinion of the member for the vote that the opinion of the member for the vote that the covernment had placed \$100,000 at the 26th his Excellency the Governor-General sent the telegram which the hon, gentleman (Mr. Anglin) had read, stating that the dis

the immediate relief of the Irish distress, and requesting that the distribution of the money should not deprive the recipients of the franchise. He thought that this despatch plainly expressed the wishes of the House and of Parliament. On the 27th his Excellency transmitted a copy of the address from both Houses, and on the 5th of March the Secretary of State for the Colonies cabled to his Excellency asking the Government to decide whether the grant should be given to the Marlborough fund, or be divided between this and the Lord Mayor of Dublin's fund. They answered that they would be porfectly satisfied if the Imperial Government divided the \$100,000 between the two funds. They concluded, of course, that the money would be distributed between these funds, which were managed by well-organized bebe distributed between these funds, which were managed by well-organized benevolent bodies, and they presumed that this was done. His Excellency received in reply a telegram, and subsequently a letter. Both were marked "confidential," and contained matters which the Colonial Secretary considered should be confidential between him and the Governor-General.

These were communicated to the Governor-

(Sir John) was quite satisfied that these people, who lived in Ireland and who were on the spot, were much better judges of what was to be done with the fund than they could possibly be. At all events all this happened without this Government knowing anything about it. The Colonial Minister made all the arrangements, and they were satisfied that the vote should be divided between the funds of her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin. This was all they had to do with it, and he had no doubt that the result had been that the money had been applied in the manner which was most beneficial, not only to the immediate, but also for the permanent relief—so far as money would go—of the sufferers. And the House would observe that both the Lord Mayor and her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough dewould observe that both the Lord Mayor and her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough de-sired that the strongest thanks should be con-veyed to Canada for the munificent gift which had been of so much service. (Applause.)

The matter dropped. IN SUPPLY. The House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

On the item, \$250,000 for drill pay,
Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) expressed his gratification at the increase in this vote. The rule had been to drill the men for nine days and only to pay them for six. He hoped it was the intention of the Government to pay the men on their way to and from camp.
Mr. CARON said that as the increase was large he would explain the change which had been decided on from the policy of last year. It was contemplated to drill 20,000 officers and men, with 1,500 horses. Seventeen thousand officers and men would be placed in brigade camps for twelve days, and pay would be allowed for every day on service. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. PATERSON (Brant)—Including days occupied in going and returning?

Mr. PATERSON (Brant)—Including days occupied in going and returning?

Mr. CARON—Yes. Transport, forage, &c., would also be paid for. He had always considered the provision for four days' drill spending money in the most useless possible manner—(hear, hear)—and twelve days formed as brief a period as was possible to enable proper military training to be imparted. It had not been finally decided how many camps they could afford to have, but he, thought it was very likely that in Ontario they would have four, in Quebec three, in New Brunswick one, in Nova Scotia one, and in Prince Edward Island one. These earnps would accommodate 17,000 officers and men, and accommodate 17,000 officers and men, and 3,000 men would be drilled at the local head quarters at the time most convenient for them (Hear, hear.) The pay of officers would be \$1 and of men 50 cents per day. The item passed. On the item, \$59,000 for the Royal Military

College, Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) said he approved of the expenditure of money upon military instruction, but the Government should take care not to overload the college with expenditure. Care should also be taken that the services of the young men who received a first-class education at the college were not lost to the country. It would be better to put them in the Civil Service than that they hould go to serve the Imperial Government elsewhere, Mr. CARON observed that it was advisable

Mr. CARON observed that it was advisable to keep down the expenses of the college as much as possible, but he wished to direct attention to the fact that the amount expended in salaries during the first years of the college was not as large as it now was, which was accounted for by the circumstance that the building was not then completed, and the number of professors and cadets was small. The professors employed were gentlemen of high standing, and they gave the cadets the best possible instruction.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK stated that the cost of the staff was no greater than was contemplated when it was founded, and he thought that it was a most valuable institution. The salaries pai at Toronto University amounted to \$35,000 for five months, while the salaries paid at this college amounted to \$26,000, while the duties of the professors extended from eight to ten months.

The committee then rose.
The House adjourned at 1.42.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Large Increase in the Cattle Trade with Great Britain.

THE MINISTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

OTTAWA. March 4.

Reference has already been made in previous reports to the superior advantages of the St. Lawrence route for the shipment of live stock. That superiority has continued to manifest itself in the comparative smallness of the losses sustained by cattle shippers. The appendix to the report contains the report of Prof. Mc Eachren on the working of the cattle quarantines and stock inspections. During the past year, after a lengthy correspondence with the Imperial authorities, and by means of negotiations with the United States, it was decided that while the prohibition against the introduction of American cattle and swine was of paramount necessity, both as regards the health of Canadian stock and for securing the continuance of exemption from the slaughtering clause of the "Imperial Contagious Diseases (Animals') Act, there was a possibility of allowing the transit of animals in bond from one American port to another through Canadian territory. On the subject of cattle shipment and feeding, Mr. Pope makes personally the following wise observations:—

result of overcropping and constant getting of cereals from the land, is only too apparent. Where this system has been carried on, and the want of manure is felt to replenish the elements abstracted from the soil, the evil has become too marked to pass by. The facilities for cropping and the dihas become too marked to pass by. The facilities for cropping and the diminished labour attending that branch of farming, together with the former low price of wheat as compared with stockraising, have contributed to this evil, and the time has now arrived when the proper remedy can be provided, which is afforded by the English markets so readily taking our supply of cattle. I feel that this subject cannot be too freely impressed on our agriculturists generally."

culturists generally."

The subject of immigration is, of course, The subject of immigration is, of course, dealt with in a very vigorous fashion, and very complete statistics are given. The same form of tables as was used last year has been retained in this report for convenience of comparison. The following statement of arrivals, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers who have entered the Dominion from 1878 to 1880 inclusive, is

This is the largest showing of immigrants since 1873, the numbers in that year being 99,109. In 1877 they had dwindled down to 99.109. In 1877 they had dwindled down to 35,285, the very lowest point that our figures have touched, and in 1880 the immigration had doubled what it was in 1877. This is at least one reply to those who said that our protective tariff would exclude immigration. A note in page 21 of the report contains the following facts also:—The total number of persons who went into Manitoba in 1880 was, in round numbers, about 18,000, as contained as follows:—

as follows:—

Reported at Emerson to end of May, 2,065.
Reported at Winnipeg to same day, 211.
Settlers reported by chief land guide, from
May 25th to end of season, 13,366.
Latime's party from Eastern States, 169.
Graham and party from Western States,

Navvies, to work on railway, about 1,500, In all, 17,922. The erigin of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion are only reported at the port of Quebec. They are as follows from 1878 to 1880 as reported at that port:—

Total......10,295 17,251 24,997 The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the same port for the same years 1878 to 1880, were as follows:—

| 1878. | 283 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 28

1879, 310 7,136 923 12 nil

ultural depression in the United Kingdom, and the confidence produced by the circulation on a very large scale of the report of the tenant farmer delegates.

The expenditure on immigration is worth notice, and may be placed in tabular form thus:—

Thus results have more than doubled, while the expenditure is still less than in 1878.

The per capita cost of actual settlers for the five previous years was as follows:—

The following extract from Thomas Connelly's report will be read with some degree
of interest:—

"During the few months I have been in
this office I have had a great number of
letters from the agricultural districts in reference to the lands of Manitoba and the NorthWest. Some few of the writers have gone
out and settled there, and there are many
men with moderate if not ample metris now Hon. J. H. Pope laid his report on the table of the House yesterday, and as usual it contains a great deal of valuable information. The first matter to which the Minister directs his attention is the cattle trade. We learn with pleasure that the cattle trade with Great Britain has, during the past year, assumed larger proportions than in any previous year, and is daily gaining favour in the British markets. This is no doubt in a great measure owing to the healthiness of Canadian stock, and to the very full and complete regulations and watchfulness exercised at the cattle quarantines, which protect it from many diseases that other countries suffer from Canada during the past year was 50,905, being an increase of 25,896 over last year, as will be seen from the following table:

1678. 1880.

Cattle. 25,009 50,905, Sheep. 30,332 81,843 Swine. 5,385 700

Reference has already been made in previous reports to the superior advantages of the St. Lawrence route for the shipment of live stock. That superiority has gontinued to manifest itself in the comparative smallness of the losses sustained by cattle shippers. The appendix to the report contains the report of Prof. McEachren on the working of the cattle in one lot. Canadian and contains the report of Prof. McEachren on the working of the cattle in one lot. Canadian sell freely in frish markets, and last summer an army contractor imported more than 50 head of Canadian cattle in one lot. Canadian clover is in great demand with our seedsmen, and I think Canadian apples should sell well in Dublin, where retailers pay from 18s. to 22s. a barrel for apples of interior quality."

The prospects for the current year, as stated in a late speech by Mr. Pope, are eminently good, and the Minister has every confidence in the future increase of the infinigration statistics.

THE MERCER CASE.

gration statistics

Arguments for the Appellant in the Su-preme Court.

the case has come up.

Mr. Macdougall appeared for Mr. Marcer;

Messrs. Blake and Bethune for the Ontario Government; Mr. Lash for the Dominion, and ex-Judge Loranger for the Province of Quebec.
Mr. Lass held that it was the right of the

Mr. Lash held that it was the right of the Dominion Government under section 102 of the British North America Act to collect revenues arising from escheats.

Mr. Magdougall, in his argument on behalf of the appellant, urged that neither the Provincial Government nor Provincial Legislature had the right to deal with the escheated property or to control the revenues derivable from such property, because all the revenues of Canada, other than those expressly reserved by the British North America Act for the Local Legislatures, were by the same Act to form part of the consolidated fund of the Dominion. He further held that the right to escheat was a prerogative of the Crown, in view of which it belonged, not to a Local Government, but to the Dominion Government,

ernment.

Mr. Blake said that if the handing over of the prerogative in question to the local anthorities was to break the tie between this country and England, then the tie was already broken. In regard to the Confederation Act, there was no intention to abandon or surrender one iota of the powers of self-government. Exclusive legislative powers were given to the Local Legislature and the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province, with the wood and timber thereon. This was a legislative power, and was not a question of property at all; and what more extensive powers with reference to public lands could be desired? The whole intention of the Act with the four provinces was that there should belong to each province, with the exception of particular pieces of land described and otherwise distinguished, all the lands situated in that province. Before 1867 the old provinces of Canada were empowered to deal with the matters in question, and this power was continuous, falling to each province after Canfederation. It were most absurd if it were otherwise. If the provinces were fit to decide as to how our vast domain should be governed they were fit to be entrusted with other powers. Chief Justice Remonie remarked that in his province lands had been escheated by the province on more than one occasion.

Mr. Justice Henry added that this had been done, but the question of right to de se never having arisen had never been decided.

Mr. Blake having closed his argument was followed by Mr. Bethune on the same side.

Judgment was reserved. ernment.
Mr. BLAKE said that if the handing over of

Judgment was reserved.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every seasor confirms. Two million bottles sold annually, Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 16 cents. Every druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 250, 000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

MONDAY THE SAULT STE. MAR Mr. PARDEE moved that the he incorporation of this company he table and read. He said the ection made to the bill was that s yould be too much, in the interd astern section of the province. To yould not be assertated that sould not be ascertained till the ussed in committee. It was diffi missed in committee. It was difficult of the direction of

ONTARIO LEGISTA

JOURTH PARLIAMENT ... SECON

all consideration was to secure a which would act as a feeder to ailway system. He trusted the companies would come to some rrangement. The motion was carried, and Mr. PARDEE introduced a b porate the Ontario and Sault Ste.

way Company.

The bill was rea, the first time.

Alr. PARDEE n
House be suspend 1, and that the referred to the Kailway Commorrow. Carried. THE RALWAY POLICE Mr. PARDEE-That this House

lay resolve itself into a committe the following resolutions:—Resolutions to the conditions hereing ioned, there shall be granted to Consolidated Revenue Fund to nentioned railway companies, for nentioned railway companies, for struction of the portions of rail mafter mentioned, as follows, that it. The Erie and Huron Railway from Rondeau, on Lake Erie, to It bluding the Wallaceburg branch from the main line to the village of burg, a distance, including the sa of about forty miles, at the rate of dred and fifty-three dollars and seemts per mile per annum panel. sents per mile per annum, payable for twenty years. (2) The Str. Huron Railway Company, from H Wiarton, a distance of about sixtyit the rate of one hundred and sollars and seventy-five cents per annum, payable half-yearly for twe (3) The Georgian Bay and Wellin way Company, from Mount Forenam, a distance of about sixteen mate of one hundred and fifteen districtive cents per mile per annual five cents per mile per mil luly, the payments shall be computed in the little payments shall be computed in the little payment in the little payment is made has pleted between the list day of Julist day of December, the payment as computed as companying on the computed as commencing on the July of the preceding year.

Resolved—That all of the of aid are to be respectively the following conditions:—(1)

enant-Governor-in-Council may railway company so aided, or way company formed by an am of any company or companies ai his Act with any other railway o companies which shall have receive provincial funds, to enter into an or agreements with any other repany or companies, containing such tetails as the Lieutenant-Governor may approve of, in order to second powers or rights of user to such companies over the line or portion railway of the company aided und solution, or former Acts, or in the of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Co the haulage thereover of the cars of such other company or comp such terms as, in default of agre tween the respective companies, matted upon by the Lieutenant-Go Council. (2) No payment shall any of the said companies in respeated grants in aid for any portion of said grants in aid for any portion of the said companies. way until the Commissioner of Put shall have reported to the Lieute ernor-in-Council that such compan pleted the portion of its road in which payment is to be made (includings and station houses as the sioner may think necessary for the dation of the public), within the dation of the public), within the completing the railway or portion amed in the Acts relating to the court other period as may by any ot fixed for such purpose. (3) Payn be made as portions of the railway than ten continuous miles are conthan ten continuous miles, are con aforesaid; and in cases where the aforesaid; and in cases where the tance aided is less than ten miles, such distance. (4) After a compan plied with the conditions necessar Commissioner has reported as afore or certificates may be issued for a spect of the said grant; and when the treasurer of this province an countant in his denartment, and countant in his department, and signed by the auditor, every such shall be valid and hinding on the according to its tenor and effect; ar according to its tenor and effect; an not be necessary for any transferee, faith, of such certificate to inquire it tain proof of any facts stated there which shall be deemed conclusive which shall be deemed conclusive at the province, in favour of such to (5) Each of the said compan furnish such information of the number of the works on the railway of the or may from time to time be requir Commissioner of Public Works; and statistical or other details, accoun-formation as from time to time i formation as from time to time a quired from them by the Commissi completion of the railway. (6) The grades, the widths and slopes of cus embankments, the plans of bridges, buildings, and other structures, the structures of the colonization of iron rails, and other proposed construction of the colonization ways hereinafter mentioned, shall to inspection and approval by the Go Engineer before the commencement works, as well as after completion order to secure the continuous range.

works, as well as after completion order to secure the continuous runnical ways aided by this Act, the iron or laid from time to time by any of the ways are not to be removed by the probability of the companishe consent of the Lieutenant-Gouncil, obtained on the recommer the Commissioner of Public Works.

Resolved—That the Lieutenant-In-Council may also grant such subsidy, or annual payment to pany, now or hereafter to porated, not in excess of a present of two thousand eight hundred to such terms and conditions as whe construction of a line of railwaing from a point in the District of Mar north as Gravenhurst, so as to conserve the construction of the continuous and conditions as where construction of the conditions as well as the continuous and conditions are continuous and conditions are continuous as a continuous and conditions are continuous and conditions are continuous as a continuous and ar north as Gravenhurst, so as to copresent Ontario system of railways present Ontario system of railways ste. Marie. The total mileage not three hundred miles. The such bonus, subsidy, or annument to any company sprovisional, until sanctioned by resethe Legislative Assembly; and shall apon and subject to proper conducturing full running powers and of securing full running powers and of user for other railways; and securing equal facilities for the receiver, and transportation to, from, or said railway of the traffic of other calls of railway and the imposing litions as will secure the establishing, and collecting equal tolls, charges in respect of the traffic receiver to be delivered to, other rails upon and subject to such other for securing the due application of

panies were new schemes, and could not therefore be aided. As to the future policy of the Government, he would say that the Government intended to give effect to public opimon, which required a halt in the matter of aiding railways.

bringing down the present railway policy. The Opposition were not actuated in this

by party motives, because their course was not endorsed by the chief Conservative

organ. The speech of the Commissioners on Crown Lands was a complete vindication of the course of the Opposition, and a condem-nation of his own course in voting against the

has been produced by the late agritural depression in the United Kingdom, the confidence produced by the circulaton a very large scale of the report of the unit farmer delegates.

enant farmer delegates.

The expenditure on immigration is worth notice, and may be placed in tabular form

\$185,546 40,033 176,043 61,052 181,532 35,830 ults have more than doubled, while nditure is still less than in 1878. per capita cost of actual settlers for five previous years was as follows :-

The following extract from Thomas Con-nelly's report will be read with some degree

is office I have had a great number of tters from the agricultural districts in refer-ce to the lands of Manitoba and the North-Vest. Some few of the writers have gone ut and settled there, and there are many sen with moderate if not ample means now men with moderate it not ample means now waiting for the opening of next season to go out and settle on these fertile prairie lands. In view of the great agricultural development of the Western States and the vast Dominion of Canada, with the competition in meat and breadstuffs which arises therefrom, the outlook of farming in this country under the ost favourable conditions is not very cheerful. Therefore I am convinced that when the land in question is settled and order is restored, so that the farmers can realize their true position, they will emigrate in large numbers from this country, and I am certain that all the world over they cannot find greater scope for the profitable employment of their capital and labour than in your vast Canadian Dominion. Already we sell your spades, steel forks, hoes, and many other agricultural implements in every hardware ricultural implements in every hardware op and seed store. The Toronto Mower of Reaper is famed all over the councy. Canadian hams, butter, and cheese il freely in Irish markets, and last summer an army contractor imported more than 50 head of Canadian cattle in one lot. Canadian ver is in great demand with our seedsmen nd I think Canadian apples should sell well nd I think Canadian apples should set with a Dublin, where retailers pay from 18s. to 22s. a barrel for apples of interior quality."

The prospects for the current year, as tated in a late speech by Mr. Pope, are minently good, and the Minister has every onfidence in the future increase of the immi

THE MERCER CASE.

arguments for the Appellant in the Supreme Court. OTTAWA, March 7 .- The Supreme Court

OTTAWA, March 7.—Ine Sopreme Coderwas engaged to-day, as it was during part of Saturday, in hearing the arguments of counsel in the appeal against the judgment of the Ontario courts in the Mercer will case, The particulars of this case, which are familiar the public, as they have been so frequently ablished, are briefly these. On the death of Andrew Mercer, the Government of On-tario, claiming to act on behalf of the Crown, escheated the late Mr. Mercer's estate, worth about \$150,000, on the ground that he died leaving no heirs. Andrew Mercer, son of the deceased, claimed the estates, but his right was contested in the Court of Chancery, the validity of his father's marriage being called in question. The court decided that there in question. The court decided that there had been no marriage. In September, 1878, the Ontario Government sought to eject Andrew Mercer from the estate and from the occupancy of his late father's residence at the corner of Bay and Wellington streets, Toronto. The claimant opposed the proceedings, and through his counsel, the Hon. William Macdougall, appealed against them to the Court of Chancery, on the ground that provincial governments had not the right to the revenue from escheated estates. The Vice-Chancellor ruled otherwise, and in an appeal to the Court of Error and Appeal a similar decision was given. From this court an appeal was made to the Superior Court, and now before the full court the case has come up.

Mr. Macdougall appeared for Mr. Mercer;
Messrs. Blake and Bethune for the Ontario
Government; Mr. Lash for the Dominion,
and ex-Judge Loranger for the Province of Mr. Lash held that it was the right of the

Dominion Government under section 102 of the British North America Act to collect revenues arising from escheats.

Mr. Macpougall, in his argument on be-

half of the appellant, urged that neither the Provincial Government nor Provincial Legis-lature had the right to deal with the escheated lature had the right to use with the escaled property or to control the revenues derivable from such property, because all the revenues of Canada, other than those expressly reserved the British North America Act for the Local Legislatures, were by the same Act to form part of the consolidated fund of the Dominion. He further held that the right to escheat was a prerogative of the Crown, in view of which it belonged, not to a Local Government, but to the Dominion Gov

Mr. BLAKE said that if the handing over of the prerogative in question to the local au-thorities was to break the tie between this country and England, then the tie was already broken. In regard to the Confederation Act, there was no intention to abandon or sur-render one iots of the powers of self-govern-ment. Exclusive legislature powers were given to the Local Legislature and the manage-ment and sale of public lands belonging to the province, with the wood and timber thereon.
This was a legislative power, and was not a
question of property at all; and what more extensive powers with reference to public lands could be desired? The whole intention of the Act with the four provinces was that there should belong to ea the exception of particular pieces of land de-scribed and otherwise distinguished, all the lands situated in that province. Before 1867 the old provinces of Canada were empowered to deal with the matters in question, and this power was continuous, falling to each province after Confederation. It were most absurd if it were otherwise. If the province were fit to decide as to how our vasi domain should be governed they were fit to he entrusted with other powers. Chief Justice RITCHIE remarked that in his

province lands had been escheated by the ovince on more than one occasion.

Mr. Justice HENRY added that this had been done, but the question of right to do se never having arisen had never been decided. Mr. BLAKE having closed his argument was followed by Mr. Bethune on the same side. Judgment was reserved.

A Good Thing. German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every seasor confirms. Two million bottles sold annually, Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 16 cents. Every druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

THE COMING DRINK—KAOKA.—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable our for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class greeers and druggests.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

JOURTH PARLIAMENT ... SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE. Mr. PARDEE moved that the petition for he incorporation of this company be laid on he table and read. He said the only obection made to the bill was that some said it would be too much in the interests of the satern section of the province. This matter rould not be ascertained till the bill was dis-

al consideration was to secure a neutral line which would act as a feeder to the Ontario ailway system. He trusted that the rival companies would come to some satisfactory

The motion was carried, and the petition ead.

Mr. PARDEE introduced a bill to incorporate the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Rail-

way Company.

The bill was read the first time. Mr. PARDEE moved that the rules of the House be suspended, and that the bill be referred to the Railway Committee to-

THE RAILWAY POLICY.

Mr. PARDEE-That this House will on Tueslay resolve itself into a committee to consider the following resolutions:—Resolved, That, subject to the conditions hereinafter men-noned, there shall be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the underconsolidated Revenue Fund to the undermentioned railway companies, for the construction of the portions of railway herenafter mentioned, as follows, that is to say:—
1) The Erie and Huron Railway Company
rom Rondeau, on Lake Erie, to Dresden, iniluding the Wallaceburg branch from a point
on the main line to the village of Wallaceburg, a distance, including the said branch,
of about forty miles at the rate of one hurof about forty miles, at the rate of one hun-dred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five ents per mile per annum, payable half-yearly for twenty years. (2) The Stratford and Huron Railway Company, from Harriston to Wiarton, a distance of about sixty-two miles, the rate of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents per mile per annum, payable half-yearly for twenty years.

3) The Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company, from Mount Forest to Duram, a distance of about sixteen miles, at the rate of one hundred and fifteen dollars and hirty-two cents per mile per annum, payable hirty-two cents per mile per annun, payable nalf-yearly for twenty years. The payment of such aid under this resolution shall be computed in manner following, that is to say:—
(a) If the portion of the railway for which

who goe mass and it would cities happen tax water, and water, and water happen tax water, and water, and water, and water, and water, and water, and were belong to the owner, and everybody looked.—That all of the maid grant and a calcular water to the improvements did not belong to the owner, and everybody looked.—That all of the maid grant and a calcular water to the improvements did not be long to the owner, and everybody looked.—That all of the maid grant and and are the transport companies control by an amagnation of any company or companies aided under the parties, and it was to be supposed that during the spring, sutum, and summer the control water, and the control water happen tax water. The following any companies water and the control water happen tax water. The following any companies water and the control water happen tax water. The following any companies water water. The following any companies water and tradition.

**Mr. PREEDITH moved in amondment, and it was to be supposed that during the spring, sutum, and summer the parties, and it was to be supposed that during the contribution. The following any companies water and tradition.

**Mr. PREEDITH moved in the following tax water to be companied to the following tax and traditions. The following tax an

tied upon by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (2) No payment shall be made to any of the said companies in respect of the said grants in aid for any portion of their railway until the Commissioner of Public Works shall have reported to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council that such company has completed the portion of its road in respect of which payment is to be made (including such sidings and station houses as the Commissioner may think necessary for the accommodation of the public), within the period for completing the railway or portion thereof named in the Acts relating to the company, or such other period as may by any other Act be fixed for such purpose. (3) Payments may be made as portions of the railway, not less than ten continuous miles, are completed as than ten continuous miles, are completed as aforesaid; and in cases where the whole dis-

aforesaid; and in cases where the whole distance aided is less than ten miles, then for such distance. (4) After a company has complied with the conditions necessary, and the Commissioner has reported as aforesaid, scrip or certificates may be issued for and in respect of the said grant; and when signed by the treasurer of this province and the accountant in his department, and countersigned by the auditor, every such certificate shall be valid and binding on the province, according to its tenor and effect; and it shall not be necessary for any transferee, in good faith, of such certificate to inquire into or obtain proof of any facts stated therein, all of which shall be deemed conclusive as against the province, in favour of such transferee. (5) Each of the said companies shall furnish such information of the progress of the works on the railway of the company as may from time to time be required by the may from time to time be required by the Commissioner of Public Works; and also such statistical or other details, accounts, and information as from time to time may be re-

statistical or other details, accounts, and information as from time to time may be required from them by the Commissioner after completion of the railway. (6) The location, grades, the widths and slopes of cuttings and embankments, the plans of bridges, culverts, buildings, and other structures, the weight and section of iron rails, and other details of proposed construction of the colonization railways hereinafter mentioned, shall be subject to inspection and approval by the Government Engineer before the commencement of the works, as well as after completion. (7) In order to secure the continuous running of the railways aided by this Act, the iron or steel rails laid from time to time by any of the said railways are not to be removed by the company, or by the authority of the company, without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, obtained on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Resolved—That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may also grant such bonus, subsidy, or annual payment to any company, now or hereafter to be incorporated, not in excess of a present payment of two thousand eight hundred and fifty it follars per mile, in such mode and according to such terms and conditions as will secure the construction of a line of railway extending from a point in the District of Muskoka as ar north as Gravenhurst, so as to connect the present Ontario system of railways with Sault Ste. Marie. The total mileage not to exceed three hundred miles. The grant of such bonus, subsidy, or annual payment to any company shall be provisional, until sanctioned by resolution of the Legislative Assembly; and shall only be apon and subject to proper conditions for securing full running powers and other rights

ion of the railway, and other wise as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may require, and no agreement in the pre-mises shall be operative until ratified by re-solution of the Legislative Assembly.

RIVERS, STREAMS, AND CREEKS. The House went into Committee of the Wholeon the bill to protect the public interest on streams and rivers.

Mr. MEREDITH said the bill seemed to

Aff. MEREDITH said the one scenes with to him a most extraordinary interference with private rights, and it was considered to be so by the other side of the House. The Commissioner said he knew all about the working of streams and rivers, but they have the statement of one sould not be ascertained till the bill was distussed in committee. It was difficult for any
overnment to arrange the directorate to
blease all parties, but he hoped that such an
arrangement would be arrived at. But it
would not be sufficient ground to refuse aid
to the railway because the directorate was
not satisfactory to everybody, so long as the
Sovernment secured equal running powers
or other existing lines.

Mr. MORRIS agreed that the principal consideration was to secure a neutral line
all consideration was to secure a neutral line
the working of streams and rivers, but they
had on the other hand the statement of one
practically acquainted with these matters,
viz., the hon. member for Muskoka, that
such difficulties would arise. He thought, in
dealing with this matter, that great care
should be taken not to deal unjustly with
private rights. He understood, so far as Mr.
McLaren's works were concerned, that the
stream was not used except by the owner,
which seemed to indicate that it could not be
used without arise. He thought, in
dealing with this matter, that great care
should be taken not to deal unjustly with
private rights. such difficulties would arise. He thought, in dealing with this matter, that great care should be taken not to deal unjustly with private rights. He understood, so far as Mr. McLaren's works were concerned, that the stream was not used except by the owner, which seemed to indicate that it could not be used without interfering with the owner. A provision should at least be made that these slides should be subject to the careful of the

slides should be subject to the control of the owner. Under the hill a man might make a large outlay on stream improvements, and when he desired to use them find himself prevented by others. As the hon member for Muskoka pointed out, the owner should have the priority in using his improvements.

Mr. PARDEE said the hon. gentlema should not try to conjure up imaginary diffi-culties in the way of the bill. If the House were to adopt the suggestion of the hon, gen-tleman the bill would be useless.

Mr. MORRIS said the Commissioner made

out it was impossible to adopt the regulations suggested. It was, therefore, somewhat singular that in the bill for the incorporation of timber slide companies the following clause was found:—"Every such company may make by-laws, and from time to time alter and amend the same, for the purpose of regulating the safe and orderly transmission of timber over or through the works of the company and the company area. pany, and the navigation therewith con-nected." Why should Mr. McLaren, whose private improvements were to be given over to public use, be placed in a worse position than a joint-stock company? He considered the suggestion of his hon, friend from London

a very reasonable one.

Mr. MILLER said that taking away control absolutely from the owner would lead to a great deal of confusion and trouble. For instance, a man having say ten thousand dam, where there were a large number of rapids over which it would be difficult to get logs, feel inclined to let the water out, because it would be easier for him to get over. Another lumberman with twenty thousand logs might be behind him, but not up to the reserve, who would be stopped if he acted thus in bad faith. It would be better to vest, the control in the owner of the slide. the control in the owner of the slide, and make him responsible for the proper use of the water. Unless this was done the man who got first to the slide might use up the water, and it would often happen that he would be the owner. He had thought that

where the owner got ahead of others in a slide, there was nothing in the bill to prevent him letting out the water and preventing other logs following. However, it was sel-dom a difficulty arose in the lumber trade. He apprehended most trouble from the small stuff.

Mr. COOK said it would be an unfortunate thing for the Government if they attempted to take these river works into their own hands, as had been suggested.

