

DOMINION NEWS

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

The Salvation Army intend to erect a bar acks at Belleville. The Western Fair will be held in Lo

on Monday, Sept. 22, and continue all week. A body supposed to be that of the late Mrs. Moynes floated down the river at

illeville on Tuesday afternoon.

The question of removing the Essex county gad; and court-house from Sandwich to Essex Centre is again being agitated. Mr. C. M. Jones, of Brockville, last week offered Mr. L. W. Simonds, of Berlin, \$8,000 for his herd of four registered Jerseys.

A supply of young fish from the Newcastle d Sandwich hatcheries will be placed in e back lakes of Frontenac this spring.

One hundred and twenty boys and girls from Sootland will arrive at the Marchmont home, Belleville, about the middle of April.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is said to have effected a saving of nearly a quarter f a million dollars on its coal

Ine lumber industry is in a good condition, and prospects are bright. A Chaudière firm has disposed of \$100,000 worth to an exten-sive American firm. The body of Maloolm Currie, ef Celling-wood, who has been missing since last November, was discovered Thursday morning tosting in a slip at Buffalo. The lumber industry is in a good condition

Frank Langlois, an old insame Fremchman upposed to be from Montreal, has been sent to Sandwich, gaol for safe-keeping. He will be examined by medical experts and probably tent to an asylum.

It is stated that the extradition papers for It is stated that the extradition papers for Phipps, the wife murderer, have been re-ceived from Washington, and are now in the hands of the sheriff of Essex, who says Phipps will be extradited in a few days.

Nothing has been learned as to the identity of the man found in the woods at Woodslee with a bullet-hole in his head. He is supposed by some to have been one Tyrrell, of Essex Centre, who mysteriously disappeared

Essex Centre, who mysteriously usappendent some months ago. Prof. Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College, has been asked by the Montreal Executive Committee to prepare a paper on "Canadian Agriculture", for the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to beheld in that city.

of Science to beheld in that city. The Hastings wardenship case was con-tinued Saturday morning at Belleville. The testimony was very conflicting as to be num-ber of hands held up for Dr. Faulkiner. The case was argued by Mr. G. D. Dickson, Q.C., for Mr. Wilmont, and Mr. S. Burdett 'for Dr. Faulkiner. Judgment was reserved. On the 19th an order was obtained on be-half of Messre. Stewart & McPherson, whole-sale grocers, of Hamilton, attaching the \$1,-000 paid to the Speaker by Mr. McKim, M.P. P. Wellington West. The latter gentle-man is a judgment debtor of the applicanta for \$1, 300, and they seek to recover this money, if Mr. McKim is entitled to it, in part payment of the debt.

money, if Mr. McKim is entitled to it, in part payment of the debt. Geo. Simpson, of McGillivray, recently made a remarkable discovery. When dig-ging on his farm he struck on a large stone, and after clearing the dirt away discovered a petrified man. The being must have belong-ed to a race long since extinct, as it measured fast 44 inches in height, and was almost 7 feet \$4 inches in height, and was almost perfect in form. Parts of the body are white and the rest has turned a dark greyish colour. Mr. Simpson brought the figure to Parkhill and placed it in the grocery store of his som when here a mark and the store of the source of the source that the source of the source of the source of the source that the source of the his son, where large numbers of people call every day to see it. It is one of the greatest pariosities ever seen in this country. Mr. Simpson is negotiating with the managers of the Zoo, in Toronto, for the sale of his murivery

tille Bank Clerk Suddenty Dissip-Dears-Apprehensions of Suicida, BELLEVILLE, March 21.-Frank Taylor, son of the Rev. Charles Taylor, of Oshawa,

tina ; James Willson, of Newtown Rob-; James McClure, reeve of Holland mg ; John Terry, of King ; and R. T. rine, of East Gwillimbury. Municipal Transfer Landing: John Terry, of King; and R. T Peregrine, of East Gwillimbury. Municips Vice-Fresidenta-For Georgins, Angus Ego East Gwillimbury, W.W. Pegg; North Gwil Imbury, David Sprague ; Holland Landing Thomas Shappard ; West Gwillimbury, G. M Evans; Bradford, John Boddy, sr.; King W. E. Fox ; Aurora, A. F. Stavenson; What church, John Vanestrand ; Newmarket, W H. Bowden, sr.; Stouffville. Brutal Assault by a Rough on a Farme Canada Gazette Appoint

OUEBEC.

ding of coal to be carried

Brutal Assault by a Rough on a Farmer. LONDON, March 23. — A young rough named Dan O'Hearn, who follows the occupation of a packater on the market here, was arrested yesterday for committing an unprovoked and brutal assault upon a farmer named Geo. Millburn. The latter was offering fowls for sale, and O'Hearn commenced handling them and would not desist when told to do so. Millbura them pushed him soide. O'Hearn tollowed Millburn to a stable, and while the latter was leaning over to unbitos the harness O'Hearn struck him a violent blow behind the ear with some hard sub-stance, believed to be steel knuckles. He will be tried ou Thursday. Canada Gazette Appeintments. Otrawa, March 22. —The Canada Gazette contains the following !--The appointment of Russell Stavenson, Ray, to be extra aide-de-camp to the Gover-nor-General from October 23rd, 1883. The appointment of Moses MoGowan, of St. Stephen, N. B., gentileman, to be a pre-ventive officer in her Misjesty's Customs. A proclamation is published under the squivelents in Canadaus currency to the cur-rencies of the Argentine Republic, Austria, Begruns Empire, Hayti, India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tripoli, Turkey, the United States of Columbia, and Venezuela.

CASUALTIES. Louis Dislets, saw filer, was accidently killed at McLaren's mills, near Ottawa, on Saturday

Miss Fortier, of Hadlow Grove, Que., was terribly scalded some days ago with boiling water. She may recover. Dickson Newton, of Kingston, was killed several days ago at Norwich, Conn., while working in the car-shop there.

The Montreal Board of Harbour Commisioners are making arrangements to extent the electric lighting of the harbour to the canal beams, as well as the wharves, to eash the multiplice of the market of the second sec Morris New, a Toronto youth, 13 years old, was shot on Friday with a toy pistol in the hands of Alex. Lamont, who was arrested. A pensioner named Black, recently arrived in Toronto from Kingston, was killed by a passing train at the Humber, bridge last week.

th. Archbishop Tashe, of St. Boniface, a returned to Montreal from a tour in orth-castern States, states that he exp rgs exedus of exiled Canactars will ace to Manitoba during the spring Banjamin Parks, brakesman, of St. Thom-as, was killed by being crushed between two cars while en route to London. Deceased was

married. On Saturday afternoon a son of Mr. Oliver Gingras, joiner, fifteen years of age, was en-gaged in clearing off the snow from the side-walk in front of his father's house on Riche-lieu street in company with a comrade named Leblano. The latter was armed with a pick, and in swinging the tool at the same moment as young Gingras stepped forward, one of its points accidentally lodged in the left eye of the latter, completely picting the orbit. Dr. Simard was immediately called in and dressed the wound. He is taking every possible means to save if possible the sight of the other eye.

pince to Manifolds during the spring and summer. A suit for four hundred thousand dollars damages is being brought against the corpor-ation of Montreal by the unfortunate Abattoir company for their neglect to enforce the cattle slaughtering by-law, which the com-pany claims led to their suspension. Under the influence of a drizsling rain and a higher, temperature the anow decreased several inches yesterdsy. The roads are be-coming badly broken up in all directions, and in town householders are builty engaged cut-ting up the ice in front of their premises and olearing off their sidewalks. clearing off their sidewalks.

Death of a Respectable Woman in a Police Cell,

Death of a Respectable Woman in a Police Cell. MONTREAL, March 22. — A married woman named Johanna Medcalf was taken to a police station here last night by her husband for shelter, as he said the woman who gave them a room free while he was out of work would not let them in because his wife had been drinking. The husband further said that his wife being fill he fook her to the hospital, but the authorities there would not admit her, and he had no alternative but to igave her in the cell of the police office. The sergeant consented, but this morning the voluntary presofter took ill, and before a doctor could attend she expired. The coroner held an inquest, and the jury sturned a ver-dict of congestion of the lungs.

dict of congestion of the lungs. A Disgraceful Case. James Minto, a Scotch mechanic, who ar-rived in Montreal recently with a girl about 14 years of are whom he passed off as his wife, was accested and brought before the Police Court for abduction. The detectives, finding out their true relations from the vic-tim of the moneter's perfidy, she was brought up and related in the presence of the Magis-trate the following and story of her ruin :-Witness said the accused was her own unde, a brother of her mother's, and a married man-mith a family. He used his influence to get her to clope from home 'as an early hour in the morning, under the ples that when they sailed from Glasgow, and have passed ever-since as man and wife. On arriving in New York they came direct here, whore they put up at a private boarding house. The unfor-tunate girl seems to realize the position, and has wept bitter tears of continuo. The brutat nucle has nothing to say for himself. He will be held until the parents of his vic-tim are heard from.

THE WHERE MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884.

desvoured to outrage Mrs. King. The woman managed to get away from them, and ran in her night dress to the house of Mr. McKen-gie, a neighbour. The men followed her, but beat a retreat on McKenzie presenting a gun and threatening to shoot them. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Benjamin Hobson, one of Mrs. King's sessilants. THE GRIT CONSPIRACY. Mowat's Creatures Fail Make a Case.

THEIR WILLINGNESS TO BE BOUGHT.

Reluctantly Admit Damaging Facts Regarding Their Antecedents.

The investigation into the charges preferred spinst Mesars. Bunting, Meek, Wilkinson, and Kirkland for an alleged conspiracy against the Mowat Government, and referred to last week, was resumed before the Legislative Committee on Privileges and Elections on the 19th, and continued daily until the 24th, the proceedings being here recorded. The enquiry in the Police Court was resumed, ac-cording to postponement, on the 21st beforg Police Magistrate Denison, on which occasion the accused were 'represented by counsel as follows .-- Mesars, Marphy and Murdech for Mr. Wilkinson, Mesars, Gamoron and Caswell for Mr. Kirkland, Mesars, Maomaster, Q.C., and Clarke for Mrs. Bunting, and Dr. Mo-Michael, Q.C., and Mr. Neville for Mr. Meek, Amilius Irving, Q.C., and Mr. Fenton, County Orown Attorney, appeared for the prosecution.

lot Lite BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The investigation, as already stated, was intinued on the 19th, the first witness then examined being Inspector WARD, of the Toronto police force, was called and examined. He stated that on the 17th inst. about 8.30 p.m., Mr. Kirkland was brought to the Agnes stress police station. The letters produced were partly delivered up by the prisoner and partly found by Mr. Rogers in his search. The other package of letters (produced) was found by Detective Murray on Mr. Wilkin-son.

<text><text><text><text><text><text> cient number of diseatisfied members w inclined to go into opposition to defeat Government, Wilkfuson wished him to a Mr. Lajdlaw and see what his feelings wer Wilkinson did not say that

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Banks kept these notes on hand and issued them on demand. They were supplied to the assistant receivers from the head office. The committee then adjourned until Mon-

SIXTH DAY. The Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions met, Mr. Harcourt presiding. The only business was the adoption of the report read at the Saturday meeting. The com-mittee then adjourned with the understand-ing their a meeting chall be adjed if a mit ing that a meeting shall be called if a witness whose evidence is required can be found.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

On Friday morning, when the case was called, the court-room was crowded with spectators, who manifested a lively interest in the proceedings, many of them with difficulty restraining their appreciation of the numer-ous points dragged out of the witnesses dam-aging to themseives. The first witness called was Robert McKim, whose testimony was based upon his statement made before the legislative Committee, and printed above. He was followed by other witnesses, but again called to the stand and subjected to rigid cross-examinations, which appear in to-day's proceedings.

SECOND-DAY.

Inspector Ward's Testimony.

Inspector Ward's Testimony. Inspector Ward's Testimony. Inspector Ward heing called, identified the papers produced as having been taken from the possession of Messrs. Wilkinson and Kirkland when these gentlemen were brought to No. 2 police station on the night of the 17th inst. (They were marked as Exhibits A, B, C, etc., by the Police Magnetrate.) To Dr. McMichael---Wilkinson was brought to No. 2 police station by Government De-tective Rogers ; a warrant for his arrest had been issued by the Police Magnetrate ; he did not know who had sworn out the warrant ; Detective Rurray did not belong to the city police force, he beheved he was a Govern-ment detective; when prisoners were brought to a police station they were search-ed to see that they had no dangerous weapons about them ; this was the chief object, but they were also searched for valuables ; there was no warrant ordering the search of the they were also searched for valuables; there was no warrant ordering the search of the prisoners, it was merely the custom; when a man, was released it was outcomary to give him back his property and get a receipt for it, but if a man was arrested on a charge of islony the property was not returned; he (witness) carried the letters produced up to the House of Parliament; he had a subport from the House to de so. M. Murphy-Do you remember a paper with a large blot in it. There is a paper taken from us which has not been produced. It is a remarkable thing that the only document bearing McKim's signature is wanting in court.

should get \$2,000. that they had not as have had, and I was office. He said that I was to follow him nod or wink at me, Introduced to Mr. I Q. What transpir would leave Mr. Ly to settle our busin an envelope with so nature of a bet. I in the wording that against the Govern envelope, and began in hundred dollar b Q. You said you eral hundred-dollar He asked me if I i He then towards me, and ask said we would pla Q. And what did that I had been pro not do anything els hands. I had not arrangement. Mr. Mr. NEVILLE ob Mr. Lynch being ta were connected wi leged to be in th was proved to be o carrying out the or that his statement not be received in e His WORSHIP sa jection and in the dence. Mr. McKim the Lynch said his p Meek was in acc from his solicitor.

of him, and

R

cash. I went and left him

one night subseque He came in and wa did not speak to h

his room that ni occurred. He talk I said I would have kind of arrangemen night, and he said

night, and he said money, but he wou right next day. Or at my door and as said he would fix the

the bills and said ten one hundred British North Am pocket .

declaring in favour and pledging me t Government. I sig in my pocket.

Mr. IRVING her supposed copy of t found in Mr. Wilki Witness resumin some time during

sion, shortly after have met him seve sion on which I ha

at the Walker ho

there. He was as had several conver policy of his and h than the present p of Crown Lands. I said I would se versation with Kin talked there for s policy and I said He said it would had got it fixed it. He talked which he opera and about a s number of buyers up. He said hi favour of the men lumbermen with man should be allo

acres from one

money to pay for

like myself, men said the money said I had had a

this business wi

and he offered \$ CROSS-EXAM Q. You are a A. Yes. Q. Do I under sums were offere came to you that named? A. We

Q. I am speaki A. That was in h

house. The amo was to take \$1,00 take his word fo

would take \$1,00 He told me that

Q. There was

you and he did n when your price the debate on th

asked \$2,000 wi

a year. You ma Q. I have t What did you smallest sum I a Q. Did you ev at any time that

Dr. McMicha His WORSHI

was worth \$2,0 \$3,000.

Dr. MCMICHAN

about it ? A. I told son promised me was Edmonton office.

would not sign any was promised he felts Q. How long did t From about 11 p.m.

Bunting on King Q. Was there any A. Yes, I met him one

House. Q. Had you any tai Yes; but I said they n mained there, so we was a strong wind blow Bunting said my busin

me so that it had in

Q. Have you had

Mr. Bunting since the

saw Wilkinson the

ne a letter to Mr.

Creighton out and gas

Q Did you have Walker house? A. Y

kinson, and myself in the Walker house.

about Lyon's protest

Meek said he would

protest withdrawn, about it.

Q. Was there any

ing? A. There was

regarding operations came up while we timber policy, and would have nothing t

cause he might c

that he defeated We wanted the lin

Meek then said that

plication for the so

Q. Did you after

with us, and said he

stand about the peti willing now to have i Q. You had freque

ing Mr. Wilkinson. We were living all

house. At this tim

parties present at the Mr. Meek at the V Lyon and I were a when Mr. Meek ent

Q. What did Mr

therefore went up a sl talking about what I h Q. Was anything s this occasion? A. I to promised me the \$2. would get the regist haid it would be carrie

ed as a cler Merchants' Bank, is missing. On Monday last he resigned his position and sent his baggage home. As he did not appear, his trunk was broken open, and in it was found a note stating that he would not need his clothing any more. His father and brother have been here making equiries, but no clue has been discovered. The young man bore a good character, and his accounts were correct. He resigned because his salary was not in-

creased. The Wimbledon Team. OTTAWA, March 21. -It is understood that Lieut.-Col. Masson, Chairman of the Council of the Dominum Rifle Association, has offered the command of this year's Wimble-don team to Capt. Perley, of the New Brunswick Engineers. Capt. Perley is well known among the force for the interest he has taken in military matters and as an experienced rifleman. This is the first time the command has been given to this important branch of the military service. Capt. Perley is Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department in Ottawa. The position al second in command has been offered to Capt. Bossé, of the 65th Regiment, Mont-treal. Every rifleman will recognize the fitnum of these two appointments. Three Eunaway Boys Sentenced to a Mich-

Three Runaway Boys Sentenced to a Mich-

Igan Reformatory for Fetry Larceny. Diffuotr, March '21.—Charles Hale, James Twitchell, and Robert Fleming, all about 14, years of age, who ran away from their homes as various points in Canada, were brought hefore Justice Miner this forençoa for disposi-tion. All were bright appearing lads, the hoy Hale being particularly handsome and intelligent. They were procured situations by the associated board of charities some time since, and almost immediately com-menced on petty thefts. The boy Hale is the one who told such a pitiful story to the police anthorities about being left by-his in ther as the Michigan Central depot while on the way to Toronto. The truth is he ran away from his parents in that city and eame to Desroit. Each was sentenced to the Re-form school until 18 years of age.

East Grey Election.

Owaw Sound, March 20. — Owing to the ad condition of the roads and the very un-vourable state of the weather the returns on East Grey election are only just to band. owing is the result of the poll in each

Artemesia Colling wood Enphrasia Genty Proton Holland	McColeman. 276 332 223 233 213 211	Myles 186 184 199 74 165 97
Stante	1,487	905

the for McColeman.

The late Mr. Lander's majority in 1879 over oth his Conservative opponents was 265. In the last election in 1883 his majority over fr. Myles was 167, the latter on that occa-ion polling 1,381 votes.

North York Conservatives,

North York Conservatives. NEWMARKER, March 22.—The annual gen-ral meeting of the Liberal-Conservative seconstion for the North riding of York ook place here to-day, but owing to the bad ate of the reads only about eighty members are present, although every municipality in ne riding wis represented except Stouffville. he president, James Anderson, Esq., occu-ied the chair, while the duties of secretary are performed by the secretary-treasurer, T. Weodecock.

annual election of officers was pro-with resulting as follows :-- President, pdenson, of North Gwillimbary ; Vice-ent, James Rogers, of King ; 2nd Vice-ent, Wilson Stoddart, of Bradford ; 3rd resident, C. C. Robinson, of Aprora ; reas., T. J. Woodcook, of Newmarket to Committee - J. R. Stevenson, of

MARITIME PROVINCES.

 MARITIME PROVINCES.

 The Legislature of Newfoundland, in re-taliation for the measure passed by the Do-minice Parliament last session for the inspec-tion of fish imported from the inland, have imposed a duty of one hundred, per cent, on all merchandise packages from Canada.

 Some breezy scenes have lately enlivened proceedings in the New Brunswick Legisla-ture. While in Committee of Supply the other specializes in the New Brunswick Legisla-ture for somebody's coach hire during the vice regal visit. Some idea of the warmth of heat that is was, if possible, worse than that of Mr. Fraser nour own House.

 In the New Brunswick House of Assembly hast week Hon. Mr. Blair, Attorney-Gen-rish week Hon. Mr. Blair, Attorney-Gen-ter that is was in possible to the the remote on with a committee of the other branch of hadres to the Governor-General upon the innocial position of the province and its just address to the Governor-General upon the innocial position of the province and its just address to the Brunswick House of Amemble.

 In the New Brunswick House of Amemble
 The Brunswick House of Amemble of the other branch of the province and its just address to the Governor-General upon the innocial position of the province and its just address to the Brunswick House of Amemble.

 in the province.

In the Province. In the New Brunswick House of Assembly Saturday, on motion of Hon. Mr. Blair, a committee of three were appointed to prepare an address to the Dominion Government with reference to short term prisoners in this pro-vince. Measrs Blair, Ritchia, and Stockton are the committee. Mr. Ellis, member for St. John, gave notice of a resolution calling the attention of the executive to the fact that under a province for which he has been ap-pointed, that Senstor O'Dell from this pro-vince is a resident of Halifar, and asking the Executive to bring the matter before the Do-minion Government.

ORIMES. John Cochrane's jewellery store, Schom-berg, Ont., was robbed of \$600 worth of goods last week.

last week. Patrick Sheepman and James Smith have been arrested for robbing the post-office at Merriton, Ont.

Merritton, Ont. Mersitton, Ont. Mrs. Lathrop, of Sharbrooke, Que., has been found guilty by a coronar's jury of poisoning her husband. Michael T. Evans, owner of an illicit still in Ancaster, Ont., has been fined \$100 and one mouth's imprisonments. The coroner's jury in the Sandwich gaol murder case brought in a verdict of murder against O'Callaghan, and Matthew Kennedy as an accomplice. William Fishe Carrier, an Indian, was re-cently sent to 'gaol for three' months for stealing margical instruments from Dr. Digby, Brantford. The thefs was committed four years ago. Septimus Campbell, of Riverside, a suburb

Septimus Campbell, of Riverside, a suburb of Toronto, has been fined \$100 and two mosths' imprisonment, on charges of making a still and worm for the illicit manufacture of liquor. The sentences of imprisonment run concurrently. The contraband articles were used in the still discovered at Ancaster, Ont.

Cont. The man who was arrested on Friday at Button on suspicion of being the escaped murderer O'Callaghan was released before the arrival of Sheriff lier, having been identi-field by some person who declared he was not the arspacted man. The sheriff, however, believes from his description that is was O'Callaghan, and stromous afforts are, being made to find him again. Durage as Believille. Butlavills, Marci 20, --On the morning of the 15th two rufflam entered the bouss of Charles King, in the township of Marmora, and a construction of bed, schoked him, and en-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> present the advirability of the MaKim, M. P., at open sentity will be Marked with the Marked Mark

first witness called. He said that he had made search for a letter and a telegram which he had received from Mr. Wilkin-son. He had found the telegram, but he had previously destroyed the letter. He produced the telegram, which was as fol-lows :---"TORONTO, March 11th, 1884. "To Mr. Thomas Goldie, Guelph." "To Mr. Thomas Goldie, Guelph." "To Mr. Thomas Goldie, Guelph." "Jome down and see me if possible at the Walker House. "J: A. WILKINSON." He had searched for the letter, but was con-vigaed it had been destroyed about the time he had received it, as he was in the habit of destroying letters of no import-ance. He gave the effect of the letter, which had been sent to bim from Cobourg. Wil-kinson enquired after his hesith, and hoped that he was all right. He (Wilkinson) said he had left Toronto, and he presumed for gold. No reference was made to any interview. The letter was received about a week after the interview. the interview. Mr. FRASER asked witness what he under-

In the interview.
Mr. FRASER asked witness what he understood by the statement of Wilkinson that he ad left Toronto for good.
Mr. GOLDIE said he did not think it meant anything : he had not formed any opinion of it. He could not tell why Wilkinson had washed his hands of the affair. There was nothing in the letter to indicate that he (Wilkinson) had failed in carrying out what he had intended. There was no reference at all to political matters. That was the did y letter he had received. He had received is that he had intended. There was no reference at all to political matters. That was the did y letter he had received. He had received had no knowledge of an application having been made to his father to hold any paper. If what he application had been made he would have known it. He could not give any particular reason for not signing his name to the letter to Wilkinson. He had written the letter in a hurry, and had had no intention of leaving the letter unsigned.

Stimson into the bank and went away with him. To Mr. Meredith—He had never seen the man before, but Mr. Shields told him he was stimson. Those large bills did not become much worn. The Dominion notes were issued at the Receiver-General's office. Mr. FRASH asked whether savone having a the Receiver-General's office. Mr. FRASH asked whether savone having tould be able to get those notes. Witness replied that a cheque from the Dominion Government would be upon any chartered bank. Anyther was at liberty to ask for legal' tender notes in exchange for hank notes. Shields told him deserday that Stimsonings the man who was with him.

found on Wilkinson ? A. No. Q. Did you give them to Mr. Fraser and want to get them back ? A. Yes. Q. And did not get them ? A. No.

Q. And did not get them ? A. Nea. McKim's Kvidence.
Mr. McKim was called, and his' examinastion was conducted by Mr. Irving. In answer to a question, he said that he had stated that the \$5,000 note had been drawn up, that an agreement had been prepared for him to sign, and that a document purporting to be signed by Hou. D. L. Macpherson had been shown to him. He identified the note signed "D. L. Macpherson," and produced in court, as the ole shown to him.
WTINESS had read on the back of this note, "I would name as my appointment to the within named office," and "I name as my appointment to the within named office," a pen had been run through both lines; he did not recognize or know the handwriting of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, but he saw Wilkinson write the other lines on the occasion of the interview.
Q. Do yok know what became of the arreement you have referred to? A. I do not know; I did not sign it.
Q. What was the substance of the agreement? A. The effect was binding me to yote with the Opposition and arginst the sign it.

ment? A. The effect was binding me to vote with the Opposition and against the Government. Q. How could such a short story as that

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Vo anyone? WITNESS-As office was offered Q. What rol that of a spy or hink to occup

s kept these notes on hand and issued n on demand. They were supplied to the stant receivers from the head office. he committee then adjourned until Mon-

STATH DAY.

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IN THE POLICE COURT.

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SECOND DAY.

Inspector Ward's Testimony. spector WARD being called, identified pers produced as having been taken he possession of Messrs. Wilkinson and nd when these gentlemen were brought o. 2 police station on the night of the 17th (They were marked as Exhibits A, B, by the Police Magistrate.) Dr. McMichael-Wilkinson was brought

to. 2 police station by Government De-ave Rogers ; a warrant for his arrest had issued by the Police Magistrate ; he did know who had sworn out the warrant ; tive Murray did not belong to the city force, he believed he was a Governt detective; when prisoners were ght to a police station they were searchsee that they had no dangerous weapons them; this was the chief object, but were also searched for valuables; there warrant ordering the search of the ers, it was merely the custom ; when a was released it was customary to give ick his property and get a receipt for t if a man was arrested on a charge of y the property was not returned; he ess) carried the letters produced up to fouse of Parliament; he had a subfrom the House to de so.

Murphy-Do you remember a paper a large blot in it. There is a paper from us which has not been produced. remarkable thing that the only docu-bearing McKim's signature is wanting

IRVING-We deny that there was any ent taken from Mr. Wilkinson which ow brought into court. MURPHY-1 assert the contrary. pector WARD -I found nothing in the ssion of the prisoner, except what we

MURPHY-Are you a politician ? Did to to Algoma to vote? spector WARD-I did. pector WARD (to Mr. Clarke)-The s were not separated when I took them to the Legislature. To whom did you give them? A. The Mr. Fraser. Mr. Fraser. Did you count them? A. No. Did you read them? A. Yes. Did you get them back from Mr. m? A. He gave me back a portion of

He made a selection from them, and you back the balance? A. Yes. You left those he selected with him? A.

Did you go back to Mr. Fraser about papers? A. Yes. I went this morning t possession of them for the service of Police Court. Whom did you see ? A. Messrs. Fraser

Parciee. Was Mr. Hardy there? A. No. Wich Me. Fraser give you back all the ts? A. No. I cannot remember what wwere left with Mr. Fraser. All these produced here were found upon Wil-You cannot say they are all the papers

on Wilkinson ?

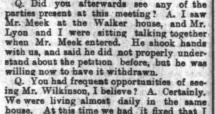
1. 7 about it? A. I told him that what Wilkin-son promised me was that I should get this Edmonton office. Mr. Bunting said that he would not sign any papers, but whatever I was promised he felt sure I would get. Q. How long did the interview last? A. Yes. Q. You intended to act as an informer? A. I did not look upon it as informing. Q. Do you know what a whiskey informer is? He goes to buy whiskey and then tells who gives it to him whiskey and then tells From about 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. I left Mr. Bunting on King street and went to my Q. Had you any talk in the lobby? A.

is? He goes to buy whiskey and then tells who gives it to him.
Q. You never considered the offer an insult? A. I did feel it as an insult, but did not show it. I thought I would let them go on and see how far they would go.
Q. Why was it broken off? A. When I did not get Mr. Banting's note.
Q. Your price was raised from three hundred to two thousand? You stated it was not enough? A. I gave them to understand so.
Q. When they set the price at two thousand so.
Q. When they set the price at two thousand you accepted it? A. I did.
Dr. McMICHARL-Very well, sir, we will knock you down, that is your price. Q. Had you any talk in the lobby? A. Yes; but I said they might hear us if we remained there, so we went outside. There was a strong wind blowing at the time. Mr. Bunting said my business had been troubling me so that it had injured my health. We herefore went up a shared street and began talking about what I had been promised.
Q. Was anything said about Wilkinson on this occasion? A. I told him Wilkinson had promised me the \$2,000, besides saying I would get the registrarship. Mr. Bunting and it would be carried out.
Q. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Bunting since then ? A. Not since then, I saw Wilkinson the same anglet, and he gave ne a letter to Mr. Meek. I called Mr. Creighton out and gave it to him. CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. MACMASTER.

eighton out and gave it to him. Q Did you have any meetings in the Walker house? A. Yes. Lyon, Meek, Wil-kinson, and myself met in one of the rooms

at the Walker house. . The conversation was Q. What did Mr. Meek say? A. Mr. Meek said he would not consent to have the protest withdrawn, and spoke indignantly Was there any other talk at this meet-

Q. Was there any other tark at this meeting? A. There was a general conversation regarding operations. Mr. Kirkland's name came up while we were speaking about this timber policy, and Mr. Wilkinson said we would have nothing to do with Kirkland, because he might come afterwards and claim that he defeated the Government himself. We wanted the limits for ourselves, and Mr. Meek then said that he would put in an application for the solicitorship of the new Q. Did you afterwards see any of the



We were living almost daily in the same house. At this time we had it fixed that I should get \$2,000. It appeared afterwards that they had not as much cash as they should have had, and I was to get \$500 after I got office. He said that when he gave me a sign I was to follow him up to his room. He did

I was to follow him up to his room. He did nod or wink at me, and I went up, and was introduced to Mr. Lynch. Q. What transpired them? A. He said he would leave Mr. Lynch and myself together to settle our business. Mr. Lynch produced an envelope with some writing on it of the nature of a bet. I think there was something in the wording that mentioned Dowling voting nature of a bet. I think there was something in the wording that mentioned Dowling voting against the Government. Lynch opened the envelope, and began counting out some money in hundred dollar bills. Q. You said you saw Lynch count out sev-eral hundred-dollar bills; what followed? A. He usked me if I knew Meek, and I said I did. He then handed the money over towards me, and asked me to count it, and said we would place it in Meek's hands.

The skied mean of if A mow fit A I believe he knew it.
And Mr. Fraser? A. I believe he knew it.
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And Mr. Fraser? A. I believe he knew it.
And Mr. Braser? A. I believe he knew it.
And Mr. Braser? A. I believe he knew it.
And Mr. Braser? A. No.
And Mr. Braser? A. Yes.
And Macdonald was in power? A. Yes.
And in the meaning the the other deformats all optical of your long services? The was that I due interviews in a fort to give marging in ord on another reares?
And Mr. Braser.
And Mr. Braser.
And Macdonald was in power in Sector.
< Gueiph one. I may have been when I appli-ed for the other. Q. Did you apply to Sandfield Macdenald for a registry once? A. I don't know. After the elections of 1871 we came back pretty evenly divided in the House. The elections took place I think in March, and the House did not march until sometime in did not speak to him. I saw Wilkinson in his room that night. Nothing particular occurred. He talked about the matter, and I said I would have nothing to do with that hight, and he said Lynch had taken away the money, but he would be prepared to fix it all right next day. On Sunday Wilkinson called at my door and asked me to his room. He said he would fix the matter. He handed me the bills and said "count them." I counted fron one hundred dollar bills of the Bank of British North America. He took count of the Con-struction of the cont of the state of the st might have been in the estimation of the Con-servative party, not in my own. Mr. MURPHY-Answer my question; we are not on the hustings now, Mr. McKim. You were not appointed in Dufferin. Your son was? A. Yes. Q. So the two of you, father and son, were and pledging me to vote against the Mowat Government. I signed it and put the money drawing salaries from the province, you have ing been returned to the House? A. Yes, Q. You have a second son ; what office did he get? A. He never had one. Q. Who was postmaster at Parker? A. It s the same person. Q. So he held two offices? A. Yes. Q. How long had you been treating before you mentioned anything to Mr. Pardee ? A week ? A. I don't think it was a week. Q. When you made that representation to Mr. Wilkinson did you tell him what you believed to be true or what you knew to be false? A. Well, I did not believe that Lyon would vote against the Government on all occasions. Q. And yet you gave Mr. Wilkinson to understand that he would? What do they call that about Parker and West Wellington? Do they call it lying or telling the truth? A. It just depends on the kind of people you would meet, I suppose. Q. Do they call it lying or telling the truth? A. I think they would call it mis-leading a man

Q. Well, you agreed to accept certain terms, and signed a paper ? A. Yes. Q. Did you intend to break faith ? A. thers could influence or of Dowing, Lyon, and Balfour, W. me about Badgerorn, and Balfour, W. Q. You intended that to be a lie?

THIRD DAT. At the opening of the case a new in-dictment, charging the defendants with bribery, was read by the Magistratic. Objec-tion was raised by the counsel for the de-ment should got stand because it joined different defendants in, different counts, and that it was only formed for the purpose of whitting out the evidence of certain defend-ants who were not charged in all the courts of the indictment. The magistrate took who were not included in this count, Meet's name was not included in this count, the new indictment, for he released the de-iendants on their own bail with regard to it. Balfour in the Bor.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY DR. M'MICHAEL

are illegal. Q. He told you he wanted to pay what-ever was legitimate to pay? A. Whatever I considered my services were worth. He said if I wanted to put it in my paper it would be

all right. Q. Did he bring you an article which he

wished you to print for him ? A. No. Q. Did he bring you a long article written at his request describing the timber district ?

The cross-examination was continued by Mr. Macmaster, Q.C., M. P. Q. It was you who went to Mr. Bunting's office ? He did not come to your's ? A. Mr. Wilkinson made the appointment unsolicited by me. Q. Will you swear that Mr. Bunting sent for you to come to his office? A. I cannot, Q. You said you went to THE MAIL build-ing and met Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Meek there. That is a distinct office from the regular MAIL office? A. It is in the MAIL -building

the new indictment, for he released the de-fendants on their own bail with regard to it. Balfour in the Box. Mr. W. D. Balfour, M.P.P., was then called to the witness box. On reaching the witness box he at once produced the note-book which has apparently been his close companion for some weeks past. Objection was taken to the note-book, and Mr. Balfour was informed that he would have to trust to his memory in giving evidence. He was rather nonplussed at this statement, and after a moment's hesi-tation explained to Mr. Irving that he dould tell a more connected story if allowed to refer to his notes. Counsel tor one of the de-fendants repeated that Mr. Balfour would have to test his memory first in giving evi-dence, but this was a task the latter gentle-man did not appear to relish, being apparent-ly airaid that his notes and his memory might not tell the same story. Several times during his examination he pleaded for a glance at his notes, stating that he "had not charged his memory" with one thing or another. The examination-in-chief was con-ducted by Mr. Irving, and was merely a re-iteration of Balfour's statements before the legislative Committee, which appeared in last week's issue. CROSS-EXAMINED BY DR. M'MICHARL Pequiar MALL onder AL true in the area building. Q. It is a large building, and there are several offices in it? A. I believe so. Q. Now we come to the second time you saw Mr. Bunting, viz, in the corridors of the House. You had a little conversation there? A. Not in the House. We met and shook hands and walked towards the Speaker's door. Q. It was you who suggested that both should go out? A. We went to one of the doors and I said, "They will hear us here,"

offer said reald, "They will hear us here," so we went out. Q. Now, did Mr. Bunting himself ever offer you or hold out any inducement to you to betray your party? A. He pledged his word and honour that whatever Wilkinson and Meek agreed to would be carried out. O. So far as you are aware the only honor. CROSS-EXAMINED BY DE, M'MICHARL Q. I understand you to say that Kirkland did not require you to vote. A. Solong as I made a speech which might affect the Gov-ernment and they saw a number of their supporters were favourable to that policy, it was thought that, even if the motion were voted down, it might case the Government to change sheir policy. Q. What he wanted was to change the innder policy so that he might get some in-terest in the timber. Q. He wanted to get this from the Govern-ment, and was willing to pay whatever were legitimate expenses? A. Well, yes' but the law of our legislature says such expenses are illega.

And Meek agreed to would be carried out. Q. So far as you are aware the only know-ledge that Mr. Bunting had of what Wilkin-son and Meek had done was what you told him? A. He told me when we came to that point-we had been talking over the whole point—we had been talking over the whole situation as to the present Government and the Opposition, and in the event of the present Government being defeated about the forma-tion of the new one, and the men that would be taken into it. We commenced with Mr. Meredith, and we even said something about the qualifications of the parties to go into the Government. I remember distinctly what he said. He said Mr. Meredith was a fine man, but that he did not come up to his idea

man, but that he did not come up to his ideal of a leader.
Q. I suppose you professed to be quite willing to enter the coalition Government? A. I had no objection on that score.
Q. Is it not a fact from your examination here to day that you were deliberately going to Mr. Meek, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Buntting with the year to entran them into comman, but that he did not come up to his idea

to Mr. Meek, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Bunt-ing with the view to entrap them into com-mitting this illegal act? Did Mr. Pardee know it? A. I believe he knew it. Q. And Mr. Fraser? A. I believe so. Q. Did you tell Mr. Mowat about it? A. I never spoke to Mr. Mowat about it from the time it form the back with the spoke to the spoke

THE WEEKLY MAR, TOBONTO. HEDAY, MARCH 27, 1884. assisted you ? A. I said I was unable to

Banting were in communication ? A. Yes. Q. Did they say anything to you about giving you money? A. In every interview they asked me to name a sum, but I did not Q. Have you refused to see Mr. Bunting A. No, I said I would go see him, but I did

Mr. Goldie's Evidence. Mr. THOMAS GOLDIS, of Guelph, was alled and examined by Mr. Irving, the br-minstion bringing out the points given in his tatement before the Legislative Committee, rinted elsewhere. CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. MACMASTER.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY ME, MACMASTER. Q. When you called at THE MAIL office, what did Me. Bunting say to you in regard to the course suggested? A. He discouraged it is every way. I cannot give the words. Our meeting was quite accidental. Q. What do you mean when you say Me. Hunting discouraged it is avery way? A. If the applained to him that Laidlaw was not that what do you mean when you say Me. A. Bunting agreed with mea and thought its best not to trouble my head about it. P. Mhat do you mean by the matter there is active? A. Yes. Q. What do you mean by the matter there is the matter Wikinson had interfering in the matter Wikinson had interfering make boot this? A. I cannet somember. The effect of it was to discourage the whole affair.

Dr. Dowling's Evidence.

Dr. DowLing was next called, and was e amined by Mr. Irving to the following effect -I am a member of the Legislative Assemble and have been attending Patliament since t and have been attending Parliament since the 23rd Jan. I know Mr. Wilkinson; saw him first in South Renfrew on the 11th Jan. last, during the elections. I met him at the Walker house subsequently when I was in-troduced to him by Mr. McKim; the inter-view which followed took place in a private room in the Walker house. I had reason to believe that I was going to meet Wilkinson that evening because I had received a com-munication to that effect. The interview lasted about half an hour; there was no inter-ruption. Wilkinson stated there was coninstead about half an hour; there was no inter-ruption. Wilkinson stated there was con-siderable dissatisfaction among Mr. Mowat's supporters, and that he thought I would be disqualified on account of the decision of the judges in the first case against me, and gave me some reasons for thinking so. He said if I would change my politics in favour of a coalition Government the proceedings in the would change my politics in favour of a coalition Government the proceedings in the protest would be dropped, and that if I chose to do so I would be recorded for expenses. If I would do these things they would give me a couple of thousand dollars, and two or three thousand dollars more if I resigned the seat. I stated that he hadn't the power to do as promised, and he said he would arrange for an inter-view with Mr. Bunting, as that gentleman had full power to have the petition withview with Mr. Bunting, as that gentleman had full power to have the petition with-drawn. That was the substance of the ob-versation. I had never been to Mr. Bunting's office, bat knew where Tut MAIL buildings were before. I was told there would be a man at the elevator who would direct me. I went to the House afterwards and spoke to some of the members. I did go to THE MAIL building. I asked the man in the elevator for Mr. Bunting, and was shown to his room. I went into the room, and Mr. Bunt-ing was there. Mr. Bunting stood up and appeared to expect me. He said, "I want to have a chat with you." A man who was with him went away. He took me down a couple of flights of stairs to another room.

ars were to vote for it. I was a little anxious to get all the details. Mr. Meek said Mr. Meredith was to be in the Government, and, I think, three Reformers. I took the oppor-tunity of breaking up the interview. Mr. Meek assured me that any proposals he had made emanated wholly from himself. In meaking about my support of a coalition Government, I took him my health could not be depended on. He said six resolutions of them that was all that would be required. He asked what I thought of his chances in frish vote he could carry it. Previous to this interview with Mr. Meek I asw Mr. Bunting and I had an interview. Mr. Bunting spoke of Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, who was speaking when I het the House. He mind Mr. Gibson was "going for" the Govern had an interview. Mr. Bunting spoke of Mr. Gibson taking the stand he was jid to head the growine. I accused him at once of the with Mr. Meek to me a few days previous to bry and corrupt me. I said this interview with Mr. Meek to do him justice at once and positively disavowed any connec-tive of the province. The Mr. Mithele "tail on the bound it. Mr. Bunting used some of the difference of the down in justice to previous to bry and corrupt me. I said the interview with Mr. Meek to me a few days previous to they and corrupt me. I said the interview with Mr. Meek to me in justice to previous to the province. The Mr. Mithele "tail once and positively disavowed any connect on the down it. Mr. Bunting used some of the method with the the methor. hot assisted you? A. I said I was unable to pay my own expenses. Q. Did you tell him you were a poor man ? A. No. I did not. Q. Do you swear that you did not tell him your expenses were \$5,000, and that you could not pay them very well. A. He asked me what the expenses were, and I told him they must be going up to four or five thou-sand dollars. I did not tell him that I could not pay them. Q. Did you say you were a young man, just commencing life, and that it was a hard burden on you? A. There were no words to that effect. to that ef

to that effect. Q. Did he ask if any one had assisted you ? A. He asked me if I had been assisted, and I told him the people round my neighbourhood were assisting me in my expenses. Q. Did you tell him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? A. I told him I thought so.

you to the extent of \$1,000? A. I told him I thought so. Q. Are you not sure? A. It is possible that I may have said so. Q. Did you say you would lose by taking it? A. I said if the people were to do that I would not gain anything by it. Q. What do you mean by that? A. I mean that many of them were my own customers, Q. And you could not charge them freely? A. I ahould have to make some allowance. Q. Did you tell Mr. Bunting on that occa-sion that you were not fond of politics? A. He said I was a young man and not a strong politician, and I said I did not know. Q. Did you tell him it was not a matter of much importance which side of politics you

Q. Did you tell him it was not a matter of much importance which side of politics you were on? A. I don't remember.
Q. Will you swear you did not make that remark? A. Well, I may have said it.
Q. Do you remember for some time before you wentto Mr. Banting'soffice that you talked pretty freely about these election costs? A. Well, in the hotel where I am stopping we used to talk pretty freely about this, how the Conservative party paid expenses, but the Beform party had not used you fairly?
The MAGISTRATE asked the object of the question. CROSS-EXAMINED BY DR. M'MICHAEL. Q. Where first did you and Mr. Meek meet? A. I do not remember where the conversation took place with Mr. Meek. Q. You cannot tell us where you were? A. Not positively. I know we were sitting, because I was unable to stand. Q. Was Mr. Meek sitting? A. I do not know. Q. Whather you were in the Rossin house or in the street you do not know ? A. I know I was not sitting on the street. Q. You are quite sure? A. Yes. I cannot say whether I was in the Parliament house, or in the Rossin house. Q. It could not have made an important impression upon yon? A. It would appear

question. Mr. MACMASTER-Well, if this witness has Mr. BACMASTER-Well, if this witness has been making the same statement to other parties as he made to Mr. Banting it goes far to prove what we are contending for. (To witness.) Did you state, as a fact, that your election expenses had been very heavy, and that your party had not sided you to pay them? A. Yes, I stated that. mpression upon you? A. It made a serious mpression upon me. Q. And yet not remember where it was?

Q. And yet not remember where it was?
A. That is true.
Q. Were there no others around you? A.
I did not observe them.
Q. Perhaps you were in the smoking room of the House? A. It might have been.
Q. It might not have been at all. Are you quite sure that the whole thing was not a dream? A. Oh yes.
Q. It was at some place, but you don't know where? A. I cannot say positively where, but I think it was the House.
Q. Was it on the floor? A. Not likely.
Q. In the robing room? A. No. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MURPHY.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY ME. MUBPHY. Q. Did you ever tell Wilkinson of your election expenses? A. Previous to that time? Q. Yes. A. I never saw him before. Q. How then could he comment upon your expenses? We contend you have put your own words into Wilkinson's mouth. You say he knew the Reformers did not contribute a cent? A. He was probably told so. Q. Was is on the floor? A. Not likely.
Q. In the robing room? A. No.
Q. In the corridors? A. No. There is n convenience for sitting there.
Q. Was it in the smoking room now? A lf it was in the House I think it was.
Q. Of course you don't know what time of the dow it was it for a first the second sec

contribute a cent? A. He was probably told so. Q. Were you not trying to draw out Wilkinson on that occasion ? A. No. Q. You did nothing to draw him out ? You never brought in family matters ? A. Wilkin-son remarked that the election must have cost ms a croud deal me a good deal. Q. Did you not read a letter from your wife

 Q. Of course you don't know what time of the day it was ! A. It was in the evening.
 Q. Were you talking by candle light? A. More likely by gas.
 Q. You are quite sure as to the gas? A. Yes, if it was night.
 Q. Were you sitting near the table? A. No. n which she begged you to retire from politics because you could do so much better in your profession? A. Let me explain—

Q. Yes or no? His Worship thought the witness might be Very particularly. Q. Very well, you have a splendid mem-ory. It happened somewhere or other? A. allowed to explain. Mr. MURPHY-Your Worship is bound to

ollow the law. His WORSHIP-That is your view of the

Yes. Q. The main object he proposed to you was to have a Government which would reconcile parties? A. Yes. Q. That he was authorized by his party to law. Mr. MURPHY-I say that the answer must be a direct answer. This question requires no explanation. If my learned friend on the other side thinks an explanation necessary he can afterwards obtain it. His WORSHIP-Very well, the answer can Q. That he was authorized by his party to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the parties? A. Oh, no, sir, that was not it.
Q. Was it not his object to reconcile parties and make a coalition? A. He avowed that was desirable.
Q. Did he name any other object? A. Nothing but removing the Mowat Government from power.
Q. He did not wish to introduce a Conservative Government? A. No here id that was desirable.

The WORSHIP-Very well, the answer can be given yes or no. WITNESS-I read part of the letter. Wil-tinson had been asking me in reference to the election costs and I said I did not know what they would be. I said I had got a letter from my wife and she even advised me to retire from molitics altocether with him since. ATE—Had you any conver-kinson about Lynch before unnot swear that I had. All

because all the patronage of the Government had gone to East Elgin, and I was anxious that some of it should go to West Higin.
Q. Did you tell him you had shaken your fist in Mr. Pardee's face, and that you compelled them to give yot a written undertaking in regard to the shrievalty? A. I positively swear that I never asked them for a written guarantee.
Q. Did you tell Mr. Meek that you swore at Mr. Pardee. A I did, I believe. I told him I swore at Mr. Pardee.
Q. Did you tell Mr. Meek that you fail in face? A. I believe field.
Q. Did you tell Mr. Meek that you fail forced the Government? A. I believe so. This concluded Dr. Cascaden's evidence.

FIFTH DAY.

The only witnesses examined on Tuesday were Hon. Alex. Morris and Detective Mur-ray. Mr. Morris in his testimony stated that when members of the Opposition held cancuses in the Parliament buildings the results were

in the Parliament buildings the results were invariably reported to members of the Gov-ernment, and for that reason it had been found necessary to hold such meetings in the library of THE MAIL. Detective Murray wore a pair of black kids and an air of indifference in the witness-box, which was in keeping with his refusal to answer questions put him by counsel for the accused, the detective advancing the plea that it was in the interests of the Government for him to keep his lips sealed on certain sub-jects.

By agreement of counsel, the case was en-larged until Wednesday, when disputed legal points will be argued before the Magistrate.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A List of Canadian Dealers in Difficul A. Ward, hardware, Arkona, stock adv V. Sykes, tanner, Bloomfield, burnt out. A. R. Calder & Co., marble, Brampto

J. W. Ames, harness maker, Brussels, assigne

Mark Turcotte, general store, Chute a Bou-deau, assigned in trust. Alex. Cochrane, founder, &c., Durham, burnt

McCrae & Mitchell, boots and shoes, Hamilton, dissolved. W. & J. Down, general store, Hawkestone, re-moven to Markham.

Henderson & Calfas, general store, Mildmay,

E. O'Leary, tailor, Ottawa assigned in trust.

J. T. McKay & Co. grocers, Petrolia, dissolved, McKay continues. Knox & Kerr, butchers, Teeswater, dissolved John McHardy, livery; M. McMullen, hotel Hugh Wylie, shoemaker, sold out.

H. N. Gillies & Co., general store, Thamesvill sold out grocery department, and dissolved. J. Yoltz,& Co., dry goods, Trenton, stock ad-

Miss Maggie Mess, millinery, Waterloo, failed,

Odette & Wherry, commission and coal mer hants, Windsor, failed. J. E. Fenton, grocer, Wroxeter, closing up. Barber Bros., general store, Arlington, closing

W. Wineyard & Co., general store, Chester

T. A. Harris, tinware and stoves. Durham, sold

Henry Morton, jewelry and fancy goods, Has-Q. In a chair or seat? A. I did not notice

Estate of James Brown & Son, general store, Haysville, sold. Estate of F. H. Bell, boots and shoes. and of C. Fedrow, general store, Learnington, stock sold. Estate of Stoneman & Co., foundry, London, stock to be sold. Estate of Patterson & Fotheringham, knitting actory plant, etc., for sale.

Estate of Valentine Wagn, founder, Neustadt,

Humphrey Waters, livery, Niagara, chattels, tc., to be sold.

R. Mulligan, groceries and liquor, Pert Hope, business for sale. Estate of Oshawa Cabinet Co., stock, etc., to be

Selby Lee, boots, shoes, &c., Ottawa, stock for

J. B. Dewar. groceries and provisions,' St

 G. He did not wish to introduce a Conservative Government? A. No, he said that he would be willing to saimit two or three Retormers in the Cabinet.
 Q. Did he may that as coming from his party? A. He gave that as the determination arrived at, as already half a dozen of the Government aupmortage had accendent to the sold.
 J. B. Dewar. groceries and provisions, 'Thomas, sold out.
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 J. B. Dewar. groceries and provisions, 'Thomas, sold out.
 J. B. Dewar. groceries and provisions, 'Thomas, sold out. Chomas, sold out. "Missis Butkieford, millipery, Toronto, co-promised for fifteen cents on the dollar. G. S. Boutor & Co., general store, Trenton stack to be sold.

ked me about Badgerow. I said I did n ink we could touch him. He was abo I said I did not THIRD DAY.

Did you give them to Mr. Fraser and to get them back ? A. Yes. And did not get them ? A. No.

McKim's Evidence. McKim was called, and his' examinate was conducted by Mr. Irving. In r to a question, he said that he had that the \$5,000 note had been drawn at an agreement had been prepared for at an agreement had been prepared for o sign, and that a document purporting signed by Hou. D. L. Macpherson had shown to him. He identified the note d "D. L. Macpherson," and produced rt, as the one shown to him.

ss had read on the back of this note, ould name as my appointment to the a named office," and "I name as my ment to the within " a pen had been run through both he did not recognize or know the writing of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, saw Wilkinson write the other lines ccasion of the interview. Do you know what became of the

able you have referred to? A. I do how : I did not sign it. What was the substance of the agree-

A. The effect was binding me to ith the Opposition and against the ient. How could such a short story as

such a lengthy document? A. Well. was the substance of it; I can't give he words; it was a middling lengthy ent and covered two sheets of foolscan scap; remember anything more about it. What about the promissory note and tter just shown? A. The promissory nd letter were to be put into an en-and placed in the hands of a third ; before that Wilkinson had named to a stitable third person, Mr. James of Guelph, and Mr. Bell, organ oturer; since then I saw Goldie's son. tacturer ; since then I saw Goldie's son, e said his father would not hold the s; then Mayor Boswell's name was sug-, and also that of Alex. Campbell, y Receiver General; Wilkinson ob-to Campbell, although Meek saw no ion to him; then I objected to the whole as the acreement was that M. Partic the agreement was that Mr. Bunting's ald be signed to the note for \$5,000 id they were good enough for it, and e agreement would be properly carried would get me a registrarship that hey would get me a registrarship that be worth \$1,000 a year until the fees ed that amount, and over when I would be fees; it was also promised that my see from Winnipeg to Edmonton would ad; I still protested about Bunting's and the sent from the accement and ng absent from the agreement, and and that Meek was good enough for eek then went out to see Bunting, and back to say that Bunting was then ing at the Queen's hotel; Wil-a said he would try and anting during the afternoon, and see me again in the evening at half en. I declined to make any engage-for that evening, as I wanted to attend beaker's dinner. At length an arrange-was made that I should meet Bunting ast ten o'clock.

Did you go to the MAIL office ? A. Yes, s Mr. Bunting was engaged upstairs I message to him that I was there; at he was told I was there, and he came

what told I was there, and he came shortly afterwards. What did Mr. Bunting say when he in ? A. He asked if I was Mr. McKim, e mentioned each other's names. We ered his room and began talking the Government. We talked about ntages to the province of a coalition, used in that strain for some time. What else did you say ? A. The probaif defeating the Government was meniso the names of those gentlemen ould be taken into the new Govern-We also discussed whether it would ble to go to the country.

Was that what you went about to olitics to Mr. Bunting? A. Not ex-I was to see him about the note that I was to see him about son had promised me. What did you say to Mr. Buntin What did you say to

cash. I went out of the room and left him there. I saw him one night subsequently in the Walker house. He came in and walked around the place. I did not speak to him. I saw Wilkinson in British North America. He took out of his

> A BOUND ROBIN declaring in favour of a coalition Government

n my pocket. in my pocket. Mr. IRVING here put in exhibit H-the supposed copy of the text of the round robin found in Mr. Wilkinson's possession. Witness resuming-I saw Mr. Kirkland

Witness resuming—I saw Mr. Airkiand some time during the beginning of the ses-sion, shortly after we came to Toronto. I have met him several times. The first occa-sion on which I had any talk with him was at the Walker house. He did not board there. He was asking for Mr. Lyle. We had several contrastions short this timber there. He was asking for Mr. Lyle. We had several conversations about this timber policy of his and he thought it was better than the present policy of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. After I had heard his views I said I would see Mr. Pardee. I had a con-versation with Kirkland in my room. We talked there for some time about his timber policy and I said I would see Mr. Pardee, He said it would be of no use as Mr. Pardee call that about Parker and West Wellington?
Do they call it lying or telling the truth? A.
It just depends on the kind of people you would meet, I suppose.
Q. Do they call it lying or telling the truth? A.
It just depends on the kind of people you would meet, I suppose.
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It just depends on the kind of people you would meet, I suppose.
Q. Do they call it lying or telling the truth? A.
It hat had a good deal of turning about is and it was worth \$2,000. He then offered meets and said it was their work would the offered \$3,000.
Dr. McMichael.-Your price was \$2,000
McK and that it was not carrying out withing a final hat it was not carrying out withing a final hat it was not carrying out withing a final hat it was not carrying out withing the suppose.

you and ne did not agree as to the terms, and when your price was not so high. A. While the debate on the Address was going on I. asked \$2,000 with the registry office at \$1,000 a year. You must undervalue me. Q. I have taken your value exactly. What did you ask? A. \$2,000 was the smallest sum I asked.