Mr. FRASER said the statement of the hon. member for Muskoka almost settled the question. In nine cases out of ten he said all the lumber came down together.

question. In nine cases out of ten he said all the lumber came down together, and in cases where logs were behind they generally belonged to the man who was not the owner of the drives, so that the chance of any difficulty was exceedingly problematical. Under every law injustice might be done, and occasionally to some individual. There was no chance at all of the bill working badly.

Mr. NEELON thought that the owner Mr. NEELON thought that the owner should have the control of the traffic, and that the tolls should be a lien upon th

After some further discussion, Messrs. Bishop and Lees both anticipated the bill would cause injustice to be done to the owners of stream rights.

The second clause as amended then passed.
Mr. PARDEE, after making some verbal
mendments to the third and fourth clauses, amendments to the third and fourth clauses, added a new clause, providing that the tolls imposed should be a lien on the lumber, recoverable before a magistrate, who, in default of payment, could order the sale of the lumber to secure the tolls. The period during which the lumber is liable to secure was limited to one month

Mr. MEREDITH moved an amendment, providing that persons entitled to toll might from time to time make by-laws in regard to the control of the traffic, which should be valid on the sanction of the Governor-in-Mr. PARDEE said he would require time

to consider the effect of the amendment, and therefore moved that the committee rise and report, and ask leave to sit again. TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES. Mr. HARDY'S resolutions fixing the rate

or tavern and shop licenses were carried. THE LIQUOR LAW. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the bill relating to the liquor

Mr. ROSS suggested that shop licenses should be granted to places where nothing but liquor was sold. The suggestion was negatived.

The House again went into committee on the bill to amend the liquor law.

Mr. MORRIS moved an amendment giving to the Industrial Exhibition of Toronto power to have one licensed place at the exhibition where lager and beer could be sold.

satisfied if the Government allowed this money to be lost. He believed the leader of the Opposition was right last year in contending that these roads should be aided, and he moved a resolution to condemn the Government for doing so. He was curious to know what course the leader of the Opposition would take this year—(laughter)—for he thought the fair and honest course was to support the Government in this policy. The financial basis of the Erie and Huron railway was \$444,650, and \$100,000 had been expended on it by the municipalities. This road the Government proposed to aid to the extent already published, which would represent \$2,000 a mile. The next road was the Stratford and Huron, on which \$346,000 of municipal money had been expended, which the Government proposed to aid from Harriston to Wiarton to the same amount. The third road was the Georgian Bay and Wellington, which the Government proposed to aid from Mount Forest to Durham at the rate of \$1,500 a mile. One, hundred and forty-four thousand dollars of municipal money had been expended on this road. The Government did not propose to give more than \$1,500 to this road, because that grant would be sufficient to enable it to be completed. The amount to be given annually sold.

The motion being opposed by Messrs.
Gibson (Hamilton), Young, and Miller, on the
ground that it made a special exception in
favour of Toronto, was withdrawn.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. CROOKS' bill respecting the school law, which was explained by him on its introduction, was passed through Committee of the Whole. The 14th clause was struck out, and the legislation affecting the conditions on which the special grant is made to Collegiate Institutes postponed till next session.

The House adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 1. THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time To amend the Ontario Drainage Act-Mr. To make provision for the greater safety of ulway employés and the public-Mr. Fra-

Windsor—Mr. White.
Respecting the Hamilton and Dundas
Street Railway Company—Mr. Awrey.
Respecting the Midland railway of Canada
—Mr. Peck.

—Mr. Peck,
Respecting the Whitby, Port Perry, and
Lindsay Railway Company—Mr. Paxton.
To amend the law respecting the registration of births, marriages, and deaths—Mr. GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Mr. BOULTER moved that the bill respecting the Grand Junction railway be recommitted to the Railway Committee with instructions to insert a provision allowing the company to extend their line as far east as the Canada Central.

Mr. PARDEE said the ground was already covered by the Toronto and Ottawa railway charter, and the Railway Committee had come to the conclusion that the promoters of the Grand Junction railway were not in earnest in applying for this extension.

Mr. BOULTER said he was authorised to

state that the promoters were in earnest, and would go on with the work. The Government's argument, too, in regard to another line, that it would tend to secure a line by having two charters, was equally good in this case.

The House divided, and the amendment

The House divided, and the amendment was rejected by 47 nays to 24 ayes.

Mr. BOULTER then moved that the company be authorised to extend from Peterboro' to Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls to connect with the Victoria railway.

The motion was allowed to stand. After some remarks from Mr. Laidlaw in support of the resolutions, Mr. LAUDER said the Opposition last year took the ground that the Government were acting unjustly in refusing aid to the Georgian Bay and Wellington and Stratford and Huron railways, and moved a resolution to that effect. No doubt the discussion which then ensued had a good deal to do in hinging down the present railways relies.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the supplementary estimates, and pasthem as follows:— Normal School, Ottawa-Music master, additional, to correct error in amount of salary in estimates...... \$ 100

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Educational Depository— Supply of text-books to Model School-pupils after 1st July next.....

VI. PUBLIC WORKS.

To meet one-fourth of the cost of repairs to bridge across the Ottawa river, at the village of Portage du Fort, on condition that one half of such cost be provided by the Dominion of Canada and the remaining one-fourth by the Province of Ontario shall not in any event be called upon to pay for such repairs more than the sum now appropriated......

VII. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Increase in salary of messenger, Govern-

ncrease in salary of messenger, Govern-\$16,325 VIII. MERCER ESTATE.

Advance on account of Mercer estate to meet expenditure on Reformatory beyond amount heretofore directed.....\$18,000

The report of the committee was received and the resolutions concurred in, with the exception of the fourth item of \$1,770 for miscellargeting.

accordance with this view, he had given notice of the resolutions already made public. There were three roads named in the resolutions, on which \$600,000 had been spent by the municipalities, which would be thrown away if the Government did not come to the rescue. He thought the public would not be satisfied if the Government allowed this money to be lost. He believed the leader of the Ornesition was right lest were inserted.

mom the resolutions only in the sense that they did not go far enough.

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) did not favour the resolutions, because they did not go far enough in aiding the railways.

Mr. McMAHON said that if these resolu-The House adjourned at 8.45 p.m. WEDNESDAY, March 2. RAILWAY AID. Mr. PARDEE, in moving the House into Committee of the Whole on his railway reso

tions were right now they were right last session, and it would have been more just had the Government proceeded with these resolutions last year. He regretted that the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway and the Napanee and Tamworth railway were not assisted. (Hear been) utions, said the Government had not brought lutions, said the Government had not brought down a railway policy, without anxious thought and consideration. In the last two years the Government had brought down a railway policy, and had then halted in deference to public opinion. There were, however, cases of special hardship and injury, and the companies interested annually brought their united influence to bear on the Legislature. The Government could not give effect to public opinion until the causes for this sentimental agitation were removed by giving the aggrieved companies a small grant in order to enable them to finish their roads. In accordance with this view, he had given notice of the resolutions already made public. isted. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. HAWLEY regretted that the Napanee and Tamworth railway was not to be aided. He noticed that two of the schemes to be aided ran within twelve miles of a railway,

would come when a line to the south-east bay of Lake Nipissing would be a vital necessity to this country in order to get connection with the Canada Pacific railway, and he thought the Government should stipulate the company aided should connect with the south-east bay of Lake Nipissing as soon as the Canada Pacific was built to that point.

After some remarks by Mr. Hunter, Mr. CREIGHTON denied that there had

been any game in the Opposition tactics to embarrass the Government. He dissented

from the resolutions only in the sense that

and therefore did not fall within the inten-tion of the Railway Aid Act.

Mr. LYON referred to the importance of the Sault Ste. Marie railway.

Mr. BOULTER spoke in favour of the Napanee and Tamworth railway, and advocated its claims to aid. He also urged the vocated its claims to aid. He also urged the importance of stipulating for connection with the Canada Pacific railway when granting aid to the Sault Ste. Marie line.

Mr. BELL protested against the injustice done to the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway and the Napanee and Tamworth railway. He could not vote for the transfer of the grant from the Ontario Junction railway to the Sault Ste. Marie railway.

to the Sault Ste. Marie railway.

Mr. CALVIN failed to see the justice of neglecting the eastern portion of the province and confining all the Government aid to the west. The Sault Ste, Marie railway he con-sidered was promoted in the interests of per-sons antagonistic to the Canada Pacific railway.

The House then went into committee on the

nent.
The committee rose and reported.
Mr. PARDEE introduced a bill founded

on the resolutions, which was read the

The House adjourned at midnight. THURSDAY, March 3, GUARDIANS FOR INFANTS. Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill respecting the appointment of guardians for infants. He explained that the object was to enable the Surrogate Court to confer in certain cases on the father the powers of a guardian.

The bill was read the record time.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

Mr. MOWAT moved, 1. That this House deeply regrets that—notwithstanding the unanimous award made on the 3rd of August, 1878, by the arbitrators appointed by the joint and concurrent action of the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario to determine the northerly and westerly boundaries of the second of the contraction of the production of the second of quired a halt in the matter of aiding railways. Finally the Government asked authority to aid a road from Gravenhurst to Sault Ste. Marie. No particular road was mentioned, but it must be a neutral one. Some years ago the Government got authority to aid to the extent of \$8,000 a road from Gravenhurst to the south-east bay of Lake Nipissing, and as this had not been built the Government were only transferring the grant to a line to tario to determine the northerly and westerly boundaries of this province—no legislation has been submitted by the Government of Canada to the Dominion Parliament for the purpose of confirming that award, nor has the validity of the award yet been recognized by the Government of Canada. 2. That the cmission of the Government and Parliament of Canada te confirm the award is attended with grave inconvenience, has the effect of rewere only transferring the grant to a line to the Sault Ste. Marie, and would be getting 300 miles of a colonization road for the same money as was proposed to give for 164 miles to the Georgian Bay. money as was proposed to give for 164 miles to the Georgian Bay.

Mr. MEREDITH protested against the course pursued by the Government in bringing down this measure at the close of the session. The Government had always pursued this course, which prevented the House giving due consideration to the scheme. He denied that there had been any change in public opinion since last session. On that occasion the Government proposed to aid these railways, but were forced by a caucus of their supporters to refuse this measure of justice. cmission of the Government and Parliament of Canada to confirm the award is attended with grave inconvenience, has the effect of retarding settlement and municipal organization, embarrasses the administration of the laws, and interferes with the preservation of the peace, the maintenance of order, and the establishment of good government in the northerly and north-westerly parts of the Province of Ontario. 3. That it is the duty of the Government of Ontario to assert and maintain the just claims and rights of the Province of Ontario as determined by the award of the arbitrators; and this House hereby re-affirms its determination to give its cordial support to the Government of Ontario in any steps it may be necessary to take to sustain the award, and to assert and maintain the just claims and rights of the province as thereby declared and determined.

Mr. MEREDITH said the question was one which was likely to raise the prejudices of the other provinces against Ontario, because they thought the acquisition of so much territory would materially alter the relative position of the provinces as settled at Confederation. The Dominion Government, therefore, were entitled to the utmost consideration in dealing with this delicate subject. If of their supporters to refuse this measure of justice.

Mr. DEROCHE condemned the Government for not aiding the Napance and Tamworth-and Kingston and Pembroke railways. He thought the equities of the other cases attached to these lines. The western roads ran within a few miles of each other, and through a country which was a perfect network of railways, and these roads the Government proposed to aid, while the eastern section, which wanted railways, was to be refused. This was not justice, and he felt it to be his duty to refuse to support the resolutions. Mr. LONG thought that the Stratford and entitled to the utmost consideration in dealing with this delicate subject. If the Hon, Mr. Mackenzie retused to Huron and the Georgian Bay and Wellington railways should not be both aided, as they ran the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie refused to ratify the award, the present Administration was entitled to take time to consider it. What were the supporters of the Liberal party doing in the House of Commons, which was the place to discuss this matter?—They were keeping perfectly quiet and not making any agitation about it. The Government wished to force the Opposition to vote against these resolutions, but the Opposition, in their desire not to give the impression that the Legislature were not unanimous on the subject, would support railways should not be both aided, as they ran within a few miles of each other. He was opposed to the change of Government policy in regard to the Sault Ste. Marie railway on account of the constitution of the directorate, which would be in the interests of the Grand Trunk, who would make the line a feeder to their eastern traffic

After some remarks from Mr. Laidlaw in support of the resolutions

impression that the Legislature were not unanimous on the subject, would support them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FRASER said the hon. gentleman kicked very much at being compelled to do right. The House was asked to repeal their declaration of last session, and if it were true that the opposition of the other provinces had been excited, it was all the more necessary that the Legislature should not remain silent.

main silent.

Mr. MORRIS said that the return brought down to the House showed that since last session no direct official communication on session no dreat official communication on the subject had been sent from this Govern-ment to Ottawa. The Government could not have been much in earnest about the matter or they would have sent a deputation to Ot-

nation of his own course in voting against the policy of the Opposition.

Mr. FRASER said the speech of the member for East Grey had betrayed the little game of the Opposition. While they would not vote against the railway policy, they wanted some one on the Government side to bring forward a vote of want of confidence and then they would all support it.

Mr. ROSS regretted that any railway policy had been brought down, and thought the country in general would have been just

conduct of the Opposition was right and the Government wrong. He intended to vote for the first series of resolutions. While he had cordially admitted the importance of the Sault Ste. Marie scheme, he predicted that the day would come when a line to the south-east bay of Lake Ninesing would be a right leader.

RAILWAY AID. Mr. PARDEE moved concurrence in

railway aid resolutions.

The resolutions were concurred in. SCALE OF FEES. The House resolved itself into committee

The House resolved itself into committee to consider the following resolutions of Mr. Mowat:—That the fee payable to the deputy clerk of the Crown or deputy registrar for his own use for entering an action for trial at the assizes or sittings shall be three dollars, which sum shall be in lieu of the fee now paid which sum shall be in lieu of the fee now paid in stamps on passing and entering a record with the deputy clerk of the Crown, or of the fee now payable to the deputy registrar on setting down a cause for hearing. That the clerks of the county courts shall be entitled for service under the Act respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property, and the Acts amending the same, to the following fees in lieu of the fees mentioned for the same services in the 22nd section of said Revised Act, which section is hereby repealed:—1. For filing each instrument and affidavit, and for entering the same in a book as in the said Revised Act mentioned, 50 cents. 2. For filing assignment of each instrument, and for making all proper endorsements in connection therewith, 50 cents. That there may be paid to gaol surgeons for the examination of each prisoner whom it is proposed to sentence or remove to the said Female Reformatory, including certificate, the fee of two dollars; and the tariff of fees established by the Revised Statute of Ontario, chapter eighty-four, for the services of sheiffs in connection with offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced to the Central Prison, shall apply also to offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or findlers central or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced or offenders sentenced or liable to be removed or sentenced sentenced to the Central Prison, shall apply also to offenders sentenced or liable to be re-moved or sentenced to said Female Reforma-tory. The resolutions were reported with some amendments, and a bill founded thercon introduced and read a first and second time, THE SAULT STE, MARIE RAILWAY. The bill to incorporate this railway com-pany was read the third time and passed. RAILWAY AID.

The Railway Aid bill was passed through Committee of the Whole. HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES. On the question for concurrence in the iten

Mr. MERRICK said that when this matte Mr. MERRICK said that when this matter was up for discussion in the early part of the session, he took occasion to refer to the large and increasing expenditures upon hospitals and charities, and gentlemen on both sides of the House agreed with him that steps ought to be taken to reduce the expenditure. It was also stated that unfairness had been shown in the distribution of the relief, which was principally confined to the large towns and cities, thereby doing injustice to the rural sections, which supported their own poor. Toronto received a large portion of this fund. Prior to 1874, when the Charity Aid Act passed, less was given by the proare north as Gravenhurts, as as to connect the research Ontario system of railways with Saultice. Maric. The total mileage not to exceed the Provincial Secretary had claimed free hundred miles. The grant of one hundred miles are ground that the Crooks Act had given great satisfaction to the country, and he had quoted provincing and the provincial secretary had been expended on this road, because that grant would be sufficient to enable it to be given annually to the three roads was only \$17,520. He did not believe to proper conditions for scuring full running powers and other rights fusers the country in most power to bring grist to their mill, because the mouths of the grant aransportations to first mill, because the mouths of the country and the imposing such continous as will secure the establishing, levylage and collecting equal tolls, rates, and harges in request of the trailways, and collecting equal tolls, rates, and harges in request of the scale that the country of the Bollt was called forty. For the said that during his absence the Provincial Secondary and the second time.

So of railway and the imposing such continous as will secure the establishing, levylage and respecting the appointment of guidentee for the many distance of \$1,500 a mile. One hundred miles. The total miles, Mark the object was to enable the Surrogate Courts to confer in certain cases on the father the object was to enable the Surrogate Courts to confer in certain cases on the father the powers of a guardian.

The bill was read the second time.

NTARIO AND SAULT STE. MARIE

RAILWAY COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate the Doutarion and Sault Ste. Marie railway was read the second time.

So of railway and the imposing such continuous as will be converted to the received from, to be delivered to, other ra

localities. It was a system not adopted in had given on this subject, said that, judg Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved an amendment to the amendment, "that this House, while concurring in said resolution, expresses the opinion that the charities and institutions

to which the moneys mentioned in the resolu-tion are devoted are praiseworthy and laudable."
Mr. MEREDITH saw the skilful hand of

Mr. MEREDITH saw the skilful hand of the Commissioner of Public Works in this last amendment, which evaded the real question ta issue. No doubt a great many of the country poor gravitated towards the cities, but still there was some unfairness in the distribution. Middlesex and Lennox had extensive poorhouses, and it seemed unfair that they should receive nothing.

Mr. HAY concurred to a certain extent in Mr. Merrick's views.

Mr. MORRIS said that an important fact to be borne in mind was that the hospitals did not depend entirely or even mainly upon the Government for support, and moreover that they were not benefits only to the cities, but to the poor of the country at large. He hoped the question would be thoroughly dealt with at the next session of the House.

Mr. ROSS (Huron) said that the constantly

with at the next session of the House.

Mr. ROSS (Huron) said that the constantly increasing expenditure due to the grants given to the public institutions required serious attention. He approved of the principle of payment according to the work done. At present the city institutions got nearly the whole of the grants. Some of these, the hospitals, were necessarily established in large communities, and were of general good. But around these really public institutions were grouped smaller ones purely local in character, and not deserving of provincial support.

Mr. LAUDER was very glad that the annual discussions upon the subject bade fair to

Mr. LAUDER was very glad that the annual discussions upon the subject bade fair to result in something definite. Previous to that evening he had never heard any supporter of the Government protest against the existing anomalies, and he complimented the members for Hamilton, Renfrew, and Huron upon the stand they had taken. As for the question generally, the hospitals stood in a totally different position to the other institutions. Mr. FRASER said that there was evident

in the remarks of Mr. Lauder an ill-concealed vein of feeling. He was discussing this subject with a special eye to the prejudice of the Roman Catholic institutions.

Mr. LAUDER—Order. I call the hon.
gentleman to order. I never introduced that

Mr. FRASER—I say that the hon, gentle man has gone through the figures and statis-tics of the institutions in the various cities with a view to injuring the Roman Catholic ones, and he thinks that if all the institutions but the hospitals were done away with, the Roman Catholics would be prejudiced.

Mr. LAUDER—Order!

Mr. FRASER—I am in order.

The SPEAKER ruled Mr. Fraser Mr. FRASER hoped that the hon. gentle man would not interrupt him again. He had evidently touched a weak point in the hon gentleman's armour. The hon. gentleman gentleman's armour. The hon, gentleman was consistent in his remarks, and his whole aim had been for some time past to injure the Roman Catholics. Mr. Merrick had himself made remarks to the same effect. When at Orillia last fall in had in a public speech announced that he (Mr. Merrick) was going to have this arrest of the matter before Parlia-

bring this aspect of the matter bef Mr. MERRICK-That is not true

Mr. MERRICK—That is not true.
Mr. FRASER—I will prove it from The
Mail of September 12, 1880.
Mr. MERRICK—You cannot.
Mr. FRASER sent for a file of The Mail,
but was unable to find the remarks which he
had attributed to Mr. Merrick.
Mr. MERRICK said that the hon, gentleman should now applicate for highstatement. man should now apologise for his statement.

Mr. FRASER—Get me a Globe. (Laugh-

The Globe could not be found.
Mr. FRASER said that if the hon, gentleman (Mr. Merrick) said that he had not made made a deliberate statement to the effect that he could prove from the columns of THE

MAIL that he (Mr. Merrick) had made a certain statement. This Mr. Fraser had failed to prove, and should apologise. (Hear, hear.)
The SPEAKER said that Mr. Fraser had ractically apologised already.

Mr. NEELON, with reference to certain statements which had been made during the debate, said that St. Catharines had not received a single fraction of the Government grant for its own people. The little it had got had gone entirely to outsiders.

thad got had gone entirely to outsiders.

He gave figures to prove this. Moreover, from St. Catharines' peculiar position as to the Welland canal, it should receive a greater percentage of grant than it did, even if the grants to Toronto, Kingston, and other cities had to be reduced.

Mr. BELL said that there were many de-

tails in regard to the annual grants which should be looked into. For instance, the class of people for the reception of whom the Mercer Reformatory was intended had no less than three institutions open to them in the city, all of which were subsidised. The other two were the Good Shepherd and the Magdalen Asylum. This was absurd, and doubtless an examination would reveal similar anomalies in other cities. As to the hon. religious one, it was greatly to be deprecated. Year after year the hon, gentleman intro duced religion into this matter, with the view solely of leading the Catholics of the pro-vince to believe that he was their champion against dangerous and active enemies. (Hear, hear.) No other gentleman in the Chamber ever alluded to such matters, or attempted to introduce them into the House, and the hon-gentleman's regrettable proceedings were doing great and lasting harm. His constant attempt in such debates had been to detract the House's attention from the questions before it, and turn the discussion into a party squabble. He did not even care to be accurate in his remarks, as had been just exemplified in the attempt, in which he had come to grief, to fasten upon Mr. Merrick a statement which he had never made. He had been compelled, as it turned out, to sit down after acting his new words.

Mr. McMAHON made a few remarks, pointing out that as to the hospitals being of general benefit, and exercising a general charity, in his own county any patients sent in to the Hamilton hospital were charged for the assistance given them, and that the townships continually had to foot hospital bills.

Mr. MERRICK vigorously impugned the Hon. Mr. Fraser's attempt to introduce religious bitterness into the debate, and held that his persistence in such groundless and ill-advised attempts would eventually result in bringing into such discussions the very ill-advised attempts would eventually result in bringing into such discussions the very element which he pretended to deplecate. He concluded by pointing out the practical superiority of his amendment to that of Mr.

Mr. Gibson's amendment, the last, was the put, and carried. MARKET FEES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Woods' bill regarding market fees. Considerable discussion took place on the clauses, and Mr. Wood eventually adopted several verbal amendments suggested. Several of the members, however, objected to the bill passing, holding that it required more careful consideration.

the bill passing, holding that it required more careful consideration.

Mr. WOOD said it was very evident that there was a diversity of views on the bill, and it was perhaps scarcely fair to ask the House to consider it at this late period of the session. He would, therefore, withdraw the bill, which could not in any case come into effect till next year, as in most cities the market fees had been leased for a year. An order could be passed forbidding the leasing of market fees for a longer period next year than three months, so that when next session the Government introduced a well-considered measure, it could go into effect at once. He moved that the committee rise.

The notion was carried. The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 2 a.m.

ALTERNATE SESSIONS

from the comments of the press of both side it appeared that public opinion was in favor of biennial sessions. On the House meetin however, it became evident that there we however, it became evident that there were few advocates of the system among the people's representatives, and strong objections were, with a great deal of force, urged against it. The question then arose whether the advantages of the biennial system could not be secured without its evils. The resolution he had introduced proposed that the House should not transact ordinary business in every alternate session unless a measure was pronounced to be of special urgency. Such a scheme would have given the advantages of both the present system and that of biennial sessions, and would secure a great saving in money. He did not, however, move the resolutions now, as he desired the people to become familiar with the proposal. There had been important legislation introduced during the present session, and the inference from it was that there would continue to be sufficient legislation to would continue to be sufficient legislation to occupy the attention of the House every annual session.

PROROGATION. At 3 o'clock his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded in State to the chamber of the Legislative Assembly, escorted by the Governor-General's Body-guard.

Owing to the inclement state of the weather there were but few visitors and the guard of honour was dispensed with.

The Clerk-Assistant read the titles of the bills that had passed, severally as fol-

Act to authorize the trustees of St. Andrew's church, Williamstown, to sell certain Act to amend the Acts respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company,
Act to authorize the trustees of the Union
church, at Port Colborne, to sell certain

Act to incorporate the city of St. Thomas.

Act to amend the Act to incorporate Knox College.

Act to organize the municipality of Neeb-

Act respecting the Canada Mortgage Agency (limited).

Act to consolidate the debt of the town Windsor.
Act to provide for the sale of the re-

house and lands belonging to St. John's church, in the township of London.

Act to incorporate the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.

Act respecting the Hawkeye Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Act respecting St. Paul's church, in the town of Woodstock.

town of Woodstock.

Act to transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Omnium Securities Company (limited).

Act respecting the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Company.

Act to amend the Act incorporating the Lake Scugog Marsh Lands Drainage Company.

Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway Company.

Act to amend the Acts relating to the Credit Act to amend the Acts relating to the Credit Valley Railway Company.

Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston, in Canada, in each diocese.

Act amalgamating the Port Dover and Lake Huron, the Stratford and Huron, and the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Companies as the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, and Lake Erie Railway Company.

Act respecting water and gas works at Parkdale.

Parkdale.

Act respecting the Phœnix Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ontario.

Act to incorporate the Port Royal and Detroit River Railway Company.

Act respecting the Port Rowan and Lake Shore Railway Company.

Act to extend the time for the completion of the Eric and Huron railway.

Act to vest in the newly appointed trustees of the marriage settlement of B. H. Dixon the property therein comprised, and to authorize the sale and leasing thereof.

Act respecting the Midland Railway of Canada.

Act respecting the Whitby, Port Perry, and Lindsay Railway Company. Act to change the name of the town of Clifton to that of Niagara Falls. Act to incorporate the Toronto Bap Act to enable the trustees of Bethel Cor

gregation of the town of Orangeville to sell certain lands. Act to incorporate the Federal Fire Insurance Company of Ontario.

Act to authorize the Law Society of Ontario to admit Francis Hew Eccles as a ba rister-at-law.

Act to incorporate the Weston and Duffin's Act to incorporate the Weston and Duffin's Creek Railway.

Act to authorize the village of London East to construct and maintain water works, and to incorporate said village as a town.

Act respecting the Prince Edward County Railway Company.

Act to incorporate the Chatham and Charing Cross Railway Company.

Act to authorize the corporation of the city of London to sell certain lands.

Act to amend the Acts respecting the Trent Valley Railway Company.

Valley Railway Company.

Act respecting the debt of the county of Lennox and Addington, and to enable the said county to consolidate the same.

Act to vest certain lands in the town of Woodstock in trustees, and to authorize a

Sale of the same.

Act to legalize a certain by-law of the county of Frontenac, and the sale of the debentures issued thereunder.

Act to change the name of the Sarnia Gas Company, to confirm a by-law of the town of Sarnia, and to extend the powers of the said company. the said company.

Act to change the name of the village of Petersville to London West Act relating to the incorporation of the village of Brockton.

lage of Brockton.

Act respecting the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company.

Act respecting the village of Millpoint.

Act respecting the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ontario.

Act respecting the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien. Act to amend the charter of incorpor of the Victoria Rolling Stock Company of

Act to amend the Acts incorporating the Toronto Gravel Road and Concrete Com-Act respecting the Grand Junction Railway Company.

Act further to amend the Acts relating the Hamilton and North-Western Railwa

Company.

Act to close part of a certain road allowance between the townships of Kingston and the village of Portsmouth.

village of Portsmouth.

Act to confirm certain assessments of the city of Kingston.

Act respecting the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Company.

Act respecting the Toronto and Nipissing Eastern Extension Railway Company.

Act to consolidate the Superior Courts; establish a uniform system of pleading and practice; and make further provision for the due Administration of Justice.

Act to amend the Jurors' Act of 1879.

Act respecting Interpleader.

due Administration of Justice.

Act to amend the Jurors' Act of 1879.

Act respecting Interpleader.

Act to amend the Act respecting the Registration of Co-partnerships and Business Firms.

Act to amend the Registry Act.

Act to give increased efficiency to the laws against illicit liquor selling.

Act respecting snow fences.

Act to make provision for the Administration of Justice in the county of Dufferin.

Act to make provision for the safety of rails way employes and the public.

Act for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams, and creeks.

Act to amend the Ontario Drainage Act.

Act respecting the University and Colleges at Tororto.

Act to amend the Act respecting the inspection of asylums, hospitals, common gaold, and reformatories in this province.

The Weekly Mail

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

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THE PARTY OF PURITY.

It is extremely diverting to follow the Opposition organ m its attempts to vindiate for itself a title to excessive zeal for parliamentary and electoral purity. Until that party was tried and found wanting it could lay claim to any amount of disinterested patriotism, much as those who are act tempted reprove their less fortunate rethren of sin. The so-called Reformers ould easily make buncombe motions when out of office ostensibly to secure the indeendence of the House, because their real haracter had never been put to the test. The country certainly had to pay dearly or its experience of pharisaism in power. and the result was not edifying; nevertheess it has settled the " purity" vaunts of the party effectually. A quietus was sioners-five out of the seven-have riven to its zeal for legislative independnce the moment it had crossed the the law, with the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba. At the very moment when the party was protesting, with hands uplifted in well-simulated horror, in Parliament at the iniquity of permitting sheriffs and registrars to hold seats in the Commons, they were engaged in the purchase of a Minister of the Crown it Toronto, and arranging the reward of his perfidy in advance. We do not know what the organ thinks about it—and after all it is not of much consequence what it flects to think—but to most people the independence of Parliament is much more regiously imperilled by baits held out in other areas who hold officers out the commission goes in considerate where the commission goes in considerate where the commission goes in considerate and the evidence, which, we are told in the report, confirms, from the official point of view in this country, the wisdom of adopting a similar system in Canada.