Q. Did you ever express any indignation at any time that these offers were made? A.

Dr. McMICHAEL-Your price was \$2,000 | on the ground that it was not carrying out

Dr. McMICHAEL-Your price was \$2,000 and he offered \$3,000. CROSS-EXAMINED BY DE. M'MICHAEL, Q. You are a member of the Legislature? A. Yes. Q. Do I understand you that at the time sums were offered to you when Wilkinson came to you that you objected to the amount named? A. We had several interviews. Q. I am speaking of the last interview? A. That was in his own room at the Waiker house. The amount was fixed before that. I was to take \$1,000. He asked me if I would take his word for \$500. I told him then I would take \$1,000 aud his word for the \$500. He told me that Lynch had taken away the money, and he would pay it next day. house. The amount was fixed before that. I was to take \$1,000. He asked me if 1 would take his word for \$500. I told him then I would take \$1,000 and his word for the \$500. He told me that Lynch had taken away the money, and he would pay it next day. Q. There was a time when, it seems to me, you and he did not targeres as to the terms, and when your price was not so high. A. While

Q. Did you ever express any indignation at any time that these offers were made? A. No.
No.
No.
Dr. McMicHARL-I thought not.
His Workhild you mention this to occupy either.
that note? A. Yes. I said I would not take the discriminant of the interview with Willing's note? A. As soon as they presented this note of their own.
Q. What role did you think to occupy - that of a spy or an informer? A. I did not the to Messre. Pardee and Fraser and told think to occupy either.
that note? A. Yes. I said I would not take the Government you still let them go on?
Q. Did any member of the Government you still let them go on?
Q. Did any member of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Government of the Interview that the time to go as they presented this note of their own.
Q. What role did you think to occupy - that of a spy or an informer? A. I did not the to Messre. Pardee and Fraser and told the them the to Messre. Pardee and Fraser and told the time time to Messre. Pardee and Fraser and told the stat meaning that mean that meaning, up to that a member of the formation of a coalition
Q. Did you complain that your party had

In the matter, Q. Was it not that you might report to Mr. Bunting so that Mr. Harcourt would be as-sured you would support him if he led off against the Government? A. I think not. It might have been understood as one of the

Matters. Q. To whom did you speak of the conver-sation which occurred between you and Wil-kiuson? A. I spoke to Mr. Pardee first in kiuson? A. I spoke to Mr. Kirkregard to the conversation with Mr. Kirk-land. I spoke to Mr. Pardee in regard to the conversation between Mr. Wilkinson and myself. Q. Did more than one conversation occu

between you before you reported ? A. Yes. Q. Did you find that McKim, or Lyon, or any of the others who had been talking with Wilkinson were getting afraid of the bargain which was trieu to be made, and were afraid of being found out? A. No, because I told Lyon immediately I was approached that if they paid me any money I would put it in the hands of the Speaker. I told Wilkinson the new thing

the hands of the Speaker. I told Wilkinson the same thing. Q. Did you consent to any offer being made to you? A. I went to Wilkinson's room with some understanding that some offer would be made to me. McKim had intimated that an offer would be made. Q. Did any member of the Government in-timate the same thing? A. Members of the Government said is would be well to see what they would do, and to let them go on. Q. Then it was a set plan between you and members of the Government to let these parties go on; and you accepted the bribe? A. There was no such plan, and I had not made up my mind to accept anything from them.

Q. Was there any settled plan? A. I had communications with several members of the Bovernment in regard to the matter, and in-formed them what was going on. They said to let those parties go on and see how far they would go. would go. Q. In doing what? A. In trying to bribe

Me. Q. And you were told to let them bribe you? A. I was not told to let them bribe me, because I did not intend they should

found Mr. Meek there. I had told Mr.
Pardee and Mr. Fraser I was to get the note signed by Mr. Bunting.
Q. Did they instruct you to see if you could get Mr. Bunting's signature? A. They told me to go and see if I could get his signature?
Q. That was the object. Did you tell Mr.
Bunting that you wanted his signature for that note? A. Yes.
the other note.
stood there wers a number of parties sn-gaged in this business.
Q. What did Mr. Pardee say to you? A. I understood Mr. Pardee that I was to see what these parties proposed to do about it.
Q. That was the object. Did you tell Mr.
Bunting that you wanted his signature for that note? A. Yes.
Stood there wers a number of parties sn-gaged in this business.
Q. What did Mr. Pardee that I was to see the other signature? A. They told me to go and see if I could get his signature for that note? A. Yes.
Stood there wers a number of parties sn-gaged in this business.
Q. What did Mr. Pardee that I was to see the other signature? A. They told me to go and see if I could get his signature for that note? A. Yes.
Stood there wers a number of parties sn-gaged in this business.
Q. What these parties proposed to do about it.
Q. At that time you had not made up your fut that note? A. Yes.
Q. Notwithstanding your interview with the Government you still let them go on ?
A. Yes.
A. Yes.

signed that was said was that Lynch wanted to see me. Mr. Murphy objected to evidence being given as to conversation between Dowling and Lynch, but the Magistrate overruled the

objection. WINNESS-I was with Lynch about twenty minutes. He asked me if I had been speak-ing with Wilkinson. The MAGISTRATE-I don't think this can be fairly taken as evidence against Wilkinson. Mr. MURPHY-Your Worship, that is what I objected to.

objected to. CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. MACMASTER, Q.C. Q. Were you not unseated after your first

Q. Were you not unseated after your first election? A. Yes.
Q. Were you not unseated for corrupt practices committed with your knowledge?
A. I was not unseated for corrupt practices.
Q. Did not two judges find you were guilty of corrupt practices committed with your knowledge?
A. Yes, and before the nomination I thought it was perfectly legal.
Q. Well, now, you say that this affair was, in your opinion, a very scandalous matter?
A. Yes. I thought that these men offering money to the different members was a soundalous matter.
Q. When was the first suggestion made to

dalous matter. Q. When was the first suggestion made to you that yon should take money for your vote? A. I heard repeatedly at the begin-ning of the session rumours that money was being offered to the members, but I heard anothing definite until Thursday week last. Q. That is the only offer made to yon—the offer made on Thursday? A, I should say so.

say so. Q. When the offer was made, were you in-sulted at it? A. Well, it was just like this-The MAGISTEATE-Answer the question. WITNESS-Well, really, I felt surprised. The MAGISTEATE-He asks you whether

The MAGISTRATE-He asks you whether you felt insulted ? WITNESS-I thought it was not a very creditable piece of business. Q. Why did you put yourself in harm's way, and go down to Wilkinson ? A. I thought I would go and see. Q. After you had been to Wilkinson you reported to the members of the Government what had happened ? A. I did. Q. Which members of the Government did you tell? A. Mr. Freer and Mr. Pardee. Q. Any others ? A. No.

you? A. I was not tout to me, because I did not intend they should bribe me. Q. Did they not bribe you? A. No, be-cause there must be a sum of money. Q. Do you know what a guarantee is? A. I understood that it was a security that the agreement would be carried out. Q. What becomes of a guarantee when the object is carried out? A. I prequest it would be returned. A. Then this money given to you by Wil-kinson was a guarantee, and therefore to be returned? A. Yes. Q. What instructions did you get from Mr. Pardee? A. I got no instructions from Mr. A told for my our reported to them what hap-pened with Mr. Bunting? A. I told them Mr. Wile for my our reported to them what hap-pened with Mr. Bunting? A. I told them Mr. Wile for my our reported to them what hap-pened with Mr. Bunting? A. I told them Mr. Wile for my our set the solicitation of the form on acted, then, the part of an in-them go on?" A. I told him that I under-them go on?" A. I told him that I under-

d — for the Government and that you told Mr. Hardy so ? A. No. Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Hardy that you did not care for the Government? A. No. Q. You never told him of any dissatisfac-tion on your part? A. No. sition.

tion on your part? A. No. Q. McKim never told you he was dissatis-fied with the timber policy of the Govern-

Q. Have you had any experience of the past.
Q. Have you had any experience? A. No.
Q. Having told you what he wanted, if you had been an honourable man you ought to have told him that you disagreed with him?
A. I admit that; but I was alarmed lest there might be a well-laid and wide scheme to overturn the Government.
Q. What did you consider it your duty to do as an honourable man? A. To listen to the conversation. I made many excuses why I did not consent then.
Q. What were the objects of this terrible scheme? A. To replace the Government selected by the people last year in an unconstitutional manner.
Q. How unconstitutional? A. By seducing supporters of the Government by offering bribes. fied with the timber policy of the Govern-ment? A. No. Q. When first did you speak of the con-spiracy to anybody? A. I never spoke of it till McKim and Bishop came to me. Q. Not to any member of the Government? A. Not before. Q. How long after this? A. After seeing these two gentlemen I went up to the Parlia-ment buildings and saw Messrs. Fraser and Pardee, and they seemed to know about the matter. I told them what had occurred. Q. Did they give you any instructions? A. Q. Did they give you any instructions ? A.

I told them that Q. I am not asking you what you told them. I want you to answer my question. A. They told me I ought to go and see Mr. Bunting Q. How did he bribe you ? A. He offered Coording to Wilkinson's instructions. Q. For what purpose? A. Just to see what he would do and say in reference to this Q. How did he arise you? A. He offered me the registrarship.
Q. Was that a bribe? A. Yes.
Q. Do not persons get positions of that kind from their own party? A. Well, it de-pends who does it and hew it is done.
Q. Did you have ever a case in which you sned for the value of a promissory note. A.

matter. Q. Then there was concert between you and Messrs. Pardee and Fraser, to see Mr. Bunting and induce him to do something which was unlawful ? A. You are putting a wrong construction upon it. Q. That is what we have been contending

Q. You never had such a case which you Q. You rever had such a case which you lost because the note was said to be a forgery ? A. No. A charge was made and I brought a libel suit, but the judge held that charges of that kind were privileged during elections. It was a libel of various charges. Q. What was the libel then ? A. Such as frequently occurred to political candidates. I was in the field in 1879, and runnours were oirculated with the view of affecting my character. Q. That is what we have been contending all along, that it was a conspiracy to entrap Mr. Bunting. Would you have thought it of sufficient moment to have an interview with members of the Government if you had had a conversation with some other Conservative gentleman? Are you so much under the yoke that you cannot have a conversation with a Conservative without seeing a member of the Government? A. It was with reference to what occurred between Wilkinson and myself that I went to the Government. haracter. Q. What were the principal charges made myself that I went to the Government.

FOURTH DAY.

Q. What were the principal charges made-against you? A. They were very serions, but they increased my majority. Q. Oh, yes, of course. I heard of a man out West who stole a sheep in order to get elected. (Laughter.) The charge was al-most of murder—of causing the death of your wife? A. Oh, everything; but I brought an action for damages. Q. And lost it? A. Yes. Q. Were you not charged with having forged a receipt? A. Long after this elec-tion. FOURTH DAT. Dr. Cascaden's Evidence. Dr. Cascaden's Evidence. The Cascaden's Evidence. The Cascaden's of the Legislative Assembly, and arrived here the evening before the House opened and have been here since. I have hown Mr. Meek, one of the defendants, pro-bably about twenty-three years. I think I have him in September last at the Rossin house, where I was staying. Before that, I think I had not seen him since the preceding meeting of the Legislature. I think I have when every session during the past five years. There was an interval of fifteen or sizteen hours between our first and second interviews. This was in the week beginning fueeday, Jan. 29th. After shaking hands wint me, Mr. Meek said he understood that yo halth was very poor and began talking of the necessity of obliterating party lines, or forming a Government on coalition principles. To this I assented. "I am afraid," remark-of the order in which it took place." Mr. Meek said here was a chance of forming there witness, "that I can't give what oc-pured in the order in which it took place." tion. Q. Were you not charged with it? A. Yes; but it was held to be privileged, on ac-Q. Did not the jury find a plea of justifi-cation? A. No. Q. Well, we think it was so. When I connect this with what you say in reference to Mr. Meek I see how much reliance to at-tach to it. ach to it. Q. In the interview you had with Mr. Butting at the House, Mr. Monk and Mr. Ermatinger were both present? A. Yes. Q. You say Mr. Bunting came into the re-freshment room where you and your friends were sitting, and after stating that Mr. Gib-son was speaking, he said that there was too much party feeling in the province? A. Yes. Mr. Meek said there was a chance of forming a coalition Government, and assured me that there were five or six Government members who were willing and would like to have my support. I replied that I could not oppose the Government; in fact, I assigned various reasons. He suggested to me that I might have a nice office — the registrarship of Regina, a house to live in and two or three or four thousand dollars to pay my expenses out there. My health was not pool, and I told him I could not stand the austere climate. He then spoke of a situa-

prood, and I told him I could not stand the austere climate. He then spoke of a situa-tion in British Columbia. He asked me if I knew Mr. Bunting, and I replied no. He as-sured me that he was anthorized to make the propositions, and eaid, "You know my posi-tion in the party; and whatever is promised will be carried out." I thought matters had gone quite far enough, and brought the inter-view to a close. Mr. Meek asked me to think it over, and I told him I would. A second interview was arranged. At it Mr. Q. Did you tell anyone you had gone to Mr. Pardee and shaken your fist in his face? A. No, sir. Mr. Ermatinger told me he was pleased to find Mr. Naira had accured the and interview was arranged. As it M.

Q. Well, was it not with the object of re-noving the asperities of party? A. I have reason to doubt it from the experience of the Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer

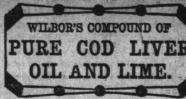
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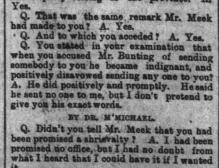
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THE FIRST REWARD OF INIQUITY

The session of the Legislature which has just closed was disgraced and degraded by the passage of legislation which trancends in infamy any that could have been devised to soil our statute-books. Scheming and tricky as the Government have shown themselves to be during the past nine weeks, they reserved their final plump into the lowest depths of political and moral debasement until the last mo-ment. The Opposition and those on the Government side were powerless to prevent it.

The evidence of the guilt of these men in their plot against the Conservative party is quickly unfolding itself. It is almost incredible that they should be so steeped in iniquity, and so callous to disgrace as to seek still to carry out their refarious design. It is almost incredible that they should now seek to reward openly, and by means of the Legislature. me of the wretched tools whom they have induced to sacrifice every principle of onour for the furtherance of their miserable conspiracy. And yet, to their lasting grace be it said, such is the case.

The odoriferous Downand-the creature ho lent himself to the plot to ensnare an nnocent man-has found his reward. Unated by reason of his corrupt acts, dia

hing, he refused to annoer. The Magisrate did not force him to answer, tho ned to allow him to do so. How characteristic was the scene ! A blow was dealt in the dark by the hand

that he was taking an independent stand. He said he was glad to see Mr. Gibson taking the stand he was for there was too much party-im in the Government of the province. I secured him at once of haying sent Mr. Meek to me a few days previous to try and corrupt me. I said this in presence of others, and did a little 'tall swearing' about it. Mr. Bunting used some jorcible language, and, to do kim justice, at once and positively disavoued any connection with Mr. Meek d his intentions." of a hired man. Reputations were assail-ed, liberty was violated, private interests njured, on the testimony of a hired wit njured, on the testimony did this wicked And again, when cross-examined by Mr. MAGMASTER, Mr. CASCADEN said :-thing are now shielding themselves behind the detective. As we have elsewhere pointed out, they wied in the hours of night to

"Q. You stated in your examination that when you,accused Mr. Bunting of sending somebody to you be, became indignant, and positively diawowed sending anyone to you 7 A. He did positively and promptly. He said he sent no one to me, but I don't pretend to give you his exact words." skulk from the test of an oath themselves before the judges they have decided to nominate as commissioners. The wit-nesses to the presecution are varioualy ac-Mr. BUNTING was occasionally in the House. It was his business to be there. It was a poor place for successful con-spiracy, with a Government servant or follower at every door, in every room, at every deak and in avany moch and account used of perjury, murder, forgery, adultery, and conspiracy. They are at least very had men. It is confessed that the traps

were laid for the men who are accused follower at every door, in every room, at every deak, and in every nook and corner. Mr. BUNTING talked openly to Mr. Cas-CADEN; he talked openly to MoKrm-in such a place! There is very little "con-"spiracy" in conduct so very open and so little careful of concealment. The theory of conspiracy is, in fact, an insult to human oredulity. So far, therefore, as Mr. BUNTING is concerned, Mr. CASCADEN'S evidence shats ters the little force that remains after the It is proved that the witnesses were liars and traitors. It is plain that the whole roceedings are surrounded by an atmosphere of falsehood, perjury, corruption, and political animosity towards Conserva-

The shame of all that iniquity will b branded on the forshead of every member of Mr. Mowar's Government. And every Balrours's evidence. Third, as to Mr. Cascaden himself. We approach this part of our task with feel-ings of fegret. It is a very painful duty, but it is a duty we have to perform. Mr. Ciscopper's avidence concerning himself man who affords such proceedings a single impulse of sympathy may feel convinced that his instincts are base and not to be trusted. One can generally place at a giance the allies of this prosecution ; whoever is malignant ; whoever is false ; whoever is but it is a duty we have to perform. Mr. Cascapzw's evidence concerning himself was simply awful. He alleges he has no cause to complain of his opponents. But he proves that they charged him with Adultary, Forgery, and Murder. If he thinks this is nothing, what kind of charge would excite his astonishment? He confesses with sadness that he was hurt in soul at being ap-proached for his vote. But he treats with a smiling gaiety of apirit the charge that cynical ; whoever is brutal in instanct and vile in manners ; whoever sees admiringly in HARDY, PARDER, and FRASER the qualities which, among men of honour and women of refinement, are greeted with lifted eyebrows and distended nostrils, s smiling gaiety of spirit the charge that he caused the death of his wife 1 He resuch a one is sure to go grinning with pleasure or canting in pretended pain about the "wickedness" of the persons he caused the death of his when i the re-grets that he did not resent forcibly. Mr. MERE's alleged offer of a Regins office ;-but he cheerfully confesses that he was as good as convicted of forgery. He is sor-rowful to think that any one should have accused, and the "patriotiam" of Dowl-ING, BALFOUR, and MCKIM.

CHEATING THE LAW.

suspected him of being a traitor to his party; but he smacks his lips over his own idea of the smartness he exhibited in his treachery and falsehood to his friend. Had Ir was not to be expected that the tool who did so much towards winning the the case been tried by a jury the defence might have wested when Mr. CASCADEN Algoma election for Mr. MOWAT, would be left by him to the tender mercies might have mested when Mr. CASCADEN was done. We cannot anticipate what ef-fect his awful testimony had upon the Magistrate. Of one thing we are certain ; that experienced personage never heard the like before. In the interests of hu-manity it is to be hoped he will not hear the like accin of the law. If otherwise, it was only natural, knowing the Government as we do, to suppose that they would be recouped, at the expense of the province, the amount of the penalties to which they were liable. the like again. Mr. Mowar has chosen the former course. THE CASE AGAINST MR. JUNT-

He has supplemented his Act to reward his decoy, DowLING, By one which It must now be obvious to all clean is designed to shield his emissaries in Algoma from the consequences of their ninded persons that the main object of the Government was to entrap Mr. BUNTguilt. They deliberately broke the law at ING into an illegal action. They failed to us command, and he has now enacted that do so ; and finding themselves defeated they shall not be punished therefor. They and their friends involved, they precipita were the means of adding one to the maed matters by procuring, as we have else jurity which, though small, seemed allwhere suggested, an offer of money : and powerful for evil. He appreciates the then rushed on a criminal prosecution for act, and stands between them and justice. fear that if their proceedings became If the people of this province are conten known they would have to stand in the to submit to such barefaced prostidock themselves. Perhaps they will have tution of power as this, we are much to do so yet. mistaken. Mr. Mewar recognizes the

to do so yet. The failure to connect Mr. BUNTING with anything like a conspiracy, or with anything more than the keen interest in political movements which a man in his fact that public opinion will cry out agains it. The bill we allude to was introduced on Friday, and read the second and third political movements which a man in his position would necessarily feel, is in our a since that date the stream or since the has continued to flow with little interrup-tion. But though the press has been foul, time on Monday. It was hurried through during the last hours of a lengthy session

ING.

fused a note. And Downwo, whe at east got nothing, certainly lies when he out his own pauper petition for a bribe nto the form of a promise by Mr.

This Downmo is a particularly vile crea-are. He reads his wife's letter to a man ture. He reads his wife's letter to a man who was almost a stranger, to whom he was selling himself or whom he was want-ing to betray. He encers at his constitu-ents who were gatting up a subscription for him as merely a lot of his patients who would take it out of him some other way. would take it out of him some other way. He accuses his party to two strangers of having badly treated him. He begs for money in order that he may entrap a man against whom no evidence existed. He confesses that he felt a little ashamed of his dirty work. If he was seeking to sell himself, is he was, the shame was all right. But if he was carrying out the noble moral purpose of the cultured Frasser and the Christian MOWAT, why should he act have feit glory

Mowar, why should he not have felt glory and not shame? MoKim was a callous old conspirator Balague

Mr. BUNTING talked openly to Mr. Cas-OADEN'; he talked openly to McKins—in such a place! There is very little "con-"spiracy" in conduct so very open and so little careful of concealment. The theory of conspiracy is, in fact; an insult to human oredulity. So far, therefore, as Mr. BUNTING is concerned, Mr. Cascaden's evidenceshats ters the little force, that remains after the riddling of McKins's and DowLING's and Baurour's evidence

whined and lied and begged for money for a corrupt purpose and with a traitorous object, in a way that passes all description. And it is mainly on the strength of such evidence as this that a criminal prosecution was in-stigated against Mr. BUNTING. We will test the strength of public honour in re-gard to the evidence of these witnesses. We will test the featy of friends and the honour of correspondent by the summution honour of opponents by the amount of credence to be given to these three traitorous and perfidious men, for whom, in a civilized community, there ought to be no abiding place.

THE GRIT METHOD OF SLANDER. THE method of slander adopted in the Grit party is a peculiar one. It is not without a certain smartness ; but it is too malignant to stand the test of time and investigation. Let us refer to some specimens of this method.

L In 1873, when the Pacific slander was started, weall know how some of the evidence was got. A clerk was bribed to steal his master's papers for the good of the Grit party. The wicked act of a postoffice clerk was taken advantage of by a Grit clique, who opened and read and pubhshed a letter from Sir JOHN MACDONALD, directed to a friend in Montreal, but placed with malicious intent in the box of one of

the Grit clique. When one of the principal Grit witnesses was brought face to face with an oath the coward turned tail and fied. And when the party same into power they never dared to re-open an investigation which they had challenged, but which they did not carry out. 2. From 1878 to the date of the Pacific

Railway Commission of 1881, the Grit organs kept up a constant stream of slanders on Ministers regarding the contracts and contractors, and all the proceedings in regard to the road. When the commission was appointed, and all the men accused of corrupt and improper acts had come for-

FEAR AND TREMBLING. atention of drawing him out? A. I under itood he was anxious to see me from wh Mr. Wilkinson had said, "Q. And you wanted to draw him out ? MR. Mowar on Monday introduced inte his bill to amend the Election law pro visions for the appointment of commission to deal with such matters as the allege I'm to the series of the fact that the "Q. Didn't you act like a man willing to entertain his proposals? A. I just listened to him and said very little. I made two or " conspiracy " case. He had provided machinery for dealing with this and other similar cases in the very way that best suited him. MEREDITE, however, three attempts to go away, and he said "Don't be in a hurry." "Q. You made no objection to those dis forced from him the concession that the commissioners should be instructed to take nonourable proposals you spoke of ? A. . made no objection." This man puts into Mr. BUNTING' the evidence, if they thought it mecessary, mouth the very words he used himself, and tries to make out a charge sgainst him of members of the Government as well. This went against the grain, but it was so He complains of his party ; he offers to sell himself ; he is refused ; and then he goes away and fulfils the service which the

This went against the grain, but it was so palpably just that no objection could be urged. Mr. MEREDITH also enquired whether power would be given to the judges to deat with and ascertain the actions, motives, and policy of the heads of any of the departments in connection with the matter under investigation. He instanced the suspicions which had been recently cast on the timber policy of the Crown Lands Department, and stated that it would be in the interests of justice that the public should be satisfied on this point. This touches a tender spot, and Mr. This touches a tender spet, and Mr. FRASEE jumped to his feet in a rage, ob-FRASER jumped to his feet in a rage, ob-jecting strenuously to any such arrange-ment. Mr. FRASER is wise, though his wrath gave himself and Mr. PARDER away. He knows full well how awkward a dis-closure of their motives and actions would be. It is generally acknowledged that innocent people do not dread the fullest inquiry into their conduct. Mr. FRASER

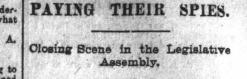
tly does. THE THREE INFORMERS.

-THE hiss which greated a part of the evidence of DowLING on Saturday was indicative of the feeling entertained for this creature in common with his two fellows, McKin and BALFOUR. It would, we fancy; be impossible for us to indicate in any language sufficiently

MICHAEL :

MIGHAEL : "Q. Were you in the employ of the Gevera-ment? A. I was not. I was not in the pay of any person. I saw Mr. Pardee and told him I had been offered 8500 and the registry office. He was rather surprised. "Q. What did he offer you? Nothing. "Q. What did he offer you? Nothing. "Q. What did he offer you? Nothing. "Q. Not an offer to give up the \$1,000 for something better? A. I never had an offer either directly or indirectly. "Q. How often did you report? A. After I had interview with Wikinson. "Q. What role did you think to occupy— that of a spy or an informer? A. I did not think to occupy either. "Q. Well, you spreed to accept certain terms, and signed a paper? A. Yes. "Q. Did you intend to break faith? A. Yes.

The Massachusetts Legislature has just Yes. "Q. You intended that to be a lie. A. Yes." passed a bill providing that wife-beaters shall be flogged by the keeper of the House of Cor-This is one of the men with wh rection in the county in which



MCKIM AND DOWLING REWARDED.

The closing scene of the Houseon Tuesday The closing scene of the Houseson Tuesday morning was one that will not soon be for-gotten by those who witnessed it, and was a fitting climax to a session marked by alternate spells of intrigue, vacillation, and bullying attempts to push through iniquitous measures. Fortunately for the province, the night was one that has never yet, and we trust never will, find a parallel in the annals of legislation in Canada. The evening opened character-istically by the member for North York being put up to move the second reading of a bill to Government imposed on hime by concect-ing a tissue of lies. There was one thing he did not do. He did not read his wife's put up to move the second reading of a bill to relieve the creatures who had done the dirty work of the Government in the recent elections in Muskoka and Algoma from the well-merited punishment of their intimi-dation and fraud. The province is already apprized of the fact that the Government feeling their depresents and them. he did not do. He did not read his wife's letters to Mr. BUNTING, whom he had seen but this once. He kept them for Mr. WILKINSON whom he had seen twice. If he had seen anyone three times, the extent to which he would have gone on revealing his wife's confidences is alarming to think apprized of the fact that the Government, feeling their desperate condition, determined to win those elections by the most unscru-pulous means, and one chief instrument em-ployed consisted of the partizan deputy returning officers who were sent into the districts to prevent legally qualified voters, from exercising their franchise. How THE MISSING ROUND ROBIN. WE must have that "Round Robin." . Its disappearance is due to deliberate uppression. It is an 'important link in a these creatures performed their par-bullying, intimidating, and refusin legal votes by the hundreds—is now matte of history. So outrageous was their conduase which involves the reputation of three men who are accused falsely of a " orime ;"

legal votes by the hundreds—is now matter of history. So outrageous was their conduct that those who were deprived of their fran-chise went to the courts for redress, with prospects of results that would prove a lesson to such unscrupulous officers for the future, BECOMING DESPERATE.

and DowLING to a promise to vote against BECOMING DESPERATE. The case was becoming desperate-already the notorious Apjohn had been muloted in \$1,000, for which it is hinted the hat was being passed around, with meagre results; but other suits were pending against him and his partners is guilt, the aggregate of which threatened to make serious inroads on the corruption fund, till the brain of the wily Pardee evolved the hanve thought of which on the liability the Government ; and 'it is evidence to prove beyond question that these two men at least fully intended to join with some others of their fellows in what was after all a mere political movementthe overthrowing of an administration and the substitution of a coalition government. The document was in the possession of Mr. WILKINSON. It was taken from him the happy thought of wiping out the liability by an Act of the Legislature. What good was there in a majority if it could not be used at the station to which he was taken, and , which was in charge of a political partizan for such a purpose as this? And so the deed was done; and a measure introduced to rewhich was in charge of a political partizan-of the Mowar Government. It passed into the hands of the County Attorney, who is a partizan. It passed from him into the hands of FRASES, who is a mem-ber of the Government. Then it disap-peared into space. There is a wonderful want of knowledge of the document among the parties who lieve the deputy returning officers of the con-equences of their corruptions and legislate the cases against them out of court; though it showed no small degree of cowardice that the Ministry date not introduce such a mea-sure themselves, but gave it into the hands of a private member. The Opposition, as in duty bound, fought this piece of rascally of the document among the parties who must have handled it. They do not relegislation step by step, and threatened to invoke the rules of the House against its pas-sage, till they forced the Ministry to take the member it. Of course each denies that has stole it. But where is it ? It existed. If full responsibility and declare that they were prepared to keep the House in session till it should be passed, no matter what the expense to the province. stole it. But where is it is nost im-was taken with the rest. It is most im-pertant. And the suspicions of the public will not be allayed till every man who may

have handled that document has purged himself solemnly of the guilt of its disap THE KEEPING BACK DODGE.