The change suggested is one that must necessarily have important and wide-reaching results if adopted and made the law of the land. We notice that the Commissioners advocate the legalization of the system they recommend, as they express a went of confidence, justified probably by evidence of some value, in the performance of any system administered by orders in Council. We might hesitate about going as far as the Commission goes in consideration.

independence of Parliament is much more eriously imperilled by baits held out in alternace than by the presence of a few alsoemen who hold offices, not at the pleasure of the Government, but during good behaviour.

It was when the purists attained office, however, that their real disposition was apposed. Whilst they had merely control wer the Ontario treasury and patronage there was ample evidence of what they comemplated on a larger scale at Ottawa. In this province, from the time the party of purity attained office, public legislation was invariably directed towards the substitutial rewarding of the Ottawa minority. The party here in fact acted as a minor Providence to the Opposition there. In the Commons they were always on the passes to secure the independence of Parliament. Nobody could affect greater lealousy for purity then they; the fleshoots of the Conservative Egypt were lateful to their righteous souls, so long as they could not dip their chop-sticis into them. But, having secured Ontario, the independence of Parliament might affely be violated without transgressing the letter of the statute. Every lawyer ment any possible pretext could be put forward was employed and paid by the province. Places were in fact made, and commissions and other employments were improvised, solely to reward those who provided as any possible pretext could be put forward was employed and paid by the province. Places were in fact made, and commissions and other employments were improvised, solely to reward those who provided as any possible of feets of such a system of the educational entire the party in the cause of purity that it was more profitable to be an unsuccessful candidate for the Commons than a member for any constituency in Ontario. All was more profitable to be an unsuccessful candidate for the Commons than a member for any constituency in Ontario. All this time the leaders of the Reform party were protesting against any connection between Ottawa and Toronto, and were

hesitated at adopting measures for simultaneous voting and the trials of controverted elections by the bench. They certainly did, but for the very obvious reason that they were unwilling to adopt new English precedents until they had been fairly tried across the water. The so-called Reformer is always in a hurry, and cannot learn to labour and to wait. No sooner does some one devise a novel scheme than he wants to put it in practice at once, without stopping to glean wisdom from experience. Of sourse it is open for him to say that Conservatives oppose what they merely check for the time; but the truth is the only safe and permanent merely check for the time; but the truth is the only safe and permanent improvements in constitutional machinery have been made by Conservatives, and made so soon as the facts warranted a change. The organ recapitulates a few measures, ultimately adopted by the matured wisdom of Conservative statesmanship; but will it be so good as to furnish its readers with the far larger list of silly Radicalisms solemnly formulated in Parliament during the last quarter of a century?

century? It is somewhat difficult to understand It is somewhat difficult to understand, at any rate, what simultaneous elections and the method of trying controverted elections have got to do with the independence of Parliament, as hedged about under the statute. Far more pertinent illustrations of the principle underlying the term may be found in the annals of the late House. One has only to mention the name of ANGLIN, Mr. MACKENZIE'S OWN Speaker, as an instance of negative instruction on this head. The "party of "purity" not only made him the first instruction on this head. The "party of "purity" not only made him the first Commoner, but connived at his receipt of public money as a printer. So anxious were they to vindicate the independence of Parliament that they bought the Speaker with the people's money! Holding elections on the same day may be a salutary change; but what was the practical benefit of it when, in order to secure the election of a Minister, the ballotbox was manipulated in Jacques Cartier by means of stage machinery? Need we name the redoubtable Walker, M. C. Cameron, H. H. Cook, or any other of the vindicators of parliamentary purity? To debauch the electorate is, we should suppose, a worse offence against should suppose, a worse offence against public morality than to have a sheriff or a registrar in the Commons. The palpable fact—and it is one of the stubbornest of facts —remains that more corruption, less re-gard for public morality, less political integ-rity as distinguished from cantand pretence, were exhibited between 1873 and 1878 than during any other five years in the country's history; and when the organ again boasts of the party of purity, the all-convincing and convicting retort is —Look at your own record!

THE CIVIL SERVICE. On Tuesday, in the Senate and the Commons, the report of the Civil Service Commissioners was laid on the table. It appears that only the report was tabled, the evidence taken by the Commission at Ottawa and in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Moncton, St. John, and Halifax not being obtainable from the official printers. An instalment shows that the majority of the Commisadopted the English system of open com-

One very noticeable thing about this report is that this is the first time the outside service has been given anything like fair and favourable consideration. The grievances of that branch have been many. They are recognized in the report, and are now in a fair way to be remedied at no distant day. The propriety of having a strong representative of the outside service like Mr. MINGAYS on the Commission is apparent in the report, and this were protesting against any connection between Ottawa and Toronto, and were about as earnest in their protests in favour of provincial independence as about the independence of Parliament.

When Mr. MASKENER same to the surface, by a freak of fortune, in 1873, his party enjoyed the fulness of their opportunities. How did they use it? Simply by keeping the letter of the law and breaking its spirit. Was there any hungry and unfortunate supporter at Ottawa in want of employment and pay, he was immediately quartered on Toronto, and rice eras. A mutual system of give-und-take was established, and until September, 1878, the party lived in clover, clamorous as ever for the independence of Parliaments and Legislatures, and yet violating it in practice week after week. If a member of the Dominion House longed for a sop, he got a Crown Codnselship from the Local Government, and if an Ontario member, auxious to keep within the letter of the statute, were hungry, Mr. MACKENERS obligingly satisfied in m at the Dominion crib. Both Legislatures were thus independent taken per se, but the money voted by one was employed in the work of corrupting the other. That is the Reform practice as regards the independence of Parliament, and its theory, blatantly proclaimed by the organ, need not trouble us.

11 is objected that the Conservative side

up to have a change effected in the method of appointment to the public service, and as both parties are in a measure committed to a change, we doubt not the bulk of intelligent men will readily agree that the sooner the change is effected the better. We shall have occasion again to refer more particularly to the recommendations of the Commission.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Those who have followed the course of provincial legislation during the past few years can scarcely join heartily in the organ's jubilations over the work of the past session. It is becoming more and more evident that under the Mowar regime the people's representatives are gradually sinking in public estimation. We were taken roundly to task for ven-We were taken roundly to task for venturing upon the remark that the Senate of the Dominion was bound to concur in the deliberately expressed will of the Commons. To our minds there can be no tenable objection to a doctrine so palpably in accordance with the first principles of constitutional government. But what is to be said of a Legislature consisting of only one Chamber which suffers itself to be degraded into the position of a mere registrar of executive will? Ever since Mr. Mowar assumed the reins of power in Ontario the House has not been persuaded, but driven Deputations by scores have been treated to audiences, and assured, not that the Cabine' would introduce measures desired, or lend their aid in defeating others deprecated, but that they would do so-and-so, cated, but that they would do so-and-so, or refrain from doing it. In the Private Bills and Railway Committees the chair-Bills and Kailway Committees the chairmen have posed, not as parties to deliberation, but as dictators. The Globe appears to think this is a satisfactory condition of affairs; we do not believe the province will long be of its opinion. The curse of bureaucracy is upon Ontario, and it will soon be a serious question whether the forms of constitutional government are worth preserving after we have lost that worth preserving, after we have lost thef

substance.
There is a Legislature elected, summoned and actually sitting during seven weeks at great expense; and yet the influence it has exercised upon the provincial statute-book might quite as well have been wielded book might quite as well have been wielded by the clerk or the sergeant-at-arms. Until the House assumes and wields practically the power entrusted to it, it is simply an expensive excrescence. Not a solitary law that we can call to mind has been passed this session which has not been previously sanctioned by the bureaucracy. It has, in point of fact, taken all legislative ower out of the hands of the people's presentatives, enlarged inordinately e functions of the executive, and par consequence, reduced responsible government to a farce. If Mr. Fraser can lord it over one committee, and Mr. Parder over another; if Mr. Crooks can PARDEE over another; if Mr. CROOKS can mix and muddle as he pleases in the Educational Department; if Mr. Mowar can make a revolution in the judiciary without even the pretence of proper deliberation in the House, why not dispense with the Legislature altogether? What is the use of it if the affairs of the province

nent which makes it a farce. When Morris endeavoured the other day to economize time, and thus restore, as far as practicable, the efficiency of the House, e was at once frowned down. The ires of bureaucracy has so far entered into the provincial vitals that any suggestion tending to elevate the constitutional position of the House is looked upon as impertinent. Members, said the organ, introduce measures which create confusion in the law; yet who is responsible for order-ly legislation but a Government pre-eminently dictatorial? The school law, referred to by the Globe, is a most unfortunate illustration; in fact no more fatal instance could be adduced perhaps of governmental incapacity, except perhaps the Municipal Act. The Government dictates, it does not take the sense of the Assembly. The people's representatives are not their masters, as upon constitutional theory they should be, but their retainers — moss-troopers for the most part. The tangled condition of the statute book is the fault of bungling and fussy Ministers alone, and the mischief will never be remedied until the Assembly asserts its dignity and justifies its existence by manly and unyielding independence.

THE SAULT LINE. THE course taken by Mr. PARDEE and his colleagues in this matter should open the eyes of Ontario electors to the serious dangers arising from bureaucracy. The Ontario Government, as matters stand, possessing a subservient majority in the Assembly, forms not merely an executive, but also a Legislature. So much was known already; but now, for the first time their power has taken the shape of an oligarchical dictatorship. For the first time in recent Canadian history, the Government has presumed to dictate, not nerely the terms upon which a company shall be incorporated, but the personnel of its directorate. The Ontario and Pacific Junction Company was organized for a definite purpose, and obtained a bonus to assist it in prosecuting that purpose. By a disingenuous stratagem the original a disingenuous stratagem the original compact has been abandoned, and a scheme which was originally designed at once to reconcile rival western interests and protect them against danger from the east was, under a bargain with the Grand Trunk, diverted from its purpose. The bonus voted avowedly to secure Western Ontario is to be used against it. The people of Hamilton and Toronto have been handed over, bound hand and foot, to the monopolists, and the only security left them is the forced appointment of a number of directors—all Government partisans—upon its board.

This, be it observed, has been done without any guarantee that the company. This, be it observed, has been done without any guarantee that the company will receive the bonus arbitrarily applied to other objects than those for which it was voted by the Legislature. The petitioners named their provisional directors; the Government has taken upon itself, as Mr. Pardee put it, to choose a directorate for the company. Thus the entire management of the corporation is placed in the hands of the Government. Now, it is hardly necessary to point out in what direction such high-handed proceedings tend. Under pretence of guaranteeing certain threatened interests, Mr. Mowar virtually undertakes the management of a private company. As a matter of fact, he cannot protect Toronto

before the country, and if the Ontario junta can claim, merely on the strength of its obsequious majority in the House, a representation of five on any directorate in the shape of patronage for its supporters? That is what it amounts to, if Mr.
PARDE'S announcements are to be taken
literally.

Now when it is considered that the

rule the province by a grinding policy of bureaucratic rule, under which all faithful and obsequious partisans may be assured of a livelihood at the expense of the

And yet these are the men who pose champions of Western Ontario on a rail-way board in which they will have no more power than they have pecuniary in terest. The directors nominated are mer placemen, representing nobody, effective or nothing save drawing their pay—quartered in fact upon the company against its wishes—and useless except to illustrate the officious bureaucracy of their masters.

Does anybody suppose that they can interval a restrict the second of the se interpose a vete upon monopoly? If there be any simple enough to entertain the notion they have learned little from railnotion they have learned little from railway history. The transparent device of Mayor McMurrent is of a piece with the rest, although, doubtless, he thought it was a good stroke for the city of Toronto. Like others, he is egregiously deceived, and should have resisted the compromise even more strenuously than the original scheme. Taken as a whole, no more unjust instance of deliberate intermeddling on the part of Government has occurred during the life of this generation. The whole proceeding of this generation. The whole proceeding has been arbitrary, essentially bureaucratic dictatorial, and without the semblance of constitutional justification.

SHOULD Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY be happily spared to continue his entertaining ac-

what is the real significance of the movement? It affects to have for its obmovement? It anects to have for its object a revolution wrought out by constitutional means. Nobody, of course, denies that the most radical changes may be brought about peacefully, and by the strenuous and persistent exertion of moral influence. Such grievances as Ireland may influence. Such grievances as Ireland may legitimately complain of at this day may, and we trust will, be redressed without any resort to physical force. But one thing is clear, men cannot pretend to seek relief by constitutional means and affect distaste for violence, and, at the same time, put every obstacle in the way of the use of those means. Rebellion we can understand, and agitation is comprehensible. The latter is the safety-valve by which popular feeling expends itself, or at least gets rid of so much superfluous feeling as may not be more profitably expended. But the policy of obstruction was neither one thing nor the other. The leaders were too craven or too hopeless to take up one thing nor the other. The leaders were too craven or too hopeless to take up arms; and yet they were unwilling to await the result of constitutional action. The League affected to discourage agrarian outrages and lawless deeds of any sort, but, at the same time, was the too prolific parent of them mouth after month.

Now whatever may be the real like of

but, at the same time, was the too prolific parent of them month after month.

Now, whatever may be the real ills of Ireland, it is obvious that if you are not going to take up arms against them there remains only the regular method of pressing them upon the attention of Parliament. The moment men assume an obstructive position, the only peaceable means at command are rendered useless. It is no use to urge that by stopping legislation remedial measures may be extorted, because the paralysis of all action involves absolute maction, even in the direction desired. The leaders of the League professed great dissatisfaction with Lord Beaconstield's Government. They entertained great hopes of the Liberal Cabinet, especially as the Radical wing was so largely increased by the elections of 1880. Yet the first thing they did was to obstruct every effort of Mr. Gladstone, to terrify the stable classes in England by renewed outrages, and to disgust even their well-disposed Radical allies by a perversity of conduct unexampled in the annals of constitutional government.

well-disposed Radical allies by a perversity of conduct unexampled in the annals of constitutional government.

And all this to what purpose? The outrages brought upon Ireland the Protection and Arms Acts; their persistent obstruction alienated not merely their English sympathizers, but dismembered their own party, and what have they got to show for it? The Irish tenant-farmer, in whose ostensible interests the League was organized, is panic-stricken; the leaders, whose physical courage, if it were only from a feeling of self-respect, should have been superficially kept up, are wandering about, self-banished exiles; and the country altogether has nothing to hope for, after all, except what it may secure from the sense of justice which not even natural

latest utterances there can be no doubt. The mask was boldly thrown aside and agrarian violence openly urged. Mr. Par-NELL apologizes for his rhetorical slips; Mr. Dillon, his comrade, counsels violence, even to the extreme of assassination, lence, even to the extreme of assassination, without qualification or reserve. It is hardly necessary to point the moral. The League agitation has been hellow and insincere throughout. It has lacked courage of the manly sort, and, whilst deluding the poor people of Ireland, and leading to the verge of rebellion, loses heart at the first alarm. Mr. PARNELL's intimacy with the French Communists, rather than with the French Liberals, shows the real calibre of the man.

THEOLOGICAL BICKERINGS. THE age in which we live, in spite of all ssertions to the contrary, is eminently reassertion may appear to savour of sarcasm, but it is deliberately made in all seriouaness. Even the scepticism of the day is, in a sense, religious. Agnosticism differs from all other passing fashions of doubt in this, that it proclaims the sacredness of duty, laying stress upon the sacred obligation of the golden rule, whilst it deprives it of all yelficacious sanction by repudiating the efficacious sanction by repudiating the first. From an ethical point of view, like all the other schemes based upon utilitarianism, it lacks the modifying power—the spirit which alone can preserve humanity alive. As Mr. Lecky has pointed out, Mr. Mill the younger came very near to a reconciliation with his opponents by the concessions he made. He was as assertion may appear to savour of sarcasm, nearly as he could venture to be an intentional moralist, and yet he dared not take the last step. Singularly clear in his intellectual insight, Mr. Mill saw plainly enough that our moral principles lay deeper down in our nature than Benthamism had probed. It was obviously from no simple calculations about self-interest, no

simple calculations about self-interest, no delicate balancing of pleasures in an individually adjusted balance, nay, not even from inherited prejudices or predilections, that the sense of right and wrong had sprung. Man, when unencumbered by philosophical theory, knows that "Thou shalt" is something entirely apart from it is expedient," and that to be able to make a shrewd calculation of agreemences. make a shrewd calculation of consequences is not necessarily to be a moral man. Utilitarianism as an inferior motive, where spirituality exerts no influence, may be a salutary power of police, but it is not morality in that higher sense which alone can be recognized by the religious man. He feels compelled to do right, apart from results, because it is right to do so, and because being commanded by the Fountain of all Good it must be good to do it. Religion leaves consequences to Him who holds the threads of all mortal destiny in loor at Toronto. Indeed, on the very see of that first attempt of foil in the leaders were set in the man whose manly independence was afterwards rewarded, contrary to the sparit of the law, with the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba, At the very moment when the man whose has first attempt to introduce that practice in the use of it if the affairs of the province are to be actually conducted by a small committee of the Assembly, and the respect, since they advise. Their arguments on this head are entitled to respect, since they are supported by the practice in the throats of members on pain of for feiting their party allegiance?

With the Legislature altogether? What is the use of it if the affairs of the province are to be actually conducted by a small committee of the Assembly, and the responsible to the second of the singular national fiasco in which he has figured. As Mr. Parnell's first lieutenant, if may readily be credited that the has occupied an exceedingly unthankful position. Indeed, nothing shows are supported by the practice in the attempt to introduce that practice in the United States, and the evidence, we do protest against a system of governtion now on the verge of collapse than the strange inconsistency evident between the McCarray of the "History" and the Mo-Carry of the History and the Mo-Carry of the House of Commons. We have heard more than one person express a doubt whether the calm, temperate, and impartial chronicler of recent years can be the member for Longford, who refused to the persistent instinct for worship, the longobey the summons to retire on a division, and was suspended with the rest of the recalcitrant Leaguers. One can only attribute it to that generous spirit of camaraderic which is eminently creditable to Irishmen everywhere. It is certainly impossible that an intelligent man could look with satisfaction upon the course of the persistent instinct for worship, the longing, hungering cry for a lost and forgotten Father, who is not far, if we only knew it, from every one of us. A cult which bows before the whitest sepulchre, on whose portals no confident "Resurgan" breathing the assurance of hope and immortality is inscribed, can heyer satisfaction upon the course of white it is full of rottenness only and dead men's hopes. But the very fixed the long-ing, hungering cry for a lost and forgotten Father, who is not far, if we only knew it, from every one of us. A cult which bows before the whitest sepulchre, on whose portals no confident "Resurgan" breathing the assurance of hope and immortality is inscribed, can heyer satisfaction upon the course of

men's bones. But the very fact that so factitious and unsatisfying a creed could have attracted men of earnestness and culture proves that the age is distinctively religious. Indeed, taken into account the vicissitudes of a period so disturbed and transitional, we doubt whether any generation has been more deeply saturated with the essence of religion. Underlying even the essence of religion. Underlying even agnosticism there rests the germ of a faith not to be appeased by blank negations or the husks of doubt. All that is needed to set our generation ablaze with a glow of spirituality is less theology and more religion amongst professing Christians. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the twentieth century of our era should once with the most awarful arrival. open with the most powerful revival of faith known in Christondom since the primitive age of the Church. He reads with purblind vision the signs of the time who cannot see that the days of philosophical science and blank agnosticism are numbered. The bewildered gropings after truth are destined to be satisfied, and the spirit which ever and anon interposes will breathe upon the dead bones and they shall live.

And yet the current theology, each sect

in its separate tabernacle, lives as though all things would be as from the beginning. and spiritually they were still slumbering; but the moment for action had arrived, and although their dreams were not yet to be disturbed, there was no time for pause. At the present moment, in the face of revolutionary movements all about them, the Churches are asleep—not in the sense that they are inert, but that their active life is misapplied at the coming of a momentous crisis. The theological bickerings of the time partake of the character of somnambulism; apparently purposive ings of the time partake of the character of somnambulism; apparently purposive, they tend, in fact, to no permanently beneficial use. Battles over worn-out creeds and only half intelligible theological symbols are driving out the spirituality of the Christian Church. People project schemes of Church union, and yet, in order apparently to promote it, throw up ramparts everywhere, draw hostile lines of circumvallation, and plant theological ordnance all around them. Is that the proper method of convincing gainsavers.

ntarian and Zwinglian, Pres the other empty men vex their so entertain his own views about predestina-tion, ritual, or apostolic succession without perpetually rating him about them? Some people appear to imagine that theological polemics are the fulfilling of the law and the perfecting of the Gospel, and the faith will never regain its footing amongst men matil these disputants are convinced or until these disputants are convinced or

forwarded to some central office at the end of every week, there to be classified and digested. At the end of every fortnight a time the effects of the disease are shown in the death-rate, the epidemics may have spread får beyond control.

There can be no doubt whatever of the

value of data such as this plan proposes to procure. Without them we can form no adequate idea of the influence of the changes of the weather on health, or of the influence of locality. If we had had such data during the past month, we should perhaps have been better able to appreciate the effect of drinking the abominable water with which the city has been supplied. All who interest themselves in the public health recognize the necessity for the registration of diseases. In Norway, Sweden, and other countries the information gained in this way has been shown to be of very great value. In some countries be of very great value. In some countries the registration of contagious and infectious diseases is made compulsory. The medical profession seem to recognize the necessity for some such plan as that referred to, and they have shown a willingness to co-operate in it. The Canada Medical Association have taken the matter in hand, having already interviewed the Government, with respect to it. viewed the Government with respect to it, and, it would appear, with satisfactory

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Buffalo News announces "the death of Mrs. Blizzard." No wonder the weather has been fine for the last few days. But no doubt Mt. Blizzard still lives, and will let us hear from him before the end of the present month.

ing to learn that England's shipping is not on the decline. At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Shipping in London, the chairman reported that the English effective tenman reported that the English effective ten-nage at the present time is 16,000,000, while that of all other flags put together is only 11,000,000. The increasing activity of Eng-lish shipyards may be gathered from the fact that on the 31st of December, 1879, the tonnage under construction was but 430,000 tons, as compared with 695,000 tons at the end of

The Trenton Courier announces that the Conservatives of East Northumberland have selected Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Warkworth, selected Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Warkworth, as their candidate for the representation of that riding, rendered vacant by the death of the late lamented Mr. Keeler. A correspondent speaks of Mr. Kennedy in glowing terms as an old resident, a successful merchant, and an honest politician. It is believed that he will make a strong and successful candidate, as he received the unanimous endorsation of the convention.

tion from Ireland to Canada are attracting attention, and appear in a fair way to bring forth good fruit. Advices from the land of trouble state that during the present year there can scarcely be a doubt the emigration of Irish families to Canada will probably be greater than it has ever been. Our corres-pondent asserts that the reports of the tenant farmers who visited Canada in 1879 and 1880, which have been widely circulated, are doing much good, and creating considerable interest among the class with whom they are likely to have the most influence.

A new and ingenious mode of swindling is

reported from Cincinnati, to which, as it might be attempted here in the future, it is worth while to direct attention. Glib-tongued worth while to direct attention. Glib-tongued individuals are going round varnishing front doors at prices ranging from 25 cents a door up to \$3 and \$4. In 24 hours the stuff evaporates and leaves the doors just as they were before. A lady paid one of the rascala \$5 for the work done on a door, and the next morning she had the same old door back again. Our housekeepers should be on the lookout against such enterprising seamps. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

The Ontario Government have practically abandoned the principle of Ministerial responsibility, substituting therefor the princi-ple of government by deputations. When ple of government by deputations. When the people see, as they now must, that that consideration which is refused to a claim upon its merits may be extorted by a display of numbers marshalled before a vacillating Cabinet, they will lose whatever respect for the Ministry they may have left, and appeal to the fears which they know to be so easily aroused. Thus it is that the control of affairs is passing away from a Government strong in everything save a desire and a determination to do right and fear not.

The London Free Press gives a harrowing account of the sufferings endured during the present winter by the Indians on the Sarnia reserve, who are represented as suffering every

proper method of convincing gainsayers, or of bringing back to faith and righteousness a world lying in wickedness? What are all the creeds, articles, and confessions in the world as compared with the world's treme told of winter and the scarcity of fuel.

us believe that fuel is more plentiful and cheaper in the United States than here, it is a fact that in some parts of the Union, even so far east as the Chicago district, fuel is at

The Grits professed great anxiety to have the writ issued for East Northumberland. but now that the writ is about to issue, they REGISTRATION OF DISEASES.

The plan for the registration of diseases to which we had occasion to draw attention some time ago has been brought before the Senate, and there is now, therefore, some prospect of the matter receiving that consideration which it deserves. The principal features of the plan may be briefly stated as follows: A supply of forms is to be sent to each physician willing to make returns, and these returns, which contain a record of the inception, progress, and termination of every case of disease reported, are to be forwarded to some central office at the end

tion to-day than she was two or three years

The re-vamped railway policy of the Ontario Government has been most successful in the creation of dissatisfaction, not only among those who have been refused aid fer their schemes, but also amongst those who have received such aid as has been doled out to them. One of Mr. Mowat's organs, the Mount Forest Confederate, thinks that as between the Georgian Bay and Wellington and the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway Companies, the distribution of subsidies has been most unfair, inasmuch as the Georgian Bay and Wellington has received \$1,500 per mile from Mount Forest to Durham, while the Stratford and Huron gets \$2,000 per mile from Harriston to Wiarton. The Confederate feels free to express this opinion:—"That a line running through a section of country—the greater portion of which is already served with an efficient road—should receive more aid than a company whose line runs through a district having no railway is to be regretted. Besides, the municipalities more directly inamong those who have been refused aid for Besides, the municipalities more directly in-terested in the G. B. & W. B. put their hands in their pockets a second time and granted aid to the company in order that the road should be completed." Our Mount Forest contemporary will of course continue to sup-port the Ontario Government, therefore its protest against what it considers injustice might as well have remained unmade.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Angus Cooke, one of the oldest residents of Linceln, died on Tuesday morning, aged 69. He served for many years in the county councils, and for several years was

MARKET FEES AND TOLL-GATES.

Sins,—The intended legislation with the object of abolishing market fees and toll-gates is undoubtedly a movement in the right direction, but there is a possibility of not only doing great injustice, but of bringing about a state of affairs which may injure both farmers and townspeople alike. The town of Paris affords an excellent illustration of this. For about twenty years, with alight intermissions, the sale of produce was free in that town. A market building and grounds afforded all the accommodation necessary, but neither buyer nor sellere ver made their appearance, and the system of hawking about from house to house could be adopted by any who wished to do so perfectly unrestricted. The result was that the people were badly served, as farmers refused to peddle their products, preferring to drive seven miler farther on to Brantford or other market towns where fees were collected, and where purchasers could be met with without the toil of travelling from house to house. The people of Paris had consequently to be contented with the limited and generally very poor assortment of garden and dairy products which the grooers were able to procure for trade, and after many years of contention and striving to abolish sectional jealousies, a small building and plot of ground were chosen in a central position, and a market established. The fees are merely mominal, and them only on the ordinary garden produce butter, eggs, wood, &c., but gram, wool, and products not affected by a local market, are sold anywhere without restriction. The result has been the establishment of an excellent market which has benefitted the farmer and proved a comfort and convenience to the townspeople, while the revenue is scarcely more than covers the bare expense of a moderate salary to a clerk whose duty it is to measure wood and regulate the business.

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ONTARIO LEGISL

(Continued from Third) Act to amend the Act for the agriculture,
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porated companies.

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sembly, in the following words:"In her Majesty's name his
Lieutenant-Governor doth asset
bills." His HONOUR was then please the following speech :
Gentlemen of the Legislative Asse

In discharging you from furthe at the present time to your legisl I have to thank you for the laborious attention you have be the large amount of business the property before your factors. brought before you.

I shall not fail to call the attent minion Government to the resolu

you have once more protested delay that has taken place in the and confirmation of the award long since as the third day of An the northerly and westerly bot Ontario were determined, and readstructured in the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution and the same place were determined, and readstructured to the resolution of the award long since as the third day of An the northern of the resolution o determination to give your cordia my Government in any steps it m ary to take to sustain the av assert and maintain the just righ

assert and maintain the just right of the province.

The legislation of the session in sures of much interest and impowhich I have no doubt will be experience to conduce largely to of the people.

The Act consolidating the Sup of law, establishing a uniform pleading and practice, and mal provision for the administration marks a new era in the history cature, and will, while simplifying cedure, render justice more readily to all classes of suitors.

I trust that the Act giving great

I trust that the Act giving great to the law against the illicit sale cating liquors will prove effect pressing practices which are in tended with the most vicious and ing associations.

The Act to make provision for

the Act to make provision for safety of railway employes and will, I hope, prove effectual in from some dangers, to which the hitherto exposed, a large numbe whose vocation is attended with avoidable hardships, and in the charge of whose duties everyone

interest.

The Acts for protecting the puls in rivers and streams, and for the of timber slide companies, will reserious difficulties connected with tions of the lumbering industry: amending the municipal and assess and the school law, and giving in ciency to the provincial mutual and the school law, and giving in ciency to the provincial mutua companies, and other measures have now assented, as well as the private Acts by which the session distinguished, sufficiently attest the distinguished and practical experience of the repute of the people in matters affecting social and material interests.

I have observed with much ple you have, as supplementary

you have, as supplementary grants to railways, voted money certain lines the circumstances title them to special consider

hands.

The measure by which the gran railway to connect the existing On with the Canadian Pacific railway made applicable to an extension road to Sault Ste. Marie gives cand support to an undertaking a than national in its extent and while tending largely to facilitate ment of undeveloped sections of the and to afford much needed facilities munication to our fast-growing trious communities. trious communities.

I thank you for the liberality

shown in voting the supplies ne the public service. They will be with all possible regard for econo bined with efficiency. I trust that all happiness and may attend you until I again pleasure of inviting your advice and in the conduct of public affairs. The PROVINCIAL SECRET

this Legislative Assembly be pror this Legislative Assembly is acco His Honour then left the cham

turned to Government House.

EUROPE. No instructions have yet been gi

The next annual conference for and codification of the laws of na be held at Cologne in August.