As the night wore on the Heuse proceede As the hight wore on the House proceeded with the Attorney-General's Election bill, purposely kept till the last night that it might be rushed through after many members had left for home. As the other measure was in-tended to whitewash those who had already perpetrated frauds on behalf of the Govern-ment so thus one was framed to facilitate The Globe attempts to lecture Messre deredith and Morris on what is "consisten ment, so this one was framed to facilitate such frauds in the future and make the cap-ture of Muskoka and Algoms by the Governwith a nice sense of personal honour." Pah That journal's own notions on the subject may be judged from the fact that it dends and upholds McKim, Dowling, and Balfour. ture of Muskoka and Algoma by the Govern-ment a comparatively easy task. It disfran-chised Indians in Algoma who lived amongst white people and paid taxes for their property like others, deprived property-owners in the same district of their votes, and placed abso-lutely in the hands of partizan deputy return-ing officers the power to deprive whomsoever they would of their votes. It was no wonder that such a barefaced attempt to pave the way for capturing the constituen-cies was vigoronally fought by the Opposi-tion, but their protests were of no avail, and the infamy was consummated with the help of a service majority. THE CROWNING INIGUTY. "Is it any wonder that the session has been dragged out to such a length by the Govern ment with so little to show for the time spent With such engrossing work on their hands as plotting against THE MAIL and the Conserva-tive party they had neither time nor taste for the dry work of legislation.

THE CROWNING INIQUITY.

carefully concealed till the very last minute. It was no less than

on a bold front, and pushing the Attorney-General to one side, as they had so often done during the session, made no attempt at concealment, but shamelessly confessed that the object was to destroy the appeal against Mr. Drury and save Mr. Dowing from the dis-

Mr. Drury and save Mr. Dowling from the dis-qualification they admitted he had incurred,

without so much as making provision to save the costs of the petitioners, whose cases were being put out of court by this bigh banded more days

cases were being put out of court by this high-handed proceeding. The scene was a memorable one, as member after member of the Opposition arose to express the honest indignation which will be re-schoed by the

their votes to put the rascality through, and

THE REWARD OF INFAMY.

Since the great brihery conspiracy has been

it has taken the shape in which he has vainly striven to implicate others, in attempts to bribe him. The public will fail to discover

bribe him. The public will fail to the the the difference in a moral point of view be-tween bribing by a promise, as he alleges, of tween bribing the petition against him, and

tween bribing by a promise, as he alleges, of withdrawing the petition against him, and bribing by legislating that petition out of court. The knowledge that he no doubt possessed of what the Government was going to do for him throws a flood of light on the willingness of this scoundrel to be used for their purposes, and discloses the motive of his hawking about his wife's private letters and making his midnight visit and overtures to Mr. Bunting. Which of the precious quartette will be the next to receive the reward of be-

Bunting. Which of the precious quartered will be the next to receive the reward of be-

coming willing tools in the intrigues of Mowat, Pardee & Co., to blacken the charac-

ter of political opponents ? The public await with interest the next development in this

scandalous business.

and the session in infamy.

Mr. BRODER moved That the order be di bill be referred back to Whole to be amended oefore a tavern license is shall be required to pro electors entitled to vot division in which the licensed are situated to plicant is a fit person to lhat the gremises are that the game are situate carrying on of said busin noyance to the public gen The amendment rece part The amendment was read the third time and THE ELECT Mr. MOWAT moved the bill for the amer AW, Mr. MEREDITH chr as a deliberate attempt at least three election t Algoma, East Simcoe, He appealed to the At such an infam

pass. Mr. LEES condemn attempt at dishonest le Mr. PARDEE conter smply provided that an be voided by the fact of having been late at the a member should not time on the same charge Mr. MEREDITH w hon. gentleman. He introduce a provision torney-General had dec of the Act-a provisio to relieve a difficulty in ber for South Sindcoe understand the positio men opposite. In the withesses (Mr. Dowling now pending they wer him from the disqualific

ONTARIO LE

VIFTH PARLIAMENT

Mr. HARDY moved

the bill respecting licen Mr. MEREDITH said

aken place in the He and apprehended that h not have proceeded w

aw that it was pro

suspend the operation of for a year for the pur juestion either to the

the Privy Council. I stances he thought the

third reading were gr had moved amendments

Mr. HARDY said wh at Ottawa they had re-except from what had a However, it was still

minion licenses. The motion was car

the bill to improve the l Mr. BRODER moved

LIQUOR LIC. Mr. HARDY moved

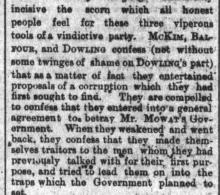
LICENSE

Mr. FRASER said w was completed perhaps would make no ins Fraser) made no charge Mr. MEREDITH then. Several amendment

members of the Oppos voted down, and the CONSPIRACY IN Mr. HARCOURT pr

brite the Committee of tions, recommending a the bribery conspiracy mission of judges. The appended. Mr. MEREDITH a dence not given under cated.

The report was so an Mr. FRASER move



qualified in the opinion of one judge, and forced again to defend himself against charges of every species of corruption, he is absolved, and confirmed in his seat by the action of the Government and the servile majority which follows them. This man had already sworn that his election expenses were over \$5,000. He had whiningly complained to Mr. BUNTING that the Government would do nothing to help him pay them. He had repeatedly stated in the presence of a host of witnesses that he was therefore ready to desert them. He was in imminent danger of disqualification in the pending protest. His ifficulties have been removed ; his seat has been secured to him ; and his infamy has been rewarded by the brute force of a

Government majority. Scarcely an hour before 'the final passage of the Act, on its second reading, the Attorney-General had, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. MEREDITH, withdrawn the obnoxious clause. Fearful lest some light sense of justice might still lurk in the heart of their leader, Mr. HARCOURT was put up, by the other members of the overnment, to introduce again on the third reading the infamous amendment. Chal-lenged by the leader of the Opposition to explain if he could the treachery and utter indecency of such a course, Mr. MOWAT was silent.

anches

His position was pitiable, if contemp left room for pity. The few words which he at last hesitatingly muttered in defence of himself were weak, nerveless, and incoherent. It is no wonder that the Independent members voted in a body against the Government. It is no wonder that the member for' East Simcoe, whose election was likewise thus relieved from protest, was shamed into leaving the Chamber. The annals of Canadian Parliaments centain no more detestable instance of unholy, inequitable, and corrupt legislation.

WHO IS THE ACCUSER!

AT length the Government detective turned up ; and yesterday he was examined. His evidence was curious. He had laid an information on oath that cortain persons had been guilty of the lleged "crime" of attempting to bribe nembers of the Legislature. This sworn ment was made without any qualifiwhatever. Such and such pe id such and such things, So Help Me Gon-that was the form of oath. When te was examined by Dr. McMICHAEL he itted that of his own knowledge he ew nothing whatever of the facts case ! The statements in affidavit were, so far as he concerned, solemn falsehoods. He at MoKin had told him some ts-MoKm, who admits he is a liar, d whose name is a hissing and a rereach. When the detective was asked if

on very great. It is clear that the without notice to the House or to the people. Mr. Mowar did not dare to novement of desertion among Mr. movement of desertion among Mr. Mowar's followers began early in the ses-sion. And it is clear that from the time the affair began down to the date of the legal proceedings, no direct evidence against Mr. BUNTING had been produced. This is made clear by Mr. CLARKE's cross-examination of BALFOUR, as fol-lows -father it. No member of the Government dared to be responsible for it. All honour is due to the Opposition for the vigorous stand taken by them against such; disgraceful and disreputable tactics. The last night of the session of 1884 will brand with OW8 :--honour the Government which has "Q. Did you mention Mr. Bunting's nam stooped to the use of such means to bolster up its tottering fortunes.

there? A. Yes. "Q. Did any member of the Governments tell'you to go and see Mr. Bunting? A. Not at that time. I told the members of the Government of the interview that Mr. Wil-MR. CASCADEN'S EVIDENCE. Mr. CASCADRN's evidence was given resterday. It is published in full this

Government of the interview that Mr. Wil-kinson proposed to arrange for me. "By the Magistrate—There was an inter-view arranged for ten o'clock? Yes. "By Mr. Clarke—Did they tell you to go? They said I might as well go see Mr. Bunt-ing, but I did not go, as I did not want to be running to THE MAIL building. "Q. Before you were directed to go see Mr. Bunting, up to that period all that had been spoken of was the formation of a coalition Government, and that Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Bunting were in communication? d. Yes." He had refused, as Mr. MOKIM himself alleges, to give MCKIM his note. He had norning. Never in the history of any in estigation was such testimony given in a court of law. And we may say that not in our experience has a witness ever been cross-examined with such tact, brilliancy, and skill as Dr. MCMICHAEL exhibited in destroying Mr. CASCADEN'S usefulness as a witness for the prosecution, ' In England such an exhibition of skill would have been alleges, to give McKim his note. He had refused to get money for Dowings. He worth a fortune to a barrister. The evihad not solicited any interviews ience as given in chief, and as illustrated. either BALFOUR, DOWLING, or MCKIM. He had, as Mr. GOLDIE says, discourrevised, and made luminous in cross-ex-amination, divides itself into several

Latdraw's fealty to his party, and had ad-vised Mr. GOLDIN to have nothing to do with the business. This fact is made clear branches. First, as to Mr. Meek. Mr. CASCADEN was called to convict Mr. MEEK. But as regards the first interview between them. Mr. CASCADEN, who says it made a great n Mr. MACMASTER'S cross-examination of Mr. GOLDEE :--

MR. GOLDES :--"Q. When you called at THE MAIL office, what did Mr. Bunting say to you in regard to the course suggested? A. He discouraged if in every way. I cannot give the words. Our meeting was quite accidental. "Q. What do you mean when you say Mr. Banting discouraged it in every way? A. I explained to him that Laidlaw was not that wind of a man likely to charge him every. Mr. CASCADEN, who says it made a great impression on him, could not recollect where it was held—whether in the hotel or the Legislature, is "the House" or the smoking-room, or the hotel corridor, or where! His memory was very, very, very imperfect. He confesses that this interview, which took place in the im-mensities somewhere, was had under the pledge of his word of homour as to secrecy. He proves in spite of himself that the talk was of coalition—a pure-ly legitimate subject. At the second interview with Mr. MEEK, the local-ity of which he remembers better—it explained to him that Latera his poli kind of a man likely to change his poli with me, and thought i Mr. Bunting agreed with me, and thought it best not to trouble my head about it. "Q. Did you tell Mr. Bunting you did not

care yourself to have anything to do with the matter? A. Yes. "Q. What do you mean by the matter there? A. The matter of Laidlaw, and in-terfering in the matter Wilkinson had referred ity of which he remembers better-it was in the public hotel corridor near the door-he proves that Mr. MERE professed

door-he proves that Mr. MEER professed to be acting solely of his own motion and without regard to anyone else. This dis-poses of the "conspiracy;" and the rest of the testimony disposes of the "bribe." If the first interview was in the smoking-room of the Legislature, it was obviously a mighty queer place for a Conservative lawyer to approach a doubtful Grit mem-ber, with the eyes of all the members on them both. The second was in the public "Q. What remark did Mr. Bunting mak about this? A. I cannot remember. The effect of it was to discourage the whole affair." Mr. BUNTING had also quarrelled with CASCADEN publicly in the Legis lature at the mere mention o such a thing as improper proposals He had been so little straid of the legalit and propriety of his proceedings that he had talked openly with McKim in the Legislature, and it was McKim who sug-gested that people might hear. Mr. BUNT-ING was not ashamed nor afraid. McKim ber, with the eyes of all the members on them both. The second was in the public corridor of a hotel, in a place selected by. Mr. Cascapes in order that somebody might bear. Obviously Mr. MEES had very little that he wanted to conceal; no one but an idiot would "conspire" in that. way, and Mr. MEES is not suspected of idiacy. new that his own intentions were base and he sought fer secrecy as a rat hunts for a hole. All the evidence offered connect

ing Mr. BUNTING'S name with money is evidence only of what BALFOUR, DOWLING, MCKIM (who admit that they are liars) say that some other people said regarding second, as to Mr. Bunking. Mr. Oas-BALFOUR never met Mr. BUNTING at all

Downing never knew him till he came meaking to Mr. BUNTING's office at the command of the Government, to secure command of the Government, to secure evidence that was not then existing and had to be fabricated in some way. McKna had never seen Mr. BUNTING when he came for the same purpose. Each admits that he came for a base purpose. Each admits that he is a list. Neither of them got any money. McKna swears he was

Second, as to Mr. Bunting. Mr. Oas-oanen says thas in the zefreshment-room of the Legislature, ne doubt in the hearing of members, waiters, and visitors, he re-proached Mr. Bustrine with having sent Mr. MEEK te him. He confessos, how-ever, that Mr. Burting with much strength of language denied having any knowledge of any such proceeding. His words are as follows: "On that day Mr. Bunting and I had as interview. Mr. Busting spoke of Mr. Gib-son of Hamilton, who was speaking when I left the House. He said Mr. Gibson was "going for the Geveniment in other words"

no decent man has ever dared to make himself responsible for one of the Globe's slanders on the floor of Parliament.

4. In this last case the familiar method adopted. A conspiracy is started. Spies and informers, consisting of mem-bers of the Legislature, are put to use. Sworn testimony is avoided. The evidence of spies is all that is offered. And reputations are assailed by a "Christian" politi-cian with as little regard for decency as

might be expected from a vulture. The method of the party is simply to The method of the party is simply to slander plentifully, no matter how slight. the grounds; to concoct evidence; to steal letters; to set spies on innocent men; to twist evidence; to falrify facts; and to conceal if possible the baseness of their proceedings by the proclamation the most virtuous motives. The public is intelligent enough to see through it all.

A "CHRISTIAN POLITICIAN."

MR. Mowar will find out one thing even before this week is over, and that is, that however he may keep intact his majority in the Legislature his standing as a gentleman is gone and his character as a "Christian Politician" is ruined. He has been compelled to confess that having first recaptured so base's creature as DowLING, he used him and the equally base creature McKim as spies and informers on Mr. C. W. BUNTING, Mr. Mowar talks of respect for the Legislalature. What respect had he for the Legislature? He gave Christian counsel to three members of the Legislature to wash

their hands in the pitch of criminal corruption. He gave Christian counsel to them to come and lie and whine to Mr. BUNTING, to lead him on, and to trap him and levy blackmail on him. From Mr. HARDY, or Mr. PARDER, or Mr. FRAME that sort of thing might be expected; blood will always tell in certain directions. But Mr. Mowar's friends have always claimed that he was a good man, a "Ohristian," and a moral politician. There have been Liberal-Conservatives who have shaken their heads in the past over the strength of the language which we have used concerning the methods of Mr. Mowar in politics. What do these men think now? Was ever a baser plot concocted for the ruin of a reputation than the plot, which Mr. Mowar was the head of, to ruin Mr. BUNTING? The scorn we feel for Mr. Mowar is great; but we confess that our scorn is greater still for those who can con-template with complacency and thout indignation Mr.⁶ Mowar's dishonourable conspiracy against the honour of a fellow-citizen. It must be remembered that when Dowinre and McKins came whining to Mr. BUNTING's door with pauper peti-tions on their lips and traitorous purposes in their platry'souls, no evidence whatever existed against Mr. BUNTING. Their ob-ject was to supply it, to fabricate it, to procure it by lies and treachery. They have net successed. Their infamous plot has been concocted in vain. And Mr. Mowar has in vain dishenoured the Legisaethods of Mr. Mowar in politics.

has been concocted in vain. And Mr. Mowar has in vain dishonoured the Legis-lature, degraded their members, and in-ourred a guilt which will disturb his last moments of life. If Mr. BUNTING needed revenge or seught it, itsis his to have. It is being offered him by every citizen, who even makes a meterics of having the maximum ethods a substance of having the maximum

Mowar consulted, and for accepts responsibility.

BALFOUR'S sense of honour and decency is indicated as follows in the searching cross-examination made by Mr. MURPHY on behalf of Mr. WILKINSON :

"Q. Did you consent to that offer being made to you? A. I went to Wilkinson's roam with some understanding that some offer would be made to me. McKim had

intimated that an offer would be made. "Q. Did any member of the Governmeht intimate the same thing? A. Members of the Government said it would be well to see what they would do, and to let them go on. in it was a set plan between you and members of the Government to let these parties go on, and you accepted the bribe? A. There was no such plan, and I had not made up my mind to accept anything from them

them. mmunications with several me Government in regard to the matter, and in-formed them what was going on. They said to let those parties go on and see how ta they would go. "Q. In doing what? A. In trying to bribe "Q. Do you remember anybody pledging

"Q. Do you remember anybody pledging his word of honour that Mr. Harcourt's name should not be mentioned in any of these transactions? A. Wilkinson said they ex-pected me to pledge my word, but he did not pledge me to it. "Q. Did you say to him that you pledged your word and honour. A. I may have nod-ded casent."

This extract shows two things the way in which the Governmentsproposed to use BALFOUR as a spy, and the way in which BALFOUR looks on his " word of honour." He nods assent, but means to betray.

-----The peculiar moral and mental obliquity of DowLING may be judged from an extract or two from his cross-examination tion by Mr. MACMASTER ;

"Q. Did he (Mr. Bunting) ask if any 4. Did he (Mr. Bunting) ask if any one had assisted you? A. He seked me if I had been assisted, and I told him the people round my neighbourhood were assisting me in my expenses. "Q. Did you tell him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him I how the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him I how the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him I how the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed to assist you to the extent of \$1,000? 'A. I told him they proposed

him I the ught so. Are you not sure? A. It is possible "Q. Are you not sure ! that I may have said so.

that I may have said so. "Q. Did yon any you would lose by taking it? A. I said if the people were to de that I would not gain anything by is. "Q. What do mean by that? A. I mean

"Q. What do mean by that? A. I mean that many of them were my own customers. Q. And you could not charge them freely ? A. I should have to make some allowance. Q. Did you tell Mn. Bunting on that occa-sion that you were not foud of politics ? A. He said I was a young man and not a strong politician, and I said I did not know. Q. Did you tell him it was not a matter of much importange which side of politics you were on. A. I don't remember. Q. Will you swear you did not make that remark ? A. Well, I may have said it." This bears out exactly the statement made by Mr. BUNTING in THE MAIL some days

ago. -DowLING also makes very clear,

"Q. You said you were told to go to Turn MAIL office. Did the members of the Gev-ernment tell you to go there? A. Yes, thut I did not intend to go. "Q. Why did you go then? What did Mr. Pardee and Mr. Fraser say? A. Well, ther told we like the that I might as well an any new were to Mr. Susting with the

the crowning piece of iniquity was reserved for the closing hour. The At-torney-General's bill had gone through comoccurs. Some suon legislation wo amiss in Canada. The sickening details of assaults on their wives, by brutes in the shape of men are too frequently found in the papers. Nothing short of bodily punishment will ever remedy the evil. mittee, the amendments of the Op ad, one by one, been voted dow Speaker was about to pronounce the third meading carried, when Mr. Harcourt, of Monck, was put up to move an amendment the terms of which fairly startled the House,

The Brantford wing of the Advertiser office outs forth the following : and betrayed at once the reason why it was

"With galling insolence THE MAIL news paper has from day to day been hurling foundationless slanders against Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat, " &c.

BDITORIAL NOTES

and it disappeared while in the hands of

men who are painfully interested in

It contained the signatures of McKm

destroying it.

pearance.

proposed enactment to legislate the appeal against Mr. Drury out of existence, to help Mr. Lyon in the petition against him in Algoma, and to remove the disqualification from Mr. Dowling, and seat him as the legal We take exception to the terms "insolence" and "foundationless slanders," but are quite willing to admit that they must have been "galling." The word "scorching" will pernember for South Renfrew, when it is ad-mitted that his opponent only awaits the sitting of the court to get the seat. Pardee and Fraser had made up their minds to put aps be more correct. Mr. Blake's opinion of secret societies, as

expressed on Monday night, is that "they are the fruitful mother of misrepresentation, malignity; and bitterness "; and that to then are "due nearly all troubles, social and po-litical. At their meetings bitterness and misrepresentation revel and hold high carni val." Of the Orange order in particular ho spoke as follows :--- "This society under the guise of religion was doing that which he thought was for the public evil."

The following disgraceful and wholly un varranted attack on the Governor-General is rom the pen of our Grit apologist for the Mowat conspirators :---

country at this infamous proceeding; but though many of them felt that they were being dragged through a great humiliation, the Government majority were ready with "A fine is to them of no consequen will be paid out of the bribery fund, and if they are seatenced to the penitentiary, the Governor-in-Council will have power to par-don them, which will of course be done, uness Lord Lansdowne is firm enough to re-fuse to act on the advice of his Ministers, which can searcely be expected.'

brought to light, more than one journal has expressed the opinion that the immaculate McKim and his co-conspirators would get their reward in the shape of lucrative ap-pointments, or in some other tangible way in the not distant future. The fulfilment of this surgestration has come some This is a tair sample of the lengths to which the Grit press will go in lying assertions, to iefend their head-centre. fulfilment of this expectation has come soon-er than they anticipated. Dowling has al-ready received his reward, and strange to say

While the Dominion Government are doin heir utmost to civilize and enfranchise our Indian population, Mr. Mowat is endeavour ing to work the other way. An attempt has already been made to show that they had no right to enter into compacts with the Ottawa Government, and now Mr. Mowat proposes to disfranchise a large portion of them. As far as the proposed legislation concerns those hving on reservations, and still retaining their former modes of life, it may be all right; out to say, as the amendment does, that these but to say, as the amendment does, that these's that participate in the annuities, interests, moneys, or rents of any tribe, or band of Indians, should be disfranchised, is most un-just. It is a blow aimedsat the most intelli-gent of this class of the community, who are writually no different from holders of Domin-ion stocks. The object, however, is obvious.

Two Convictions Quashed.

Two Convictions Quashed. The Fitsgeraid on Tuesday obtained from Mr. Justice Galt an order quashing a convis-tion recently made by Mr. McFarlane against on recently made by Mr. McFarlane against on the fitsgeraid on the second of the second of the point of Simcos, imposing a fine of five or malicious injury to property. The or malicious injury to property. The point of the law. In another case Mr. Aylesworth succeeded in quashing a convic-tion made against one Malcolm a shop without a license. A woman's spite seems to sought, by means of a messenger with a pith-ful tale of sickness in his mouth, to obtain whistey from Malcolm, and thus secure his point of the first refused to give the binor, but afterwards did see as gift, refus-ing payment, but taking ten cents for two battles of pop. He was however, convicted and face, but Mr. Justice Galts promptly and face, but Mr. Justice Galts promptly and face on writeno to warman it. EPPS'S COCOA. -- GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-

That it be ordered a humble address be presen Lieutenant-Governor pr ance with the recommen-this House by the Standin leges and Elections) he w to issue a commission to es and Elections) he w ate the charges of bribe forth in the statement ma House by the Honourable on Monday, the seventeer stant, and all matters an judgment of the commissi judgment of the commissi affect the same; such con to three commissioners, we have a such as a such con supreme Court of Judic the said commission to co-nissioners all the powers or by, chapter seventeents of Ontarjo, being the Act precting Inquiries concer or in, or by, any Act amen That it be further orde the said address be present Lieutentant-Governor by House as are of the Facou

the said address be present Lieutentant-Governor by House as are of the Exect That it be further order Mr. Speaker be and is h directed to permit all do ings, moneys, bank, bills pounded, or detained by House to he produced by pounded, or detained by House to be produced t commissioners in the c purposes of the inquiry a made by them under said The motion was adopt THE PRORO

> At a quarter to four h Governor arrived with attendant on these occ companied by the Adju Geddes, A.D.C., and o A guard of honour was tachment of the 10th Re manded by Captain Mas His Honour having t throne, Mr. Sydere, th the following list of bi session :---

To confirm a certain b tion of the city of Kings To incorporate the to To incorporate the B and Sault Ste. Marie Ra Respecting the Ganance way Company. To declare valid a cert the town of Cornwall. So authorize the tow issue certain debentures

pany. Respecting the trusts Samuel B. Smith, dece Respecting a certain Trenton. To consolidate the Palmerston. Respecting the Sync To confirm certain guanting aid to the Can

To incorporate the Ca

ompany. To incorporate the M way Company. To amend the Synod Affecting the Diocese of To incorporate the Building Association. To authorize the corp Omngeville to purchase

eite. Respecting the Yorky way Company. To reduce the capital Los courses the capital Los Company, and for To incorporate the To Buffalo railway. To authorize the tor South to borrow certain To amend the Acts re River Improvement Cor Respecting the St. Ca Central Railway Compa Respecting the debt of Respecting the debt dlesex. For the relief of the

Dixon and others. Toronisti

Eprs's COCOA. --GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-ING. -- "By athorough knowledge of the natur allaws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whenver the officers. Hundreds of subtle maindles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."----Civil Service Gazette.----Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (1 10 and 1b) by Grogers, labelled----'' Jame Free & Co., Homeopsthic Chemists, London."



d to keep the House in session till it be passed, no matter what the expense ovince.

THE KEEPING BACK DODGE.

he night wore on the House proceeded the Attorney-General's Election bill, kept till the last night that it might through after many members had nome. As the other measure was ino whitewash those who had already ed frauds on benalf of the Govern this one was framed to facilitate ds in the future and make the cap Muskoka and Algoma by the Govern mparatively easy task. It disfranlians in Aigoma who lived amongst ple and paid taxes for their property a, deprived property-owners in the rict of their votes, and placed absothe hands of partizan deputy return the power to depriv e whomsoever and of their votes. It was no wonder such a barefaced attempt to he way for capturing the constituen-s vigorously fought by the Opposi-at their protests were of no avail, and was consummated with the

ile majority, THE CROWNING INIQUITY. as were these m

Mr. MEREDITH suggested that the evi-lence not given under oath should be indi-ated. The report was so amended and adopted. Mr. FRASER moved, seconded, by Mr. Respecting pharmacy. To secure to wives and children the benefit Mr. FRANCIS moved, seconded, by Mr. Mowat :— That it be ordered and resolved. That an involve address be presented to his Honour the lieutenant-Governor praying that in accord-ance with the recommendation this day made to his House by the Standing Committee on Privi-leges and Elections) he will be graciously pleased to issue a commission to inquire into and investi-ate the charges of bibery and compired yste-forth in the statement made to. this honourable House by the Honourable the Attorney-General on Monday, the seventeenth day of March in-yout and all matters and things which, in the states the sementation to be directed to three commissioners, relate the reto or first the same ; such scall be judges and, by the Honourable the site thereto or first the same ; such scall be judges and to three commissioners, who shall be judges and by the Honourable the same of the Revised Statutes of the same ; such members of the supreme Court of Judicative of Ontario ; and missioners all the powers contained or given in-state address be presented and resolved. That he said address be presented and resolved, That the state address be presented to his Honour the said address be presented and resolved. That the state of the Exercitive Council. "The the further ordered and resolved, That the state of the Exercitive Council." The solve and is hereby empowered and resolve the the and is hereby empowered the burnes to be produced to and before the said to be produced by him by order of this House to be produced by and investigation to be and by them under said commission. "The motion was adopted." irance. 10 1 panies, Respecting co-operative associations, joint stock companies, benevolent societies, and other corporations, Respecting the distribution of estates of which the Attorney-General is administrator or trustee. For further improving the administration of the law. Respecting the University of Toronto. To amend the Acts respecting the supply-ing of Gas and Water. Respecting the districts of Algoma and Thunder Bay. To amend the Act respecting Public, Separ-ate, and High Schools. To amend the Revised Statute respecting Municipal Insitutions in Algoma, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, and Thunder Bay. To extend the provisions of the Revised Statute respecting Master and Servant. Respecting securities vested in the Treasurer of the province. the law. of the province, To make further provision respecting the public health. To further amend the Line Fences'Act. The Manicipal Amendment Act of 1884. To amend the Act respecting the Adminis-tration of Justice in Unorganized Tracts.

To amend the Act to impose a tax on dogs, and for the protection of sheep. To amend the Ontario Tree Planting Act, ONTARIO IMMIGRATION. Report of the Department of Immigration To amend the Division Courts Act. The report of the Department of Immigration tion was laid on the table on Thursday in the Legislature. From it we make some in-teresting extracts. To enable free grant settlers to obtain further locations. To amend the Act respecting pawnbrokers and pawnbroking. Respecting building societies, For protecting the public interest in rivers, DOWN ON "THE IRISH." This is what Mr. A. S. Hardy has to say concertaing the immigrants whom he en-couraged to come to Canada :--For protecting the public interest in rivers, streams, and creeks. For the amendment of the election law and for the better prevention of corrupt and ille-gal practices at elections to the Legislative Assembly. Respecting the territory in dispute between

this province and the Province of Manito To amend the Railway Act of Ontario. To amend the Act respecting coroners' in nests. Respecting license duties. To prevent the spread of contagions disease, mong horses and other domestic animals. Respecting the property of married women. To authorize the substitution of terminable annuities for railway aid certificates.

Acting upon the understanding which was arrived at with that officer, the Imperial auarrived at with that officer, the Imperial at-thorities and the Takes Committee during the season of 1883 forwarded a number of emi-grants to Ontario. Among them there were some individuals who, from having been mis-led by representations with regard to work and wages made to them before leaving for Canada, failed to husband the money given to them on landing at Queleo, and reized to avail themeelves of rescanable offers of em-ployment. As a result of this improvidence, some of these people were unable to maintain more than a prearious existence through the summer and fall, and as outdoor employment they were thrown upon the charity of the citizens of Torento. Others of this class

convention of sportsmen, to be held during the time of the dog show in Toronto. Ans.-1. Yes. 2 No. Any sportsman will be welcome. his father's residence, 54 Frederick street, lon Haskett, aged 20 years and 2 months. ine of the dog mentant will be welcome. A No. Any sportsman will be welcome. S. Peterboro.-1. Will the Dominion Express Company run in connection with the O. & Q. division of the C.P.R? 2. Does the C.P.R., con-trol the Dominion Express Co.? 3. And to whom trol the Dominion Express Co.? 3. And to whom FISKEN-On the 18th inst., Jessie, the beloved and eldest daughter of John Fisken, Keq., Law ton Park. PLUMMER-AT 292 Daly street, Ottawa, on Wednesday, 19th March, Elizabeth Williams, beloved wife of Wm. Plummer, Commissioner of Indian Lands. LOUNT-At her residence. Barrie, on 33rd inst. Margaret, wife of the late George Lount. Regis trar County Simcoe, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

possible. 4. As soon as navigation opons. R. Simcoe.-What country or stata in the world produces the beet samples of wheat? (2) What is the real cause of the war in the Soudan now in progress? (3) Are there more murders in Canada than in the United States in proportion to their populations? Ans.-1. The Canadian North-West, 2. Egyptian tyranny. 8. Not one-tenth as many. DOTY-SCHOFIELD-At Suspension Bridge N.Y., on Tuesday, January the 22nd, by the Rev. Father Hines, Ada, youngest daughter o L. H. Schofield, of H. M. C., Nisgara Falls, Ont. to David A. Doty, Ingersol.

to their populations? Ans.-1. The Canadian North-West. 2. Egyptian tyranny. 2. Not one-tenth as many.
H. Bracebridge.-1. Has the Dominion Government the contract for building the Graven-hurst and Callender branch of the Ontario and Pacific railroad yet, and if so to what company? 2. Is it likely to be commenced during this company? 2. Is it likely to be commenced during this company? 2. Is it likely to be commenced during the Graven-hurst and Callender branch. The Dominion Government is not building the Graven-hurst and Callender railway. 2 Yes.
G. Campbellford.-What is the record of five-mile races between Hanlan and Courtney? Ans.-1. Lachine, Que. Ost 3. B78, for \$1,000 a pushed. 2: At Onatauqua Lake, in 1378, Courtney? Ans.-1. Lachine, Que. Ost 3. B78, for \$1,000 a pushed. 2: At Onatauqua Lake, in 1378, Courtney? Nas.-1. Lachine, Gue. 3. Washington, D.C., May 19, 1889; Courtney at in dreulation; if so, where coined? The Yas Tord Wolseley ever wounded; if so, where? 3. Has he lost an eye? 4. Is he sun nearer to us the size of the sun receive the sun core to the state set of the summer's Ans.-1. There is no Canadian gold country is Dritten and There is no Canadian gold country. S Dritten and There is no Canadian gold country is Dritten and There is no Canadian gold country. A Dritten and the summer's Ans.-1. There is no Canadian gold country is Dritten and the summer's Ans.-1. There is no Canadian gold country is Dritten and the summer's Ans.-1. There is no Canadian gold country is Dritten and the summer's Ans.-1. There is no Canadian gold country is Dritten.

PHILLIPS-WYATT-At the residence of th wide's grandmother, 218 Gerrard street east, or Friday, 21st inst., by the Rev. Alex. Sanson Decar Phillips, to Grace E. Wyatt, both of this N

DEATHS. HALL-On Tuesday, March 25th, J. B. Hall.

CUNNINGHAM—At Fenelon Falls, on Thursday the 20th inst., of typhoid fever, Helen J. (Neilie) eldest daughter of the late Geo. Cunningham Esq., of Peterboro'. DIXON-Fell asleep in Jesus, March 24th, 1884. Hannah, beloved wife of Hillyard C, Dixon, and daughter of the late H. A. Joseph.

BUCHANAN-At Denver, Colorado, on the 21s March, Isaac Robert, fourth son of the late Hon saac Buchanan, in the thirty-second, year of hi

GALLOWAY-At his late residence, Scarboro' on fhe 19th inst. William Galloway, aged S

HEAKES-At her late residence, 58 Wood street, REAKES-At her late residence, 58 Wood street, on the 20th March, Elizabeth Isabella Ryley, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Heakes, in her 64th TAYLOR-On the afternoon of 20th inst. G. W. Taylor, of Gravenhurst, aged 50 years. HASKETT-On the morning of the 20th inst, at

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Manifold

Alden's



ning piece of iniquity was reserved te closing hour. The At-eneral's bill had gone through comamendments of the Opposition by one, been voted down, and the was about to pronounce the thir carried, when Mr. Harcourt, of was put up to move an amendment as of which fairly startled the House, rayed at once the reason why it was y concealed till the very ate. It was no less than Very enactment to legislate the appeal Mr. Drury out of existence Lyon in the petition against him a, and to remove the disqualification Dowling, and seat him as the legal for South Renfrew, when it is adthat his opponent only awaits f the court to get the seat. Pardee ser had made up their minds to put id front, and pushing the Attorneyto one side, as they had so ofte ig the session, made no attempt at ent, but shamelessly confessed the t was to destroy the appeal against ry and save Mr. Dowling from the dis n they admitted he had incurred, so much as making provision to costs of the petition being put out of court by this led proceeding. The scene was a le one, as member after member of sition arose to express the hones n which will be re-echoed by the at this infamous proceeding ; but any of them felt that they were ragged through a great humiliation rernment majority were ready with tes to put the rascality through, and ssion in infamy.

THE REWARD OF INFAMY.

the great bribery conspiracy has been to light, more than one journal has d the opinion that the immaculate and his co-conspirators would get ward 'in the shape of lucrative apthe not distant future. The this expectation has come soonthey anticipated. Dowling has al-ceived his reward, and strange to say ken the shape in which he has vainly implicate others, in attempts to The public will fail to discover nce in a moral point of view be ibing by a promise, as he alleges, of wing the petition against him, and legislating that petition out of knowledge that he no doubt of what the Government was do for him throws a flood on the willingness of this to be used for their purposes, es the motive of his hawking wife's private letters and making ight visit and overtures to Mr. Which of the precious quartette he next to receive the reward of be willing tools in the intrigues of Pardee & Co., to blacken the charac-litical opponents? The public await erest the next development in this us business.

COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT. Sy a thorough knowledge of the natur ich govern the operation of digestion tion and by a careful application of properties of well-selected Cocoa, has provided our breakfast tables licately flavoured beverage which us many heavy doctor's bills. It is ious use of such articles of diet tution may be gradually built up ng enough to resist every tendency . Hundreds of subtle maladies are e. Hundreds of subtle maladies are around us ready to attack wherever a weak point. We may escape fatal shaft by keeping our-ell fortified with pure blood and a nourished frame."-*Civil Service* -Made simply with builing water or bold only in Packets and Tins (§ 10 by Groogra, labelled..." Janua Erra Homeopathic Chemists. London."

TOBONTO, March 25.

THE PROROGATION.

The motion was adopted,

now pending they were proposing to relieve him from the disqualification under which he

Mr. FRASER said when the investigation

was completed perhaps the hon. gentleman would make no insinuations. He (Mr.

Fraser) made no charges. Mr. MEREDITH-You are a coward

Soveral amendments were proposed by members of the Opposition, but they were voted down, and the bill was read a third

CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. HARCOURT presented the third re-port of the Committee of Privileges and Elec-tions, recommending a full investigation of the bribery conspiracy matter before a com-mission of judges. The evidence taken was appended.

At a quarter to four his Honour the Lieut. Governor arrived with the neual ceremony attendant on these occasions. He was ac-companied by the Adjutant-General, Captain Geddes, A. D.C., and other military officera, and for other purposes therein mentioned, to which the royal assent was also announced A guard of honour was furnished by a de-tachment of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, commanded by Captain Mason. His Honour having taken his seat on the delivered the following speech :--Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislathrone, Mr. Sydere, the clerk assistant, read the following list of bills passed during the tive Assembly :--In relieving you from your legislative daties, I desire to express my appreciation of the solity and earnestness with which you applied yourselves to the arduous laboure of the session.

To confirm a certain by-law of the corpora-tion of the city of Kingston. To incorporate the town of Port Arthur. To incorporate the Brockville, Westport, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. Respecting the Gananoque and Rideau Rail-way Company. To declare valid a certain survey of part of the town of Corpwall the town of Cornwall. So authorize the town of Collingwood to issue certain debentures. To incorporate the Cascadilla Railway Com-

Respecting the trusts of the will of the late Samuel B. Smith, deceased, Respecting a certain by-law of the town of Trenton.

institutions. To consolidate the debt of the town of Respecting the Synod of the Diocese of

pany.

Huron

Huron. To confirm certain municipal by-laws granting aid to the Canada Southern Railway Company. To incorporate the Midland Junction Rail-

way Company. To amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Act To amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Act iffecting the Diocese of Toronto. To incorporate the Toronto Tenement Building Association. To authorize the corporation of the town of Omngeville to purchase land for a post-office

they were thrown upon the charity of the citizens of Torento. Others of this class, who on arrival here had been sent to good sit-uations in the rural districts, left them and re-turned to Toronto, spending in the payment of return fares as much of their remaining "land-ing money" as would have paid a year's rent for a house and garden in the country. If the good situations in the rural districts were meationed we would be in a better posi-tion to know whether Mr. Hardy is romancing not. And that little joke about the "house or and garden in the country" will be relished by our readers.

by our readers.

THE CAUSES OF FAILURE.

THE CAUSES OF FALLURE. Mr. Hardy says :--"The causes that have led to the tempor-ary failure of these immigrants may be briefly stated, as (1) their refusal to accept reasonable rates of wages, (2) the misuse of the money paid them (£1 per head) on land-ing, which was generally spent before they would consent to go to work, and (3) the fact that a number of them (as already mentioned) would consent to go to work, and (3) the fact that a number of them (as already mentioned) would consent to go to work, and (3) the fact that a number of them (as already mentioned) would consent to go to work, and (3) the fact that a number of them (as already mentioned) would consent to go to work, and (3) the fact that a number of the source of the sources of the source of the sources as the sources those of insuitable classes as to encourage those likely to better their own circum-stored insuitable classes as to encourage those likely to better their own circum-stored insuitable classes as to encourage those likely to better their own circum-ter own circum-ter

To these bills the royal assent was an nounced by Col. Gilmor, clerk of the Legisla tive Assembly. Mr. SPEAKER then presented a bill, en-titled "An Act for granting to her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1884, monitored " stances, and assist in developing the resources of this province. Mr. W. H. Higgins was, of this province. Mr. W. H. Higgins was, therefore, early in the season sent to Ireland, to whose other duties was added that of assisting in the selection of immigrants to be forwarded by this committee and the Imperial Commissioners, and as far as possible to limit the selection of the classes of immigrants un-will to the country. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor them suited to the country. It is obvious that the duty was imperfectly

performed. NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS. The following is a statement of the number

tario, through the Ottawa, Kingsten, Toron-ta, Bamilton, and London agencies, during the years following :-the session. It gave me much pleasure to transmit your addresses to his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne and his Lordship the Marquis of Lorne, congratulating his Excellency on his appointment to a position where opportunity is afforded for the exercise of the statesman-ship that has long characterized the noble family of which he is so distinguished a repre-sentative, and congratulating the Marquis, of Lorne on the close of a career in Canada marked alike by devotion to the interests of the Dominion, and by sympathy with all our institutions. The above table shows an increase of 4,428 I 1883 as compared with 1882. The value of the effects of these people was \$533,295. EXPENDITURE. The total expenditure on account of im nigration, during the years 1881, 1882, and 883 respectively. was as follows :--Agencies in Europe... Agencies in Europe... Agencies in Canada... Dominion Govern-ment proportion of carriage from Que-vriage of I am glad to give my assent to your bill I am glad to give my assent to your bill affirming the provisional agreement entered into between my Government and that of Manitoba for referring to the Judicial Com-mittee of her Majesty's Privy Council the questions in dispute between the two pro-vinces; and, as the Dominion Government has since intimated its willingness to become a party to the reference. I trust that, before you are next summoned for the despatch of business, a satisfactory determination of the long controversy as to our northerly and westerly boundaries will have been arrived at, and the just claims of the province affirm-ed by the highest judicial tribunal in the empire. It will be observed that the expenditure is

Hada's Angelic Credentials,

nearly double what it was in 1881.

To authorize the corporation of the town of Onageville to purchase land for a post-office site. To reduce the capital stock of the English to a company, and for other purpose. To reduce the capital stock of the English to a company, and for other purpose. To incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo railway. To anend the Acts respecting the Napane. To anend the Acts respecting the St. Catherines and Niagara Control Medical St. Catherines and Niagara Co

troi the Dominion Express Co.7 3. And to whom would we enquire for further information 7 Ans,-1 and 2. We do not know of any such concern as the Dominion Express Co. 3. Per-haps it will answer your purpose to communi-oate with J. D. Irwin, manager Canadian Ex-press Co. 55 and 57 Yonge street, Toronte.

Der age. THOMFSON-ON Saturday, 22nd inst., at her iate residence, 190 Wilton avenue. Mary, be-loved wife of Anthiony Thompson, aged 74 years. CortrentL-On the 22nd of March, at his late residence, Deef park, Samuel Cotterill, aged 63 years. years. BROWNE-On Sunday, 23rd inst., at the resi-dence of her brother. 342 Bathurst street, An-gusta Mary, third daughter of the late Joseph Steere Browne, Esq. Soorr-At Chatham, on Monday, the 24th in-statt, Carrie, the beloved wife of James Scott (of J. & J. F. Scott), and daughter of T. R. Barrett, of H. M. Customs, Port Dover, in her Sind year.

TYNER-On March 22nd, at the Manse, Ram-say, the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Robert Knowles, Frances, relict of the late John Tyner of Toronta, aged 34 years. TERTER: - On the 25rd inst., at St. Thomas, James Nelson Teczel, of Sparta, after a brief liness, aged 54 years. Deceased was father of J. V. Tectzel, of Hamilton, barrister. MKNWT-At Lawrence, Kansas, on 22nd March. Francis James Menet, aged 46.

Status is the your pargers Canadian Expression of the pargers provided the pargers port cannot be determined. Dees the registration of the vessel have anything to do in the case! 1 Have Ogilyr, Hutchison & Co. the full control of ereging elevators on the anatos of C.P.R. road, or are they controlling the wheat merket to the detirment of the farmers of Manitoba ! Ans.-1. To the nationality of its father. 2. You must determine to the farmers of Manitoba ! Ans.-1. To the nationality of its for yourself. They have been discussed ad answeam for the past two years.
 WARELA--1. Has the N.W.T. a herd law ! Dees it come in force this spring, or are there obligations to perform, and if are what are they is there as Sir George Stephen in Canada ? Was Georre Stephen, president C.P.R., ever a merchant in Montreal? Ans.-1. See last week's situen there correspond with Acton Burrows, Winnipeg, or Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Ottawa. 2. Some years ago he was in business there as a drug of the set is the climate of Dakota at the bottom of the river ; B bas them which wime the bet ? A there a the bottom of the river ; B bas there work is the climate of Dakota with inflammation of the 'ungs' which wims the bet ? A there as the bottom of the river ; B bas there work is pring the bottom of the river ; B bas there work is the data andhor ice is the to health, the atmosphere being pure and where so are scarcely known where a. B wink the farmer being pure and where being pure and the request that the letter boron of the river ; B bas there bottom of the river ; B bas there the bot

of your friend with the request that the letter be forwarded.
J. G. - Why does the Ontario Government imposessons? There are seven columns added to the assessment rolls, and a penality of two hundred dollars for non-performance of the work of can't call it duty. It is not municipal business, and is not considered as such in the amount of salary paid to the assessors. If the assessors must do the work for the Government, why does the Government not pay the assessors must do the work for the Government, why does the Government for the reason why, which may be effective, and may not. The probability is that if your member is a Grit he work the for the second the seco These famons Seel Pens combine the essential quali-ties of Elasticity, Dus-quilt setton, and are quilt foall styles of writing. These Pens are made of the Beast Steel by the Beast Worksmen in England. All the numbers

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BURRELL-On5th March, of inflammation of th bowels, Albert Raymond Burrell, dearly belove son of William and Dinah Burrell, of townshi Chinguacousy, county Peel, aged 15 years months 5 days.

CARMICHAEL-At St. Andrew's manse, King a Monday morning, Maria Ross, the wife of the lev. Jas. Carmichael.

Tens,

PENUERIAN

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money we know of anywhere. If you do not succeed in winning one of these rewards you cannot fail to be pleased with your dollar investment. Present subscribers to Truth competing must also send the dollar, and their term will be extended six months. If any of our readers compare it can be do any of our readers compete it may be of some advantage to say you saw this first in THE MAIL. The address is S. FRANK WILSON, "Truth," 33 and 33 Adelaide street, Toronto, Canada. Since writing the above we notice that the sender of the MIDDLE CORRECT ANSWER

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Remember that all the questions must be mewered correctly to secure any of the re-wards offered. If you send a correct answer and one dollar for a half years subscription to *Truth*, you will take your place in the order, your letter is received at *Truth* office. We can assure our readers that all the rewards named above will be cheerfully and promptly handed over or sent to the successful ones as soon as it is known who they are after the close of the competion on April 7th. In every alternate issue of *Truth* will be given a complete list of the prize winners with their previous competitions, so intending competi-tors may be assured of the genuineness of the whole matter. We certainly would not have taken all this time to explain the plan in de-tail to our readers if we had not been certain that it was conducted in an honourable man-netseription price of *Truth* is two dollars per year. You therefore pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these valuable prizes.

' Th

General. A. We have not time to look up Mr. Mowat's record for ten or fitteen years on such a question. CONSTANT READER. City.-Q.-I. What is the eract length of the G. T.B. Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence between Mont-real and St. Lambert. P. Q. S. Is there a longer bridge in the world. S. What is its heightfrom the level of the water. J. De you knew if the T. E. Q. Will turn out the same team this season to compete for the championship flag as the one which defaated the Shemrocks fast fall, or will Messrs. Bonneil, Dwight, and Gerry again be allowed to show the Torontonians how to play? Ans.-1. 9.184 feet. 2. No. 3. 60 feet clear under the central span. 4. The T. I. C. will not turn out the same team, but some of the players you mention are likely to be on the twelvechis year. Otravo, Reach.-I. What is meant by the free-dom of the city being conferred on a man? 2. Please classify the various sizes of paper. Degin-ming with the highest (largest). It is useful to know it to judge of the size of books. Ans.-1. The recipient acquires all the rights of dilize-ship with freedom from civic taxation. 2. Full information would occupy about half a column, and would be of little practice all use to you. There are 37 dilferent sizes of sheets furnished by the mills, and in books any abact madro way be folded once, making two leaves and designated folio; twice, making two leaves and designated folio; twice, making the set ago and there is large octave. Courso, small octavo, and other graditons. ENQUERER, London.-F would like to have an idee of the key have reached us, an answer is given one for all. People with wat to build mark

tions of the kind have re

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THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

CHAPTER XUL

me months had passed since the marriag he little church at St. Byno's, and th In the little church at St. Byno's, and the young lord was, if possible, more in love with his wife than ever. She had grown more beautiful, because the character of her beauty was more refined. Lord Ryvers himself was one of the most refined of men. Constant as sociation, with him had given a grace and courtesy to her manner that nothing else could have given. When Lord Ryvers had first met Yiolet at St. Byno's, she had been quick and clever in an extraordinary degree, but her education had been a simple one. Since that time she had read a great deal, and Lord Ry-vers had been most careful in his selection of books for her.

ooks for her. "You must read what every one else reads. he said to her one day. "So many quota-tions from and allusions to favourite books are made in society that one must be pretty well educated and well read even to follow

the conversation. "I like the reading." Violet said. langhing "but why do you prepare me as though it would be my fate to mix with so many clever

people ?" "It will be your fate at some future time,"

he replied. "Do you consider all artists clever ?" she asked, quickly. "They should be," he answered, "or they

"They should be," he answered, "or they will make very poor artists." Lord Ryvers was very proud of his young wife." He had not dared purchase such a wardrobe as he desired for her. fearing that by so doing her suspicions would be excited, but he had insisted on her wearing beautiful dresses; and, although she had cried out against the extravagance, she was pleased with his purchases, and enjoyed wearing her excusive continues

One evening, when they were going out, he had looked at her with a most comprehensive glance-from the golden head to the little shapely foot.

"You onght to wear white silk, white lace, and pearls, Violet," he said : "nothing else would suit your style so well."

"Had you not better suggest diamonds and satin ?" she rejoined, laughing merrily. "You must have a curious idea of what is mitable for the dress of artists' wives, Ran

dolph." "I know how you ought to look, and how you shall look." declared her husband. ""Randolph," she said, seriously, "you

never seem to think of money." "Money !" he replied. "Why should I my dear ?

"Why should you ?" she echoed, with smile that he thought the most beautiful he had ever seen. "Why, the answer is plain another is been we shall soon have none left. Do you know," she added, looking up at him with laughing eyes, "that we have the best of everything ?"

"So we ought," cried Lord Ryvers. "Do not trouble about money. I was not so deep-ly engrossed with my art that I forgot to lay for a rainy day." "And are these the rainy days?" she

asked.

"I hope they are the darkest we shall ever

see." he replied. He was, if possible, more in love with her than when he first met her in the woods of St. Byno's. She had a wonderful charm for him. The ladies of his family had always affected The ladies of his family had always affected to be, if they were not actually, delicate and frague; they considered health and strength rather as vulgar attributes. Violet, on the contrary, rejoiced in superb health, in a mag-nificent constitution; she did not even know what the words "langour" and "fatigue" meant as applied to herself, and consequently she had a capacity for enjoyment that seemed marvellous to him. When they were in Switzerland, she could climb the highest mountains quite as well as he could, she could walk as far, she could endure as much

pointed to an old ruin standing at the foot of the hill. "Have you heard the legend of the old castle there?" she asked, carelessly. "I "No. Tell its to me," he said. "I like your way of telling a story, Violet; it is terse and vigorous." "It is not much of a legend." she said, "but it interested me. A German baron married a young French lady, and brought her home to this eastle, Heaven knows how many hundred years ago. When he had been married some time, he found out that she had a secret in her life. No one ever knew what that secret was: she never told it; and he threastened that, if she did not tell him, he would kill her. Do you think a wife has no right to keep a secret from her husband, Randolph ?" "I should think not," he replied; but he spoke in such a tone of a hesitation that she looked at him again, half laughing. "Has a husband any right to keep a secret from his wife?" she asked then; and this time he answered more quickly: "No."

liality Violet expected.

CHAPTER XIV.

well as my chief coompation," he replied, gallantly. "Yes; but it does not bring grist to the mill. See how you worked at St. Byno's; you were always painting there." "Dreaming is working with me," he re-plied. "Do you think all those long hours spent in watching the lights and shadows, the sky and the river, the rocks and the ruins are wasted? Ah, no? I am storing beautiful pictures in my mind. An artist studies nature as a student studies books. I do not think a man with an artistic mind is ever idle; thoughts and fancies are always passing through his brain." Wiolet kept her word. She was ready at all times to stand on the bridge, just in the attitude he wished to paint her, and "The Queen of the Rhine" made great progress. She won one promise from him, and it was that, when the picture was finished, he would send it at once to England, and they should leave the ville on the Rhine. "I do not ware to go to England yet," he said. "You have no especial reason for desiring to go there?" "None," she answered, careleasly, " unless it be to see Aunt Alice. I do not care to go to Emaland ; but I de not wish to remain here, I am just a little tired of solitude." And the glorious violet eyes flashed with the light of longing. "Solitude?" repeated the young husband.

clorious violet eyes flashed with the light of longing. "Solitude?" repeated the young husband. "You do uot call being with me 'solitude'?" "It would be perfect solitude but for you," she replied, laughingly. "Of course, with you it is bearable. I want to see more, I want real life. I want to see the faces of strange men and women, to find myself some-times in a crowd. At times I think is will be pleasant to have a little home in England, where you can paint all day and I can keep house. I am a famous housekeeper, Ran-dolph, although you have never given me a chauce of showing you what I can do in that line, Aunt Alice gave me a good training. We have been nearly a year wandering in search of the beautiful and picturesque; now let us see a little more of humanity. Why do you not go to some large city? We should be able to study our fellow-beings there." "I do not want to see English people," he replied; and in every great European city they abound." Violet looked up at him quickly. "Why do you not wish to meet English "No." "What do you think this cruel husband did, Randolph !" she continued. "When he tound his wife would not tell him her secret, he flung her from that old ruined tower into the Rhine; and the story tells how she haunted the tower until no one dare live in it and so it fell into ruin. The moral of the story is those sheald he story is-there should be no secret between husband and wife." husband and wife." But Randolph did not answer with the cor

CHAPTER XIV. It struck Lord Ryvers, for the first time ince his marriage, that the beautiful wife he had won from the woodlands of St. Byno's did not love him with quite the same devoted affection he had for her. He would have been content to have remained with her forever; he asked nothing bet-ter than to live always with her in the weird villa overlooking the Rhine; he wanted no other society, no other world—heart, brain, and soul would have been quite content. Not so with her. It was with something of dismay that she found her husband quite will-ing to live at the solitary villa. It was beautiful enough—she did not attempt to deny that; but to her richly gifted, vivacious nature, to her ardent mind and soul, there was not suffi-cient in this worship of nature; she wanted more life, more to amuse her than the con-

"Why do you not wish to meet English people?" she asked. "I have noticed your avoidance of our countrymen before, but I could never understand your reason for it." "British transition are not for my tange." has

"British tourists are not to my taste," he replied. "Why, Randolph, what nonsense !" Violet

exclaimed, laughing. "We are British tour-ists ourselves, are we not?" "Not of the ordinary kind," he replied, carelessly. "We are ordinary people," said his wife proudly. "I should not like to think myself different from others."