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A CORRESPONDENT of a London is gests that the "Irish renegade" camp is a Mr. Aylward, who, how no means a renegade, but who was ployment of the Transvaal Govern vious to the annexation of the repu Mr. Children's scheme of arm is estimated will save England a quillion pounds steeling. Flogging is to be entirely abolished. The age of enlisting is to be raised from and men, or more correctly you twenty are not to be sent in India. and men, or more correctly you twenty are not to be sent to India. THE members of the Spanish C Cuba and Puerto Rico are peter Cabinet in favour of a treaty of with the United States, as they under the present system within the United States will produce en for its own consumption.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND I most powerful, yet the safest of a Under their penetrating, detergent the foulest ulcer and the deepest g speedily changed in their characteristics and statement the foulest ulcer and the deepest g speedily changed in their characteristics.

Although the Globe and its echoes would have pelieve that fuel is more plentiful and per in the United States than here, it is cheaper in the United States than here, it is a fact that in some parts of the Union, even so far east as the Chicago district, fuel is at times not procurable at all at any price. The correspondent alluded to above says that fue famines during the winter are of frequent occurrence in Minneapolis, which must be a decidedly unpleasant state of affairs in a city where the mercury has a habit of getting down off its perch and grovelling about among the fifties and sixties.

The Grits professed great anxiety to have the writ issued for East Northumberland. ut now that the writ is about to issue, they find themselves without a candidate, their ince, Mr. McCallum, deeming prudence the better part of valour, and retiring in good order. This is rather amusing after the flourish of trumpets with which his candida flourish of trumpets with which his candidature was announced and his forthcoming election predicted. It is announced in St John, N.B., by a leading Grit organ that Mr. Leighton, the Grit nominee for Carleton, N.B., has also declined to face the music, and that Dr. Connell, brother of the late member, will probably walk over the course in the Conservative interest. "What is the use of buying a chandelier," asked the illiterate Church member, "when we have nobody amongst us who can play on it?" We would like our Reform friends to tell us what is the use of having a reaction when they have no one amongst them who will consent to react?

England, commercially, is in a better condiion to-day than she was two or three years ago, but agriculturally things are getting vorse and worse. Reports from the principal arming counties all show that the situation is steadily growing desperate. Although the landlords have made large concessions in rent and in other privileges, there is still such a small margin of profit in farming that the area of untilled land is constantly increasing. If, by any possibility, a farmer can forfeit his ease, he is almost sure to take advantage of is opportunity. The statement is made by number of well-informed authorities that ever before was there in England such a complete want of faith in the future of the omplete want of later in the thouse the gricultural interest. There have been in the past bad years, but the farmers have looked topefully beyond them. At the present time, many of them are convinced that a good bad season will equally result in loss.

The re-vamped railway policy of the Onario Government has been most successful in he creation of dissatisfaction, not only nong those who have been refused aid for heir schemes, but also amongst those who have received such aid as has been doled out to them. One of Mr. Mowat's organs, the Mount Forest Confederate, thinks that as between the Georgian Bay and Wellington and the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway Companies, the distribution of subsidies has been most under the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway Companies, the distribution of subsidies has been most under the Georgian Bay st unfair, inasmuch as the Georgian Bay d Wellington has received \$1,500 per mile and Wellington has received \$1,000 per mile from Mount Forest to Durham, while the Stratford and Huron gets \$2,000 per mile from Harriston to Wiarton. The Confederate feels free to express this opinion:—"That a line running through a section of country—the greater portion of which is already served with an efficient road—should receive more aid than a company whose line runs through a district having no railway is to be regretted. district having no railway is to be regretted esides, the municipalities more directly in-rested in the G. B. & W. B. put their hands their pockets a second time and grante id to the company in order that the road hould be completed." Our Mount Forest contemporary will of course continue to sup-port the Ontario Government, therefore its protest against what it considers injustice might as well have remained unmade,

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MARKET FEES AND TOLL-GATES.

To the Editor of The Mail. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The intended legislation with the object of abolishing market fees and toll-gates is undoubtedly a movement in the right direction, but there is a possibility of not only doing great injustice, but of bringing about a state of affairs which may injure both farmers and townspeople alike. The town of Paris affords an excellent illustration of this. For about twenty vears, with slight intermisafords an excellent illustration of this. For about twenty years, with slight intermissions, the safe of produce was free in that town. A market building and grounds aforded all the accommodation necessary, but neither buyer nor sellere ver made their appearance, and the system of hawking about from house to house could be adopted by any who wished to do so perfectly unrestricted. The result was that the people were badly served, as farmers refused to peddle their products, preferring to drive seven miles products, preferring to drive seven miles arther on to Brantford or other market towns where fees were collected, and where purchasers could be me with without the toil of travelling from house to house. The people of Paris had conse-quently to be contented with the limited and enerally very poor assortment of garden and airy products which the grocers were able to procure for trade, and after many years of contention and striving to abolish sectional ealousies, a small building and plot of ground were chosen in a central position, and a market established. The fees are merely nominal, and then only on the ordinary garden produce, butter, eggs, wood, &c., but g.am, wool, and products not affected by a local market, are sold anywhere without restriction. The result has been the establishment of an excellent market which has benefitted the farmer and proved a comfort and convenience to the and proved a comfort and convenience to the townspeople, while the revenue is scarcely more than covers the bare expense of a moderate salary to a clerk whose duty it is to measure wood and regulate the business.

The town of Paris were also owners of a section of Governor's Road running east and section of section of covernor's rest and running east and section of section of covernor's rest and running east and section of se

section of Governor's Road running east and west some seven or eight miles, in which they invested some \$12,000 or \$15,000 many year ago. They had three toll-gates on this road and after keeping it in proper repair, derived an income of from \$800 to \$1,000 per annun from it. The town endeavoured for many years to induce the county or townships to assume this and other toll-roads, but without the County and the County of the Co success, and so, to set the example, the Council of Paris abolished its tolls, and gave up ll right and title to the road.

Here, then, is the position of Paris. The people have tried a free market, and it has proved an utter failure. They have estab-ished a market with slight restrictions and noderate fees, and it has proved a boon to ooth town and country, and works satisfactorily. If the old system of peddling be re-introduced, Paris market will undoubtedly

torily. If the old system of peddling be reintroduced, Paris market will undoubtedly be destroyed. And all, notwithstanding that they have generously abolished their tollbars, for which the county refused to give them any compensation whatever.

Not only has the county refused to de this, but there are two toll-roads leading into Paris, one of some six miles from Ayr to Paris, and the other of about seven miles from Brantford to Paris. Since Paris has abolished the toll on her crossing of the latter road where the fees were collected for both, the proprietors of the B. & P. road have asised the tolls to the same figure as where Paris was part owner, and the people going north and south are as badly off as ever. Ye the county refuses to take any action toward the abolition of these toll-roads, and Paris has no option but to submit to her tradibeting hampered as badly as before from certain sections of the country.

The question now comes: As these toll-roads belong to private individuals, and are not county roads, will the town of Paris by obliged to abolish her market fees, or will the county or townships be compelled to purchast the proprietary rights of the road-owners before the new market law takes effect:

Yours, &c.

ONE WHO IS INTERESTED.

South Dumfrics, March 2.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Third Page.) Act to amend the Act for the protection of sectivorous and other birds beneficial to

Act respecting returns required from incor-orated companies.

Act to amend the Act respecting the sale and management of timber on public lands.

Act to give increased stability to mutual ire insurance companies.

fire insurance companies.

Act to amend the law respecting the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Act to further provide for the release of dower of married women in certain cases.

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Act te extend the powers of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Act to make further provision respecting the Central Prison, the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls.

Act to extend the powers of companies incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Letters' Patent Act.

Act to incorporate the Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

Act to further amend the revised statute respecting mortgages and sales of personal

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The Municipal Amendment Act of 1881.
The Assessment Amendment Act of 1881.
Act respecting the appointment of guardians Act to regulate the fees of certain officers and others.

Act to prevent the spread of the yellows around peach, nectarine, and other trees.

Act to amend the law securing to wives and children the benefit of assurances on the lives of their husbands and parents.

Act respecting aid to certain railways.

To these bills the Royal Assent was announced by the clerk of the Legislative Assembly, in the following words:—

"In her Majesty's name his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these bills."

His HONOUR was then pleased to deliver

the following speech :- Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly In discharging you from further attendance at the present time to your legislative duties, I have to thank you for the careful and laborious attention you have bestowed upon the large amount of business that has been brought before you.

I shall not fail to call the attention of the Do-

I shall not fail to call the attention of the Dominion Government to the resolutions in which you have once more protested against the delay that has taken place in the recognition and confirmation of the award whereby, so long since as the third day of August, 1878, the northerly and westerly boundaries of Ontario were determined, and reaffirmed your determination to give your cordial support to my Government in any steps it may be necessary to take to sustain the award, and to assert and maintain the just rights and claims of the province.

of the province.

The legislation of the session includes measures of much interest and importance, and which I have no doubt will be found by

the people.

The Act consolidating the Superior Courts The Act consolidating the Superior Courts of law, establishing a uniform system of pleading and practice, and making further provision for the administration of justice, marks a new era in the history of our judicature, and will, while simplifying legal procedure, render justice more readily accessible to all classes of suitors.

I trust that the Act giving greater efficiency to the law against the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors will prove effectual in suppressing practices which are inevitably attended with the most vicious and demoraliz-

time with a man by the name of Charles Hambly, of King township. I was not aware safety of railway employes and the public will, I hope, prove effectual in protecting from some dangers, to which they have been hitherto exposed, a large number of persons whose vocation is attended with many unavoidable hardships, and in the faithful discharge of whose duties everyone has a large interest.

No instructions have yet been given for the withdrawal of the British troops from Candahar.

The next annual conference for the reform and codification of the laws of nations is to be held at Cologue in Angust:

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The severest snowstorm known in Great Britain for many years commenced on Thursday night and raged till Saturday.

The Imperial Government has declined to entertain Capt. Beycott's claim to compensation for injuries received at the hands of the Land League and their emissaries.

A correspondent of a London journal suggests that the "Irish renegada" in the Boer camp is a Mr. Aylward, who, however, is by no means a renegade, but who was in the employment of the Transwaal Government previous to the amexation of the republic.

Mr. Childen's scheme of army reform it is estimated will save England a quarter of a million pounds aterling. Flogging in the army is to be entirely abolished. The minimum age of enlisting is to be raised from 18 to 19, and men, or more correctly youths, under twenty are not to be sent to India.

The members of the Spanish Cogtes from

THE members of the Spanish Cortes from Cuba and Paerto Rico are petitioning the Cabinet in favour of a treaty of commerce with the United States, as they fear that under the present system within five years the United States will produce enough sngar for its own consumption, and thus be enabled to do without West Indian imports.

Bristol's Sarsaranilla and Phils.—The most powerful, yet the safest of all remedies. Under their penetrating, detergent influences, the foulest ulcer and the deepest gaugrene are speedily changed in their character, and the most loathsome sores and eruptions are soothed and healed.

THE ABORTIONIST'S VICTIM

A Case of Death from the Effects of

expect she was in Lynden. I asked if she had had an abortion performed on her, and she said she had, and that instruments were used on her, and that they wanted her to tell a she had a she had a she wanted her to tell a she had a she ha a falsehood to the doctor. She said she had told the doctor the true state of affairs, and that she would pay the doctor for his trouble. She did not give the name of the party who wished her not to let the doctor know she had had an abortion performed. She said

the instruments were used on her.

John Berrington, stationmaster at Lynden, sworn, and said—In consequence of information received and matters that came under my notice, I was under the impression that there was something wrong at Mrs. Blasdall's. First I was told by her son that his mother was sick, and then I heard it was her daughter, and the next I heard was that her daughter, and the next I heard was that a young lady was dying there. After sending a message to Maggie Mackay's mother by Richard Blasdall for Mrs. Mackay, I went to see the lady yesterday. I told her that as we got no reply I wanted a better address. I found her very low. The deceased said :— "Send it in care of Dr. Grant for Mrs. Tanger Woodbridge and signed by Massis Mrs.

ner, Woodbridge, and signed by Maggie Mackay." I asked her if this trouble had been brought on under promise of marriage, and she said, "Partly so." I said, "Did Mrs. Blasdall use the instruments upon you?" She said, "Yes." I said, "At your request?" She said, "Yes." She then said she did not want to say any more.

want to say any more.

Mrs. Martha Tanner, of Woodbridge, who being sworn, said-I am the mother of who being sworn, said—I am the mother of the deceased, who is 27 years of age, and was born in Woodbridge. Deceased has been a widow for five years. Her late husband's name was Wm. Mackay. She has had three children by her husband, two of whom are living. She has not resided with us for the last two months, but has lived during that time with a man by the name of Charles Hambly, of King township. I was not aware that she was away from Mr. Hambly's until I received the telegram from Lynden. She used to live with a man of the name of Taylor, near Woodbridge. She had also lived

charge of whose duties everyone has a large interest.

The Acts for protecting the public interest in divers and streams, and for the regulation of timber alide companies, will remove some serious difficulties comeaded with the operations of the lumbering industry; while those amending the municipal and seasoment laws, and the school law, and giving increased efficiency to the provincial mutual insurance companies, and other measures to which I have now assented, as well as the numerous private Acts by which the research has been distinguished, aufliciently attest the industry and practical experiment of the representatives of the people in matters affecting their varied social and material interests.

I have observed with much pleasure that you have, as supplicable to as a extension of such a road to Sault Ste. Marie gives countenance and support to au undertaking nothing less than national in its extent and character, while tending largely to incilitate the action munication to our fast-growing and industriance of much people of the public service. They will be expended with all possible regard for economy, combined with efficiency.

I trust that all happiness and prosperity may attend you until I again have the polesure of inviting your advice and assistant in the conduct of public affairs.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY then said—a said—a laked the supples necessary for the public service. They will be expended with all possible regard for economy, combined with efficiency.

It rust that all happiness and prosperity may attend you until I again have the possible regard for economy, combined with efficiency.

It rust that all happiness and prosperity may attend you until I again have the public service.

The ROVINCIAL SECRETARY then said—a service of the public affairs.

The ROVINCIAL SECRETARY then said the conductor of much progression and supports on the public affairs.

The gload of the suppless necessary for the public service.

The speaker, and Gendlemen of the Legislative Assembly is accordingly provoged. said—I was called to see professionally the deceased on last Friday forenoon, and Mrs.

told her that she was dangerously sick, and I wanted her to sign a paper stating who did it and how it was done to protect myself. She consented to do so. I then called Mrs. Blasdall, and I requested them both to sign a paper to that effect. They both consented to do so. I found a piece of paper and gave it to Mrs. Mackay to write on, and she said she could not write it, but requested me to do so. I asked the deceased "Who did it?" in the presence of Mrs. Blasdall, and she told me Mrs. Blasdall did it; and I asked her if it was with medicine, and she said no, but with instruments. I then wrose out a paper, the contents of which were written with pencil, as they had no pen nor ink, as folpencil, as they had no pen nor ink, as fol-lows:-

" LYNDEN, March 1st, 1881. "This is to certify that Mrs. Peter Blasdalt produced an abortion on me with instru-

Blasdall being present and hearing tor's evidence objected to no part of

A Verdict of Murder Returned at the Inquest.

A Verdict of Murder Returned at the Inquest.

Lynden, March 2.—A young woman named Maggie Mackay, said to be from Woodbridge, arrived by train one day early last week, and repaired to the house of Bridget Blasdalt, a reputed abortionist, where she submitted to an operation at the hands of the woman Blasdalt, which resulted in the deeth of the unfortunate young woman this afternoon. Decased could not be prevailed on to make any statement which would throw any light on the circumstance which brought het to so sad an end. The woman Blasdalt has been arrested.

LYNDEY, Ont., March 4.—A coroner s inquest was held here at the Snyder House hotel, or Wednesday, on the body of Maggie Mackay, of Woodbridge, by Dr. Davidson, coroner.

JAS. LYNCH, telegraph operator, sworn, said—I saw the deceased for the first time last evening in hed at Peter Blasdall's. I had an office message, and asked the deceased if I could not get a better address, as I could not get a better address, as I could not get a better address, as I conline type of the cause of deceased in the foremany person, Mrz. Martha Tanner, Woodbridge, who deceased sold me that her mother to the same person, Mrz. Martha Tanner, Woodbridge, who deceased sold me that her mother to the same person, Mrz. Martha Tanner, Woodbridge, who deceased sold me that the mother would not expect she was in Lynden. I asked if she had had an abortion performed on the, and that they wanted her for the same person, Mrz. Martha Tanner, Woodbridge, who deceased sold me that the mother on the same person, Mrz. Martha Tanner, Woodbridge, who deceased told me that the mother on the same person, Mrz. Martha Tanner, Woodbridge, who deceased told me that the mother of the same person of the get of the same person of Maggie who deceased told me that the mother of the same person of the get of the same person of the get of the same person of the get of the county gold the same train, one for the county gold the same train, one for the county gold the EDWARD C. KITCHEN, member of the Col-

sight to see the prisoner and victim leave on the same train, one for the county gaol, the other in charge of her grieved and stricken mother to be interred in the Woodbridge

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. The Kingston Land League has a member-ship of over 300. The Mercer will case is still in progress in

All the weirs over the new Welland canal | walk of life.

place in position the valves, which are also ready. Mr. Brooks was elected councillor of Palmerston last week to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. G. S.

Messrs. Bronson & Weston, of Ottawa have taken out about 100,000 logs on the limits bought from the Egan estate, princi-

The Catholic bishops of British Columbia have petitioned the Legislature against secular schools, and are asking to be placed on the same footing as the Protestants in Quebec. A large bear, weighing 400 pounds, was killed by Messrs. James Taylor and W. Scheel one day last week in the woods in McNab township. The hide was sold for \$9. Smallpox is prevalent at Stewiacke, Col-chester county, N.S. Two deaths have re-cently taken place in one family, and two other members are now down with the

A young married merchant of North Gower has left suddenly for other climes, owing to the seduction of his sister-in-law. His wife was at Ottawa on Thursday taking steps to

procure a divorce. It is reported that a Yankee essence peddler, who is travelling around the country about London, is a regular dead-beat. At the last place he stopped at he drove off in a rig belonging to some one else.

The London steam-heating works have been sold to R. C. Struthers for \$7,900 and the book debts to the same gentleman for \$3,250. It is not determined whether the works will be continued or not.

The chief of police of Hull and Mr. Trudel, J.P., in a letter to the Ottawa Citizen, deny that stones were thrown at the French mission house. The whole thing consisted in a small boy throwing a block of wood into

The revenue of the Dominion, exclusive of British Columbia, for February was:—Customs, \$1,443,609; excise, \$360,808; other sources, \$335,520; total, \$2,169,937; being an increase of \$374,217 over the receipts in February, 1880.

A young man, an employe of the Occidental railway at Ottawa, cloped on Wednesday with the wife of a typo of that city. The couple, it is supposed, went to the United States in order to escape the vengeance of the outraged husband. SENATOR ALMON intends to move when the bill amending the Canada Temperance Act comes up for its third reading that dealers in ales, porter, lager beer, and light wines be exempt from the operation of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

A young grocery merchant visited Hyde Park, near London, on Sunday afternoon, and entering the Methodist church proceeded to light and smoke a cigar. He was ordered out and wished to fight the whole congregation. He was forcibly ejected.

Smallpox is very prevalent at Ha! Ha!

hogs, and sheep. The dairy produce of this locality is increasing very fast. One of the firm there has taken in the course of business for the year \$10,000 worth of butter, shipped and sold at good prices.

County detective Templar, while executing a landlord's warrant at London the other day, found a family in a most destitute condition. There was scarcely any bed clothing in the house and nothing to eat save a few frozen potatoes. There were eight children in the house and an old woman of eighty years.

Thursday morning the collector of market fees at London and nominal lessee, Frederick Tupper, being out of the way, two aldermen, Messrs. Wright and Scarrow, performed the duties, to the great scandal of the public. It has all along been suspected that Tupper was a straw man, and that the two aldermen in question were the real lesses.

a straw man, and that the two aldermen in question were the real lesses.

OFFICIAL intimation of the return of Sitting Bull to Canadian territory has been received at the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. The fugitive Indians are said to be in a deplorable condition, and it is understood that the Government will instruct Colonel Irvine to endeavour to persuade them to surrender to the United States authorities.

to the United States authorities.

Michael O'Connor, of Biddulph fame, was called on yesterday by a London reporter and asked concerning the report that his son Johnny, his wife, and William Donnelly had hired themselves to a dramatic concern in Streetsville, where all three were announced to appear and act the tragedy. Of course he said there was no truth in it whatever.

Mr. James Ryder, sr., was on Monday busily engaged at London soliciting subscriptions towards defraying the expenses incurred in connection with the recent Biddulph trials. Among others whom he solicited to attach their names to the testimonial was Mr. Charles Hutchinson, the County Crown Attorney. It is needless to say he did not receive anything.

Large accessions to the membership of the New York Land Leagues are announced. THE inauguration of President Garfield took place at Washington on Friday with the

UNITED STATES.

took place at Washington on Friday with the usual ceremonies.

Gen. Sherman heads the Northern subscription towards the proposed cotton exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, with \$2,000.

Major Baker, arrived at Fort Assinaboine, Montana, from Sitting Bull's camp, reports that Sitting Bull is anxious to surrender, but is afraid that he will be imprisoned or home.

hung.

At Springfield, Ill., the iron works have closed on account of a strike of the workmen of the rolling mill for an advance. One thousand men are out of employment. The account of the control of t employers have determined to employ non-

The Mercer will case is still in progress in as Supreme Court.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria are still severely slt at St. Henri de Levis, Que.

Work continues lively at the Ontario carporks at London, seven cars being turned out ach day.

Work continues lively at the Ontario carporks at London, seven cars being turned out ach day.

It is reported at Victoria, B.C., that Attorney-General Walkem will be the next Lieutenant-Governor.

It is rumoured at Quebec that the Local House will be called for the 31st inst., for the dispatch of business.

The British Columbia Legislature offer a bonus of five thousand dollars for the crection of a woollen mill.

Mrs. Jennings, one of London's earliest settlers, died at her residence, Talbot street, on Monday night, aged 74.

One hundred thousand tons of Cape Breton coal have been contracted for in Montreal and points west for next season.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper left Ottawa on Wednesday afternoon en route for England, where they will remain three months.

The Chicago Lumbermen's Exchange annual meeting was held on Monday. The president's address contained the artiling statement that it will take only 20 years to exhaust the great pine forests of the country of the present rate of depletion continues.

The Dricago Lumbermen's Exchange annual meeting was held on Monday. The president's address contained the artiling statement that it will take only 20 years to exhaust the great pine forests of the country of the present rate of depletion continues.

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Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.—
It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painiess, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. souvielle, ex-aide-Surgeon, French army, 13. Phillips square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply.

463-52

BIRTH. McMullen-On the 1st inst., the wife of Wm. N. McMullen, of a son. HULL-On March 3rd, the wife of Robert Hull, Court House, of a son. HARCOURT-VERNON-On the 3rd March, at Rosedale, the wife of E. E. Harcourt-Vernon, of A son.

GOULD—At Brighton, on March 3rd, the wife of A. C. Gould, of a son.

WARWICK—At 15 Coell street, on the 7th inst., the wife of G. F. Warwick, of a daughter. TAYLOR-On the 5th inst., the wife of Joseph Taylor, "Dog and Duck" saleon, Toronto, of a GRINDLAY—At 4 Wellington street east, on Monday,7th March, Mrs. Grindlay, of a daughter.

FAIRHEAD March 6th, the wife of R. C. Fairhead, of a son. HAYWOOD—At Penetanguishene, on Thursday, 3rd inst., the wife of George A. Haywood, of a daughter.

GRAND—Toy—On the 8th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. S. Blackstock, James Grand, to Lizzie, second daughter of the late Samuel Toy, of Toronto.

HAYWOOD—LAME—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, 301 Sumach street, by the Rev. Hilary Bygraves, pastor of the Unitarian church, Thomas, second son of the late John Haywood, Esq., London, Eng., to Emms J., youngest daughter of the late Peter R. Lamb, Esq., of Toronto.

McFayden—Harris—At Charleston, on the lat March, by the Rev. Mr. McFaul, Dr. D. Mc-Eayden to Caroline Birdsall, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Harris, Esq., of Charleston.

GEDDES—GURNETT—At St. James' Church, Ingersoll, by the Rev. E. M. Bland, incombent, on Thursday, 3rd March, George William Allan Geddes, of Chicago, son of the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Dean of Niaszara, of Tatisfield, Kont, England, late of Hamilton, Ont., to Clara Virginia, only daughter of the late J. S. Gurnett, Ingersoll.

Jackson—Collicott—By Rev. J. Weldon, on

ginia, only daughter of the late J. S. Gurnett, Ingersell.

JACKSON—COLLICOTT—By Rev. J. Weldon, on 23rd February, 1881; at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Robert Jackson, of Georgina, to Miss Emma Collicott, of Brock.

GALBRAITH—DOLMAGE—By the Rev. A. Thibadeau, on the 2nd inst., at the residence of Mr. D. McLeain, of Mildmay, brother in-lay to the bride, Mr. Daniel Galbraith, of the township of Trafalgar, to Miss Margaret Dolmage, of the same place.

HOWARD—BREDIN—On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. John Bredin, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Thomas S. Howard, of Hagareville, the bridegroom's father, Thomas William Howard, Esq., Barrister, to Caroline Louise S. Bredin, both of Alliston.

CALDWELL—IRWIN—On the 1st inst., in Christ

Bredin, both of Alliston.

CALDWELL—IRWIN—On the 1st inst., in Christ church, Bolton, by the Rev. W. H. Clarke, assisted by the Rev. G. J. Taylor, of Toronto (uncle to the bride), John Caldwell to Miss Katle Irwin.

JONES—CALVER—At Brantford, February 28th, 1881, in Grace church, by the Rev. G. C. Mackenzle, Hugh James Jones, merchant, to Caroline Rebecca, daughter of the late Chas. Calver, Esq., Hampshire, Eng.

SPENCE—WARREN—Affil Strachan street, on the 2th February, by the Rev. Mr. Routledge, Andrew G. Spence, to Miss Maggie Warren, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

"This is to certify that Mirs. Peter Blasdalt produced an abortion on me with instruments, and I give this writing to Dr. Patton
to protect him from public censure, and to be
the difficulty. One hundred and thirty
bersons in all have been attacked by it, of
whom eighteen our twenty have died.

John Mitchell, who was committed to good
to like with the presence of David Ross as a witmes."

I read the paper to both ladies before they
signed it. The abrasion in the neck of the
the terus may have been caused by an instrument of the above paper and the truth of its
contents. The patient I considered perfectly
conscious and rational when she heard the
contents of the paper rand and an igned them.

Mrs. Blasdall told me then after the paper
was signed that she would quit this work now
if this woman would get better, as her chilcontents of the paper rand and an impact the
mint of the prosence of the state of the paper was signed that she would quit this work now
if this woman would get better, as her chilcontents of the paper rand and signed them.

Mrs. Blasdall told me then after the paper
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if this woman would get better, as her chilcontents of the paper read and signed them.

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Mrs. Blasdall told me then after the paper
was signed that she would quit this work now

N-On Friday, March 4th, George A.

ATES—On Wednesday, the 2nd March, 1881 hard H. Oates, in the 72nd year of his age. NELLES—At the residence of her son-in-law, R. A. Barton, 17 Chaples street, Mrs. J. Y. Nelles, MURRAY—On the 2nd March, at her father's residence, No. 8 High street, Emma, clidest daughter of Thomas Murray. FIELDING-On March 2nd, Mary Ann Coleman, vife of Win. Fielding, Bowmanville. WILLIAMS—On the 1st inst., Elizabeth Julian widow of the late Rowland Williams, Judge o the London District, in her 91st year.

SLATTERY—On Sunday morning, March 6th Eddie, son of Michael Slattery, aged 3 years and 3 months.

ELLIOTT—On the 5th inst., at his father's residence, 520 Queen street west, Thomas Mosgrove, youngest son of Wm. Elliott, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 11 days.

HAMILTON—On the 5th inst., at the University, Ann Arbor, Mich., in his 20th year, Alexander, eldest son of Dr. Alexander Hamilton, of Corpus Christi, Texas, and grandson of Alexander Hamilton, of this city.

WATTS—On Saturday March 5th Sarah Annio WATTS-On Saturday, March 5th, Sarah Annie Watts, wife of Thomas Watts, 333 Wilton avenue, Toronto.

McCallum-On Saturday, March 5th, Arabella Riggs McCallum. aged 84 years. cameron—On 5th March, 1881, at noon, in her Strd year, Elizabeth, widow of the late Hugh Cameron, a native of the Island of Islay, Scotland, and lately of Mariposa, county of Victoria.

STANTON—At Ottawa, on the 3rd inst., Isaac Brock Stanton, late of the Civil Service, in the 89th year of his age.

ROBERTSON—On Monday, March 7th, at 72 Bay street, at ten o'clock, Helen Goldwin (Goldie), infant daughter of J. Ross Robertson, aged twelve months.

ROBERTSON—On Monday, March 7th, at 116 John street, at ten o'clock, Grace Margaret, in-fant daughter of Alexander J. Robertson, aged one year and seven months. STURROCK—At No. 3 Caer Howell street, on Monday, March 7th, Ethel May, beloved infant daughter of William and Mary Sturrock.

CRAWFORD—At 1 Scollard street, Yorkville, on Monday afternoon, March 7, of membranous croup, Willie, only son of Duncan S, and Emily Crawford, aged three years and four months. WILLIAMS On the 5th inst., at her reside 283 Sackville street, Catharine M., relict of late Henry Burt Williams,

Maedical.

Vegetine.

Superior to any Family Medicine DOCTORS GAVE HER UP. VEGETINE CURED HER

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir. About fifteen years ago I wastroubled with Scropulous Humour which settled on my lungs and brought on a severe cough. I consulted five or six of the best physicians in Boston, but they gave up treating me, said there was no hope of a cure, and they could do nothing more for me. A friend who had used Vegetine in his family recommended me to try it. I procured three bottles, and before finishing the third, bottle found myself entirely cured, and had not another attack of scrofule for nine years. After that period I had to get some more Vegetine, but it quickly restored me to health again, and I have not had a third attack. I am sixty-nine years old, and since becoming aware of the virtues of your medicine I have given it to my children and grandchildren, and have recommended it to my friends. The results have been invariably all that could be desired. Previous to my first trial of the Vegetine I had a cancer removed, and scrofulous sores broke out on me, but none have appeared since, and I believe it superior to any of the Family Medicines in use.

MARIA J. KIMBAIL.

I can vouch for the above statement in every particular, and consider Vegetine the best Family Medicine now in use.

MOSES KIMBAIL.

FOR SKIN DISEASES.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—Having been troubled with a bad skin disease, breaking out into little spres over my face, atc., I was recommended to take VEGE-TINE. I am happy to inform you that it has completely cured me after taking three bottles. I can highly recommend it to anyone who is completely cured me after to anyone who is I can highly recommend it to anyone who is troubled with skin disease.

troubled with skin disease. We hereby certify that the above testimonial is true, the man being in our employ at the time he was sick.

WESTMAN & BAKER,
119 Bay street, Toronto.

Vegetine,

H. R. STEVENS, Toronto, Ont. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists

LOOD BITTERS

USE ONLY THE GENUINE IURRAY & LANM THEREST PERFUME FOR THE TOILET & THE BATH



HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGHAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable tingdom. It restores grey hair to its original colour. It makes the scalp white and cican. It cures dandruff and humours, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and subported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most seconomical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries in the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. The Great Blood Purifiers!



Karms For Sale.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE OVER 1,360,000 ACRES, of the Choicest FARMING and TIMBERED LANDS in the Northern Peninsula

These partially cleared lands are now offered at the low price of from \$4 to \$4.50 per acre, one on the cash, and the remainder at purchaser's option, at any time within nine years, with interest yable annually at seven per cent.

Roads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to en of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing them-lives of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon. The lands more immediately on the line of the Detroit, Mackinac, and Marquette Hallrad, from a Straits of Mackinac to Marquette, are more heavily timbered, and are almost universally good ricultural lands, leaving splendid farms when the timber is removed.

The tron and lumber interests of the upper peninsula are of such magnitude as to call for all the larcoal and lumber that the timber and wood upon the lands will produce—this will enable the titler to make good wages while clearing the land.

Lumber Mills and Charcoal Kilns will be built at various points along the line, and Furnaces are we being erected along the line of the road at Point St. Ignace.

The great demand and good prices for ishour, both in winter and summer, make these lands partularly desirable as homes for the poor man. The lands adjacent the railroad are affered at lees from \$5 upwards, according to location, value of timber, etc. The lands are at your very lor, and are being rapidly settled by Canadians.

A65-13

W. O STRONG, Land Commissioner,

39 Newberry and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Medical.

LYE, EAR, AND THROAT-DR. G. S. Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., Oculist and Aurist oronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistan floorfield's Eye Hospital, London, Eng. 31, Church street, Toronto. NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELAS AND BANDS

nediately relieve and permanently your Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia diseases of the nerves, and revitaliz d. Circular and consultation free. A. NORMAN.

Queen street east Toronto RADICAL CURE

DR.J. ADAMS

58 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

THE MILD POWER CUERES Humphrevs' Homeopathic Specifics raingrafi Nos. College evers, Congestion, Inflammations, lorms, Worm Fever Worm Colle, rying Colle, or Teething of Infants, larring of Children or Adults,

H. HASWELL & Co. RUPTUCE) AND DEFORMED PROPIE Mr. Charles Cluthe will visit the principal cities and towns be-tween Toronto and Montreal, in-cluding Ottawa and Montreal, between the 7th and 22nd March. For dates, hotels. &c., address CHARLES CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 1184 King street west

foronto, Send your address for book on Rupture an Human Frame, by Chas. Cluthe. FREE.

CAN BE CURED DR. L. D. McMichael, 63 Nisgara St., Buffalo, N. Y., has a postiles and wonderful cure for Cancer without the use of the Knife or Caustic-Eatins Medicines. ULGERS, THEORS, and all SCROFULOUS DISEASES successfully treated. Send for Circular

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of PILES, two to four in the worst cases of LEPROSY. SCROFULA, PSORIASIS. CANCER. ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely vegetable. Internal and external use. I authorize and thank all dealers to roturn the money and charge it back to me in all cases of failure. None for over twenty years. SI a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send for NEW PAMPHLET FREE. H.D. FOWLE, Chemist Boston. PERRY, DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON STANT employment; light work; no capita required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal. Que. 434-5 TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED FOR the best ploughs, cultivators, and other agricultural implements on commission and salary. To intelligent, pushing men we can offer good terms. For particulars, address EMPIRE WORKS, 7 to 29 Dalhouse street, Montreal. 462-9

1 2 PER WEER-AGENTS WANTED IN 2 overy town in Canada. Address C. W. DINNIS, 213. Yonge street, Toronto.

572 A WEER. \$12 a day at home easily made. Augusts, Maine.

413-32

WANTED-A GOOD MAN-WHO CAN manage a farm; an Old Country man preferred; state salary per annum. Apply to B. P. MORGAN, London road, Sarnis P. O. Oh. ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO learn telegraphing at the Canadian School of Telegraphy, 131 Church street. M. T. FITCH, danager. EDGER—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT
man to run double edger in large sawmill:
to other need apply; good wages and steady emilorment. Apply with references to J. C. ELSE.
Vaubaushene. Taubaushene.

A GENTS FOR MOORES UNIVERSALL SSISTANT and complete mechanic, and ages, 500 curravings, 1,000,000 facts; best subcription book in the market to-day; exclusive certitory; circulars free. J. S. ROBERTSON & scription book in the market 10-day; excusive territory; of culars free. J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Whitby.

FARM HELP WANTED — A MARRIED man who would be provided with board; none but the best workmen need apply. Address Roy 17. Framming.

PRIORMENT, LOCAL OR Travelling. State which perferred Also SALARY per mouth. All EXPENSES advanced. Wages, romptly paid. SLOAN & CO., 306 George Street, Cincinnati, O. 467-5

Farms for Sale.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP 127
Seres, 100 clear; 25 acres fall wheat; good frame buildings; within eight miles Goderich, and 14 from Port Albert; soil, good clay. Apply to JAMES CRAWFORD, Lot 2 south Port Albert, Huron County.

RARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, London. FARM FOR SALE — ONE OF THE BEST farms in the township of Nottawasaga; 10 acres, all cleared; soil first-class; good building and well watered; must be sold. Apply a ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Glenhuron.

FARM FOR SALE—148 ACRES—LOT 2. Con. 13, Township of Orford, County Kent will be sold cheap, for further particulars appl to JAMES WILDE, Turin, P.O., Ont. 1664 PINE FARM.—84 ACRES—28 INSII Corporation Palmerston, \$50.00 an acre, half cash; good outbuildings, possession at one J. R. HAMILTON, Palmerston. DARM FOR SALE-LOT 1, CONCESSION Plympton Township, County of Lembton
Wacres; 90 cleared, with good bearing orchardrick dwelling house, good bearing and stalles
miles from Sarnia, and i mile from Mandaumi
tation G. W. R. Apply to D. FERGUSON
ban P. O.

PRUIT FARM FOR SALE AT GRIMSB1
Very cheap, large orchards in bearing, an
beautifully situated on the lake. Apply 6.1
PETTIT, Grimsby. FOR SALE—IN TRAFALGAR TOWNSHIP Halton county, 100 acres, clay loam, goo buildings, well watered, good state of ctulum tion; church and school; miles; Streetsville miles. For particulars apply to D. W. ALBERT SON, Trafalgar P.O. FOR SALE-200 ACRE FARM CN BUC Lake, Muskoka. Good soil, designable neig FORMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF NOTTAWA
AGA, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos, common simcoe. Must be seld. Send for particulars
E. LAKE & CO.. Stayner, or WILKIN
BUTLER, Toronto,

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—TOWNS:
Innisil, sth con., north half, lot 13; g
soil, frame house and barn. Apply Mrs. J6
BELL, Dunlop street, Barrie, or J. S. BELL
Princess street, Toronto. MANITOBA LANDS — GOOD QUARTY and well situated, for cash, or good farm r town property in Ontario. J. R BRADBURY A five miles from Bracebridge; five acres cleared. Apply at once the WILLSON, Bracebridge. The prio-dred dollars each; will take a you horses and stock for one of the places

75 ACRE FARM FOR SALE COU 76 PORD, one mile north from Nor-orchards; immediate possession. Appl-GILLAM, Norwich. FARM FUR SALE BY AUCTION MARCH 19th, lot No. 7, 4th concession Tortownship, containing 200 acres, 100 cleared bush; convenient to church, school, post-off land three miles from Malton station; Etobic creek runs through the north corner of the farm of the farm of the farm of the farm, mount charles Post-office.

Improved Farms for Sale

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT. County Essex.

E. half Lot 11, N. M. Road, Twp. Colchester, 100 acres, 30 cleared; soil excellent; log house and sarn; 8 miles from Essex Centre, C. S. Railway, A bargain in this lot. Cunty Victoria.

N. half of Lot 2, con. 2, Twp. Somerville, 100 cres; 40 cleared; log house, frame barn; 8 miles orth of Bobcaygeon. Can be sold cheap. County Carleton. E. half Lot 3, Con. 8, Goulbourn, 96 acres 18 cleared; soil good; house, barn, stable, shed, and zranary; 2 miles from Ashton, Canada Centra Railroad, and 8 miles from Carleton Placa.

Other farms for sale, apply to



Ausiness Chances.

BARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS
hotels, mills, and city property; send for
list of over 400 farms. ADAMSON & LAMB Hamilton.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT MOSE River, in the Town of Durham, with a never falling supply of water, about 16 feet head, and excellent dam. The mill contains turbine wheels two run of stones, and one chopper, merchan bolt, &c., &c., all in first-class order, with carning and fulling machinery in a separate part of the mill. The new railway into Durham offers gree facilities for an extensive milling business, good grain being abundant. Valuable and we situated town lots will be offered for sale when necessary. Plans now being prepared are complete. Apply to HERBERT MORTIMER, Land Agent and Stock Broker, Nos. 28 and 30 Termit treet, Toronto. FOR SALE—GROCERY, FLOUR, AND F business, real estate, centre of village; ulldings; splendid opening. Address of BROWN, Fichmond Hill. BROWN, Richmond Hill.

IVERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A GOOD Invery business in one of the most thriving towns in Western Ontario; will be sold at a resonable figure. In connection with a first-class commercial hotel and an excellent local tradic. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply loc. 283.

MAIL Office.

TO LET—CHEESE FACTORY IN GOOD locality; in good working order; water supplied by flowing fountain, WM. E. ELLIS, Hespeler. PHREE RUN GRIST MILL FOR cheap; good water power and large to tom. Apply to THOMAS MATTHEW, ke P.O., Ont. WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST—
PERIENCED with air compressors a
rock drills, to erect such machinery and is
charge of it. Apply Canada Consolidated Go
Mining Company, Marmora.

Situations Cauted.

CHAPTER I.

Most stories end with a marriage; mine be Most stories end with a marriage; mine begins with one. The marriage was my own; it was also Annie Burdon's. I think we both liked our wedding day the better for knowing that all our triends and relations, on both sides, thought us a couple of lunatics. As far as we could discover, our lunacy lay in my having no money and no prospects, and in her having no prospects and no money.

I had come down to D—— to see if the place was unhealthy enough to contain another.

place was unhealthy enough to contain another physician. I tound it nothing of the kind, but admirably suited to find a wife in. The long and the short of it is, we left

D——for London as rich as two young people can be who have not means to live together for more than the space of the honeymoon. I ought to say that I had been too hard a medical student to make many friends. But my first and foremost duty was to justify Annie's belief in me by getting on, instead of merely drifting along. I set to work and conquered my naturally retiring disposition by trying very hard indeed. If I had not been married, I should not have tried. But, on the other hand, the fact that made me try to win seemed to make me fail in winning We took lodgings in a poor neighbourhood where many patients might mean a few fees we economized more and more, and I occasion we economized more and more, and I occasionally carned a guniea or two from the medical journals. But we could not afford to wait, and meanwhile things kept getting worse, instead of better. But love did not even look toward the window, though poverty was knocking furiously at the door.

At last, when things had reached their worst, I was offered the place of surgeon on a ship bound for Jamaica. So I made arrangements with my employers to pay my wages to my wife during my sailings, sent her down

to my wife during my sailings, sent her dow to her father s, and went on my first voyage. The Darien, which was my ship, had many passengers, but none of them gave much trouble, save one. But then he made up for everybody. His name was Jules Londas, a singular name for an Englishman, but I was bold he represented an old West India commercial house, founded during the Spanish times. Mr. Londas was a small, dried-up man, between fifty and sixty, with a long house and a pair of sharp black gaves ooked nose and a pair of sharp black eyes his expression harassed and eager, and yet not without dignity. People who knew nothing of him at home said he was a muser. I had ot been twenty-four hours at sea before found out his ruling passion, or rather his ruling terror. It was a morbid dread of death, which almost amounted to monomania. From the moment he discovered I was the surgeon I had no peace with him. I had to treat Mr. Londas for heart, stomach, brain—

The day before we were The day before we were due at Kingston he said : "Mr. Wilson, I must make a bargain with you. I have the greatest objection to every medical man in Jamaica. If I re is no one who will give me his whole time. The fact is—it is nothing to me whole time. The fact is—it is nothing to me whether you believe it or not—I am in the most imminent peril of dying before the end of my fifty-seventh year. I shall be fifty-seven on the 10th of September, and if I pass that date I may safely look forward to nearly forty years of increasing health and happiness. Of course you think I am talking nonsense, but that is not the question. You are a transport to Jamaica you are young you are stranger to Jamaica, you are young, you are free from other engagements, you have your whole time, you want money and I must trust your skill and hocour. Stay with me at my place till midnight on the 10th of September. It will be worth your while."

tember. It will be worth your wante.
It is only too true that I wanted money. I did not like my patient, but it was a good hance, and I became private and confidential physician to Mr. Jules Londas. physician to Mr. Jules Londas.

His business was carried, on in Kingston, but he took me with him to his sugar plantation, near Trelawney, in the western part of he island. Mr. Londas had few neighbours,

ad saw none of them.

His household consisted of only some black creats, ruled by lan old mulatto women, who acted as cook, nurse, and householders and I had to draw up dishes as if they were

gular living and all kinds of exercises in the He followed my directions with careful panctuality, and thoughthe man grew to be as well as one who keeps, hiver can ever exect to be, nothing would o sabase him of hi

"Why should be dread Gath so much?" I citen thought; "he has no one else to live He certainly held a position on the island, and it was hard to say whather the higher families held aloof from him or he from them. At the end of the first month he paid me fifty

guineas, the amount agreed upon, which I nmediately sent off to Annie. At length, thank heaven, the 10th of September caine. Never shall I lorget the state of Jules Loudas on that fatal day. He spent the whole time, until aix in the evening, in an armchair, with his finger on his pulse. I

then compelled him to take some food, but he trembled at every morsel. At 7 he grew teverish; at 9 I was seriously alarmed and the him an opiate, hoping that he might sleep on his excited brain. And so the remaining three beauty as the fatal hour. But it did not act on his excited brain. And so the remaining three hours dragged by and at last we heard the first stroke of 12. He rose from his chair and leaned on me sounting them as they fell slowly, "10, 11, 12!" I should not have been surprised had be dropped dead at the last stroke. On the

contrary, he drew a deep sigh of relief and turned to me triumphantly. "Thank you, Wilson," said he, taking my hand; "you have given me a forty years' lease of life, and I thank you. I am now fifty-seven years old. I have the best part of my tife before me. I don't want you to think me inhospitable or ungrateful, but I should be obliged by your leaving me to-morrow morning without seeing me again. Thanks to you, I have done with doctors now. Here is your record above for offer mine. second cheque for fifty guineas. By noon to-morrow I shall expect to hear that you have

gone."

I certainly thought my dismissal under the circumstances was odd and abrupt, but I was used to the eccentricities of Mr. Londas, and was so tired of them that I was glad to be allowed to run away. We shook hands and parted, and that was the last I ever saw of Mr. Jules Londas. Matters had been so arranged—I fancy by the special intervention of Mr. Londas—that I was to return on the Davigu in a week or two. Meanwhile I sent ien in a week or two. Meanwhile I sent the bulk of the second cheque to Annie, keeping only a few pounds to last me till the day of sailing. But before the day came the low-lying sugar lands in which I had been living had done their work and I was prostrated with yellow fever.

CHAPTER II.

tered, but that Annie was with him. In a few minutes I was with her.

Need I describe such a meeting?

We were happy enough that day to almost atone for the long months of our separation. But for the future days? It was desperate to think of them; my health had terribly given way. By going with Mr. Londas I had thrown away the only opening into practice I had ever found. I gave up my professional hopes, and tried to get a situation of some sort, but it did not come, and hope of it grew steadily less. I need not recount the way in which we managed io get through those bitter, bitter weeks—the few pounds I made with my pen, the sale of little personal treasures, chance scraps of employment I found in town, and so on, and so on. But one day when I was at Annie's writing desk, looking for a pen, my eyes fell on an unopened letter directed to me. It had been posted in Spanishtown, Jamaica, as far back as the 12th of September.

"Bless me" said Amaie as I hald it made in the said of little personal treasures, chance are my sense fell on an unopened letter directed to me. It had been posted in Spanishtown, Jamaica, as far back as the 12th of September.

"Bless me" said Amaie as I hald it made in the said of little personal treasures.

Bless me," said Annie, as I held it up to

I opened it, and found a letter and a

"September 12, 183—,"

"My Dear Wilson: You must have thought it strange that I did not recognize your further success than by the fee which you would have received had you failed. I said nothing at the time, because I felt sure that you would make a tuss about receiving more than your due, and because I want all the thanks to be spoken by me in that supreme moment of my life. Besides, I did not wish to enable you—for reasons of my own—to remain in Jamaica. Having learned from you Mrs. Wilson's address, I sent this to await your arrival at home. Pray be kind enough to accept it by way of thanks.

"From yours, very faithfully,
"JULES LONDAS." "SEPTEMBER 12, 183-,"

"JULES LONDAS,"

The cheque was on the Bank of England for £1,000! At first I thought I was dreaming. But it was real enough. There it lay before Annie's eyes and mine. Of course I had no real scruple about accepting it, and relieved myself by writing a 'letter of thanks to my late rationt. "JULES LONDAS."

late patient.

The next morning I started for London. I spent almost my last shilling to pay my fare. I happened to have with me as fellow-traveller a hale and hearty old gentleman named Deacon, with whom I had become slightly accounted.

quainted.

"Going all the way to town?" he asked, in his strong, vigorous voice.

"Yes—on business," I said, a little prond of so new a word. of so new a word.

"So am I, worse luck. I am going to give our member a bit of the town's mind about the town pump. Which way shall you be

going?"

"I am going to the Bankof England."

"What, to my old shop?" I haven't been on Threadneedle street these forty years. But I believe I should go straight to my old desk, as straight as if it had been yesterday. Yes—I was paying clerk in the old times. If you go through the door in the left hand correct of the court you will see where I used to ner of the court you will see where I used to stand. And by George, it's a fact that some desks are lucky, and some unlucky; some go

"ight and some go wrong."
"What a curious theory, Mr. Deacon."
"It isn't a theory at all—it's a fact, sir, Now the desk next to me was one of the downright unlucky ones, bad in every way. I knew both the clerks there in my time, and in fact rather more of them than anyone else. The desk on the other side was a lucky one. Men went up high in the bank from it, as if it were a step in the ladder. Mine was betwixt and between, both in place and in luck, and all the better for me. But about the unand all the better for me. But about the unlucky desk," and he settled himself for the inevitable anecdote of his younger days, to which he is given. "When I first stood at the bank counter, my left-hand neighbour on the unlucky side—was a young fellow named Frederick Hawes—Fred, we used to named Frederick Hawes—Fred, we used to call him. We all liked him, and two or three of us, who got to know him best, liked his sister, too—Nancy Hawes. She and her brother lived with an old aunt in Finsbury. I believe six of us asked her to marry us six times apiece—I did, I know. But she laughed at us all around and made us better friends

with her than ever.

"Brother Fred must marry first,' she used to say. And we knew she meant it.

"But there was one of our set who wouldn't take no, like the rest of us. Isaac Ayscough was his name. He was older and closer than the rest, and the only one who ever talked about Miss Nancy, and somehow he was the only one with whom she never with her than ever. he was the only one with whom she never seemed to be easy or friendly. He was not only older but he was cleverer and better at

business and pleasure.

"After a time Nancy grew less cheerful
and Fred less sociable, and at the same time more intimate with Ayscough, until the others hardly, saw anything of him. I once spoke to Nancy about it, but she only cried

"'I hate Isaac Ayscough !" "I saw she knew that Ayscough was leading poor Fred wrong, though no one could tell him. And I know now that Ayscough was working in some villainous, underhand way to get Fred into trouble, so he might get. Nancy into his power.
"Well, sir, one day it came out.

had been forged by Fred Hawes to a transfer warrant. Isaac Ayscough discovered the for gery, and Fred Hawes was hanged."

Hanged?" Why not? That was law then." "And the girl!"
"Ah, poor Nancy! That is the worst part
of all. That day, after the hanging, when
Ayscough was just leaving his desk for Finsbury, no doubt—in walked Nancy dressed in "And the girl !" white as if for a wedding, and went straight to Ayscough and asked him sweetly: 'Is my brother Frederick here to-day?' Ayscong didn't answer her. But though I was read to break down at first sight, I saw how things

were, and just as quietly as if nothing had happened: 'No Miss, not to-day.'
"And so it went on, day after day, week And so it went on, day after day, week after week, year after year.

"Every day at noon she would cross the Rotunda to Ayscough's desk at the paying counter and ask: 'Is my brother, Mr. Frederick, here to-day?' And one of the clerks always used to answer: 'No, Miss, not to-day.' And then she always said : 'Give my ove to him when he returns, and say I will

call to-morrow.'
"Poor thing! She was homeless, and some of us helped her aunt to keep her. But one 'to-morrow' she did not come, and then she was buried. If Ayscough wanted her he had

gone too far."

"And Ayscough, what of him!"

"I never spoke to him after, and he never spoke to me. By a queer change he had been at the lucky desk before. After Fred's death he was shifted to the unlucky one, where Fred had been. The years went by. He didn't rise. At fifty he had become a strange, solitary, friendless old man. He was punctual in all his duties and turned into a sort of machine. At 10 he came to his desk, at the closing hour he went out of sight, and nobody machine. At 10 he came to his desk, at the closing hour he went out of sight, and nobody knew what became of him till 10 the next day. At last he died without warning in a little lodging at Hackney. But here is our journey's end. Good day, Mr. Wilsop, and I

But to make the matter more complicated to the sight stage of the note—warranted my admission to bail on so secious a charge as forgery upon the Bank of England.

But to make the matter more complicated thank you for your company.'

CHAPTER III.

The wholesome bustle of the street soon The wholesome bustle of the street soon drove this ghostly reminiscence of old Mr. Dawson's youth from my mind. I reached the bank, and entering found myself in a large office with desks arranged alphabetically, facing a courtyard filled with trees and shrubs, in the centre of which a fountain played lazily. I took a pen and wrote on the face of the cheque "Andrew Wilson." Then I stood for a moment or two hesitating as to which of the desks should honour my cheque. Presently, by some chance, my eyes met Presently, by some chance, my eyes met those of a clerk standing behind the counter,

those of a clerk standing behind the counter, who seemed to notice my hesitation, and beckoned me to him.

There were two clerks at the desk. One in the middle was engaged in making entries and did not appear to notice me. The clerk whose attention I caught was standing a little behind the other's left shoulder, but still close to the counter. He was a shrivelled, withered old man, who in appearance, though probably not in years, might have been the father of Mr. Deacon. And yet I don't know that I should have observed him at all had it not been for the very obtrusive singularity of his costume. He wore a snuffsingularity of his costume. He wore a snuff ped pockets in the skirts, and a flower-pattern silk waistcoat. The lower part of his body was hidden by the counter, and his neck was swathed in at least a dozen folds of snow-white cambrie, starched and frilled. But the eye soon shifted from the clothes to the face of the man who were them

eye soon shifted from the clothes to the face of the man who wore them.

It was the most hideous and ghastly I had ever seen in any human being.

Hideous and ghastly as it was, the factures were not ill-formed. It is not improbable that they were once handsome. The contour of cheeks and skin were eval, the nose straight, the eyes of a rich hazel, the brow square and fall.

The skin of the face had aged into the sem-blance of badly stretched leather, through which the bones seemed bursting; the colour was a corpse-like grey.

The cheeks had grown so hollow as to have

heard again.

In speaking of my friend, Mr. Deacon, I ought to have said he had two sons in town, both middle-aged men—one a lawyer, the other was manager of the French bank where I had opened my account with my first thousand pounds. The lawyer was Mr. Robert. The bank manager was Mr. Wil-liam, and both were good friends of mine. One afternoon when I happened to be in at the bank Mr. William asked me into his pri-vate room. I found another in it who were vate room. I found another in it who was a stranger to me.

"Wilson," said he, "you remember when opening your account with us last May you paid in a single Bank of England note. Should you know it if you saw it again?"
"I endorsed it with my name."

"Your name in your own handwriting?" 'Certainly "Is this it?"
"It is," I said.

"How long ago and from whom did you reeive this note "On the 10th of May, at the Bank of Eng-The two gentlemen looked at one another.

"You say," said the stranger, "that you on the 10th of May last received over the counter of the Bank of England this note of this particular date and number. Would you swear it in a court of justice, if necessary?"
"I certainly would swear to it anywhere."

On what account was this note paid in to your hands?"
"In payment of a cheque drawn in my favour by Mr. Jules Londas, of Kingston, Jamaica."

"Can you give me the date of the cheque? "The 12th of September last,"
"You are sure of that?" 'Absolutely sure."
"Then I need not detain you or Mr. Dea-

con any longer. Good day."
"What does it all mean?" I asked Mr. Deacon, as soon as the other had gone. "I hope you are not in trouble about that note. I don't know much about banking."
"I hope that no one will be in trouble. but I have told all about the matter, and so have you. I dare say we shall not hear of it again. Will you excuse me? I am very busy

just now.' The following afternoon I was in the cell of The following afternoon I was in the cell of a London police station. Within a week I had given bail to meet my trial on an indictment for having forged and uttered a note on the Bank of England for £1,000.

Mr. Robert Deacon acted as my legal adviser. He was a shrewd and careful lawyer, but the case puzzled him as much as it baffled me. Whether he believed me guilty I knew not; but if he did not, he was more credulous than I should have been.

The case was this: It had always been the

practice of the Bank of England never to reissue a note, but to burn every one that re-issue a note, but to burn every one that re-turns to it. Now, on a certain day a note for £1,000, bearing a certain number and other marks of identification, had in the usual course of business, returned to the hank and been duly burned with the others. Of that there could be no question, unless there had been a conspiracy among many officials to save it from fire. Some time after I paid into the bank at D—— a note corresponding in every recorded particular with the note that had been destroyed. The case looked almost fatal for me. I had not been content with declaring that I had received what had proved to be a re-issued note from the Bank of England, but asserted I had received it in payment of a cheque drawn on the 12th of

eptember.
And to sum up all, the bank had been long ago notified that its customer, Mr. Jules Lon-das, of Kingston, had been accidentally drowned in Kingston harbour on September 11th, the very day after I had left him to the enjoyment of a new lease of life for forty years. And his cheque-book containing the stubs had been lost with him, and no evidence remained of his having drawn any such cheque save by his letter to me—if it had not been

written by me.
And so much for Mr. Jules Londas, his hopes and his fears. The man who had nothing to dread save a death by disease, on or before a sertain Saturday, had perished by drowning the next day. Perhaps he had mistaken his fifty-seventh birthday; perhaps not. Who can tell? At any rate there must have been some mistaken.

been some mistake.

But it was a terrible one for me. Nothing but the nature of Mr. Robert Deacon's defence for me—that no official or expert could

and dangerous for me, a note of the same amount had been given on the 10th of May in payment of a cheque drawn by Mr. Jules Londas, as appeared on the books, but it was of a different number, and had not yet been returned.

About a week after my arrest a communication from Mr. Robert Deacon informed me that the bank would give me all facilities for identifying the clerk who had, according to my story, cashed my cheque, if I thought fit to avail myself of them.

Which I did, and in company with my so-

to London, and the left them in one of the private offices of the bank while I walked the length of the counter. All was just as it had been before. I saw twelve clerks at twelve desks, but the thirteenth for whom I was looking I did notsee. He certainly was not at the counter, nor was he to be seen in the room, although my eyes went all over it from desk to desk in search of him.
"Well," asked Mr. Allen, the director,

when I returned.
"I can only say that I have not seen him,"
I answered, when I felt my heart sink within me. "Then," he said, "we have done all we

and, he said, "we have done all we met for; there is nothing more to be said as far as I can see. Mr. Deacon," turning to my solicitor, "you are satisfied that we have given Mr. Wilson every opportunity? He said he received it from a clerk who never even existed. Have you anything to say?"
Mr. Robert Deacon shrugged his shoulders
a little diplomatically. "Only that Mr.
Wilson has failed to remember one bank clerk
from another—nothing more. Many people
remember faces badly—we don't rest our defence on our client's memory, you know." "But I do," I could not help exclaiming, heedless of the look of angry warning my lawyer threw at me. "My remembrance of the natter is perfectly clear."

"Perhaps Mr. Wilson can describe him?" said Mr. Allen.

said Mr. Allen.

"Certainly not!" Mr. Deacon replied.

"Whatever he has to say his counsel will say for him at the right time and place."

"I can describe him," I said, "and since

become lost in the jaws. A thin circle of hair just prevented the wrinkled scalp from being wholly bald.

The dark eyes had sunk into cup-like cavities; the nasal cartilage was a livid blue.

The olothes hung loosely, as if they had been made for a much caller and stouter man. To judge of them by the head, they might have covered a corpse.

The ololong brooch which fastened the voluminous neckcloth was of gold, with the letters "A. H." in small seed pearls upon it.

I put my cheque into his outstretched hand.

"How will you take it," he asked in a vague, hoarse voice, without any strength or tone, "short or long."

His voice seemed as if heard in a dream; I passed my hand over my eyes to make sure it was not, while I answered: "I will take it in one note, if you please."

I heard a slight crisp rustle. I opened my eyes dreamily; they fell on a crisp bank note lying before me. I looked up from it to the cashier, but he had left his desk, and was gone.