"You will allow me some little preroga-tive," he said. "I cannot bring myself to think of myself as an ordinary person; will

you not allow me the privilege at least of genius?"

cient in this worship of nature; she wanted more life, more to amuse her than the con-templation of magnificent scenery. Lord Ryvers was of a contemplative nature; his young wife rejoiced in a more active disposi-tion. She liked to tread frequented paths, of life, he the by paths. She liked to be al-ways doing, he to be always thinking. He was thinking very seriously one morn-ing, as he stood in his favourite spot, the pretty rustic bridge over the Saltz, the river roaming and fretting beneath, the green boughs spreading above, the blue sky over all. He had been thinking, first of all, that he whole world on fire with admiration—just this bridge, with the deep foaming river be-neath, the tall trees with their great boughs and the beautiful figure of his wife standing beneath them, just as he had seen her stand "Perhaps I may ; but, Randolph, there are times when I cannot help thinking, although you hide it from me, that you are an aristo-crat at heart. There—you have grown quite pale at the mere suggestion ?" "And no wonder." he replied ; "that is a

terrible accusation to bring against me, when one considers how you hate aristocrats." "That indeed I do, thanks to Aunt Alice.

beneath them, just as he had seen her stand hundreds of times, with a rapt expression of admiration on her face. If he could paint her as he had seen her, if he could catch the builliont colonia the tack of the built of the "That indeed I do, thanks to Aunt Alice. I think class hatred is one of the strongest of all hates:" and she raised her head proudly. "But that is not the question. I want you to promise me that when 'The Queen of the Rhine' is finished you will give up solitade for a time, and live where we can see men and women, instead of rocks and rivers." He was looking at her with serious integt. "What are you thinking of, Randoiph?" her as he had seen her, if he could catch the brilliant colouring, the lovely lights and shades always flitting over her face, if he could catch that superb poise of the head and grave, proud bearing of the figure, he would call his picture. "The Queen of the Rhine," and men should bow down in homage to the exquisite face whose beanty now was only known to him. The more he thought of it, the more he became possessed of the idea, Even his lady mother, who sneered at pic-tures and haughtily patronized art—even she should acknowledge that it was a chef-d'œuvre. she asked.

"I was wondering if the time would ever come when you and I would think the same. Wiclet," he said, musingly. "It will be the same with us as it is with

other people," she answered, "How is that?" he asked.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884.

the song, as many hours as you wish. I have thought once or twice that you were inclined to rest on your laurels ; indeed, Randolph, the truth is, you have done nothing lately but love and care for me." "Certainly it has been my chief pleasure as well as my chief occupation," he replied, gal-lantly. Mr. Carsone is here to buy antiqui This description set the young lord's min at ease. He-Lord Ryvers of Ryverswell-was not likely to be known to any retire

cornfactor. Tor some days the visitors saw nothing of each other, much to Violet's disappointment. At times she was almost indignant with Ran-dolph because he avoided the Carstones. When he pleaded his distaste for English society she would say : "Oh, yes, it is all very well for you, Ran-dolph ; you have mixed with the world all your life! I have never really known any-one except Aunt Alice, and I long to know what others are like." The opportunity came at last. There was a /2e in the grand old city ; the churches, the palaces, the shops and streets, the villas dotted on the hillside, were all to be illuminated, and the fireworks were to be on a magnificent scale. "Oh Randolph." cened his young wife "do

ce illuminated, and the fireworks were to be on a magnificent scale. "Oh Randolph," cried his young wife, "do let me see them! We never had any at St. Byno's. Mr. Bret, the landlord, says the finest place to see them from is the balcony of the hotel, and he has asked me to go there. Randolph, do say 'Yes.'" "You will be sure to meet those English people there," he said, half rejuctantly, but she looked so imploring that he could not re-fuse her.

all boxed so imploring that he could not re-fine her. "Will you come, Randolph ?" she asked. And he answered "No," at which she felt relieved, for it would give her a chance of talking to the English people. In all St. Philipo there was no more beauti-ful picture than Violetin the balcony that evening." She wore a cool dress of white that itted her tall, exquisite figure to perfection. Over that, and over her golden head, she had draped a black lace mantilla, and she wore a spray of her favourite flower, the orange blos-som. The golden stars were throbbing in the blue

sky ; the waters of the bay were so calm that each star was reflected in them ; the night

wind was faint with perfume. Presently some one else entered the balcony, and passed Violet with a profound bow-a tall, manly figure, with broad shoulders and a broad chest. She looked at him with some admiration; she could see him plainly by the light of the stars—a tall, straight figure, a well shapen head with clusters of brown hair, large gray eyes, a face clear cut as a cameo, intelligent and expressive. He went to the other end of the balcony and stood looking over the deen silent matters of the har. tible.

over the deep silent waters of the bay. "That must be Oscar Carstone," thought Violet-"a typical Englishman, tall, strong, and fair."

Then came a lady, stout and comely, richly dressed in a grand brocade that rustled with every movement; jewels shone on her neck

and fingers. She took a seat in the balcony, and Violet She took a seat in the balcony, and Violet remarked that she had a kind, shrewd face, piercing dark eyes, dark hair fashionably ar-ranged: yet, in spite of the brocade and the diamonds, the word "plebeian" was written on the stout, comely face. She, in her turn, looked at Violet's exquisite face and figure; then suddenly she arose, and went to where she was standing. She made a very conde-acending bow, and looked into the lustrous eves.

"We must dispense with introductions," "We must dispense with introductions," she said, with a broad smile, "as there is no one to perform that ceremony for us. It seems such a pity to sit and yatch this beauti-ful scene without speaking." Violet made a bow that would have befitted

a queen. "You are very kind," she said.

And Mrs. Carstone looked up in wonder, both at the loveliness of the face and the

both at the loveliness of the face and the sweetness of the voice. I am Mrs. Carstone," she said. "I am staying here with my husband and son. We came to St. Philip to purchase antiquities." "And I," said Violet, "am staying here with my husband, Mr. Randolph, who came in search of the picturesque." A shadow of disappointment passed over the owney face of the elder lady; she had thought this girl, who looked like a young empress, would have proved to be "somebody of consequence." "An artist, I suppose?" she said, lan-

'An artist, I suppose ?" she said, lan guidly. "Yes," replied Violet, proudly; "my

husband is an artist." There was a light on her face and in her

ndure to hear such sentiments from those

beautiful lips. "Violet," he said, "would it not be better to talk about what you understand?" Her face flushed at those, the first words of disapproval he had ever uttered to her. Oncar had the bad taste to answer for her. "I think Mrs. Randolpin's ideas perfectly just, and very generous." The young heir of Ingleshaw felt indignant that "the artist" should contradict his sweet young wife, and on such a point, too. "The artist" contented himself by giving Oscar a look that made him at least uncom-fortable.

ed loosely, are almost invariably worn in the back and present a very graceful appearance, becoming to most ladies.

"The artist" contented himself by giving Oxcar a look that made him at least uncom-intrable. This little scene took place one evening when the two English families had met on the great terrace that overlooked the orna-mental lake. Lord Ryver's fear was realized -they had all grown intimate. Violet liked good-natured, comely Mrs. Carstone, and merely laughed at her patronage; it did not hurt her, but very often amused her. If Mrs. Carstone had been a lady of title, and had used the same patronizing manner to her Violet would have rebelled hotly; but from the wite of that glorious piece of humanity, a self-made man, it did not come so much amiss. Mrs. Carstone had a vast amount of worldly knowledge, which, to Violet, bronght up as it was contaide the world, was most attractive and Lord Ryvers, after a few days ceased to make any objection to the intimacy. It mat-tered but little, he thought; these people knew nothing of him, and were never likely to know anything. In all human probability, when they left the hotel, they would never meet again; and, if his beautiful Violet liked to go out with them and enjoy herself with them, he certainly would not object. Lether be happy in her own fashion; but he ferrently hoped she would not expeet him to care for them. It was now for the first time really that he saw the great gulf between himself and his wite. He had all the instincts, the prejudices, the strong likes and dislikes, of parting thened by the curious training she had received. It began to dawn upon him that he might as well try to change the colour of her i deas and thoughts. What she thought admirable in these people—their rise from the ranks, the fact of their being "self-made"-seemed to him more or less contemp-tible. A New Trimming. A new trimming for evening dresses con-sists of parti-coloured "pinked" silk ruches, surrounding the bodice and the edges of the skirt. Here is the description of a ball gown decorated in this way, the Watteau effect of which is plessing and picturesque :--Skirts of gray tuile gathered at the waist over a pet-ticost of satin of the same shade. At the edge of the skirt is a closely platted ruche of soft silk in delicate tints of pink and blue. In front the tulle skirts are gathered at inter-vals into long, loose platts, each fastened In front the tulle skirts are gathered at inter-vals into long, loose plaits, each fastened with a spray of pink roses, tied with a small bow of narrow bine velvet. These bouquets form a horizontal line across the skirt below the knee, the tulle spreading in fan-shaped folds beneath them, and reaching the coloured ruche at the end of the petrocat. The belloon demons at the head is the reduced with balloon drapery at the back is showered with single roses without leaves. The pointed cuirass bodice is of gray satu, with both basque and bertha trimmed with leafless roses, with a fringe of velvet loops. Epsulet sleeves of blue velvet ribbon and frills of gathered vel-vet complete the toilet. vet complete the toilet.

"I haven't seen your pet dog for several days," said a Somerville busband to his wife, "No," she replied; "the fact is, I have

given him away." "Why, you needn't have done that. I had no particular objection to him." "Oh. I know that; but I thought that it "You cannot have such a thing as a self-

was not right for me to have a pet dog about the house when I have such a good, kind husband to lavish my affections npon." The husband sank into a chair with a deep

"You cannot have such a thing as a self-made gentleman," he said to her one day when they were arguing the point. "The very term is a contradiction." "I do not see why," she replied. "Because you will not, Violet. You are justness and fairness itself on every other point but this one of class. A 'gentleman,' using the word in its true sense, is she result of generations of careful cultivation. A man sigh, "How much do you want, Mary," he asked, as he drew his wallet from his pocket; "it can't be a scalskin sacque, for the winter is nearly over." "No," she said, "it is not a scalskin sacque; but I would really like a new silk for the spring, and you know it's got to be bought, and made, and all that." "Now," he said, as he handed her the money, "what proof of your affection will you give me when you want another dress, since you have given away wonr dog." of generations of careful cultivation. A man of generations of careful cultivation. A man may have gentlemanly instincts, yet not be a gentleman. The human race is, to say the least of it, quite as susceptible of cultivation as flowers. How much cultivation is required to change a weed into a flower?" "Then I may suppose," said Violet, saucily. "that ordinary men are the weeds and gentle-men the flowers?" "You exaggerate, my dear; but you must admit that generations of chroful training. of

since you have given away your dog." "Oh." she aweetly replied, "1've the dog to my sister, and I can get him "You exaggerate, my dear; but you must admit that generations of careful training, of cultivation, of refinement, must tell." "They should; but I am not prepared to admit that it is so," she replied. "Ran-dolph," she asked suddenly, "in your own mind, do you call yourself a gentleman ?" All the hot blood of his grand old race flushed in his face, his eyes flashed fire, his strong white hands were clinched; then he restrained himself; he had not wooed her en gentifhomme, and he owned himself caught in his own trap.

Stays. Fans, and Paniers. Stays. Fass, and Paulers. The beginning of stays or corsets were the tournures of gummed cloth. The hoof con-tagion was not confined to the women : the men caught it, and they had their little paniers—whalebones sewed in to the tails of their coats. These same lords of creation carried fans with very long handles—not for the purpose of cooling themselves, but to chastise their wives and daughters when they incurred their displeasure. During the reign of Louis XV. the paniers measured from right to left six feet across. It was not possible to trace them around in a

"I hope I am, Violet." "You are not consistent then," she de-clared, delighted at rousing him. "You tell

me that a man can be a gentleman in the true sense of the word only when he belongs to an ancient and cultivated race. Now you claim for yourself the title of gentleman, yet you belong to no such race. You work for your living." "Art ennobles all its followers," he replied,

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Baby Louise.

God's sunshine, Baby Louise!

You learned above, Baby Louise ?

Do you hear me, Baby Louise?

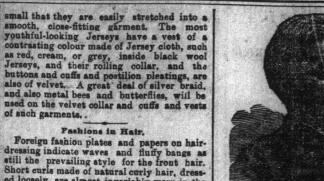
For and About Woman,

This talk about female barbers is all non sense. The only raisers that women handle successfully are baking powder and yeast.

Electricity is now used for printing news

"Then you must have two kinds of gentle nen," she said. "Violet," said her husband, gently, " "Violet," said her husband, gently, "come and kiss me. You lips are so sweet and the

measured from right to left six feet across. It was not possible to trace them around in a circle of less than eighteen feet in circumfer-ence. The clergymen protested against them, but the ladies stuck unheedingly to their paniers. This made a good thing for the commerce of Holland. A company was formed at Off Frize for whale fishing, whale bone being in such great request for women's hoops. At last two sensible actreases left off their paniers on the stage, and a few women in the highest society followed their confortable example off the stage. Massillon, the great orator, preached a sermon against patches; dimples so charming that it is a waste of time for you to use them in argument. Kiss me and do not let us argue argin "



A New Trimming.

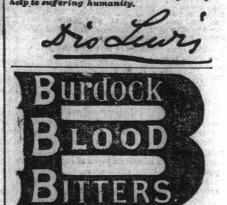
A Wife's Thoughtfulness.

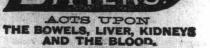
ed, "1've given can get him back

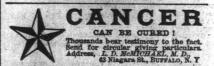
THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from College for the sery marked testimonials from College for the series of the series and other testimon of initiality ence and other testimon of initiality ence and reading apers, have greatly surprised me. Many of the cestimony I was impelled to purchase testimony I was impelled to purchase of the testimony I was impelled to purchase of testimony of the testimony I was impelled to purchase of testimony of the testimon testimon testimony of the testimon testimon testimony of the testimon testi









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LOST HER

Langton-I have a cow Does it injure a cow, and wi so again ? We presume you mean ser calf what is usually u tion. It does injure the ind she is more likely to a

HEAVES IN

SUBSCRIBER-Are heaves Would you advise Darley' or some other remedy? Confirmed heaves in l but the most of cases may 'ul dieting and the admin nedicines, such as potassi &c., which should only upervision of a qualified

CANTHARADINI

MURRAY.—Seeing a cant commended several times MAIL, you would oblige me forming me how it is made. Take of powdered drachms and lard one of thoroughly by careful i neat or blister can be ma more lard.

COW WITH FRO

SCROFULOUS D

NORLAND.-I have a calf the skin cracks and bleeds. Please tell me what will cu

Your case is a difficult

sult of what is charac

diathesis. Endeavour to

by administering a mode

linseed or castor oil, then apply to the leg a lotion

one drachm and wat

CHATHAM.--I have a cor something one week befor well enough at night, but not stand. When lifted as way. She eats, drinks, limbs when lying down, bu use her body. When lifte Ialls. Her calf is two week

Your cow is suffering t

sion. We would advise qualified veterinary surge practising in your distric

MARE WITH IN

KIRKFIELD-I have a yo

sick about twice a week. up her head, and working at her belly with her hind i to be in great pain, and ro When well she feeds heart

Your mare evidently

of indigestion, the result a generous feeder. Reg fully, and the chaaces a

ALGOMA-I have a cow been good, and it comes in you please advise me what calved last fall.

The curdled conditio

result of some irritation Apply to the adder even iodine ointment, in the one part, iodide of pota lard eight parts. Give

epsom salts one pound.

give half onnce dose

CURDLED

ESSAYS ON

ease.

NERVOUS DEP

BOBCAYGEON-I have a c feet faozen this winter. Th ful to her now. I applied and beet gall mixed. will ne what treatment I should should apply to give her eas Apply a poultice of boil the irritation in the part with a lotion composed of one ounce, and water one

ould walk as far, she could endure as muc fatigue-yet she was refined, and as far from being maschine or strong mitded as it was possible to be. There was no fairer picture than that of this beautiful girl-health glowing in her face, her eyes sparkling, her ing in her face, her eyes sparking, her lips crimson. It was the possession of such per-fect health, or unflagging gaiety and high spirit, that had such a wonderful attraction for Lord Ryvers.

for Lord Ryvers. They had spent the whole of the year in travelling; they had been through Italy and Switzerland. Now a fancy had taken Lord Ryvers—he must go to the Rhine—not in the beaten tracks where British tourists abound -no, he would seek some pretty sequester spot where river and mountain were at their best. He would stay there for some months have his beautiful Violet all to humself fo

that time, and then arrange for the future. He felt that he should not be afraid of his mother meeting his wife, now that this yea of travel and study had refined and perfected her. He would be proud when the hour cam for even Lady Ryvers to see her. It was true that Violet/was different from most of the ladies who were his mother's friends and asso-ciates; but she had a characteristic beauty

and grace and individuality of her own. Lord Ryvers found that of which ho was in quest in the pretty little town of Saltzberg, or the Rhine, perhaps one of the most pictures que on that beautiful river. It stands where the river is widest, and where the great oraga rise highest to the sky ; every beauty of land and water, of hill and dale, of river and ruin are there.

A little tributary called the Saltz runs into the Rhine at this spot, and the scene where the two currents meet is one of the prettiest and

two corrents meet is one of the prettiest and most picturesque on the river. The Saltz is spanned by an old rustic bridge built over the narrowest part of the river; great trees shade the bridge at each end, and the gray stone of which it is built is half covered with ivy and moss. The town stands botween the hills and the river.

Lord Ryvers chose one of the pretty villas ituated in the outskirts. It was built on a sortion of the rock that jutted over the river From the windows one saw nothing in the front of the house but the rapid rolling Rhine. The picturesque, weird beauty of the spot delighted him.

delighted him. They were standing on the bridge one morn when the young husband turned to his

"I ask nothing better from life than this, with you, the blue sky always above my head, the sound of the river always in my ears, and your face before my eyes." "Would such a life fill you with content,

Randolph ?" she asked.

"Yes, with infinite content," he replied. "It would not satisfy me," she said, decid-ly: "I would rather live in the world of

dreamily. "But beauty is not the end and aim of life," she said. "I begin to think you are a dream-er, after all."

alse should I mean?" And again the little ripple of sunay langeter jarred upon him as she replied: "You spoke like an aristocrat, as though you belonged to some race quite separate and distinct from all others." "How you hate all aristocrats !" he said,

And the thought of Lady Ryvers brought "The stronger nature will gain the ascen-dancy over the weaker one." she replied ;

many other things to his mind. He had lost himself of late in a dream of happiness; he had almost forgotten the re-sponsibilities of life—that he was heavily weighted by fortune, that he had all the re-"that is the case with all married people. Mind, I did not say the finer nature, but the stronger. If it be you, you will mould my ideas to your own; if it be me, I shall have the pleasure of moulding yours. At present," she continued, "we are, I think, about equal ; but we shall see which gains the ascendancy sponsibilities of title, position, rank, and money. They had always been a tie and a burden to him, whose life had been more or less engrossed by art. If by some good chance he had been born an artist, he would over the other as we go on." And in after-times Lord Ryvers often chance he had been oorn an artist, he would have been a good and happy one; born in a high sphere, his aft career was in some degree spoiled. His vast fortune entailed many duties upon him, and they were not altogeththought of her words.

CHAPTER XV.

Every one knows the famous city of St. er to his tasts. The one thing he had dread-ed all his life he had most successfully avoided —he had not married for money. To his romantic, poetical mind and temperament there was no idea so horrible as that of Philipo, standing as it does on the shores of the Mediterranean. St. Philipo contains the finest old churches, the finest pictures, and the finest sculptures in Italy. It is a city of buried treasures ; people are always making discoveries there. Now it is a hidden gem of Botticelli or a half inished statue unmistak-ably by Michael Angelo, then a Titian hang-

there was no idea so horrible as that of marrying for money; it was death to all sentiment and romance, death to all that he valued most in this world. Thank heaven, he had avoided that! The girl he had found loved him for himself, and was perfectly ignorant of the fact that he had money; indeed, with her passionate hatred of the rich and noble, she would never have married him had she known exactly what he was. They had been married nearly ing unknown for years in the corner of some house half buried in vine leaves; then a faint fair sketch of Fra Angelico. St. Philipo has always been the home of art and of artists, for it is one of the lovliest spots in the wide world. what he was. They had been married nearly nine months, and the conclusion he came to The city is small in itself, and it slopes

down to the border of the sea. Artists say that nowhere else are colours so beautiful to be seen. The sea forms a little bay, known was this-that his fair young wife did not love him with the same passionate and de-voted affection that he gave to her. He must be seen. The sea forms a little bay, known as the Bay of St. Philipo, and the water there is as blue as the sky itself—a lovely tran-sparent blue. The waves seldom roll in there; it must be a strong wind indeed that lashes those wavelets into foam. Little pink shells half cover the golden sands. Green masses of foliage seem to surround the bay; and on the gray cliffs stand houses that are each one a picture in itself, some white some win it; that was all. These thoughts came to him as he stood on

the bridge. That same morning be had re-ceived a letter from his mother which had startled him and brought him face to face

startied him and brought him face to face with the sterner realities of life. Lady Byvers had reminded him that his birthday fell on the 22nd of June, and that on that day he came of age. It would soon be at hand, and she wished to know his intentions. Of course he would return. He must be at Ryverswell. Relatives, friends, neighbours, tenants and dependents, must be all gather-ed round him; there must be balls, dinners, entertainments of various kinds; in fact, he must do his duty, and his duty just then would consist in feasting everybody. It was, so his mother said, the most important day of his life; much would be expected from him. She hoped that nothing would interfere with his return. each one a picture in itself, some white, some each one a picture in itself, some white, some red. some gray, the roofs of some covered with moss and lichen. Flowers grow in won-drons profusion in this grand old city, so sheltered from wind and coid—roses, lilies, verbenas, gladioli, the lemon, orange, and myrtle—and the vine finds its home every-where. The birds begin to sing and to build there before they favour any other spot. Every breath of wind that blows in St. Philipo is laden with perfume and the home Philipo is laden with perfume; and the honey made by the busy bees, and sold by the peasants, is sweeter than any other.

She noped that nothing would interfere with his return. Lady Ryvers reminded him that she had agreed to the sketching tour very much against her conscience, and hoped that now he would abandou a pursuit that had always been most distasteful to her. She trusted that he would give himself up to the duties No very rich people reside in the city; nor does any one work very hard. The porcest part of the population live by fishing and by the sale of honey and flowers. Most of the shops are filled with old curiosities—rare trea-sures in the shape of old china, old carvings, and pictures. And those who are above work of his position, which were onerous enough. Lady Ryvers added that she earnesdly hoped and want live in the beautiful villas dotted over the cliffs and hills. The modern spirit that he would also give nis attention to mar-riage, the next great step in his life, a step that of adventure invades every spot. It has reached St. Philipo at last; and in the midst

would either make or mar him. "A step I have taken without consulting of a tangle of vine and myrtle a large hotel has been erected entirely on model principles. An Englishman started it, and it has become An engineering started it, and it has become a success, for, though St. Philipo is not much in the way of tourists, arthsts' go there, rich men in search of antiquities and curiosities, and, at times, travellers in search of the picturesque.

picturesque. Thither Lord Ryvers went with his wife. He had half thought of flight when he heard that an English family was staying at the hotel. It was bad enough to have an En-glish landlord; but to live in the same house with an English family was, in his present mood, most distasteful to him.

"It would not satisfy me," she said, decid, decid, with a deep sigh.
"It would into a satisfy me," she said, decid, decided, with a deep sigh.
"It would into a satisfy me," she said, decid, decided, with a deep sigh.
"It would into a satisfy me," she said, decided, with a deep sigh.
"It would into a satisfy me," she said, decided, with a deep sigh.
"It would into a satisfy me," she said, decided, with a deep sigh.
"It would into a satisfy me," she replied; and then she
would either make or mar him.
"A step I have takes without consulting means the decider of the sates.
"A step I have takes a without on she wate.
"A step I have takes without consulting means the sates."
"A step I have takes a without consulting means the sates."
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"A step I have takes of the sates."
"A step I have takes."
" He had grown somewhat nervous and

eyes. Mrs. Carstone saw that that the young girl had a profound respect for the protession of her husband. "Shall we go to the end of the balcony, Mrs. Randolph?" she said. "We shall see better there." Then, as they paused by the side of the young may who meetill studies better there." Then, as they paused by the side of the young man, who was still standing there, she added, "my son Oscar," by way of introduction.

So the three sat down together at the end with a little wonder as to how it would end, and what terrible thing she would do when of the balcony, the young man being already nopelessly in love with Violet's exquisite she knew the truth. To be continued.

"A beautiful scene," he said at length "there is nothing approaching it to be found in England."

"Oh, Oscar, do not say that ! There is no place like home." Mrs. Carstone had an occasional difficulty with her h's; but as a rule she was fairly successful. "There is no place like home, Mrs. Randolph; and these fireworks, to my mind, will not compare with those so frequently to be seen at the Crystal Palace."

"Oh, mother," crisd the son with a sigh, When you fold your hands, Baby Louise! Your hands, like a fairy's, so tiny and fair-With a pretty, innocent, saint-like air, Are you trying to think of some angel-taught ""Oh, mother," crist the son with a sign, "who would mention St. Philipo and the Crystal Palace in the same moment ?" "My son is so sentimental," said the come-ly lady. "Give me comfort first, let every-

thing else give place to that. Do you no think that a very good doctrine, Mrs. Ran

I'm in love with you, Baby Louise! Why, you never raise your beautiful head ! Some day, little one, your cheek will grow red With a flush of delight to hear the words said, "I love you," Baby Louise. dolph ?" "I like comfort," said Violet ; " but there are many things I prefer to it." The quick gray eyes were turned upon

I have sung your praise for nearly an hour, And your lashes keep drooping lower and lower, And you've gone to sleep like a weary flower, Ungrateful Baby Louise ! "No one could look at you, Mrs. Randolph, and believe that the doctrine of comort is

yours." "What should you imagine my favourite

dectrine to be?" asked Violet. "Daring romance," he replied, after look. ing at her for a few minutes. How she laughed ! How she enjoyed it !

How she laughed! How she enjoyed it ! He could not quite understand her laughter, though he rejoiced in it and thought he had caused it by his own wit. "You are sentimental," she said at last "In all my life I have known no romance." But as she said the words there came to her a recollection of the hour in which she had stood before her eager young lover with the scarlet graniums glowing on her breast. If that were not romance, it should have been. Her heart smote her and her face flushed. There was certainly everything conducive to

papers. Keep up your courage, girls. It won't be long before some one will discover how it can be made use of for crimping hair. There was certainly everything conducive to "I'll be so glad when summer comes," said a society belle. "That is the only time when freckles make one look as if she had omance in the circumstances of her marbeen away travelling or spending the time at

riage. "Sentiment is one thing and sense another," said Mrs. Carstone; at which ob-vious platitude Violet laughed again. Oscar Carstone turned to her. the seashore." the seashore." "No," said the young man, "I don't like flashy peckties, but I've worn them since the

"Do you remember Moore's fine

" ' Common sense and genius One night went out a ramble' ?" "Yes, I remember it. I like it very much." she rep

"Give me common sense !" said Mrs. Car stone.