I took the next coach for D——, which I had left with scarcely more than my fare, and returned a rich man.

CHAPTER IV.

My castle proved remarkably well built. By a piece of good fortune. I was able to step into a vecant practice in D—— itself. My health came back at a magical pace, and everything seemed destined to go on well, thanks to my West India patient, to whom I wrote once more, but from whom I never heard again.

In speaking of my friend, Mr. Deacon, The fact was this it when at a right to speak, and I will. He—the clerk—

"Did you understand that I throw up the case," whispered Mr. Roberto Jeacon, sharply, "if you say one word?"

"Very well; since there is such a man, my description will find him. For aught I know the note may be forged, but not the man. He was short, bert and ashy, sallow complexion, and tark, deep set eyes. He was short of bird. He was short, bert and ashy, sallow complexion, and can't will be a setting of fowered silk, and many are you do set from the set of fowered silk, and many average hockets, and a waistocat of fowered silk. Robe

t never satisfied me.

The fact was this: When at ten o'clock on the morning after my failure to identify the clerk in the bank the clief cashier opened clerk in the bank the chief cashier opened his letters, he found in one of the envelopes, unaccompanied by any letter or word or token to show whence or from whom it came, a Bank of England note for £1,000. On comparing its number with the proper entries it was found to be the note which, according to those entries, had been given to me in payment of Mr. Jules Londas' cheque on the 10th of May.

of May.

So when I surrendered to take my trial no evidence was offered of my having forged a note, which no one could say with the least reason had been forged at all.

I might have dreamed; I might have lied; but neither dreams nor lies are crimes, and I was discharged.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Over Forty Men Killed and Thirty Injured EVANSTON, Wyoming, March 4.—The gas in the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company's mine exploded last evening, throwing flames many hundred feet in height out of the flames many hundred feet in height out of the main slope, blowing away the building around the mouth of the shaft, and setting the machinery buildings on fire. Fifteen minutes before the explosion, from ten to thirty white men and fifty Chinamen went down to work for the night. At 2 a.m. seventeen injured Chinamen were brought to the surface, many with their limbs broken and badly scalded, and thirty dead Chinaman were discovered, but not brought up. No white man has yet been found, and there are no hopes that any are alive. are alive.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Sad Fate of a Farmer's Daughter—She Meets Her Death Close to Her Home. Acron, March 3. - The body of the your oman found about three miles from here last night proves to be that of Catharine last night proves to be that of Catharine Keith, about 18 years of age. She was the daughter of Mr. Neil Keith, a farmer living about three miles from here on the second line of Esquesing. The body was found on the third line, and about three quarters of a mile from her father's residence. It appears that Miss Keith was working with a Mr. McCollon of the Section 18 of Catharine with a Mr. that Miss Keith was working with a Mr. McCollom, of the Scotch Block, and as her time was up about a week ago it is supposed that she attempted to wake home by the third line, which is very seldom used for traffic, and as the snew was very deep she must have become exhausted and coureeine with the cold and frozen to death. The body, which must have been lying on the road several days, was removed father's residence, and a corener sent for, but the County Attorney on being informed of the circumstance thought it unnecessary to

A SUICIDAL PRACTICE.

The Corporation of Quebec and the Tran-slent Merchants Tax. QUEBEC, March 8.—Recorder Dery gave his decision yesterday morning in the case of the Corporation of Quebec v. Piché, being an action for the recovery of the amount of the tax claimed by the plaintiff from the defendant, a commercial traveller doing business here. The action was contested in order that defendant, and through him the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, might test the legality Association of Canada, might test the legality of the Corporation's by-law imposing the tax by appealing from the decision of the corporation's own court to a higher and more independent tribunal. The Recorder gave judgment in favour of the city, condemning the defendant to the payment of the tax of \$60 and costs. The defendant represents the firm of Frotheringham & Workman, Montreal. An appeal by writ of certiorari will be immediately taken to the Superior Court, and the Association of Commercial Travellers will, if necessary, carry the case before the Superme Court of Canada, which has already declared illegal a similar by-law imposed by the city of St. John. The Recorder points out, however, in his decision, that the Quebec by-law was sanctioned by the Parliament of Canada before Confederation, and not by the Local Legislature, as in the case of the city Local Legislature, as in the case of the city

MURDER OR ACCIDENT?

Mysterious Death of a Resident of Quebec QUEBEC, March 8.—A resident of St. Roch's died in the hospital of the Sacré Cœur, St. Sauveur, later on Sunday night Roch's died in the hospital of the Sacret Cour, St. Sauveur, late on Sunday night under circumstances so strange and so paint of the as to call for careful investigation. Narcisse Racine, the deceased, a man of about 34 years, married, but living apart from his wife, who is in the United States, was a soapmaker in the employ of Mr. Dunn. He resided with a relative in Smith street, St. Roch's, and last Saturday night he went out to market, but did not return. About 7.30 on Sunday morning he was discovered some three miles from the St. Salier street crossing of the Q. M. O. & O. railway, lying close beside the track. He was at fine time insensible, and was thus discovered by a Mr. Rochette. This gentleman obtained the assistance of a Mr. Julien, who lives near, and together they drove the unfortunate man to Dr. Gingras, who immediately advised sending him to the hospital. This was done, but after lingering some hours in a perfectly unconscious condition he breathed his last without having been able to say a word respecting his unfortunate condition. Death, according to the opinion of Dr. Verge, who attended him at the hospital, resulted from fracture of the scalp on one side disclosing the skull. An inquest will be held this morning.

Mrs. Hammond, at her request, Mr. Hammond in an adjoining she awoke and found Mrs. Hammond in an adjoining room talking ato witness' son. She then left the house, and witness' son. She then l

the skull. An inquest will be held this morning.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATHFUL AND COMFORT-ING.—"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 doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of the that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundrede of cubtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wanney 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., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

Another time she rushed into the liverystable just as the plaintiff and the witness were going out in the buggy, and told him he was to come immediately to Mr. Glifillan's office. They both walked up to prevent a row on the street, Mrs. Hammond following behind. Mr. Glifillan was a lawyer, and wanted witness to give bonds for three hundred dollars as security for Mrs. Hammond's board, which of course she refused to do. On the Sunday following the plaintiff was professionally engaged with a gentleman in his office when the defendant entered, and heard him say that he and witness were going out in the buggy, and told him he was to come immediately to Mr. Glifillan's office. They both walked up to prevent a row on the street, Mrs. Hammond following behind. Mr. Glifillan was a lawyer, and wanted witness to give bonds for three hundred witness to give bonds for three hundred wanted witness to give bonds for three hundr

The Lady Charged with Beating Her Husband.

EVIDENCE AS TO ILL-USAGE, ETC.

The Gentleman Accused of Opium-Eating and Intemperance. Montreal, March 4.—The case of Dr. J. H. Hammond, of this city, physician, v. Dame Annie Grace Power, his wife, for separation as to bed and board, commenced to-day in the first division of the Superior Court here before Mr. Justice Papineau. It is a most extraordinary case. The doctor in his declaration sets forth that on the 14th of January last he and the defendant (then the widow of Cornelias Houtman) were married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was practising his profession, and defendant was earning her livelihood by manual labour; that she is a powerfully-built woman, imbued with brutal instincts, and inclined to resort to physical force whenever her passion is excited. Ever since the first week of their marriage she has inflicted upon him all kinds of outrage, illusage, and grievous insults, beating and striking him in the most brutal manner, and keeping him in perpetual fear of his life. They agreed to separate, and defendant took away all the furniture and sold it, although the plaintiff was paying her board at the time. She then persisted in persecuting him, visiting him against their agreement, abusing him a drunkard and an opium cater, and destroying all chances of his success in his practice, both in Minneapolis and in Montreal, to which latter city she foliowed him. The plaintiff then took refuge in his mother's house in this city, where the defendant followed him and behaved in such a rough and unintelligible manner that he was obliged to have his meals in his own room for fear of carned feed dealing and her rough and unintelligible manner that he was obliged to have his meals in his own room for fear of and unintelligible manner that he was obliged to have his meals in his own room for fear of scandal, foul-dealing, and danger to his life. On the 6th of July last she beat him brutally, and on the 15th of September she inflicted a wound on his head which left the plaintiff unable to show himself for was designed. unable to show himself for many days, at the same time exclaiming that this would not be the last treatment of the kind he would receive from her. Since then the plaintiff has not resided with her, but she the plaintiff has not resided with her, but she has continued to harass and waylay him and threaten his life. The plaintiff therefore asks for a separation as to bed and board, and that the defendant be ordered to desist and abstain for ever from molesting, visiting, or speaking to him under pain of being in contempt of court. The defendant in her plea maintains she is "sincerely and devotedly attached to her husband and he to her, but that the hatred now shown to her in the present action shown to her in the present action has been caused by his mother and two sisters, who have taken advantage of his passion for strong liquors and opium, and of his enfeebled and dejected mind, to poison his feelings toward the defendant, to stander her and throw exercises. ings toward the defendant, to slander her and throw suspicions on her sincerity and fidelity to him; 'that less than two months after the marriage the plaintiff began again to abandon himself to strong drink and opium, as he had done before his marriage, although then unknown to the defendant; that he degraded himself by the abuse of liquor and morphine, under which he lost all consciousness had repeatedly deligner treasure. and morphine, under which he lost all consciousness, had repeatedly delirum tremens, and had been picked up by the police in the streets of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and carried by them sometimes to his home and sometimes to prison. He also made rows in the house, and could be controlled only by "brute force." viz. two or three policemen. While

He entreated her to return to him when he was in Chicago (after leaving her in Minneapolis), which she did, and they lived together there for some time, and afterward at Providence, R.I. Strong liquor and opium, however, always gained the mastery over him and prevented his gaining a livelihood by his profession. They both lived together for some time in Montreal with the plaintiff's mother, with the same result, and finally the defendant, although about to become a mother, was abandoned and driven away from her home, and obliged to take shelter in the Western Hospital for Women and that of La Nativité, the Pélagie, in which latter she was delivered of a female child. Since the commencement of the present suit plaintiff has refused to see his wife and child or to provide for them.

She attributes the principal cause of the hatred against her by plaintiff and his relatives to her refusal to sell some real estate owned by her son, Albert Houtman, in Windinner as usual. owned by her son, Albert Houtman, in Win-nipeg, and hand the money over to him and his relatives. She has already sold and pawned all her jewellery for the support of herself and her children. The first witness for the plaintiff was his JANET HAMMOND, a widow lady seventy

JANET HAMMOND, a widow lady seventy-five years of age, who keeps a gentleman's boarding-house on Upper Bleury street. She testified that her son the plaintiff is thirty-five years of age, a graduate of McGill Col-lege and of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and has practised in Minneapolis ten years, Last spring she visited her son in Minneapolis and found him very sick in bed. On seeing her he exclaimed, "Oh! mother, you have just come in "Oh! mother, you have just come in time to save my life, I have been married just three months, and have died a hundred deaths." This was on the Friday. On the Monday night she slept with Mrs. Hammond, at her request, Mr. Hammond taking another bed. About two o'clock

solved to come to Montreal, as she was ruining his practice. He left without even a pocket-handkerchief. He left his horse and everything in Minneapolis, and witness gave him all the money she had and remained without a cent. Witness went from Minneapolis to Cleveland. After she had got all her things ready, Mrs. Hammond summoned a detective to search her things in order to see if she had stolen her boots. Witness was at this time staying with a Mrs. French. Witness remembered her son saying in the presence of that lady that he had been but five days married when his wife showed her temper. They were just had been but five days married when his wife showed her temper. They were just going to the theatre when a man called to have one of his fingers amputated. The plaintiff performed the operation, and in doing so soiled his shirt. He wished to change his linen, but his wife insisted that he should go in that state, and he did so. On his return she complained of his being gloomy, to which he replied that he was afraid their married life was not so happy as he had expected. Just as the train was afraid their married life was not so happy as he had expected. Just as the train was coming up that was to convey the witness to her relatives at Cleveland, she was again detained by a detective under instructions from Mrs. Hammond, who accused her of stealing a diamond ring, some silver plate, and a fur cap. Witness gave the detective her keys, and he searched everything and took out a silver tankard inscribed "For the Unknown," which witness had bought in Montreal and intended as a present for their little child which was yet to be born. This witness claimed that they had no right to take. The detective was going away when the defendant pointed to one of the trunks, which he searched and where he found a ring. "Well," said the where he found a ring, "Well," said the witness, "that ring is certainly not mine, and you must have put that there," and defendant did not deny it. Witness was in a dreadful state of mind at the m a dreadful state of mind at the charge, and what happened next she does not know. She was put in a carriage with the Mayor of Minneapolis, the detective, and Mrs. Hammond. She said to the mayor before the search, "Now Mr. Mayor, I am well up to 75 years. You are an old man, and we both must appear before God in a very short time. I declare to you before God that I have nothing belonging to her in my trunk, but send for a priest and put her on confession and she will prove that the things are all in her own possession." The Chief of Police of Minneapolis sympathised

with the witness, and said that this arrest would remain as a standing disgrace to Minneapolis. Witness was compelled to remain there all Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday Mrs. Hammond went down with her to the train. Witness bade her good-bye, and even kissed her and begged of her if she had any feeling of repentance to alter her ways. "We may never meet on earth again," witness said, "but I'hope we shall meet at the throne of grace. Do, pray, turn over a new leaf, and go home to your mother." Witness went on to Cleycland, taking with her, as she thought, her son's trunks, as well as her own. When she got there she found that she had the proper number of tickets, but not his trunks. She wrote to the station-master at Minneapolis, and found that Mrs. Hammond had got plaintiff's trunks into her possession. Witness forgot to mention that there was also a chain and locket which had been given her by her deceased husband, and which con-tained a portion of his hair and of witness'

children's. This she had kept at Dr. Smith's, at Longdale farm, on their visit there. She asked Dr. Smith to get it for her on his next visit, but he was informed that Mrs. Hammond had gone to the farm in the meantime and got it, stating that witness had sent her for it.

Mrs. Hammond, jr., is exceedingly good-looking, and from her modest demeanour in court betrays no signs of being the termagant which the evidence represents her. The ca is exciting great interest here.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

On Saturday last a book agent named McCormick was arrested and brought before the anyor on the charge of attempting to kiss a young lady, whom, on entering to sell the book, he found alone. He was fined by to gaol for ten days. Campbellford Herald :- Perhaps the oldest

horse in these counties, or it may be in the province, died in this village a few weeks ago, as near as can be estimated at the age of 34 years. The faithful old animal was in the possession of Mr. McGregor, and willingly performed its labour up to within a few days of its death.

The St. Catharines Journal :- A parrot belonging to Capt. Livingstone, of this city, died last evening. He has had the bird for thirtyone years, and it was a great favourite. The party he got the bird from in Halifax had it for nine years, he having purchased it from Brazil, and not knowing the age of it then. It was perfectly well yesterday, calling for The Stratford Times says that the winter

in that district has been the longest and steadiest within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. There has been sleighing there and thereabouts since the 17th of November last, and it looks as though it might last for a week or two yet. This is something like a THE writs for the elections in East North-

umberland and Carleton, N.B., have been issued. The nominations take place on the latter constituency. however, the election is not likely to go to a poll, the return by acclamation of Dr. Connell, the Conservative candidate, and brother of the late member, being regarded as a foregone conclusion.

James Swan, of Listowel, writes us to deny James Swan, of Listowel, writes us to deny
the charge made in the telegraphic despatches
associating his name with the Listowel counterfeiters. He protests his innocence very
strongly, and feels hurt by the odium thrown
on him. The despatches came in the ordinary
way, and were not published by us from any
desire to injure any of the parties mentioned
therein. Other invands which articles.

therein. Other journals which published them will no doubt also give Mr. Swan the benefit of the denial which he makes. Iroquois Times :-- We are informed on good Iroquois Times:—We are informed on good authority that there is an agent for the body-snatchers in Iroquois, who informs and assists in grave desecrating. The bodies are taken to Ogdensburg, where they fetch \$30 apiece. Iroquois has a hard name, and we were not surprised to hear of such actions being carried on, but if the young men would treat this agent as they do the travelling humbugs who happen to call at our village, it would be better for that young man that he never were born.

Says the Galt Reporter: "In the year 1880 the Grand Trunk Railway Company carried six thousand tons of freight into Galt, and during the same period their outward freight traffic from this town amounted to upwards of seven thousand tons. During the first year after the branch of this railway was extended after the branch of this railway was extended to Galt the inward traffic amounted to two thousand five hundred tons. It will thus be seen that during the short space of six years the business at this point has increased over one hundred per cent."

The Napanee Standard protests against the gross injustice done that section of the province by the report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, and says that "if the information contained in reference to Lennox and Addington is a fair sample of the care and diligence exercised in securing informa-tion respecting the agricultural and industrial resources of Ontario throughout, then the whole of the immense expense attending the labours of the commission has been worse than

The Montreal Herald follows up its attack The Montreal Herald follows up its attack upon its ally, the Globe, in re the Lake St. Peter debt, by calling in the aid of the Cornwall Freeholder, which tells the much belaboured Toronto organ that it must lose influence by its "narrow, local, and jealous view." Theirs is indeed an unhappy family. A remarkable feature of the controversy between the Globe and its fellow toilers in the get up she put him advisory and shouted "Murder, murder," and when the policeman came up insisted that he should arrest her as she was killing plaintiff. Between eight and nine at night Mrs. Hammond came to him at the farm, and it was then that he real debt. Surely the opinions of the ex-leader of

the Reform party are entitled to at least the courtesy of criticism in the columns of the chief organ. It is no reason that because Mr. Mackenzie has been unhorsed by Mr. Blake he should be trampled on by the Globe.

Petrolia rejoices because the Petrolia Oil Petrolia rejoices because the Petrolia Oil Company have received their charter of incorporation from the Dominion Government. The Petrolia Advertiser considers the formation of this company the prelude to the inauguration of a new system of carrying on the oil business by handling refined oil in bulk, and that it will be a great boon to the consumers; of oil throughout the country, as it will tend to lessen the price, and will also materially keep in clicck the monopolies and oil rings heretofore in existence.

The lumbering business in the Ottawa district will be extensive this season. A. Cald-

trict will be extensive this season. A. Caldwell & Son cut 100,000 feet in the township of Canonto, Frontenac county, to be sent down the Madawaska. They did not cut last season. Hillard & Dickson, of the same locality will take the contract of the same locality will take the contract of the same locality. Be Caldwell & Son will cut 400,000 feet of square timber on the Madawaska—about double their produce of the two previous seasons. On the Mississippi, Peter McLares will have from 300,000 to 400,000 feet, against 150,000 feet last season. 150,000 feet last season. The yield of sawn lumber on the Mississippi will be from twenty to twenty-five million feet. On the Clyde, in Levant township, county of Lanark, A. Cald well & Son will also cut about 200,000 feet o square timber.

On Friday afternoon a compositor in the St John Telegraph office discovered a young newsboy named Arthur French stealing letters out of the "drop" on the outside of the post-office. The youngster had a wire with a hook on it, by which he pulled the basket in which the letters dropped up to the newspaper slide, which is larger than the letters slide, and was thus enabled tograb the letters. He was caught and taken before the post master, and five letters were found in his possession, opened. He tried to put the crime off on another newsboy, but that "wouldn't go down." The officials gathered from his statements that that sort of business had been carried on for some time, and on one occasion On Friday afternoon a compositor in the St carried on for some time, and on one occasion he had got money from a letter. On account of his tender years he was let go unpunished

At Mr. R. White's shanty on Chalk river, says the Pembroke Observer, a teamster on going out in the morning was attacked by a large owl, which succeeded in fastening one of its claws in the man's head immediately behind the ear, causing blood to flow quite freely. Going into the shanty he related what happened, which only produced laughter amongst the other men. In a short time afterwards the foreman, Mr. John S. Poupore, had occasion to go out and was also attacked; this time the owl, after a few rapid passes, succeeded in carrying off Mr. Poupore's cap. A few minutes afterwards the bird again swooped down, carrying away another man's hat. The bird is a very large one, and defies all the means used to capture him. It is needless to say that during hihat and cap raid the greatest possible excitement prevailed. At Mr. R. White's shanty on Chalk river, ment prevailed.

Another staunch supporter of the Ontario Government, the Galt Reformer, has taken umbrage at the market fees measure, which it considers "manifestly unjust," and regards as involving a breach of faith with those as involving a breach of faith with those manicipalities which have gone to the expense of establishing markets and erecting market buildings upon the implied understanding that revenue therefrom would never be confiscated by the Government. The Reference denounces the third section of the bill as "as expedient to make the robbery of the town appear less barefaced," affording as it doed merely "partial compensation to a few towns as toll-gates have already disappeared over most of the province." Our Galt contemporary further speaks irreverently of the Government's measure as "this feeble and unjust bill." It is plain that during the current session of the Legislature Mr. Mowal and his colleagues have succeeded in creating considerable dissatisfaction amongst their supporters throughout the province.

The St. Groix, N.B., Courier says:—A little

The St. Croix, N.B., Courier says:—A little girl, 3 years and 8 months old, the daughte of Mr. F. Dwyer, school-teacher at Letete, i of Mr. F. Dwyer, school-teacher at Letete, is a remarkable example of precocity. He power of memory is developed to a wonderfu extent. After hearing a passage of prose of of poetry read over two or three times it be comes her own, and she is able to repeat i word for word. In this way she has committed to memory over one thousand lines of poetry. Our informant heard her recit "Hiswatha's Childhood," which consists of more than two hundred lines, without any apparent effort and without a mistake. Her enunciation was distinct, her expression natural, and she entered into the spirit of the extract with as much appreciation as would one who had made a study of it. She has be come familiar with the pictures in Webster's one who had made a study of it. She has be come familiar with the pictures in Webster's Dictionary and on being requested to poin out anything represented there, will imme diately turn to the illustration. As another example of her power we may relate that on the occasion of a public entertainment, her father undertook to recite "Hiswatha's Friends, but forgot a portion of it and was unable to proceed. The little Miss, who was present supplied him with the forgotten line and he was enabled to finish the recitation. She is a bright, lively child, and does not appear to be affected in any way by her intellectual abnormity.

bright, lively child, and does not appear to be affected in any way by her intellectual abnormity.

The letters concerning early editions of the Bible and other works which have appeared in the columns of The Man, have attracted widespread attention. A friend in Galt sends us an extract from the London Times which states that recently "Messrs, Sotherby & Cosold, by auction, at their rooms in Welling ton street, the earliest printed Bible knows to be in existence, and believed to be also the first book ever printed from movable types. It was described in the catalogue as "Biblis Sancta Latina (testamentum vetus) e versione of cum prefatione sancts Hieronymi. No name of place or date, but known to have been printed at Metz by John Guttenburg about A.D. 1452, folio. In the original pig skin binding on oak boards restored by Bedford. This copy contains the Old Testament only, and from the fact of the being bound originally in one volume it has been suggested that some copies were thus issued for the special use of the Israelitial community. The volume is quite complet down to the end of the Book of Maccabees with folio 486 and a portion of folio 506 is perfect fac simile. It has a few worm holes affected in any way by her down to the end of the Book of Maccabees with folio 486 and a portion of folio 506 is perfect fac simile. It has a few worm holes but the volume is in excellent condition, an measures 143 inches in height. A copy sol a few years ago at the sale of Mr. Perkin library fetched £2,690. The existence of thi copy, it may be added, was altogether un known until it was accidentally discovered is the sacristy of a village church in Bavaris where it was purchased by its late owner, foreign gentleman. After a spirited competition the book was knocked down by Mesar Sotherby at the sum of £760. Sotherby at the sum of £760."

The good housewife, when she is giving he more precious than many houses, and the their systems need cleansing by purifying th blood, regulating the stomach and bowels t prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she mus know that there is nothing that will do it s perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, th purest and best medicines.—Concord, N. H. Patriot.

VEGETINE.—The great success of VEGETING as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief with such remarkable cures.

The spring show of goods by the wholesal houses in the city are now in full swing, and country buyers should not fail to make a cal before leaving town at 82 King street west and see the new Wanzer "C" Sewing Machine. Mothers, wives, and daughters will be expecting some souvenir from Toronto and a "Wanzer," with new gothic cover and mckeled in all bright parts, and with all recent improvements known to the trade, cannot fail to gratify them. The spring show of goods by the who

AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE live-stock trade in all its bra reported particularly brisk. It is to I our farmers will not deplete their ow in order to make sales.

Mr. MUNDELLA, vice-president Board of Trade, reiterated his states the British House of Commons on night, to the effect that the Imperial ment had no intention of prohibiting portation of American swi

French-Canadian farmers have been

frozen milk in Montreal during the w two cents per pound, to the great dof the regular dealers in liquid "nay The ordinary milk of city commerce if frozen, make a capital pavement in grinks, and might be cut up in Tuse on the blackboards of our schools It is denied that the Imperial Gov have had under consideration the qu prohibiting the importation into E

American pork. Efforts have been

influence the Government to take suc by means of forged letters and telegra the circulation of unfounded stories o nosis having been discovered in seve France is determined, if heavy du self. In the tariff bill recently pass proposed that the duties on oxer raised thirty francs per head, on cow francs, and on sheep three francs.
duty to the cost of shipping, at le
America, and the French duty
slmost prohibitory.

The Bobcaygeon Independent says abolition of market fees is "a st direction of free trade." This is when it is a step away from the un theory of free-traders, who hold duties and fees levied upon products by the consumer, while this measu dently in the interest of the produce free-trade friends are frequently imp the logic of facts to deviate in pract

The agitation for the sale of e pound has been revived. Some eg more to the dozen than others, ye bring the same price. This is not fa hens which produce the heavier an eggs, and which should be encountheir good work. No hen can feel the appreciated at her proper worth winds that her fine fruit brings no momarket than the dwarfed products lazy neighbour. The eggs which ar up in the fields during the hot weath to be sold as chickens, by the pair,

Some idea of the vast dimension the cattle export trade of this cont grown is gathered from the statem ments to Great Britain during month of January. To London no 41,532 head crossed the Atlantic 41,532. head crossed the Atlantic, 1,076 were lost, or about one in ev The shipments to Liverpool compricattle, 1,038 sheep, and 208 pigs, an 656 cattle, 181 sheep, and 89 pigs. The shipments to Glasgow were 1,1 of which 299 were lost. The experience of the compression of the co drain even upon such countries as t

Large quantities of oleomargarine concoctions have been shipped abr the United States, labelled butte injury to the dairy interests has re York Produce Exchange has appear clearances being given, in order that signee at least may know the true the article he is importing. To matters, the Exchange offered to a spectors that would be at the serv Collector, but the latter replied demake the pecessary examination and Collector, but the latter replied de make the necessary examination un special instructions from Washing peal will probably be made to the of the Treasury in the premises, leading to the York Exchange wish to take practical way to check dishonesty shippers, their wisest plan would be reference to the Governments of the ing countries.

ing countries.

A writer in Chambers' Journal adding to the British public's alr ciently large stock of ignorance of Canada and Canadians. He tel ravages of the "poisonous tomato acquaintance of which we have ye and comments upon the hardshi upon those who pursue the in hunting potato bugs through the mer days, from early dawn to He should have added that it is of necessary to call out the volunteers to check the advance of those monsters. Our "home life," acc this veracious deponent, is rende settled and precarious" by mosq caterpillars, the latter of which a sented as eating up the foliage of a in a single day, which says muce appetizing qualities of the Canadi pheres. The writer thinks little woodland warblers, but he kind word for "the bullfrogs musquitoes," whose renderings of the airs he considers not unpleasan sugar, of course, receives that without which no writer on Canada his picture complete. An alarmed assured that although wolves are even in the vicinity of Guelph, the dangerous to properly organized dangerous to properly organized parties, from which the intellig will infer that Canadians find it win liner that Canadians find it travel in caravans, after the manne traversers of the Sahara. The who tion, which has evidently been from some old histery of our earments, is a sample of the sort of traintending emigrants. intending emigrants are told ab our country. The writer says th our country. The writer says that lived ten years in Canada, but, accept his statement. He ought here, however, and let the countr with him. He might find excelle hunting bears in the vicinity of while the sharks in Toronto bay whim no end of excitement every tin bathing.

A twenty per cent. loss on a sir transactions, or on anything, is a v matter when one has to make a li his business. That is, however, farmers of Montana have to endur mount if they wish to continu homesteads. From no part of Couch serious news reached us, and are people who would prefer Uniterritory to the Dominion. In pursuits success is more or less a lo a man has brains, energy, and prud bound to get on. In agricultural is different, for while those qualities towards success they cannot alway barren soil fertile. To a fare thing depends upon the his land and the surroundings. the winter has been compa the winter has been comparative in some parts of our country, from have come wailings of great suffer From Kansas, Montana, Dakota, and many other parts of our wide domain we have had all sort of a disastrous season. In Montated, at the present time, hay necessary of all articles during niege, is not obtainable except at dinary price in the sections off the at travel, and the deep snow has Reform party are entitled to at least the ism in the columns of the organ. It is no reason that because Mr. senzie has been unhorsed by Mr. Blaks could be trampled on by the Globe.

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The St. Croix, N.B., Courier says :- A little rirl, 3 years and 8 months old, the daughter of Mr. F. Dwyer, school-teacher at Letete, remarkable example of precocity. He ower of memory is developed to a wonderfu After hearing a passage of pr poetry read over two or three times it be nes her own, and she is able to repeat i ord for word. In this way she has com petry. Our informant heard her recite Hiawatha's Childhood," which consists of parent effort and without a mistake. Her unciation was distinct, her expression xtract with as much appreciation as would ne who had made a study of it. She has be ome familiar with the pictures in Webster's Dictionary and on being requested to point anything represented there, will immediately turn to the illustration. As another nple of her power we may relate that on the sion of a public entertainment, her father but forgot a portion of it and was unable to proceed. The little Miss, who was present supplied him with the forgotten line and he pplied him with the recitation. She is a as enabled to finish the recitation. She is a right, lively child, and does not appear to be feeted in any way by her intellectual normity.