"Give me geniue !" cried her son ; while Violet laughingly added : "Give me a proper and judicious mixture of both ?"

of both ?' And the three deliverances were quite haracteristic of the three people.

CHAPTER XVI.

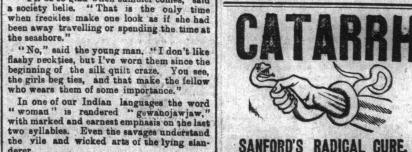
"I am a self-made man," said Robert Carstone, "and I am proud to own it. I have carved my own fate, as the poets say; I have

and do not let us argue again." She did as he desired, and then laughed. "That is a complete confession of defeat," she said ; "nothing could be more complete. But we will not argue ; we shall never agree on that point. Frankly, Randolph, I am a hundred times prouder because you can paint beautiful pictures than I should be if you were a nobleman." "I quite believe it, Violet," he said meekly, with a little wonder as to how it would and orator, presence a seriou against patches; its only effect was that women wore them more than ever, and even had the temerity to call a new cut of court plaster the Massillon patch. Without her tough, powder, and patches in those days, a woman would not be thought dressed.

Women and Umbrellas,

Long-continued observation has convinced us that the weifare of society demands imme-diate consideration of the question as to whether women should be allowed to carry whether women should be allowed to carry umbrellas. It may be urged in defence of confinuing the privilege that to refuse it would be in violation of the inalienable right of the pursuit of happiness. But if a woman gets any happiness out of knocking off peo-ple's hats and gouging out their eyes, to say nothing of tangling up the points of the um-brella ribs in the hair of other women, she ought to be indaced either by moral sussion or legal compulsion to pursue happiness in some other way. It is a well-recognized prin-ciple that the rights of one person end where those of another begin ; and since a woman seems to be unable to keep her umbrella out-side of the corporate limits of other people it is quite evident that she qught to be limited in the exercise of her right to carry umbrellas I'm in love with you, Baby Louise ! ith your silken hair and your soft blue eyes, id the dreamy wisdom that in them lies, id the faint, sweet smile you brought from the is quite evident that she ought to be limited in the exercise of her right to carry umbrellas to the Sahara, the alkali plains, and the Russian steppes. If a woman were carable of being educated in the proper carrying of umbrellas there would be some hope that with the process of education and develop-ment she might learn to wield her present death-dealing weapon above the danger-line. But it is a physical impossibility. She is born that way. She can no more carry an um-brella as it ought to be carried than she can throw a stone without those indescribable gyrations, or catch a ball when she doesn't gyrations, or catch a ball when she doesn' As Lent is the period of repentance, of vear an apron. It is too true, but she mus wear an abron. It is too true, but she must not accept the consequences just as she must accept the consequence of being unable to throw straight, the inevitable consequence of never hitting anything. This being true, and moral suasion having failed to bring about the desired end, nothing remains but to, protect the hats, eyes, and hair of the community by legal means. And it will be seen at once that this is a fit subject for constitutional prohibition. The aim is to secure a large portion of the community in the possession of their inalienable rights of wearing their hats on the tops of their heads and keeping their natural eyes. course there is nothing to bar a young woman from accepting an offer of marriage. Lieutenant Danenhower, the Arotic ex-plorer, has been married, and now if his bride has cold feet he'll .not be apt to forget his trip to the North Pole for some time,

their natural eyes.



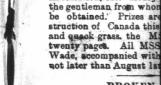
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. The young ladies were looking at a fine

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Wite Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fur, Marigold, Clover Biossem, Etc., For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Oure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronehits, and Incipient Con-sumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application. and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.

The first steamer for Quebec will leave Livel pool about the lith April. For tickets and every information apply te agents Allan Line throughout Ontario, or to H. BOURLIER, General Asent Allan Line, corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto,

TATES CARLES Collin's Voltaie Electric Plaster instantly affect the Nervous System an banishes Pain. A perfec-tioned with a Porco Plaster for 25 cent izer Weak and Worn Of Parts, stren thons Tired Museles, moreare bi-ease, and does more in one thir the time to n other plaster in the work. Sold everywhere





BROKEN

CLAVERING-I have a ho He has had it for some tin is getting the heaves. Ple vure him. Feed your horse on the of oats, and give about 10 hay daily, which must be might be slightly damped salt and water. Give or

potassium morning and and afterwards one drach for three weeks longer. ful your horse will bec confirmed case of broken

CONSULT

PETERBORG. -- I have a appetites have been failing I have been feeding them oats, and took excellent ca fused oats, then I gave ti they took for a while but fused oats, then I gave to they took for a while, but to Then I gave them oat soon got sick of that, whe again. They eat about a q eat very little hay, and are They never seem to be hur them every day. Sometin dry cough, and one of the alightly all the time. They down overy week when down every week when They are on the road ever

From your description posed to prescribe for yo ional inspection would is sary. Consult a veterin Beattie, of Peterboro³.

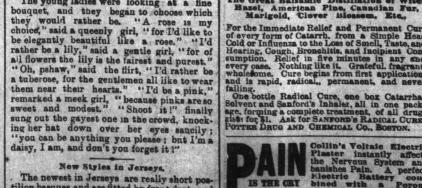
FARM L

BROOKLIN-Would you with the number of man ments &c., which have of on short time, or have r province, the past, six n The question I ask is fortu puppose, but to encourage emigge emigrants as farm perience has taught me cannot afford to pay the w past year and do justice to und Canadian farm hands sets this season. We mus ruinous to pay the wages pay.

We cannot readily give you want, and if it was f see the connection of close tories with farm laboure iabour has gone up, but as labour in many branch rule the bulk of farm has rule the bulk of farm hat by the year, and there is able in securing the high the few months they are abour question is a diffi-will continue to be so in adopt some means to ke instead of allowing—in : them into cities and tow of unemployed ishour the labour will enly benefit on, at the most, as impo-iably more accreasive the iably more aggres cures a foothold.

LIVE S

A correspondent asks heneficial or injurious. dvocate clipping as

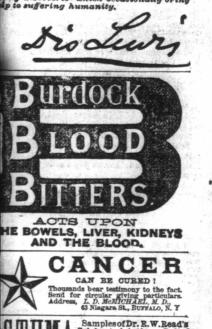




E GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

ymarked testimonials from College re, respectable Physicians, and other on of intelligence and character to ten of intelligence and character t te of Warner's SAFE Cure, publishe ditorial columns of our best news alue of Warner's SAFE Cure, published e editorial columns of our bed_news-rs, have greatly surprised me. Many hese gentlemen I know, and reading testim my I was impelled to purchase a bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and yze it. Besides, I took some, swallow-hree times the prescribed quantity. I atisfed the medicine is not injurious, will frankly add that if I found myself victim of a serious kidney trouble I ld use this preparation. The bruth is, medical profession stands dased and less in the presence of more than one ey malady, while the testimony of hun-s of intiligent and very roubble genntelligent and very reputible gen-rdly leaves room to doubt that Mr. rner has fallen upon one of those coveries which accasionally being





SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE. r the Cure of STAMMERING, all forms of impediment in speech. For cir rs and testimonials from all parts of of the atry, address SUTHERLAND INSTI-E, 273 Spadina Avenue, Torento. STIMONIAL.-I have been treated at the certand Institute and am perfectly cured

and Institute and am perfectly cured. MAS CHARLTON, Pickering P. O., Ont.





AGRICULTURAL. Ve will always be pleased to re-of enquiry from farmers on any ma-ng agricultural interests, and any given as soon as practicable. LOST HER CALF. LANGTON-I have a cow that lost her calf. Does it injure a cow, and will she be likely to do so again ? The rule for keeping one pig for every cow works well on farms while the pigs are young and the cows fresh in milk, but when hot We presume you mean by your cow losin ter calf what is usually understood as abo tion. It does injure the cow for milkin and she is more likely to abort again. weather comes, the flow of milk diminishes, while the pigs grow larger. Unless there is a good supply of meal, grass, and other feed, keeping the pigs on milk will very possibly result is stanting their growth at a time when it should be the greatest. HEAVES IN HORSES. . SUBSCRIBER-Are heaves in horses ourable Would you advise Darley's condition powders proome other remedy? Confirmed heaves in horses is ine Hogs on the Farm. It pays no longer to keep over winter any hogs except those specially intended for breed-ing. The most acceptable breeds can now be made to mature in eight or ten months. Pigs should be given all they will eat, and of the best kind, from the hour they begin to eat until they are taken to market. They need no time of rest, like some of the plants of the vegetable kingdom. Rush them right through: Never keep what are called stock hogs. They should and must be all fattening hogs. It is the worst kind of waste to let plus get poor at any stage of their existence. but the most of cases may be relieved by each ul dieting and the administration of certain nedicines, such as potassium of iron, arsenic &c., which should only be given under the upervision of a qualified veterinarian. CANTHARADINE BLISTER. MURRAY. Seeing a cantharadine blister re pommended several times in THE WEEKLY. MAIL, you would oblige me very much on in forming me how it is made. Take of powdered cantharadines two drachms and lard one ounce; mix the parts thoroughly by careful rubbing. The oint-nent or blister can be made milder by adding hogs. It is the worst kind of waste to let pigs get poor at any stage of their existence. Besides, warm weather is the best time to fatten pigs. Keep them from the cold and snow. Keep them out of straw stacks and manure piles. With sulphur and coal oil keep them clear of vernin. Feed and water them regularly, so that they will lie down most of their time. Give them all the sur-plus ashes from the house. But keep, if pos-sible, no hogs over the entire winter. Hogs pay, and pay largely, when managed right. —

Hogs on the Farm.

sible, no hogs over the entire winter. Hog pay, and pay largely, when managed right.-

The Care of Spring Lambs.

The spring lambs are valued according to

Vestern Agriculturist.

more lard. COW WITH FROZEN FEET.

BoBCAYGEON-I have a cow that got her hind feet faozen this winter. They appear to be pain ful to her now. I applied spirits of turpentine and beet gall mixed, will you please inform ne-what treatment I should follow, or what I should apply to give her ease. Apply a poultice of boiled turnips to allay the urgitation if the merit

the irritation in the parts, then dress daily with a lotion composed of sulphate of coppe one ounce, and water one quart.

SCROFULOUS DIATHESIS.

NORLAND.-I have a calf whose legs swell and the skin cracks and bleeds. It has the scours Please tell me what will cure it. Please tell me what will cure it. Your case is a difficult one, and is the re-sult of what is characterized as scrofulous diathesis. Endeavour to regulate the bowels by administering a moderate laxative of raw linseed or castor oil, then give good milk, and apply to the leg a lotion composed of carbolic acid one drachm and water three ounces.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

CHATHAM.--I have a cow that got down with something one week before calving. She was well enough at night, but next morning could not stand. When lifted she is all right every way. She eats, drinks, and can move her limbs when lying down, but seeing net able to use her body. When lifted she trembles and lails. Her calf is two weeks old.

special business of rearing early iam bs for market with much profit, had the first lambs dropped in January, and kept the ewe and lamb in a separate small, warm, and comfor-table pen, where the ewe could feed at leisure and comfort without being driven off and rob-bed by an envious ram or a sly ewe. Here a mess of one quart of slightly-warm and well-sweetened cat-meal gruel was given morning and night to the ewe with some of the finest of the hay out early for this special purpose. As nothing is gained on a farm without being earned, it should be the aim of the farmer who raises lambs to put as much labour and skill as he possibly can just at this time in making his ewes and lambs thrifty and happy. Your cow is suffering from nervous depres-sion. We would advise you to consult a qualified 'veterinary surgeon. There are two practising in your district.

MARE WITH INDIGESTION.

KIRKFIELD-I have a young mare that taken ick about twice a week. She begins by lifting ap her head, and working her hips. She kick at her belly with her hind feet, paws and seem to be in great pain, and rolls over on her back When well she feeds heartily. Your mare evidently suffers from attack of indigestion, the result, probably, of being a generous feeder. Regulate the dist care-fully, and the chaaces are her troubles will February 1883, by about 4,000,000, ollows ;--



Caived last fail. The curdled condition of the milk is the result of some irritation within the glant. Apply to the adder every third of an iodine continent, in the proportion of iodine-one part, iodide of potassium one part, and lard eight parts. Give a mild laxative of salts one pound, and after it operates

1883.

whole United States is \$18.58 per month, a increase of nearly 40 per cent. since 1854.

THE DAIRY

tion to cost, of any dry food he has ever

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884.

placed well apart, and the skin about them is loose. These are sufficient to guide any-one, and if they are well-studied a few times and the progress of the calt as it grows to a cow and the points of a cow are also studied, almost any person will in time make a good judge of a calf. When a Jerrey calf is stumpy, short-legged, coarse, and has a large, or long marrow head and a thick neck it should not be reared. In other breads this coarseness may not be an objection. we do not believe in it. Nature gives the horse his cost and removes it when it should be removed. At this season a small quantity of green food is very helpful to horses. When shedd-ing their costs the bowels should be kept rather loose, and a feed of carrots and oats in equal quantities is better than the grain alone. Carrots are probably the most nutritious root grown, and in propertion to their value can be produced as cheaply as any. The rule for keeping one pic for even one be reared. In other breamy not be an objection.

Testing for Butter

It now becomes important to know the quality of the milk for butter. This test can only be made by churning the cream of each cow separately. The bulk of cream is no test. It will be a sufficient test to learn the par-

It will be a sufficient test to learn the par-ucular quality of the milk of each cow by setting her milk for two or three days by itself, and then churning the cream by itself. The amount of milk set should be weighed. This test may as well be made two or three weeks after calving. A small churn is casily made by taking a small crock and making a dasher for it. Such oream will usually churn to butter in ten to fifteen minutes, so that the labour is not great. In this way you will got the actual richness of milk.

of milk. And when this test is made, the dairyman will sometimes find the middling cow, that yields a moderate quantity of milk, the best cow in the herd for butter. This, of course,

when the herd for butter. This, of course, is not always the case. When this butter test is made, the dairy-man will know both the quantity and quality of the milk from each cow in his herd, and he can, without mistake, select those he wishes to keep and those he wishes to sell. And by each selections, and building up his herd with the best, he will soon find the pro-fit doubled, or even trebled. Let not the dairyman wait to change the blood he has. He will, of course, find it profitable to seek a full-blood sire of the breed he desires to cross on his selected herd, and then he will be able to perpetuate their good qualities.—National Live-Stock Journal «Chic-ago.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EXPATRIATED CANADIANS.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in reply to Mr. Tasse, said the Government already afforded to Canadians who, having emigrated to the United States, desired to return to their na-tive country, proportionate facilities with those extended for the transport of European immigrants from Quebes or New York to Winninge.

The Nature of Gream. Winnipeg.

The spring lambs are valued according to their earliness and their plumpness. The difference in price between an early lamb and a late one is very considerable, and often equal to that between a handsome profit and a dis-agreeable loss. Just now is the opportunity for making this profit by pushing the lambs ahead. This is best done by feeding the eve. Nothing else makes such sweet meat as the ewes' milk, and nothing is better for helping the ewes to vield abundant and rich milk The Nature of Gream. The behaviour of cream by the addition of water is a subject that should be well under-stood by the owners of creameries. It is known that the addition of cold water to the milk causes the oream to rise with great-er rapidity than it would otherwise do. But the effect of adding water to the cream itself is not so well understood. Cream is lighter than milk, and water is also lighter than milk. the ewes to yield abundant and rich milk than an extra feed of half a pint a day of oatmeal. A tarmer who for some years made a special business of rearing early lambs for

milk. There is very little difference between the specific gravities of cream and water. Indeed very poor cream may be of precisely the same specific gravity as water, while very rich cream will be lighter. Cream varies very much in its character. Of six samples the proportion of water con-tained have been found to vary from 50 to 72.25 per cent. while the proportione of actu-

ugo.

tained have been found to vary from 50 to 72.25 per cent, while the proportions of actu-al fat have varied from 919 to 43.9 per cent. It is a fact that cream is only exceedingly rich milk, and the milk of the cream has pre-cisely the specific gravity of skimmed milk that is free from fat, which is 1.035. The fat of milk has a specific gravity of .9, so that it is quite easy to calculate how much fat there is required to make the cream weigh procisely the same as water. Then water and cream thoroughly mixed would not sepa-rate, and a certain proportion of water may be mixed with cream, and if the water is properly thickened and coloured, as it is some-times, with starch and yellow matter, noth-ing but a chemical analysis would detect the adalteration. As a practical illustration of the possibility of dishonest treatment of cream we might American Live Stock and Farm Wages, The Commissioner of Agriculture has just received from J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Agricultural Department, a long report upon the number and value of farm animals in the United States and the wages of farm labour. It appears that the whole number of farm animals in the country has increased since Fabruary 1882 her states to 0000

As a practical inderstoll of the position of of dishonest treatment of cream we might refer to an experiment made by Prof. Munoy at the Iowa College, in which eight parts of water were added to two parts of cream, and 1884. Increa 331,572 43,047 375,521

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

JOHN A. WILKINSON.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT-SECOND SESSION.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 21. BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Draw, March 21. BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Mr. MACDONAL Denquired whether it has in Indian was seized within the boundary of the Dominion in British Columbia by a party of masked men from the neighbouring Am-erioan territory and afterwards hanged, and if our will satisfaction be demanded from the gross outrage against international and all other laws had been perpetrated, and he trusted that the Government. He said that a gross outrage to go by without proper representation being made to Washington. and a full enquiry made into the facts. The ALEXANDER CAMPBELL replied that the Government had received by teles gram a notice of the outrage referred to. On resent by the Dominice Government to the British Minister at Washington, asking him to bring the matter before the Government there. A latter had ince been received from the Louden and all been in communication with the confirming the telegram, and announcing that in that every means would be taken to in the taken be ben the communication with the in the taken be taken to in the taken ben the taken to in the taken ben the taken to in the taken taken to taken taken to in the taken taken taken taken taken taken taken taken taken

OTTAWA, March 19.

The bill was read a first time. JOHN A. WILKINSON. Mr. BLAKE-Was any promise or assur-to John A. Wilkinson, that he would be re-opmended for or might have the registrar-hip at Calgary? If so, by whom and when? Was any promise or assurance given by Any member of the Government to John A. Wilkinson that he would be recommended for or might have the registrarship at Edmonton? If so, by whom and when? Will the Government is John A. Wilkinson that he would be recommended for or might have the registrarship what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what date and by whom was it cancelled or what have the registrarship of Calgary. More than syster ago a promise was given to point the was repeated by my successor, Mi Maspherson. There is no correspondence of M. Maspherson the subject except he letter of Mr. Maspherson, which has ap port is the first place made by my spared in the paper, and of which he has an opy. As to whether any such promise is in port think it would be semproper to anaw it was made the present circumstances. No use promise has been cancelled or with drawn,

FISH INSPECTION.

FISH INSPECTION. On motion of Hon. JOHN COSTIGAN, the House resolved itself into a committee on the resolution that it is expedient to amend "The General Inspection Act of 1874," by providing—(1.) That inspectors who have obtained certificates in other districts may be appointed for districts in which there are no qualified applicants for the office. Inspectors shall have power to appoint deputies after examination by them. (2.) That a deputy inspector inspecting an article in which he has an interest, shall incur a penalty. (3.) That the several qualities of herrings shall be more precisely defined. (4.) That masters of vessels entering or clearing at a Custom-house shall report all packages of pickled or smoked fish uninspected on board such ves-sels. (5.) That the fee for the inspection of each barrel of herrings shall be seven cents, and for each half-barrel four cents. The resolutions were carried and a bill founded upon them was introduced. ADULTERATION OF FOOD. "T.D. BOARDMAN, "Publisher of the Petersburg Bulletin." NERVOUS DEBILITY, COMPLICATED HEART DISEASE, AND FEMALE WEART S. DISEASE, AND FEMALE "Mrs. Adelaide McGill, wife of the manager of the Ontario Bank, Bowmanville, Ont, had been troubled for many years previous to consulting is with aervous debility, complicated heart dis-ease, and is male weakness. She had neuralgio pains and sight loss of memory, pain in back of neck and head, irregular heart action, weak pulse, and was genetally debilitated. She could not bear any pressure in the region of the kid-neys; her fact and hand were generally cold. She had troated to years with the best general practitoners, but had not been helped a all, and her case scemed altogether hopeless. We treat-ed her, and we cured her. In acquaining us of our success in her case she says:-" It having been suggested to me that my case if published might influence others to treat with you, if you wish to use any part of my letters to you expres-sing my sincere thankfulness for my recovery from a terrible illness of body and mind - without have not acceded any medicine since I last re-coived yours. I will not forget to speak of the wonders you performed in my case. "ELCLAIDE MCGILL."

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The bill to amend and consolidate the Acts elating to the Adulteration of Food and Drugs was withdrawn. THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

deration, and would re-introduce it next asion for the decision of Parliament upon it. PROOF POSITIVE. in small of back, frequent headache, eruption of the skin commonly known

<text>

will do any good. MRS, WM, HENDRYX." DISPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY CURED. Mrs. R. Cook, Homer, Calhoun Co., Mich., had been troubled for many years with dyspopsia and general debility. She was very nervous, and could hardly sieep. Ate little, and that nostly Graham oread; had a gone feeling; a sourness, weight, and pain in stomach; painful periods and faint weak spells. She was also very despondent. Her case seemed almost hopeless, but after four months treatment she writes:—"I have received the graetest benefit from your treatment, and to-day I feel that had it not been for you I should not be in the land of the living. If I can be of any help to you in try-ing to induce others to call and consult you I shall be most happy to do so. I hardly know how to thank you for what you have done for me. MRS. R. OOOK."

DON'T CARE TO TREAT EVERY CASE, 1,071 Yonge street, Toronto, March 17th, 1884. Drs. K. & K., American houel:

March 17th, 1884. Drs. K. & K., American hotel: Gentriemen, -Two years are when recover-ing from a severe attack of diphtheria, I called in you at the American hotel simply out of cutiosity to see whether you were the quacks and chariatans that some people represented you to be fraction to that some people represented you to be a making a thorough and protracted exami-nation, advised me to take no more medicine, bef as I conveniently could. This was so dif-ferent from what I expected, for I though the set of the some kind, or a patent nostrum which would tone me up, that I became perfectly statisfied there was nothing of the quack on and the sumit to an expensive course of treat-ment from him, or at least try to sell me an in-strument of some kind, or a patent nostrum which would tone me up, that I became perfectly satisfied there was nothing of the quask on the protessional ability. I give this, if is will be of any use to you, cheerfully and unsolicited, and that al away feel like speaking favourably of Drs. K. & K. wherever i have the opportunity. Yours very truit. A SMILEY, M.A. A PERSERVING YOUNG MAN.

Artino Augustion root of the sours like soid. If yeak and my food often sours like soid. If you can cure me I want to take treatment. We treated her and she speedily began to improve. In her last letter she announced that our remedies had worked wonders for her, and that she felt like a new woman. Her letter concluded :--"The remedies have equalled my most sanguine ex-pectations, and I teel most graterul for what you have done for me. I wish you to publish my name if you publish my case, for in Illinois and Michigan many know how Jong I have suffered. and many sufferers will be glad to know where I found relied. You have my full permission to publish everything concerning my case. ""MRS. H. A. SKITLIN." SKIN DISEASS-CURED. Miss Hattle Cameron. of Ken ptville. Ont. is a subool teacher area to how there provide the them.

who im-

Mr. SHAKESPEARE moved that in the opinion of this House it as expedient to enact a law prohibiting the incoming of Chinese to that portion of Canada known as the Province of British Columbia. In doing so he gave a few of the reasons why the people of British Columbia were desirous of having Chinese immigration excluded from that province. In the labour market the white men were placed at a disadvantage with the Chinaman. The Chinaman had no family and no responsibility. The white man, on the other hand, had a family to support and educate, and numero us other responsibilities, which handicapped him in the struggle with the native of the Flowery Kingdom.

Kingdom. Mr. GORDON seconded the motio n in a few words, pointing out that the United States Government had adopted a restrictive measure on this question, and if a similar law was not passed in British Columbia it would lead to a bad feeling between the two countries.

countries. GRAND TRUNK BILL.

GRAND TRUNK BILL. On order to resume the debate on Mr. Curran's motion that the House zo into com-mittee on the bill to anend the Act respec-ing the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada," Sir CHARLIES TUPPER and he had again consulted the Minister of Justice on the question as to the legality of the amalgainth too of the Grand Trunk railway with the Great Western, and that gentleman, after 's thorough investigation of the subject, had come to the conclusion that that amalgama-tion was legal.

passed.

roduced.

OTTAWA, March 20.

NORTH-WEST LANDS.

MORTH-WEST LANDS: Mr. DAWSON moved for a return of all reports not hitherto published relating to the character and probable resources in agricul-tural lands, forest, minerals, and otherwise, of the country through which the Canadian Pacific railway is being constructed to the north of Lakes Huron and Superior. The motion was considered. The motion was carried,

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. Mr. SHAKESPEARE moved that in the

central position of its i d the West by the shorte Leaven-Paul. It oad between the Atlantic and the Its equipment is unrivaled and ming composed of Most Comfortable Day Coaches, Magnifoent Horto Chair Care, Pullman's Pretises Cars, and the Best Line of Dinin orld. Three Trains between Chicon River Points. Two Trains between Minnespolis and St. Paul, via the F.

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanka-recently been opened between Richmond, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Au-ahrville, Louiseville, Lerington, Cincinnati, et al. Latayette, and Omaha, Minneapntermediate points. ers Travel on Fast Express s for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in ed States and Canada. grage checked through and rates of fare al. s as low as competitors that offer less advana ailed information, get the Maps and Fold-

of the CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, Tour nearest Ticket Office, or address R CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Fres. & Gen1 Mrst. Gen1 Tkt.-k Pass. Agb. CHICACO.



IF YOU ARE SENDING.

OR YOUR FRIENDS YOU CAN OBTAIN

EPAID PASSAGE TICKETS t lowest rates at this office available from ngland, Ireland, Scotland,

ance, Germany, Sweden, and Norway.

he first steamer for Quebec will leave Liveh I about the I'th April. or tickets and every information apply to nts Allan Line throughout Ontario, or to H. URLIER, General Agent Allan Line, corner g and Yonge streets, Toronto.

WATER. AR AUGER & ROCK DRILLS Well Boreing. Has no superior ; first pr diplomas ; bores 20 feet per hour ; hor er or steam power. Send for cats

twice a week, and continue for one month. ESSATS ON WEEDS.

Spring Care of Breeding Sows. Spring Care of Breeding Sows. On many farms the breeding sows are, per-haps, the most profitable stock. But the profit is largely dependent upon the safe rear-ing of good sized litters. We know so well how much depends upon practical experience in the safe rearing of large litters that we shall not attempt to give minute instructions for the novige in such case. It is recom-mended, for safety, if the weather be cold, to take the pigs from the sow as fast as they are dropped, in a warm basket, to a warm room, and keep them warm till the sow is ready to suckle them. When the sow is done farrow-ing, a warm bran slop, with a gill of boiled flaxeed stirred in, should be given her. When are taken this, the pigs may be brought to her to suckle, and they will usually commence their work with activity. GEORGINA.-What is the address of the secre-tary of the committee which is appointed to give prizes for the best treatises on the following weeds :-Wild cats, mustard, Canadian this less The secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, is the gentleman from whom all particulars can be obtained. Prizes are offered for the de-struction of Canada thistles, wild mastard, and quack grass, the MSS, not to exceed twenty pages. All MSS, is to be sent to Mr. Wade, accompanied with \$1 membership fee, not later than August 1st.

BROKEN WIND.

CLAVERING-I have a horse with a bad coug He has had is for some time, and I am afraid h is getting the heaves. Please tell me what wil yure him.

the set as taken this, the pige may be brought to her to encide, and they will usually commence their work with activity. The sow must be fed sparingly for a few days, so is not to produce or keep up a fever-ish condition of the system. But when this danger is passed, she must be fed with special reference to a large secretion of milk. Suppose she has eight pigs to feed, few have cousidered what a draft this is upon her system. After they are ten to twelve day s old, they will drink three pounds of milk each par day. This will require the sow to produce 24 pounds per day—as much as an ordinary cow. To do this, she must be fed on the most nutritions food, two hundred pounds of oats, and one hundred pounds of corn, ground together, with one pint of linseed oil-meal added to each day's feed, the whole cooked, and given in a thin slop, will be as Feed your horse on the best and cleanest of case, and give about 10 lbs, of good timothy hay daily, which must be clear of dust, and might be slightly damped with a solution of salt and water. Give one drachm iodide of potassium morning and night for 10 day, and afterwards one drachin every second da

for three weeks longer. If you are not care ful your horse will become affected with confirmed case of braken wind.

used.