The letters concerning early editions of the Bible and other works which have appeared the columns of THE MAIL have attracted idespread attention. A friend in Galt sends an extract from the London Times when ates that recently "Messrs, Sotherby & Ca s an extract from the London Times which sold, by auction, at their rooms in Welling ton street, the earliest printed Bible known to be in existence, and believed to be also the first book ever printed from movable types. It was described in the catalogue as 'Biblia' Sancia Latina (testamentum vetus) e versione s rum prefatione sancts Hieronymi. No name of place or date, but known to have been ar piace or unce, but a substitute of the property of the prop A.D. 1452, folio. In the original pig-skin binding on oak boards restored by Bedford. This copy contains the Old Testament only, and from the fact of the being bound originally in one volume it has been suggested that some copies were thun issued for the special use of the Israelitist community. The volume is quite complet down to the end of the Book of Maccabeer with folio 486 and a portion of folio 506 if perfect fac simile. It has a few worm holes but the volume is in excellent condition, and but the volume is in excellent condition, an measures 142 inches in height. A copy solution a few years ago at the sale of Mr. Perkin library fetched £2,690. The existence of the copy, it may be added, was altogether un known until it was accidentally discovered in ne sacristy of a village church in Bavaria here it was purchased by its late owner, oreign gentleman. After a spirited compet ion the book was knocked down by Messri otherby at the sum of £760."

The good housewife, when she is giving he ouse its spring renovating, should bear i and that the dear inmates of her house ar ore precious than many houses, and the cir systems need cleansing by purifying the cod, regulating the stomach and bowels t event and cure the diseases arising from ow that there is nothing that will do it s rectly and surely as Hop Bitters, th rest and best medicines.—Concord, N. H.

VEGETINE.—The great success of VEGETINA as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers when taken it, and received immediate relief

The spring show of goods by the wholesal houses in the city are now in full swing, and country buyers should not fail to make a calcefore leaving town at 82 King street west and see the new Wanzer "C" Sewing Machine. Mothers, wives, and daughters will be expecting some souvenir from Toronto and a "Wanzer," with new gothic coverand nickeled in all bright parts, and with all recent improvements known to the trade, cannot fail to gratify them.

AGRICULTURAL EDITORIAL NOTES. THE live-stock trade in all its branches reported particularly brisk. It is to be hoped our farmers will not deplete their own stocks in order to make sales.

Mr. MUNDELLA, vice-president of th Board of Trade, reiterated his statements in the British House of Commons on Tuesday night, to the effect that the Imperial Govern-ment had no intention of prohibiting the im-portation of American swine.

French-Canadian farmers have been selling frozen milk in Montreal during the winter at two cents per pound, to the great detriment of the regular dealers in liquid "navy blue." The ordinary milk of city commerce would, if frozen, make a capital pavement for skat-ing rinks, and might be cut up in pieces to use on the blackboards of our schools.

It is denied that the Imperial Covernme have had under consideration the question of prohibiting the importation into England of American pork. Efforts have been made to influence the Government to take such action, by means of forged letters and telegrams and the circulation of unfounded stories of trichinosis having been discovered in several ship-

France is determined, if heavy duties will do it, to keep her live stock market to herself. In the tariff bill recently passed it is proposed that the duties on oxen shall be raised thirty francs per head, on cows twenty francs, and on sheep three francs. Add the duty to the cost of shipping, at least from America, and the French duty becomes lmost prohibitory.

The Bobcaygeon Independent says that the abolition of market fees is "a step in the direction of free trade." This is curious when it is a step away from the underlying theory of free-traders, who hold that all duties and fees levied upon products are paid by the consumer, while this measure is evi-dently in the interest of the producers. Our free-trade friends are frequently invelled by free-trade friends are frequently impelled by the logic of facts to deviate in practice from that theory, because it is not a sound one.

The agitation for the sale of eggs by the pound has been revived. Some eggs weigh more to the dozen than others, yet they all bring the same price. This is not fair to the heas which produce the heavier and larger eggs, and which should be encouraged in their good work. No hen can feel that she is appreciated at her proper worth when she in appreciated at her proper worth when she finds that her fine fruit brings no more in the market than the dwarfed products of some lazy neighbour. The eggs which are picked up in the fields during the hot weather ought to be sold as chickens, by the pair,

Some idea of the wast dimensions to which the cattle export trade of this continent has grown is gathered from the statement of shipments to Great Britain during the single ments to Great Britain during the single month of January. To London no less than 41,532 head crossed the Atlantic, of which 1,076 were lost, or about one in every forty. The shipments to Liverpool comprised 4,342 cattle, 1,038 sheep, and 208 pigs, and of these 656 cattle, 181 sheep, and 89 pigs were lost. The shipments to Glasgow were 1,108 cattle, of which 299 were lost. The exportation of forty-eight thousand head of cattle in a single month—and a winter month at that—is a big drain even upon such countries as the United States and Canada.

signee at least may know the true nature of the article he is importing. To facilitate matters, the Exchange offered to appoint inspectors that would be at the service of the Collector, but the latter replied declining to make the necessary examination unless given special instructions from Washington. Appeal will probably be made to the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, but if the New York Exchange wish to take the most practical way to check dishonesty in their shippers, their wisest plan would be to make reference to the Governments of the importing countries. ing countries.

A writer in Chambers' Journal has been adding to the British public's already suffi-ciently large stock of ignorance concerning Canada and Canadians. He tells of the ravages of the "poisonous tomato bug," the acquaintance of which we have yet to make, and comments upon the hardships entailed upon those who pursue the industry of hunting potato bugs through the long summer days, from early dawn to dewy eve. He should have added that it is often found necessary to call out the volunteers in order to check the advance of those ferocious monsters. Our "home hie," according to this veracious deponent, is rendered "unsettled and precarious" by mosquitos and caterpillars, the latter of which are represented as eating up the feliage of a fruit tree in a single day, which says much for the appetizing qualities of the Canadian atmospheres. The writer thinks little of our woodland warblers, but he has a kind word for "the bullfrogs and the musquitoes," whose renderings of their native airs he considers not unpleasant. Maple sugar, of course, receives that attention without which no writer on Canada considera his picture complete. An alarmed public are acquaintance of which we have yet to make,

Government, announcing the prevalence of heg cholers in this country. Similar reports have been circulated throughout other foreign countries. The department instructed have been circulated throughout other foreign countries. The department instructed
American representatives abroad to protest
against such assertions. The department,
also requested the British legation to deny
the report sent by the British Consul to
England.

The Coming sheer.

We are threatened with a new "boom" in
regard to sheep. Booms are dangerous things.
Sometimes a man is knocked overboard and
lost by the swinging of a reckless boom. This
habit of the common boom of swinging back
and forth violently may have suggested the
name for this now common popular excite-

Iroquois Times :- On Wednesday we were surprised to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Nicholas Serviss, of the 2nd concession of Nicholas Serviss, of the 2nd concession of Matilda. He, in company with his son and another gentleman, started to draw a load of hay, and stopped in the bush to get a binding pole. Mr. Serviss got off the sleigh to cut it when he was heard to call for help, and upon his friends going to him, he was found sitting on a log holding some snow to his forehead, and said that he felt better. He took a few steps and dropped down dead. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

The West Farnham Beet Sugar Manuface.

The West Farnham Beet Sugar Manufacturing Co. has increased the capacity of its mill from 100 to 200 tons of beets per day. The machinery has been purchased in Germany for \$60,000, and will be here early in spring. Contracts with farmers in the neighbourhood have been made for growing 1,500 acres of roots, and arrangements are now making for 500 acres more, which the tillers of the seil are willing to produce. It tillers of the seil are willing to produce. It is to be hoped that this promising industry will not be ruined at the outset, as it has been in the United States, by bad and ignorant

ers in this vicinity who have refused slight assistance to procure competition in railways will learn by expensive experience what it

costs them to be without it."

If the farmer should bless the man who shows him how to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, the farm-er's wife should be somewhat beholden to the person who suggests a new and agreeable article of food wherewith she may replenish the larder. A man runs risks in trespassing upon the housewife's domain, but he may legitimately ask for his cake. The value of oats meal as food is becausing to be appreciated. mately ask for his cake. The value of oatmeal as food is beginning to be appreciated, and any new (sithough they may really be old) methods of preparing it may be useful. Perhaps the best preparation of oatmeal is the oat-cake, so well known all over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. When visiting Europe in my youth I became well acquainted with oat-cakes of different kinds, but the English and Scotch pleased me best. Their memory is still sweet, and I might say they left an aching void I found it hard to fill, until I learned to make them here. An English paper gives a very good account of them as follows:—

"A good oat-cake cannot be made with cold water. The meal is put in a medium-size wooden dish—a crockery one will do as well—then it is mixed with water as hot as

portation and browsing alike impossible. Hay at \$45 per ton, in a country where fodder does not usually enter into the expense account of stock-raising, will soon make it obsaper to kill the cattle than to save them. In Dakota, as was mentioned the other day, a fuel famine attests the severity of the winter, and telegraph poles and railway ties are burned to keep the frost king at bay. Like reports have been published from time from other sections of the Northern and North-western States, all showing that Canada has equal advantages with any part of North America, and that Britishers with whom Sir Walter Scott's sentiment of "Breathes there a soul," etc., finds any reflection should give our land the preference over that of a stranger.

The estimated loss of cattle around Denver this winter is said to be exaggerated. 22,000, or 23 per cent., of the cattle in this State perished.

The horse Buyers who have been operating for some time past around Knapp's hotel, London, left on Monday night for the Eastern States, taking with them a large number of horses.

A very virulent type of measles is prevalent

States, taking with them a large number of horses.

A very virulent type of measles is prevalent in some of the northern counties of Ontaro, At the village of Dagre four deaths have occurred. The Pembroke hospital is full of sick people, mostly afflicted with measles.

Horse-buyers are active in Listowel. Average-sized, well-matched spans with good muscle and action have brought nearly \$400, and from \$100 to \$150 has been quite a common figure for a single animal of any merit.

John Morden, a farmer's boy living on the 5th conceesion of London township, is a self-taught taxidermist, and has a collection of these are native birds, which he captured and set up during leisure moments after his regular farm work was done.

A Washington despatch says that the State Department has investigated and demonstrated the falsity of the report of the British Consul at Philadelphia to the Home Government, announcing the prevalence of heg cholera in this country. Similar reports have been circulated throughout other for-

management.

The exportation of forty-eight thousand head of cattle in a single month—and a winter menth at that—is a big drain even upon such countries as the United States and Canada.

The Arthur Enterprise says:—"R. D. Kirk & Co. have shipped to Philadelphia, via the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railroad, about the Toronto, Grey, and Ship. R. B. Graham, of Luther, has also shipped to New York about 170 tons. Mr. Graham's hay was shipped over the Western, it having cost one dollar a direct loss of \$1 per ton to the producers of the collector at the port to insist upon correct that the consignee at least may know the true nature of the vicinity who have refused slipts of the article he is importing. To facilitate "It is a great comfort," remarked a farmer and with some knowledge of the construction and management of a boiler and engine, a boy could run the whole with perfect safety. A knowledge of steam engines should be a part of every young farmer's education, although he may never own or work one. But there are few farms upon which it would not pay to keep a steam engine for cutting fodder, grinding feed, threshing, and various other work about the barn, and there are many small but excellent manuals which would give all the information required as to management.

management. MUSKOKA.

HUSKOKA.

The Soil, Climate, and Products of Humphrey Township.

Humphrey township is situated at the head of Lakes Rosseau and St. Joseph. It is the head of navigation for the Muskoka lakes line of steamers, and also one of the great summer resorts for tourists from all parts of Canada and the United States. The township is famous for its great productiveness, salubrious climate, and health-giving atmosphere. The township is what is known as "heavy timbered" land. There is pine enough for building purposes for the next fifty years. The other timber is maple, black and yellow birch, ash, elm, basswood, white oak, and hemlock. He boold now added to the relations in order conceases for all colors are block and good conceases of the concease of the conc

five hundred gnests. The other, the Monteith house, can accommodate one hundred, and the proprietor has now commenced to prepare room for two hundred additional guests, thus making our hotel accommodation unsurpassed north of Toronto. It also contains a telegraph office, post-office, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, four stores, blacksmith's shop, saw mill, and boot and shoe shop. It is also the northern head office of the celebrated Harvie's stage line. The fleet of pleasure boats owned by Messrs. Ditchburn are second to none in the Dominion. The main Government road from Gravenhurst to Parry Sound and Nipissing runs through the centre of Rosseau. of Rosseau.

Ashdown, one and a half miles from Rosseau, is situated at the junction of the Parry Sound and Nipissing roads, and consists of one large hotel, one, store and post-office, blacksmith's and waggon-maker's shops, Orange hall, Methodist church, and several houses.

Diacksmith's and waggon-maker's shops, Orange hall, Methodist church, and several houses.

Port Cockburn is at the head of Lake St. Joseph, and contains one hotel, telegraph office, general store, and a number of houses. This is also a favourite resort for tourists. There are also three schools in the township. The principal business at present is lumbering, which is carried on extensively. There are splendid openings in the township for any enterprising persons, who wish to invest a little capital in either a tannery, for which we have an almost unlimited supply of bemlock bark (and we have no, doubt that eventually the hemlock trees will be converted into lumber), creameries or cheese factories, for which, although small at present, in one year the number of cows would be sufficient to guarantee a supply of milk of a quality second to none in Ontario,; a woollen factory, a good number of our farmers in this and adjacent townships, having entered largely into sheep-raising, or a turning factory, for which we have an unlimited supply of hard and soft woods. The nearest manufactories are either Bracebridge, 28 miles, or Parry Sound, 24 miles from Rosseau. We have good farms in the township, farmers raising from one hundred to one thousand bushels of grain, and potatoes sufficient to enable them to feed that root to the milch cows. root to the milch cows.

ORNAMENTAL TREES. Where to Plant Them—Easy Method for Rendering Homes Attractive.

habit of the common boom of swinging back and forth violently may have suggested the name for this now common popular excitement, which is very irregular, swift, and forcible while it lasts, and which brings many ment of grief. Sheep are always booming back and forth. Within a few years we have had a merino boom; then came the Cotswold and Leicester; then the Lincoln; then surged up the Oxford Downs and the Shropshires, and now the Hampshires are the coming sheep. These booms are devices of the speculators and dealers who are "on the make," as one might say. Farmers who are doing well should let well enough alone. Sheep are profitable stock when well kept. They will pay 50 per cent. per annum, and this should satisfy their owner. But there are modern Jasons who are in search of a golden fleece, and some of them in the end come to grief, as old Jason did, although they might happen to find the object of their search. But most of the modern searchers fail to find what they are looking for. The old fable of the dog who lost his bone by grabbing after its shadow in the water may well apply to this business of continually changing sheep.

PARM STEAM ENGINES.

"It is a great comfort," remarked a farmer who had recently procured a 5-horse power. BY R. H. HAINES. then their future growth will render them un-

AN INFECTED CATTLE CARGO

Nova Scotia Shippers.

Halifax, N.S., March 8.—The statement made by Sir Alexander Camptell in the Senate vesterday regarding the cargo of cattle shipped from this port in the City of London by Messrs. McLellan & Fader has created considerable excitement among our cattle-shippers. The ship sailed on the 19th of February with 317 head of Nova Scotia cattle and a number of sheep. On the previous voyage she carried a cargo of American cattle from New York which had the foot and mouth disease, but she had complied with the necessary regulations; the 30 days had clapsed, the ship had been well cleaned and whitewashed, and the cattle were embarked, Mr. McLellan going across with them. They must have experienced rough weather, for 30 cattle and 150 sheep were lost overboard. Mr. McLellan cabled their safe arrival, but said nothing about the disease. Nova Scotia cattle never had the foot and mouth disease. Mr. Fader does not believe they contracted that disease during the voyage, but thinks that they may have contracted some disease, and that Sir A. T. Galt has been misinformed on the subject, as if they had the foot and mouth disease Mr. McLellan would certamly have the subject, as if they had the foot and mouth disease Mr. McLellan would certainly have said so. Another cargo of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick cattle will be shipped on the American cattle steamship Thanemore on

PORK INTERESTS ROUSED. adignation Meeting by the Western Boards of Trade over Representations by the British Consul at Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The president of the Chamber of Commerce received a telegram from New York to-day stating that a complete stagnation in hog products exists in Liverpool, on account of a report by the British consul at Philadelphia that seven hundred thousand hogs have died of cholera in Ohio. The Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions stating that hogs during the past year have been singularly free from diseases of all kinds. The resolutions will be sent to the British dinister, Sir William Thornton, and to Senators Pendleton and Sherman. The British consul at Philadelphia stating that his infermation shows that hogs in Ohio were never more healthy than in the past two years. Chicago, March 5.—In view of the recent CHICAGO, March 5 .- In view of the recent CHICAGO, March 5.—In view of the recent allegations concerning American pork, which have had the effect of largely restricting foreign demand for this product, the Chicago Board of Trade to-day passed resolutions emphatically denying the existence of any disease in American hogs, and assorting that never in the history of American trade was the product of our meat-packing establishments of so high or healthful a character as at present.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5,-The Board of Trade to-day passed similar resolutions to those passed in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7.—The acting British Consul at this port in December to-day told a committee of the New York Produce Exchange that his despatch to England relative to hog cholera referred exclusively to Illinois. He obtained his information direct from Illinois where a verocrad to him the control of the contro Illinois, where, as reported to him, the mortality among hogs last year was 700,000. Should his figures prove erroneous, the present consul will send a correction to England.

Farmers who are at all interested in the dairy will acknowledge that the flavour of the milk from cows who have good, clean water, plentyeof shade, and good pasture is very different from that found in milk from cattle that are obliged to drink slough water and graze on pasture land where there is any amount of wild onions growing in the grass. The same thing is noticed in eggs. There is a vast difference in the flavour of eggs from hens fed on clean, sound grain and kept on a clean grass run and eggs from hens that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food.

Lighting Stables.

bothers, and such a times are the distance of the histography content of the compensation of the compensat Very little thought is usually given to the

According to the London Lancet, the use of carbolic acid has been found specially effective in all that class of local festering, pustulating diseases of the skin which are at once so common and so difficult to cure; they include all kind of pustules, boils and carbundes, sycosis, pustularance, and festering ringworm; such strumous seres, especially of the neck, as come under the care of the physician; also phthiais in its second and third stages, and cases of bronchitis accompanied with more or less purulent expectoration. It is found, however, that in order to be efficacious, the carbolic acid must be brought into contact with the part to be acted on, and the Lancet says that in many cases where the acid has been found ineffective, the failure has been due to a neglect to insure this contact.

Why become a suffering martyr to Headache, when BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will
surely oure the cause of all varieties of either
Sick or Nervous Headache, cleanse the System, regulate the Secretions, relieve Constipation of the Bowels, purify the Blood, renovate the Liver, and tone up the Nervous
System, and distressing headache will be unknown? Sample bottles 10 cents, large
bottles \$1.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN

mes to extend rapidly in score, and the imbership now embraces 540, while the membership now embraces 540, while the state of the state and others are constantly being added.

We understand that the scholars of Victoria College, Cobourg, have raised quite a sum of money for a gymnasium; University College, Toronto, has also made some feeble efforts in that direction, but hitherto without success. The students should not be behind "Old Vic." in their liberality.

At the sequent of a large number of ladies

At the request of a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the city of London, a special entertainment was given by the students of Dufferin College, in the Recreation hall, on Saturday evening last. The proceeds from this entertainment are to go towards the purchase of instruments for the college band,

College band,

University journalism is becoming quite the thing now in Ontario, though it has long been an accomplished fact in the universities of the United States. The Acta Victoriana is the name of the one edited by the Victoriana is the name of the one edited by the Victoriana, by College ; and the Queen's College Journal, by the students at Kungston. Of these the latter certainly takes the lead. The Equib. edited by the students of the London Collegiate Institute, in 1866, was perhaps the first paper in the country of this kind. It was followed some years after in Upper Canada College by the College Times. The Ladies College also publish Sunbeams, and other lovely effusions of the golden-haired graduate and undergraduates. and undergraduates,

In their petition to the Lanark County Council the inhabitants of Carleton Place living on the north side of the river state that living on the north side of the river state that in consequence of the unfortunate difference of opinion prevailing there on school matters the whole of the Village Council and ten out of twelve school trustees are elected by the south side majority and belong to that party. Consequently the ratepayers on the north side, though only inferior in numbers to the "solid south," have no voice in the appointment of the trustees, and the petitioners asked the County Council to appoint two High School trustees from the north side of the river, for the above reasons. The petition suggests the name of Mr. Wm. Kally, but the Council appointed Mr. W. H. Wylie.

At a recent meeting of the School Manage.

At a recent meeting of the School Management Committee, London, a petition was received from the City Teachers' Association asking the Board of Education to supply pupils with the pens, ink, and paper required for their written exercises. It stated that it would be a saving of much annoyance and trouble to all parties, and the expense would not exceed \$200 annually. Inspector Boyle said the idea was good, and he would be in favour of giving it a fair trial. Stationers could be bought much cheaper in quantity and it carefully and economically used, ough not to cost much. Although some of thos present thought it was a had precedent testablish, it was finally decided to try the experiment till the summer holidays. The children could be charged some trifling fer for the paper, etc., used in their exercises as authorized by law. At a recent meeting of the School Manage

A lady teacher in a city Public School has written to the Health Board against what she calls the cruelty of mothers in attiring their little girls in too short dresses. Among other things she says: "In the streets, in our schools, children of tender years have dresse made so short that their legs are only in differently protected if they belong to the rich, and with cruel scantiness if they belong to the poorer classes. If the lives of these children are not permaturely sacrificed, how stupid and ignorant it is for their parents to express surprise when their show and vanity is shall have produced in their victims the assured results. "Theumatism, consumption, phenomena, etc." She thinks short dresses do more. motia, &c." She thinks short dresses do more harm than plum pudding or lack of proper ventilation, and in this connection she says: ventilation, and in this connection she says:—
"My sympathy for the poor ill-used children attention to this crying abuse, and to risk the unpopularity of putting the blame where it rightly belongs—upon physicians too tender-pocketed to make parents full sharers in the blame which belongs to neglected buildings, and ignorant teachers in this 'murder of the

and ignorant teachers in this 'murder of the innocents.'"

The attention of the Ontario Legislature has been called to the consideration of certain amendments affecting the "Public School Act," and the bill has been passed. The principle of the amendments proposed is directed towards the compulsory attendance at school. School Boards may appoint an officer to ascertain and report for their information any parent or other person who has failed to perform the duty required of him, and if the person so failing cannot satisfy the board that his neglect or violation of duty has arisen on any of the grounds allowed by the statute, if is then the duty of the officer so appointed by the School Board to make complaint to a police magistrate or a justice of the peace, who is given authority to exercise all the authority of section 211 of School Act. We are glad that the amendments have been adopted by the House, as hitherto compulsory education has been a dead letter. Much has been said, and more has been written, on our "over educating system," which is turning the minds of young men in the country away from that which ought naturally be their pursuits in life, and bringing them to the cities and larger towns, where they become second-class lawyers and worse doctors. Yet all that has been said, and all that can be said, and very properly said, too, does not touch the question of compulsory attendance at school. The principle that every child is entitled to a good, plain English education is now fully recognized not only in this province, but in England and the United States. This principle is not one of privilege to the parent or guardian, which he may or may not avail himself of, but is one of right, and that, too, to the child himself, the want of which he will feel most sorely in after life. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that we hail any legislation which will give to each child what is now its undoubted right as a British subject, irrespective of its position, surroundings, or the peculiarities or carelessne

FOREIGN. The Firth College, at Sheffield, has not at present sufficient funds to meet the current outlay. An additional £10,000 is needed for the Endowment Fund.

The admission of women to the classes at University College, in London, Eng., is proving a striking success. There are now about 170, excluding the "Slade girls," who regularly attend the classes of the various pro-

The "Gypsy child" is under consideration in England. Wherever his tent may be pitched he must seek out the nearest school and conduct himself with due propriety within the hours which the law ordains. The school must be open to receive him, and there must be no squeamish doubts about the desirability of receiving him.

The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education is pushing its benefits before the public. A large poster has been issued inviting candidates to present themselves for examination in May next in any one or two subjects out of a list of thirty-two. Prizes will be awarded in every subject varying from £5 and a silver medal to £2 and a bronze medal.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THEOAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the

Baedical. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Pro It Simulates the Ptyaline in the Si which converts the Starch and Sugar-food into glucose. A deficiency in Pty causes Wind and Sourring of the feed, stomach. If the medicine is taken in atoly after eating the formentation of

s provented.
It nets upon the Liver.
It nets upon the Kidneys.
It Regalates the Bowels.
It Parises the Blood.
It Quien the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nogarishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and ludness
Realthy Perspiration. It sectralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrotula, Erysipoles, and all anner of skindiseases and internal hunors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPERSIA. Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Onf.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
YRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Idver Complaint.
E. D. CURL

SURE CURE FOR DYSPERSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me a
dyspepsia. I can safuly recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH. CAN'T BE BRA'T FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Victor a Harbour, Simcos Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOI SYRUP can't be beat a
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time b
ore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and
am now well and heart. THOS. COURTNE

SA VIE SAUVER.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES. Temiscouata, Quebec Cher Monsieur,—Depais pres de quatre an jetais afflige d'une tousse accabiante, avec un tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvait presque rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nuit ion des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere eta lecade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et après e avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seufement em suis trouve grandet pent soulage et je pet dire presque guer! Vous pouvez vous servir de mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le contin de ma lettre.

CHARLES DEGARDIN.

Si Von derve view formation per de la continuation de la SA VIE SAUVER.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou informa-tion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SY AU-s'addresser a notre AGENT. PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simood Co., On Final to cent work for twe weeks owing to an international side, one bottle of the BLOOD ST Renational to the standard it. It is wonderful for giving appetite.

CHAS, DEADMA

HEART DISEASE CURED.

CRAMP IN STOMACH.
Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.
I was troubled with cramps in my stomace and loss of appet to. Your INDIAN BLOO.
SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LEI CURES RHEUMATISM.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co.,

Dear Sir, —I have used your reliable IN

BLOOD SYRUP for kth umatism, and it

me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE Higgi

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cure me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicina failed.

MRS. JOHN KINAEY. Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatic and tried everything I could hear of ; nothing relideed me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am new tree from pain, can sleep well and have gained spyen pounds in two weeks, Yours truly.

DELANA CLEWS, Sturgeon Bay. Simcee Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia so
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUI
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the bet
medicine in the country. MRS. ROWAN.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Wistport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1878.

Dear S., I have taken your INDIAN BLOOS

SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion an

Nervous Headache, and have derived greatenefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Painter

benefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS, Painter.

Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Go., Jan. 29, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Ridney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent. William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cure and feel like a new man. Last week my a was taken sick with severe headache, and a fedoses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

Dear Str.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia,
after all other medicines failed. I advise all
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Cap.
Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured inc.
MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYKUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the under of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, unteris
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness
10 years. I had to give up work. I procus
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully
stored to health in a short time. I gained
pounds in three weeks. I recommend it a
tagenuincomachcleanser and blood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDL
BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial resu
I cannot recommend your medicine too highl
HARRISON CLARK

A Valuable Medicine.

Neckawick, York Co. N.B.

Dear Sir.—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a
valuable medicine.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware
of Counterfeits. We employ no runners
or travelling agents to solicit
from Druggists. Be sure you g
panuine from our authorized. genuine, from our authorize Messrs. NORTHRUP & LY

sellers. Ontario sold at 100; closing with sellers I, and buyers i, higher. Commerce sold thrice at 142; and closed unchanged. Dominion rought 163; and closed with bids down i. Standard was held I higher, with bids i lower.

19. Consumers' Gas sold at 149, and closed with he same bid, and sellers at/150. Montreal Tele-Loan and Savings stocks firm. Canada Per-nancht was offered at 20%, with 20% bid, a rise of 4. Building and Loan sold at 1054, and closed with bids up 4. Imperial was held ‡ higher. adon and Canadian was offered I lower, with bids I higher. Bids for National Investment advanced 1, and those for People's 2. Manitoba sold at 120, and closed with bids advanced 4, or to 119, and sellers at 123. Bids for Huron and Eric rose 2, or to 160, with sellers at 163. Dominion Savings advanced 1. Ontario was wanted at 131. on Loan was offered at 1111, with bids as efore at 110. Bids for Hamilton Provident rose or to 130, with sellers at 135. Bids for Real tate rose 1. or to 102, with sellers at 1021.
Debentures were wanted as before, but none

The following is the official report of the Tonto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, March

Stocks.	Sellers.	yer	Trans.
4	28	Bu	
Montreal	185	1044	5 at 185
Ontario.	101 120	100	35 at 100}
Merchants	143	1194 4 1422	*
Dominion	164 1204	1163	20 at 163}
Do. 30 per cent	110 107	108	
Federal	1244	140 1231	
Molsons			
British America		149	
Western Assurance	230	316	40 at 219
Confed, Life Association Consumers' Gas	150	200 149	54 at 149
Dominion Telegraph	91	129	
Globe Printing Co	100		
Toronto, Grey and Bruce			
Canada Permanent	208	2004	
Western Canada	160	157 166‡	1
Canada Landed Credit	152	145 136	
Building and Loan	106 121	1047 119	10 at 1052
London & C. L. & A. Co.	132 152	130 150	******
National Investment People's Loan	113	1101	2
Manitoba Loan	123	110 119	60 at 120
Dominion Savings & Loan.	163 119	160 117	
Canadian Saving & Louin		131	
London Loan	1114	123 110	
Hamilton Provident Real Estate	135 1024	130	
Brant Loan	103		
Dom. Gov. Stock: 5 p.c		107	
Tn'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c		110	
City Toronto Stock, 8 1.c.		110	******

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW. ni soow & DOHTIJAJ4 rket has been rather quiet during the firm in the latter part of last week and until to-day, when the weakness outside made itself felt, and led to a downward tendency ing developed in bids, though there was not much inclination to yield to it shown by holders. Stocks in store have generally been on the in-crease, and stood on Monday as follows: -- Flour, 9,199 bbls.; fall wheat, 111,737 bush.; spring wheat, 50,719 bush.; oets, nil; barley, 339,894; peas, 50,719 bush.; oets, nil.; barley, 339,891; peas, 51,396, and rye, 12,723 bush.; against on the same date last year.—Flour, 18,446 bbls.; fall wheat, 178,682 bush.; spring wheat, 160,976; bats, 20,160; barley, 139,874; peas, 55,266; and rye, 7,750 bushels. English advices show markets to have been rather unsettled. show markets to have been rather unsettied.

Prices were advancing during the latter part of last week, chiefly in consequence of short supplies; buyduring the last couple of days markets have been quiet and a part of the previous advance has been lost; despatches show prices to close at a fall of 1d. on spring wheat; an advance of 1d. on white, and 2d. on club. Supplies for last week show an increase, which was probably the cause of the reaction these last two days. The imports amounted to 295,000 to 200,000 qrs. of wheat, and 135,000 to 140,000 bbls. of flour, and home deiveries to 124,500 qrs., making a total supply equal to 495,475 to 503,250 qrs. of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quar-ters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 3rd inst. was 2,425,000 qrs, against 2,443,000 qrs. on the 17th ult. and 2,026,000 or the corresponding date last year.
Continental advices for the week ending on the 19th ult., state that in France weather has been very favourable for growing cereals and spring field-work. French country markets were fairly supplied, especially with wheat; but nillers remained very reserved in their purchases owing to the unremunerative sale of four in which they made further concessions without improving the sale. Farmers, on the other hand, thinking ruling prices sufficiently low, preferred to hold their wheat rather than accept any further decline. Prices consequently generally ruled without change, as the recapituation of the reports received from wheat markets shows 10 to have been dearer; 15 firm; (8) unchanged; 3 quiet and 5 lower during the week. In the ports arrivals of wheat remained small, but this circumstance had no effect on business or on prices, which latter remained almost stationary, viz., at about 47s. 9d. per 480 lbs. for red winter on the spot. The aggregate arrivals in the six principal ports amounted to 66,000 grs. against 89,000 grs. in the previous week. The total imports into France since August I are stated to have been about 4,140,000 qrs. est advices from Antwerp and Brussels quoted a slight decline in wheat, but barley and rye remained steady. Red winter on the spot at Antwerp was quoted at equal to about 46s. 3d. to 17s. per 48) lbs. In German markets inactivity prevailed at Berlin, where offers of inferior prevailed at Berlin, where offers of inferior qualities were increasing, but with very little demand on the spot. For forward delivery prices fuctuated, although the transactions were only limited. After some decline prices however finally recovered nearly their former point. By was decidedly quieter on the spot. There were rather more offers for delivery from German and Russian Baltic ports, and according to

that of the comparatively large stock existing at the latter port, only a very small proportion is of a quality suitable for export, viz., 25,000 qrs. wheat, 27,000 qrs. maize, 18,000 qrs. harley, and 4,500 qrs. rye. Egyptian markets on the 9th ult. are said to have shown symptoms of quietude, but prices were still above relative values in English markets 108½ to 108½ for round amounts between banks, and 108½ to 108½ over the counter. Gold drafts ½ premium.

At Naw, York to-day sterling exchange was salier at \$1.30½ for domand notes, and \$4.51 for quality, equal that of the preceding year. The average yield was estimated at six businels per average yield was evitaned at six businels per averag The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumula-tionat lake and seaboard ports, and the rall shipments from Western lake and river ports, and frozen in on New York canals at the undermen-

. 48,525,109 49,011,791 51,152,841 The bllowing statement shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool market for each market day during the week:—

FLOUR-The market has been in a peculiar position; an active demand at an advance has

Cheese.....68 6 68 6 68 6 68 6 68 6 68 6

FLOUR-The market has been in a peculiar position: an active demand at an advance has prevailed; superior extra has been wanted at \$4.85 to \$4.90, and active at \$4.75 to \$4.90, but holders have been seeking a still further advance which buyers refused to pay, and thus there has been little or no business done. The market to-day remained inactive and seemed weak; there seemed to be no buyers over \$4.56 for extra or \$4.85 for superior extra, but holders stood out for ten to fifteen cents more.

Bran-Quiet but steady; the only transaction reported is the sale of a car on Tuesday at \$12.75.

OATMEAL—Steady with some movement in car lots; one lot sold at \$4.10 and another at \$4.15 on track, prices closing firm. Small lots \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT—Has been in demand at advancing prices, but held generally above, buyers yiews. Bids for No. 2 fall rose to \$1.10, and this probable that sales have been made at this figure; No. 3 sold on Monday at \$1.08 f.oc. Spring firm, with sales of No. 1, 1ying at a point east, for \$1.20 last week and on Monday. No. 2 has been wanted at \$1.16 to \$1.17, but held firmly at \$1.18 f.oc. The market to-day was weak in sympathy with outside; there was a lot of 5.00 bush, of No. 1 spring lying outside offered for March delivery at \$1.18, with \$1.17 bid, and \$1.00 seemed to be the best bid for No. 2 fall. Street prices to-day were \$1.06 to \$1.59 for fall, and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for spring.

OATS—Scarce and firm, with all offering wanted. Cars on track sold on Tuesday. To-day a single car sold at 36[c., and chers would have been taken at the same figure had they been offered. Street prices \$7 to 40c.

Barlley—There has been a considerable movement in No. 2, and choice No. 2 has been in good demand, but No. 1 scarce, and lower grades not much wanted. No. 2 sold freely at \$9[c., f.o.c., last week, and at about 90c. on Monday choice No. 2, about 90c. for No. 2, and \$30.00 seemed at firm \$1.00 seemed at \$1.00 seemed at \$1.00 seemed at \$1.00 seemed at \$1.00 seemed

wanted at 18 to 70c. for No. 1; and 67 to 58c. for No. 2 with a sale of the latter grade to day at 18 fc. f.o.c.

HYE—Quiet and values unchanged at 81 to 85c.

SEEDS—Car-lots of clover not wanted and

RYE—Quiet and values unchanged at \$1 to \$5c.

SEEDS—Car-lots of clover not wanted and prices nominal. The jobbing demand has been quiet; clover and timothy have been selling in small lots at \$4.85 to \$5 for clover, and \$2.85 to \$3 for timothy; alsike quiet at \$7.30 to \$8 per bushel.

HAY—Pressed firm at \$13 to \$14 for car-lots. The market has been fairly well supplied, but all offering readily taken at firmer prices; the range to-day being from \$11 to \$16.50, and the general run from \$13 to \$15.

STRAW—Heccipts have been sufficient, but all taken at steady prices; sheaf has usually brought \$7 to \$8 for oat and rye straw.

POTATOES—Have been in good demand with cars selling readily at 55c. On the street receipts have been small and prices firm at 55c.

APPLES—Car-lots inactive; street receipts all wanted at \$1 for inferior, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for good to fine qualities.

MUTTON—Receipts have increased considerably, and prices have declined about \$1 per cental. The range for carcasses has been from \$7.50 to \$9 per cental, anything over \$8 being for yearling lamb.

POULTRY—Receipts very small and prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, and fowl from 55 to \$5c. No geese nor ducks offered.

	turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, and from 55 to 65c. No geese nor ducks o Scarcely any box-lots received, but turkeys about 11c. per lb.	ffered
ŧ	FLOUR, f.o.c.	
	Fancy and strong bakers 5 20 Spring wheat, extra 4 80	4 85 5 30 4 90
		4 25 3 25
	Extra, per bag. 2 30 Spring wheat, extra, per bag. 2 25 GRAIN, f.o.b.	2 35 2 30
1	Fall wheat No 1 non 00 lbs	1 14 1 10 1 07
	No. 2, 1 09 No. 3, 1 06 Red winter non Spring wheat, No. 1 1 18 No. 2 1 16 No. 3 1 10	1 12
	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs. 0 364 Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs. 0 98 "Choice No. 2, per 43 lbs. 0 93 "No. 2, per 45 lbs. 0 89 Extra No. 3 0 83	0 37 0 00 0 91 0 90 0 81
	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 72 " No. 2, 0 68 Rye 0 84	0 75 0 00 0 00 0 85
l	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	
l	Wheat, fall, new, ner bush	o\$1 09.
ı	Wheat, spring, do 1 10	1 20
I	Wheat, spring, do	0 98
1	Peas, do 0 63	0 70
I	Rye. do no	ne.
I	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 7 50	7 75
ľ	Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs 5 50 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 7 00	6 50
1	Unickens, per pair 0 55	0 65
I	Ducks, per pair no	

Ducks, per pair.
Geese, each.
Furkeys, each.
Butter, pound rolls.
Do large rolls.
Do tub dairy.
Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Potatoes, per bag.
Apples, per bbl.
Onions, per bag.
Cabbage, per doz.
Celery, per doz.
Turnips, per bag.
Carrots, per bag.
Beets, per bag.
Hay, per ton.
Straw, per ton. Intertuated, Although the transactions were only limited. After some decline prices however faulty recovered nearly their former point. Hyo was decidedly quieter on the spot. There were rather more offers for delivery from German and Russian Baltie ports, and according to the undermentioned points stand this remain and Russian Baltie ports, and according to the undermentioned points stand this dananous to Prescott, 20c : Edwardshurg to all appearances markets will not be so altogether short of supplies as had been thought. At Hamburg keen frost prevailed, and navigation on the Upper Eibe remained closed by ice. There was a fair demand for wheat. Stocks being light, millers had to pay full prices. Yellow tholstein and Mecklenburg selling at 48s. 8d. to 51s. 6d. 51s. 6d. per 50d lbs. f.c.b. Red American winter wheat, 48s. 3d. per 489 lbs. Latest Hungarian advices state that at Pesthon the 13th ult., wheat continued dull and tending downwards, buyers showing no disposition for business even atsome seeling. For the spring a good business had, however, been done at firm prices. Rye was in small supply and dearer. Russian advices state that spring a good business had, however, been done at firm prices. Rye was in fine for the spring a good business had, however, been done at firm prices. Rye was in fine for the proper state of the

PROVISIONS.

TRADE-Rather less active, but prices generall easy; it is not safe to rely on more than 19c, for selections. Box-lots have been less abundant, but fully sufficient; prices have been easy at 17 to 19c., the latter for choice clothed. Street receipts have been on the increase; choice qualities have been firm at 23 to 25c, for pound rolls, and 20 to 21c. for tubs and crocks, but poor qualities have been weak, pound rolls selling down to 20c., and tubs down to 16 to 17c.

EGGS.—Receipts have continued to increase, and seem to close in excess of the demand. Prices have continued to decline, and show a fall of two to three cents on the weak; round lots to-day stood at about 15c. Street receipts also increasing and prices of fresh down to 16c, to 18c.

PORK.—The demand has improved, probably in consequence of the high prices of bacon. Small lots have been active at an advance of 5c, and have been selling at \$18.00 to \$18.50, but no movement reported in round lots.

Bacon—There has been no movement reported in round lots, and holders of them seem unwilling to sell, but tons and cases have been going off freely at 91 to 10c, for long-clear, and 81 to 9c, for Cumberland. Rolls and breakfast-bacon usually sell about 11c. There is nothing doing in shoulders.

HAMS—Have been in good demand in small the steady reges.

usually sell about He. There is nothing doing in shoulders.

Hams—Have been in good demand in small lots at steady prices. Smoked have ranged from Hit to 12c, the latter fora very choice sample, Pickled have been quiet, and held at 10 to 10 c.

Lard—A good demand has been maintained for small lots and at steady prices; pails have been steady at 12t to 13c, and tinnets at 12 to 12t, the former for a poor quality. Round lots have been steady at 12t to 13c, and tinnets at 12 to 12t, the former for a poor quality. Round lots have been quiet, and are held in the country for an advance; for large pails 12tc, has been bid and refused, and a lot 100 small pails has sold at 12te.

Hogs—Rail lots have not been offered this week, and the season for them seems to be about finished. Street receipts have increased, and prices have been easier at \$7.50 to \$7.75, with a few very choice at \$8.

DRIED APPLES—Active at an advance; country lots have sold at 4 to 4tc., which prices would have been repeated to-day. Dealers have been selling barrelied in small lots at 5c., and holding cars at 4tc., but no movement in the latter is reported.

SALT—Still quiet and unchanged all week.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has shown but little change.

HIDES—Green have continued in fair supply, with quite as many to be had as were wanted, as their "grubby" character causes buyers to hold off: prices are unchanged. Cured have sold as before at 9½c. for both cars and small lots.

CALPSKINS—Any green offered have been taken as before: cured nominal.

SHEEPSKINS—Quiet and generally unchanged. The demand is slack, and prices are rather easy at \$1.50 to \$1.60 for the general run of green, but with five or ten cents more sometimes paid for any choice. Dry skins are almost nominal, as they are held at prices higher than will be paid.

WOOL—Inactive at generally unchanged prices; there has been no movement reported in fleece, which is nominal at 29c.; but some considerable sales of super have been made at 29c.; extra has been worth 31 to 33c. Combing has remained purely nominal.

Tallow—Generally unchanged; all offering still taken at steady prices; rendered as before at 6 to 6½c., and rough at 3½c.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$3.00; Choice No. 1 steers, \$3.00; No. 2 inspected, \$3.00; Choice No. 1 steers, \$3.00; No. 2 inspected, \$3.00; Choice No. 1 steers, \$3.00; No. 2 inspected, \$3.00; choice in the control of the control o HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. .

TRADE-Has been generally quiet since our

heiters and heavy cows, have sold fairly well at \$1 to \$4.25, and occasionally at \$4.50 for a good steer. Third-class have been offering rather slowly, and selling about \$3.50 to \$3.75.

SHEFFP—Very few have been offered, and a good demand has been maintained at steady prices; all in being readily taken. First-class, weighing 150 lbs. and upwards, have been wanted at \$6.50 to \$7.50, but not offered. Second-class, including the best yearling lambs, have been scarce, and have sold steadily at \$5 to \$6.25; and poor yearlings slow at \$4 to \$4.50.

Liames—A few spring lambs have been offered, and have sold at \$1 to \$5, which price would probably be repeated.

Calves—Have been in good demand, and have sold readily at former prices. Choice first-class, dressing 125 to 150 lbs., have been worth \$8 to \$10 and second-class, dressing from 100 to 125 lbs., have brought \$6.50 to \$7,50. Third-class not wanted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

March 9.—Flour—Receipts, 1,490 bbls. The market is quiet and without change. Sales of 30 bbls. superior extra at \$5.39; 200 bbls. extra superfine at \$5.29; 150 bbls. superior at \$4.65: 100 bbls. strong bakers; at \$5.75; 250 Ontario bags at \$2.50. Quotations, which are unchanged, are as follows:—Superior extra, \$5.25; to \$5.30; extra superfine, \$5.20; fancy, \$5.05 to \$5.10; spring extra, \$4.95 to \$5.05; superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.75; strong bakers; \$5.75 to \$6.20; fine, \$4.10 to \$4.20; middlings, \$3.60 to \$5.70; pollards, \$3.10 to \$3.20; ontario bags, \$2.55 to \$6.20; fine, \$4.10 to \$4.20; middlings, \$3.60 to \$5.70; pollards, \$3.10 to \$3.20; ontario bags, \$2.55 to \$6.20; city bags, delivered, \$3.10. Barley—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario, \$4.30 to \$4.35. Rye—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario, \$4.30 to \$4.35. Rye—Nominal. Oats, \$51 to 36c. Peas, 80 to \$2c. Cornmeal, \$3.00 to \$3.10. Butter—No demand as yet for export, and prices which follow are nominal, the jobbing retail trade is at prices from 1 to 2c above these quotations. Brockville, 16 to 18c.; Morrisburg, 17 to 19c.; Eastern Townships, 18 to 20c.; creamery, 22 to 24c. Cheese, 13 to 14c., according to quality. Lard, 13 to 134c, for pails. Pork—Heavy mess, \$19.00 to \$19.50. Haus—Unoovered, 12/y to 13c. Bacon, 12 to 13c. Dressed hogs—Nominal. Ashes, \$4.00 to \$4.15 per 100 bbs. for firsts, Eggs—18c. per dozen. MONTREAL.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA. March 9.—Apples, \$2.25 to \$3.50 per bbl., according to quality; hay, per ton, \$9 to \$10 to \$10.50 c; chickens, per pair, \$6.5; fowls, per pair, \$40 to \$50c.; chickens, per pair, \$6c.; turkeys, each, 75c. to \$1.75; ducks, per pair, \$6c.; turkeys, each, 75c. to \$1.75; ducks, per pair, \$6c.; geese, cach, \$40 to \$5c.; butter, per lb., 21 to 23c.; do., rolls, 22c.; do., tubs, 18 to 20c.; do., pails, 18 to 20c.; eggs, per dozen, 17c. Grain—Spring wheat, per bush, \$1.26; buckwheat, none; cats, per bush, 34 to 35c.; corn, doz, \$10 58c.; peas, do., 63 to 58c.; pres, none offered; dressed hogs, \$8.25 to \$9 per 100 bs. mess pork, \$13. Pork—Hogs, live, none offered; dressed hogs, \$8.25 to \$9 per 100 bs. mess pork, \$14. per bbl., \$18 to \$13; do., new, \$18.25 to \$18.75; hams, 12c. per lb.; smoked bacom, 12c. per lb. Flour-Double extra, per bbl., \$7,60; extra, \$6.75; No. 1, \$6; catmeal, \$4; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50; cracked wheat, \$7. OTTAWA.

March 9.—The market during the past week, considering the state of the roads, has been very fair. Wheat was plentiful on Saturday, but has been much below the demand the last day or two. Barley has been rather scarce, and its price has advanced considerably. Oats were more plentiful than for some weeks, and their price is a little firmer. Hay still continues to be offered in abundance, and its price has increased the last day or two; last Saturday was the highest paid. Apples have been most plentifully. Eggs and butter are beginning to come in more plentifully, and prices will probably be much lower in a few days. The following are to-day's quotations:—Wheat—Spring, per 100 lbs., \$1.70 to \$1.75; Deihl, \$1.7 LONDON.

GUELPH.

HAMILTON.

Wheat, white, \$1.08 to \$1.10; red
38c. Corn, 58c; Peas, 80 to 70:
0 80c. Clayer and \$1.50; inches

BUFFALO

March 9, 10 a.m.—Call—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.05\ to \$1.05\ for March; \$1.07\ for April; \$1.00\ to \$1.05\ for March; \$1.07\ for April; \$1.00\ to \$1.00\ for May; \$1.05\ to \$1.08\ for June. Corn—No. 2, 43\ to 44\ c. for April; 44\ to 44\ c. for May. For May. 13\ to 44\ c. for April; 44\ to 44\ c. for May. Oats—No. 2 at 37\ to 37\ c. for May. Receipts—Wheat, 22.000 bush; corn. 43.000 bush; Shipments—Wheat, 17.000 bush; corn. 30.000 bush; oats, none. 12\ noon.—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.05\ to \$1.05\ for May. Corn—No. 2, at 44c. bid for cash. TOLEDO.

NEW YORK.

12.05 p. m.—Wheat—Steady; Chicago. \$1.17 to \$1.19; Milwaukee, \$1.20 to \$1.21; No. 2 red, \$1.20; to \$1.23 for cash; \$1.20; to \$1.21 for March; \$1.20; to \$1.23 for cash; \$1.20; to \$1.21 for March; \$1.20; to \$1.23 for cash; \$1.20; to \$1.21 for March; \$1.20; to \$1.20; for April; \$1.60; bush, at \$1.19; for May; No. 1 white, \$1.18 to \$1.19; for May; No. 1 white, \$1.1

March 9.—Opening—Wheat—994c. for April, Corn—42c, for May. Gats—336c. asked for May; 334c. for June. Pork—\$14.05 for May, Lard— \$10.174 bid, \$10.20 asked for April; \$10.274 to \$10.30 for May. \$10.17\frac{1}{2} bid, \$10.20 asked for April; \$10.27\frac{1}{2} to \$10.30 for May.

1.01 p. m.—Close—Short ribs—\$7.75 to \$7.80 for March; \$7.80 asked for April; \$7.90 asked for May.

Pork—\$14.95 to \$15 for Maych; \$15.05 to \$15.07\frac{1}{2} for April; \$15.05 to \$15.07\frac{1}{2} for April; \$16.20 for May.

10.20 for March; \$10.27\frac{1}{2} to \$10.30 for April; \$10.37\frac{1}{2} to \$10.40 for June.

1.02 p.m.—Wheat—98\frac{1}{2}c., nominal for March; \$09\frac{1}{2}c. for April; \$1.03\frac{1}{2} for May; \$1.03\frac{1}{2} for June.

Corn—37\frac{1}{2}c., nominal, for March; \$26. for April; \$2c. for May; \$12c. for June; \$42\frac{1}{2}c. for Juny.

Oats—29c. for March; \$2\frac{1}{2}c. for April; \$3\frac{1}{2}c. for June.

March 9, 9:30 a.m.—Wheat, 98\$c. for April; \$1.03\(^1\) for May. Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, nrne; corn, none; oats, none; rye, none: bariey, none. Shipments—Flour, 2,746 bbls.; rye, 4,300 bush.

10.30 a.m.—Wheat, 98\$c. for April; \$1.03\(^1\) for May.

May. 1 p.m.—Wheat—No. 2, 97 c. for cash or March; 38 c. for April; \$1.03 for May. DETROIT. March 9, 1 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.03\) for cash or March; \$1.04\(\text{if for April}\); \$1.05\(\text{if for May}\); \$1.06\(\text{if or June.}\) Receipts, 30,000 bush.;

oswego, March 9, 12 noon.—Wheat—Unchanged; white State, \$1.16.; red State, \$1.18. Corn—Scarce; mixed Western, 56 to \$7c. Barley—Quiet; No. 1 Canada held at \$1.15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. March 9, 8.50 a.m. Hogs Estimated rec ,000; market opens steady and full at 3

EAST LIBERTY. March 9, 10 a.m.—Cattle — Firm; best, \$5.75 to \$6; fair to good, \$5 to \$5.50; common, \$4 to \$4.50; receipts, 235; shipments, 17. Hogs—Slow; receipts, 500; shipments, 400; Philadelphias, \$6.40 to \$6.60; best Yarkers, \$5.60 to \$5.80; common, \$5 to \$5.30. Sheep—Fair demand; receipts, 600; shipments, 320.

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK.

March 6, 2.20 p.m.—Cattle—Slow; receipts, 1,735. Sheep—Lively, at 6\(^1\) to 7c; receipts, 3,084. Calves—Steady, at 6 to 8\(^1\) to receipts, 201.

EAST BUFFALO.

Calves—Steady, at 6 to 8jc.; receipts, 201.

EAST BUFFALO.

March 9, 11.10 a.m.—Hogs—Dull; very few here; receipts, 10 cars; shipments, 8 cars; none to New York; sales few; York weights, light to good, 8.50 to 85.90; one load medium, 240 lbs., 86. Fizs—Dull, \$4.50 to \$5.

March 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,123; shipments, 1.391. Hogs—Receipts, 1,281; shipments, 805. Sheep—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,800. Cattle—The offerings were fair, and included several loads of good steers, while the demand was restricted, the bulk of the offerings being taken by country buyers. Prices also ruled a shade lower, in most cases 10 to 124c, and a few lots of only fair quality were held over, but the bulk of the stock was pretty well cleaned up; good to extrasteers ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.60; a load of Pennsylvania feeders went at \$4.25; and a few lots of good butchers' stock brought \$3.55 to \$4.10. Veals steady, with a light supply at \$5.50 to \$6. Sheep and lambs—The market ruled dull and slow at the opening, with but few lots on sole, but several loads came in later; the early sales of the day were at about Tuesday's prices; but towards noon buyers offered fully 10 to 15c. lower; despatches from the east being of a downward sendency and a few loads will probably be held over unsold. Hogs—The offerings were again very meagre, and har illy enough done to quote; the offerings were mainly composed of light grades and pigs, while for the few offering the market ruled very dull, and for light to fair pigs there was no demand at all. Good to choice Yorkers worth \$5.65 to \$5.80; light Yorkers, 140 to 100 lbs., \$5.35 to \$5.80; good medium heavy at \$5.30 to \$6.10, while choice heavy of 270 to 300 lbs. would probably bring \$6.15 to \$6.25. Pigs—\$4.50 to \$5 as to quality.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

BEERBOHM.

March 9. -London-Floating cargoes—Wheat, rather easier; maize, none offering; cargoes on passage—wheat, inactive; maize, firm. Mark Lane—Wheat, quiet; maize, strong. London—Fair average red winter; for shipment the present or following month, was 45s., now 43s. 9d.; red winter, for prompt shipment, was 45s., now 44s. 3d.; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coust, was 47s. 8d., now 42s. 3d.; do. California was 48s. 6d., now 42s. 3d.; fair average California wheat, just shipped, was 45s., now 44s. 6d.; do, nearly due, was 47s., now 46s. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week-wheat, 295.000 to 300,000 qrs.; maize, 100,000 to 105,000 qrs.; flour, 135,000 to 110,000 bbis. Liverpool—Spot wheat, dull; average red winter and spring, 1d. cheaper; maize, unchanged. On passage for the continent—Wheat, 520,000 qrs.; maize, 150,000 qrs.

the continent—Wheat. \$23,000 qrs.; maze, 150,000 qrs.

March 9, 5 p.m.—Flour. \$3. 6d. to \$8. 11d.; spring wheat. 8s. 6d. to 9s. 3d.; red winter, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 9d.; white, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; club, 9s. 5d. to 9s. 11d.; corn, old, 5s. 7d., new, 5s. 6d.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas. 6s. 10d.; pork, 68s.; bacon, 40s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.; becf, 75s.; lard, 52s. 0d.; tallow, 35s. 0d.; cheese, 68s. 6d.

London, 5 p.m.—Consols, 99. 7-16 for money; 993 for account.

Bonds—New 43s. 14½; new 55s. 3½; Erie, 50½; Illinois Central, 137½. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-SLAPDASH, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SLAPDASH, 5-year-old, 17 hands high; by imported "Slap Bang" (son of Arthur Weliesly and Saxony, by Orlando) out of Dixie. Bred by Andrew Alian, Montreal. Has had Banjo Charlie, jr., a brown colt, zyear-old (entire), by imported Banjo Charlie, he by lawyer. The mare is too "high lifed" to work on a rough farm; has done little work; goes quiet in double harness; a very handsome riding or driving mare; price \$20 cash, on the cars, Victoria Road, each; or will exchange for registered thoroughbred solid fawn-coloured Jersey cattle. Also handsome 3-year-old colt "Toly," \$100 cash, or will exchange for heavy young steers. Apply to G. LAIDLAW, The Fort, Victoria Road P.O.

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MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal P.Q.

VOL. IX. NO.

of Ashantee.

Against Bradlaugh.

A Peaceful Message from

EMIGRATION FROM

England and the Propo nama Canal.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN Judgment Given by the Qu

ATTITUDE OF THE CONSERV

A Seat Gained by the O at Coventry.

DISMISSAL OF THE TICHBORN LONDON.

A Paris despatch says the greestablishment called "Le Printem Boulevard Haussmann, has been is reported that several lives were fire originated through the careless man cleaning the floors. The insurance lose seven million francs. Immates of the establishment, who self from a window, is dead, and other deaths are expected. other deaths are expected.

LATER.—The loss by the fire is a france. Twenty-six persons were EMIGRATION FROM GERMAN

A Berlin correspondent comme great increase of emigration to States, and says whole villages ar by the local papers as migrating i Prussia proper, and Schleswig. emigration agents hardly dare set advantages of the various States. advantages of the various States, warned by the American legation would be unable to help them if the get into trouble with the authority of the state of the sta Wrandell, an American citizen of extraction, who two years ago w designed fo persuade the authori folly of impeding emigration. I fions against the exodus of your been somewhat abated. In Sout the German Government particular diverting emigration from the Un

LONDON. A Madrid despatch says:-Nuncio has formally protested ag-turn of Republican and Rationalis to chairs at the university as a the concordat. Premier Sagast Ministry cannot tolerate the int the Church with the royal or or THE EVACUATION OF CANDA

In the House of Commons this the Marquis of Hartington said the for the withdrawal of the troops for her had already been given. He l THE PANAMA CANAL. In the House of Common Charles Dilke, Under Foreign

Wolff in his question cited the Bresident Garfield's inaugural reinter-occanic canal, and asked the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Englice United States had not agreed principle to extend their protect practical means of communication isthmus, and whether her Majest reent and the United States we come to any understanding as to

come to any understanding as to THE ASHANTEE TROUBLE The Under-Colonial Secretary firmed the statement that the (the Gold Coast has received a pe sage from the King of Ashantee, b governor does not yet consider things quite satisfactory.

LONDON, I In his annual report, United St Shaw, at Manchester, considers the of the atmosphere in Lancashire a vantage in favour of English cotto which cannot be supplied in Anticially. In American wood m Mr., Shaw thinks there are special expectations a great development in expecting a great development in there. In regard to cheese and counsels careful attention to que shaw does not consider it so ea English manufacturers in their or as some English writers and specific to assume wont to assume.

NEW LINE OF OCEAN STEAM On April 14 the new steamers of Transatiantic Co. will commence tween Marseilles and New Yor touch at Cadiz every month. I thirteen days to go from Cadiz to THE TICHBORNE CASE.

In the final appeal of the Tichboant, to declare the sentence of the

thre terms of seven years' penal s the same indictment illegal, the I cellor confirmed the decisions of

below, and dismissed the appeal. RUMOURED CABINET CHANG Edmund Yates' new penny Cuckoo, has appeared. The Cuthat though discredit is throw rumoured Cabinet changes, they raits accomplis after Easter, Lord taking the War Office.

URGENCY ON SUPPLY. In the House of Commons Gladstone said he hoped if his facilitate business in Committee was acceded to he would be ab Thursday week to the debate on the committee was acceded to he would be about the committee was acceded to he would be about the committee was acceded to he would be about the committee was acceded to the would be about the committee was acceded to the world was acceded to the committee was acceded to the world was acceded to question. There are fifty supplier of money to be taken before the financial year. It is proposed to financial year. It is proposed to tion of the Afghan war expenses by England at five million pot will partly be met by the rethe two million pounds debt India, and partly by a series grants to India. He said he would Monday that the state of public urgent in reference to Supply, an pty shall consequently have precestafford Northcote said he was support the Government in the anafolia of the state of properties of the supply was a matter for grave colling connection with this statement. In connection with this statemen acted that there will be a meetin tervative party at the Carlton C.

cow., Mr. Gladstone also stated it
that the Government will ask a
count for three months. The i whether the necessary supply Phe Speaker announced that he mat to night new rules for the arms to night new rules for the arms to supply.