CONSULT & VET.

PETREBORG. -- I have a pair of horses whose appetites have been failing them since lass fail. I have been feeding them with good hay and oats, and took excellent care of them. They re-fused oats, then I gave them cut food, which they took for a while, but finally went back on i. Then I gave them cats shopped, but they soon got sick of that, when I returned to oats again. They eat about a quart at a meal. They ent very little hay, and are not in bad condition. They never seem to be hungry, although I work them every day. Sometimes they have a hard, dry cough, and one of them runs at the nose alightly all the time. They are not sick, but run down every week when I work them steady. They are on the road every day, as that is their businees. cooked, and given in a thin slop, will be as good a diet as can be found. --National Live. Stock Journal, Chicago. It is stated that the number of milch cow in Great Britan on June 1, 1883, was 3, 725,-528. The same authority says that not more than 2,000,000 are in milk at any one time,

From your description we do not feel dis-posed to prescribe for your horses, as a per-tonal inspection would be absolutely neces-sary. Consult a veterinary surgeon, say Mr. Beattie, of Peterboro'.

FARM LABOUR.

BROOKLIN-Would you kindly acquaint me with the number of manufacturing establish-instantiation of the second second second second province, the past, six months, particularly, The question 1 ask is noto be used for a political purpose, but to encourage Canadian farmers to engage emigrants as farm hands. Practical ex-perience has taught me that we, as farmers, cannot afford to pay the wages we have paid the part to pay the wages we have paid the sets this season. We must have men, and it is runnous to pay the wages we according to pay.

pay. We cannot readily give you the information you want, and if it was furnished we fail to see the connection of closed or short-time fac-tories with farm labourers. The price of farm labour has gone up, but not in the same ratio

iabour has gone up, but not in the same ratio as labour in many branches of trade. As a rule the bulk of farm hands are not employed by the year, and there is nothing unreason-able in securing the highest possible pay for the few months they are engaged. The farm abour question is a difficult one to solve, and will continue to be so long as farmers do not adopt some means to keep their sons at home instead of allowing—in many cases forcing— them into cities and towns to swell the ranks of unemployed labour thers. Importing farm labour will enly benefit our farmers one seas-on, at the most, as imported labour is invar-iably more aggressive than native once it seiably more aggressive than native once it a cures a foothold.

LIVE STOCK.

A correspondent asks if dipping horses is nal or injurious. There are those who te clipping as a benefit, but as for us

The Journal of Agriculture published by the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, is now in its fourth year, and no doubt has proved a benefit to the farming community of our siter Provinces. our sister Provinces. of our sister Provinces. Volume II. of the British American Short-horn Herd Book, edited and compiled by the indefatigable secretary, Mr R. L. Denison, is just issued. It opens with the names of 15 bulls and 25 cows and heifars imported since the same of volume one, giving the names of the sellers. Then follows indices to breed, ers mentioned in the book, and the names of bulls and cows, all arranged alphabetically. The pedigress of 1,051 bulls, covering 268 pages, and about 800 cows and heifars are given very minutely, and cannot but he of

riven very minutely, and cannot but be of, benefit to buyer and seller. A list of the members of the association occupies the clos-ing pages of a book that should be in the on of all who lay any claim to interest a short-horn cattle matters. "Poems and Pen Pictures" by Pat Prod-

pen, a perambulating poet, provokes per-plexity, being protrusively pungent, and periodically pragmatical.

Meeting of the Hoistein Breeders' Associa-tion-Regulations Adopted. STRAOUSE, N. V., March 19, —There was a largely attended meeting here this afternoon of the Holstein Breeders' Association of America. Wm. Singerly, of Philadelphia, presided. Two examiners will be appointed in naming cattle. No animal will be receiv-ed having a red spot four inches in diameter. No imported animal under a year old will be accepted for registry. Chicago was named as the next place of meeting, on the third Wednesday in March next.

Disease gathers strength as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine fore-most in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an immediate cure is not effected, but be used as it deserves, systematically, and with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough. and the yield is about 650,000,000 gallons. This is about one-fifth the number of cows in the United States. In answer to a question as to what is the best grain food for milch cows, Prof. Arnold secommends four parts of bran, two parts of sornmeal and one part of linaeed meal, as having given him the best results, in propor-

Jersey Cattle. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR, —Being a purchaser at the sale of Jer-sey cattle at Grand & Walsh's last week I should vary much desire Mr. Carroll to reply to Mr. Fuller's letter in yesterday's MAIL. Yours, etc., CITY PURCHASER.

Toronto, March 19th 1884.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says :---"George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few spplications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

A Poughkeepsie girl is charged with at-tempting to poison a girl whom she believed to be her rival. How much safer, easier, and still more effective would it have been

Wich to cost, of any dry toon he has ever used.
Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Belleville, Ont., was in poor health a number of years ago, and her husband gave her a few Jersey cattle, on condition that she should superintend their care. From this small beginning she has become an enthusiastic Jersey breeder, her health is restored, and she warmly ad-vises her lady friends to take the same course that has proved so successful with her.
Much has been said of an "sil-purpose" cow. She is said to be the coming cow, but she is only an idea yet, stabled in some man's brain, has not dropped her first calf. In our times, the successful farmer is obliged to choose in a. particular line, to choose the animal that will best suit his purpose, for beef, or milk, or cheese, or butter, and cows have been bred accordingly, just to meet these wants. Choice will determine success or failure. If he decides for butter, there is no eow that will suit him so well as the lease. no cow that will suit him so well as Jersey.-Rural Times. than a fog-horn.

e, and lo not Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, hav ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent ours o consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, an all threat and lung affections, also a positiv and radical cure for nervous debility and a nervous complaints, after having tested its wor derful curative powers in thousands of case has feit it his duty to make it known to his su foring fellows. Actuated by this motive, and desive to relieve human suffering. I will set tering fellows. Actuated by this motive, lesire to relieve human suffering. I wil tree of charge, to all who desire, this reco Berman, French, or English, with full dire or prepari iressing w Noyes, 149

come to the conclusion that that amalgama-tion was legal. In committee, Sir CHARLES TUPPER introduced an amendment, providing that the new capital secured by the rearrangement of the stock should be applied first to double-tracking the road between Toronto and Montreal, and that the balance should be applied to other portions of the road and "to the purchase of additional rolling stock. The amendment was carried.

PROHIBITION.

the debate, ' The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION. On motion of Sir Charles Tupper the reso-lution favouring the acquisition by the Gov-ernment of the Nova Scotia Eastern Exten-

tion railway was passed, A bill founded upon the resolution was in-

IN SUPPLY.

sequently be had lost promotion. The case was a very hard one. On the items for militis service, Hon. Mr. CARON explained that it was proposed to give the veterans of 1812 the sum of \$150 each next year. There were about six hundred of these veterans. During the year the Department had endeavoured to purchase all the supplies possible in Canada. The greatcoats hitherto purchased from Eng-land were rather cheaper than those bought now in Canada, but the Canadian costs were better in quality. The arms might he said

better in quality. The same might be said of the blankets.

Several items passed. The House adjourned at 1.50 a.m.

To amend the Act incorporating the Souris and Rocky. Mountain Railway Company, and to change the name of the company to the Battleford and Peace River Railway Com-The bill was then read a third time and

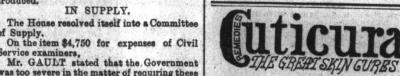
pany. Respecting the Great Northern Railway Company. Respecting the Erie and Huror railway. For the relief of John Graham.

On the order for the further consideration of the proposed resolutions respecting the enactment of a law prohibiting the importa-Respecting the Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, limited. To incorporate the Bank of Winnipeg. To incorporate the Quebec Railway Bridge tion , manufacture, and sale of intoxicating Company.

Mr. FISHER, in sconding the resolutions, said, while he did not go so far as to aver that the use of intoxicating liquors was a crime, he believed the more general that the use be-came, and the greater were the facilities for obtaining it the greater were the facilities for Relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company and to the railways leased to the said company. To incorporate the Guelph Junction Railobtaining it, the greater was the injury to the

way Company. To provide for the punishment of seduction Mr. BERGIN moved the adjournment of and like offences. -- Mr. Charlton.

16 origin and attributed it to blood poisoning from a brown redi which she had worn. She called upon our consulting surgeon, who immediately diagnosed it as exama, induced by a disordered liver. After treatment she sent us the following letter :----"I am entirely cured of the disease for which I was treated. I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude, and I shall ender-your to induce all over whom I have any influence to seek help from the same source. Your patient, firs, is getting better all the time. Her husband intends to be treated for catarrh. I have been a walking advertiss meant for you since my face began to get better. If my name is of any use I should be pleased to have you publish it, if you choose to use this testimonial. For three years I suffered from a very paking able to obtain relief. In April, 1883 I commenced treatment with Drs. K. & R., and at the end of six months I am entirely dured. With Sincer wishes for your future success. I remain, Yours respectfuly. HATTIE CAMERON." FEMALE WFA KNESS AND GEMERAL Silas Dickinson cut a hole through the ice on his trout pond the other day in order to give the fish some fresh air. After the hole filled with water he placed his face near the surface in order to see if any of his pets were about, when one big fellow jumped up and snapped at his nose. So vigorous was the leap that it landed out on the ice, and was broiled for supper.



Mr. GAULT stated that the Government was too severe in the matter of requiring these examinations. He knew s young man in Montreal who had left a good situation to accept a Government office. He could not pass a promotion examination on subjects which were altogether unnecessary, and con-sequently he had loss promotion. The case was a very hard one A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Yours respectfully. HATTIE CAMERON." FEMALE WYAKNESS AND GENELAL DEBLITY CURED. Mrs. Fred Shipp, of Bellevue, Eaton Co., Mich., late of Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., suffered greatly from female weakness and general nervous debil-ty. She could obtain no relief from her local phy-sicians, and came to us as a last resort. She took one month's treatment, and nine months after-wards write us. as follows: "Not having been troubled with my. former disease since I took you have been been been been been been troubled with my. former disease since I took treatment with you, and not having eator as good health in five years as since I took your reatment. I consider myself oured, and recom-mend those afflicted to try the same way of ob-taining relief. "MRS, FRED SHIPP." THOM PIMPles to Scrofula. THOUSANDS OF LETTERS is our possession repeat this story : I have been a terrible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Humors ; have been obliged to shun public places by rea-son of my disfiguring humors ; have had the best physicians ; have spent hundreds of dollars and rot no real relief until I used the CUTIOUTA its-sourcent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTIOURA and CUTIOURA SOAr, the Great Skin CUTERS and Skin Beautifiers, externally, which have cured me and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. ireatment. I consider myself cured. and recom-mend those afficiated to try the same way of ob-sining relied. "MRS. FRED SHIPP." FISTULA OURED." FISTULA OURED." Mr. Garrison Shadd, of North Buxton, Ont, had been iroubled with a fistula for several and herecently worke us as follows:-"T am per-manently cured of the fistula for which you treated me, and have been at hard, solid work for most of the season. When I visit betroit again I shall not fail to call on you to thank you to the benefit that I received at your hands." HEART DISA.58 CURED." The Awrid Kellor, of Newry. Ont, consulted with indicestion and Hyer complaint had been abandoned by several doctors. How-over, as we had cured many similar cases we yold him that there was plenty of hope for him, and commenced treatment. He now writes us his testimonial: "Fourteem months ago I took is for heast cheed my heart. I took treat-ment from them but did not get any better. I no good. A friend gave me Drs.K. & K.'s Guide to Health, which I resd over and found my own symptoms. Then went to Detroit and consulted Drs.K.& K. on the 2nd of March, 1883. They examined my essee and tool me they could help the to the streatment Treceived, and conside Drs.K.& K. on the 2nd of March, 1883. They examined my case and tool me they could help the to took to give work. I am more an estified with the treatment Treceived, and consulted Drs.K.& K. on the 2nd of March, 1883. They examined my case and tool me they could help the to took good days work. I am more an estified with the treatment Treceived, and actise all who are site to give them a trial. DAVID KERST Co., Oth, a young student 25 yours of age, had student

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

James E. Bichardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath. says:-In 1870 Scrothious Uleers broke out on my body until I was a mass of cor-ruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or curse in ten-years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTRUTERA REM-BOIES, used them and was perfectly cured. Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD. STILL MORE SO.

Will McDonald, 2,542 Dearborn street, Chi-cago, gratefully acknowledges a oure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to more, ex-cept on hands and knees, for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hope-less; permanently cured by the CUTRCURA REMEDIES.

MORE WONDERFUL YET.

H. F. Carpenter, Henderson N.Y., oured of Psoriasis of Leprosy of twenty years' standing, by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful oure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a justice of the peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

ETESIGHT RESTORS.D. William Datos, of Avon, Middleser Co., Ont., a young student Z venus of age, had suffered for some months from amaurosis. There was great weakness and pain in the cys and dulness of vision. His sight was rapidly failing when he applied to us for treatment. In three months he reported as follows :- "My eyres are improving very fast, thanks to your efficacious treatment. May you slways continue to so work for the good of suffering humanity, and thus earn the honour and remeet due your untiline efforts. If by the DON'T WAIT. Write to us for these testimonials in full or send direct to the parties. All are absolutely true and given without our knowledge or solidi-ation. Bont wait. Now is the time to our every species of itching. Scalr. Pimply. Scrotu-lous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-coloured diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp with loss of Hair. Association ! "WILLIAM DAFOR." "HIVES," INDIGESTION, AND FEMALE WEAKNESS COMED. Mrs.Eliza Clutz, Novi. Oakland Co., Mich., had been troubled for many years by an err-sipelatous condition of the blood complicated wilf indigestion and slight female weakness. She had duil, heavy pains after eating, belobd wind constantly, felt weak, and was sometimes war mathems at night. She alo had achieve the Sold by all druggists. Price, CUTIOURA, 50 cts., RESOLVENT, \$1 ; SOAP, 25 cts. POTTER DRUG IND CHEMICAL Co., Boston. Mass. BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped, and

Skin Blemishes, use CUTI Northrop & Lyman, Tor

Miss Lizzie Jacobi. 323 George street, Cincin-nati, had suffered with neuralria and headache for over four years, and all efforts to obtain re-lief were unavailing. Skilful practitioners of every school of practice were tried. After they failed the entire list of patent medicines and all the domestic remedies were tried. After they failed the entire list of patent medicines and all most despairing of relief, she came to us and was cured in about three months. Miss J. de-sires these facts published, that others may know where to find relief. SCIATIO KHEUMATISM CURED. Mr. Wm. Barmann, Montgomery, Ohio, had been a constant sufferer from sciatica. Perhaps there is no pain or affliction that is more torur-ing than that located in the great sciatio nerve, and the sufferers seldom ever find a perfect of permanent, cure, as physicians generally concede it incurable. Morphine to jull the pain is the usual prescription. Mr. B. had been told that his was an incurable case, so, like hundreds of others, he came to us for treatment and was permanently cured in two months. He says he has not felta pang of his old torment since last September. Mr. B. requests that this statement be published for the benefit of others. The sufferers. BARTFORD. Ont. SKIN DISEASE. CURED. Miss Hattle Cameron. of Kanpville. Ont., is a school bescher, and about three years before tak-ing treatment noticed eruptions come out on face and nose. They were most painful and an-noying, as well as utterly destructive of beauty. She was unable to obtain relief from the local physicians, who blindly followed her theory of its origin and attributed it to blood poisoning from a brown veil which she had worn. She called upon our consulting surgeon who

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :- This i

weakness and painitation of the heart, dyspepsia and catarrh. She complained of pains in the left side, small of the back, and between shoulders ; herdwache and cold feet; inability to sleep on the left side; back very weak, feeling "as if there was a load against it" in the morning ; ached from small of back to knees; atten fel as if the heart would stop, and as if she would smother. Had also every symptom of female weakness. After her case had been abandoned as hopless by several physicians she took treat-ment of the Drs. K. & K., who speedily CURED her. She says:-"Bencht my suffering sisters by publishing the facts of my case." PRESCOT, Ont., Nov. 15, 1833. DRS. K. & K.-GENTS, -I desire to express my from the use of your medicines, convinced that, with the blessing of God, I owe my life to your skill. Being in a most pitlable condition, badly

rom the use of your medicines, convinced that, with the blessing of God, I owe my life to your skill. Being in a most pitiable condition, badly broken down, nervous system shattered, unable to do the least work for six months. my Triends thought I was sinking with consumption, a con-stant'oough, pains in the back and limbs, chills, nervous debility, and exhaustion, foretoid ap-proaching death. After trying several local physicians and many kinds of patent medi-cines without any benefit, and getting worse, I decided to try your skill; and now, after three months' treatment, I feel that I am a strong man again, aged 23, and able to work hard on the farm. I would advise the afflicted everywhere to apply to you, and not give up hope, even after other doctors fail to cure. With my permission to publish this, I am, yours, &c., FROM DEATH'S DOOM. Mr. B. Henry, aged 31, of London, Ont. save 1

FROM DEATH'S DUOK. TROM DEATH'S DUOK. M. B. Henry, aged SI, of London, Ont., says : "About eight months ago Ltook a severe cold, and neglected to take proper care of myself; is several persons warned me of the damer of neglecting my condition, but I only laughed at tappear in time without treatment. But I soon isovered that I was mistaken. The cough oontinued week after week, and I was finally attacked with an acute pain in the side of the onest of the damer of the solicitude. After week, and I was finally attacked with an acute pain in the side of the onest of the damer of the damer of the solicitude. After week, and I was finally attacked with an acute pain in the side of the onest of the damer of the damer of the solicitude. After week, and I was finally attacked with an acute pain in the side of the progress one night and chills the next. My cough became more severe, and I expectorated a thick, purulent matter containing particles of time time condition, and told me my case was desper-ate, but there was still a hope. Their best hopes were realized. Their treatment atrested the progress of my disease, and hough my lungs are ingred by the ravages of the dreadrul malady my life has been aved. WOMEN suffering from the effects of expourts; (DL and VOUNG MEN suffer-ing from the results of excess and indisore-ing from the results of excess and indisore-ting from the results of excess and indisore-ing from the results of excess and indisore-ing from the results of excess and indisore-tion; PARENTS whose children inherit a-sorofulous predisorsition ; THOSE OF ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES who suffer from any chronic disease, from deformity of any

any chronic disease, from deformity of any description, or from any Cancerons, Con-sumptive, Nervous, or Rheumatic Complaint, bould consult them, and should write nee to Drs. K. & K., Detroit, Mich., or or

once to Drs. R. & K., Descois, Alcon, or dat at the American hotel. Send two three-cent stamps for illustrate books. You can write freely ; all communi cations are confidential. Charges are res sonable. Consultation free. Don't let preju dice kill you or imitators deceive you.

Sil CHARLES TUPPER moved the House into committee on the resolutions providing for the construction of a railway on Vancou-ver island between Esquimalt and Nanaimo, and for other purposes. After a long debate the resolutions passed through committee, and a bill founded upon them was introduced. SIR CHARLES TUPPER. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House

51, nays 95. The House adjourned at one o'clock.

IMMORAL PUBLICATIONS. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) introduced a bill to amend the sriminal law. The object of the bill was to prevent the publication in Canadian newspapers of immoral prints. He

into Committee of Supply. Mr. MILLS introduced a resolution in amendment, declaring that the holding of the office of Minister of Railways and the High Commissions and interface of the state of the High

to circulate the report that she snored worse

Canadian newspapers of immoral would submit the bill to the Ho

OTTAWA, March 21. BRITISH COLUMBIA PROPOSALS. Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the House

Commissionership simultaneously, was not fitting, and that the House disapproved of

the continuance of the arrangement. The amendment was lost on division-year

OTTAWA, March 24,



FINANCE AND COMMERCE

e market this morning was quiet but firm. real was held with bids 1 higher, and sales v at 1945 and 194. Ontario was held i higher bids i lower. Bids for Toronto advanced Bids for Merchants' rese i with no sellers but a small sale in Montreal at 1144. Mol-not quoted here but sold in Montreal at Commerce sold at 1965, burbload with bids cer. Imperial was offered i lower with bids commerce source at 122, but coased with bid er. Imperial was offered i lower with bid er. Federal sold at 1333, and closed with i lower. Dominion sold thrice at 1384 at 1384, and again at 1384; closing with sei and bids 1 higher. Standard and Hamilton argad

ecous stocks inactive. Bids for terica rose 14 or to 112 with sellers at ern Assurance was held 3 with bids is consumers Gas was held 1 higher. orth-West Land Co. was held i higher. Loan and Savings stocks were quiet. Build-gand Loan was held as before without bids. Ids for Imperial advanced i without sellers, noton and Canadion held as before, with bids 1 gher. Ontario was wanted as before at 123 thout sellers. Hamilton Provident offered as fore without bids. Rest unchanged or un-nated

sh Ame stern Assi ada Life. n Life. Railways. T., G., & B. stock, 6s.. Canadian Pacific bonds Loan Companies. nada Permanent...... 217 216 P. (new stock) 166 180 estern Canada..... C. (new stock..... 127 121. 128 Landed Credit.. 105 & L. A88 & L. Association..... perial S. & Invest rmers' L. & Savings... m. & Can. L. & A..... 1101 124 139 106 140 ople's Loan..... al Estate L. & D. Co... ndon & Ontario..... le Land Security Co.... 113 138 116 a Contario..... nd Security Co.... ba Loan..... 114 123 120 103

MORNING SALES-Commence, 20 at 128; Fed-erni, 30 at 138; Dominion, 60, 10, 25 at 198; 105 at 198; 30 at 198; AFTERNOON SALES-Ontario, 2 at 103; Do-minion, 20, 6, 20 at 198; Dominion xd. buyers at 199; London and Ontario, 12 at 113; Land Se-

ers. 140. WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO

WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY, March 27.

PRODUCE.

PRODUCE. There cannot be said to have been any general improvement in the local market during the week for though barley has been more wantes in other goods to set against this atrenth. Offer against this atrenth. Offer against this atrenth. Offer against the states of the wantes me divers. Who did not show any increase at dimedole Breadstuffs for export have been he-gleated, nor did there seem any pro-pect of an early change in tills disposition. Unfavourable advices both from home and from the States, have made themselves felt con-siderably, and seem expected to continue to do stock so those have shown little change stod as follows:--Flour, 2,635 bbls.; fall wheat, 93,879 bush.; spring wheat, 107,416 bush.; oats, nil, bush.; barley, 175,013 bush.; peas, 42, 63 bush.; rye, 129 bush. against on the corres-ponding date last year:--Flour, 9,055 bbls.; fall wheat, 53,879 bush.; barley, 146,013 bush.; peas, 42, 64 bush.; ats.; 720 bush.; carley, 151,614; bush.; push.; cats, 720 bush.; carley, 151,614; bush.; pease, 13,439 bush.; rye. 19 bush. English quotations show a fall of 1d. on red wheat and indiment; of 2d. on No.2 white, and of a half-penny on corn. Markets have been report-ed duil and inactive all week, and at the close the downward movement continued steadily in feree on foreign carco-lots; Mark Lane closed imports for isst week were very small, amounting to only 150,000 to 155,000 quarters of wheat and The construction of the second Rye .. delivery. South Russian Advices stated that in the forthight ending February Z a fair business had been done, sales amounting to 144,000 chetwerts, or about 850,000 bushels. The opinion was expressed that the greater part of the last wheat crop remained in the country, so that sup-piles in spring would not be wanting. On the various points of the Dnieper there were more than 200,000 chets. including barley and rye, whilst along the Dniester there was an equal quantity waiting release. Of Ghirka wheat about 55,000 chets, had been bought simost ex-clusively for the Mediterranean and the Adri-about 55,000 chets, had been bought simost ex-clusively for the Mediterranean and the Adri-tic. According to a Melbourne telegram of Margh 4, the shipments of wheat for Great Britain from Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and Queensland during February against 34,000 grs, in the corresponding period last year. During the present month comparatively large shipments were expected to be made, judging from the number of vessels chartered. The February shipments, which were much larger than those of January. were due to reach England about June. From India the shipments were as meant of forward business in the new trop was very small. The total quantity of Indian wheat on passage for the United Kingdom and Continent was 70,400 grs. against 135,000 grs. last year. State's markets have been marked by a continued de-oline during the week; and this in face of fre-duction in Tail freights which was expected by many parties to set as export novement in mo-tion. This, however, it seems not to have done to any grident at least, as export novement in mo-tion, This, however, its esems not to have done to any grident at least as export novement in mo-tion. This, however, its esems not to have done to any grident at least as export novement in mo-tion. This, however, its esems not to have done to any grident at least as export novement in mo-tion. This, however, its cont novement in mo-tion the United States schoort novement in mo-ti ant at least, as exports of flour and wheat e United States seaboard ports and from al for the week ending March 22, 1884, and to 142,000 bbls, of flour, and 321,000 f wheat, against 359,000 bbls, of flour and bush, of wheat in the preceding week, .000 bbls, of flour and 1.428,000 bushels of in the corresponding week last year, it New York is also admitted to be not oak but also very duil, as buyers are hold-aff for still better figures than are willing to acknowledge are 13c. HAMS-Seem to have been in improved de-mand, and have gone off freely in lots of 40 and 100 at 13/c, and in small lots at 14c. LARD-Quiet and unchanged at 12/c, for tin-nets, to 13c, for pails in small lots; no large sales

CATTLE. Steers, averaging Rough to Prime 1.200 to 1.350. 1,100 to 1,200. 950 to 1,000. ** ***********

None. 41 540, per lb. 4 41 84 4 10 to 11c. per lb. Calves, per head, dressed ... SHEEP. 140 to 160 lbs. 100 to 120 * 90 to 100 * 80 to 90 * 70 to 80 * ** ** ** ** ** ***

44 to 5c. per lb. 41 5 None. None. None. \$1.50 to \$550. Lambs, per head Hogs-6c. BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 26. – Flour-Receipts, 600 bbls.; sales re-ported 300 bbls.; market quiet and weak at un-changed rates. Quotations-Super extra, \$5.50 to \$5.55; extra superflue, \$5.25 to \$5.35; spring extra, \$1.80 to \$1.90; superflue, \$4 to \$4.25; strong bakers, \$5 to \$6.75; flue, \$5.60 to \$3.70; middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50 pollards, \$3 to \$3.25; Ontario bags, \$2.00 to \$2.50; city bags, \$2.85 to \$2.90 for strong bakers, \$6.46, Grain-Wheat-Nominal; red winter, \$1.18 to \$1.20; white, \$1.16; to \$1.18; spring, \$1.17 to \$1.20, Corn-72; to 75c; Peas-80 to \$22, Catte-38 to 32. Strigs, \$4.50 67c, Rye-60 to \$2.7, Provisions-Pork-Mess, \$21 to \$22, Lard-12 to 13c, Bacon-13 to 16c, Hams-13 to 14c, Morrisburg, 19 to 21c; Western, 15 to 18c.

Anate at 85 west and state through at \$1.00 to \$2 HAY-Pressed still inactive. Market supplies probably sufficient, but all taken at steady prices, or from \$7.50 to \$10 for clover, and \$11 to \$1.50 for timothy. STRAW-All offered wanted and taken usually at \$7.50 to \$5.00 for sheat, will come worth about \$6.00.

OTTAWA. at 57.50 to \$5.00 for sheat, when poose worth about \$6.00. POTATOES-Cars- in good, supply, and easy ; sales at end of last week at 70c, but suffequient. If at 65c. Street receipts very small, and prices steady at 80 to 85c, per bag. APPLES-Cars still wanted at \$3.25 to \$3.50 for really good, but none to be had. Street receipts very small and worth from \$3 for good to \$3.75 for choice.

PETERBORO'.

LONDON.

BRANTFORD.

ST. CATHARINES.

GUELPH.

CHICAGO.

March 20.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5,75 to \$6.00; wheat, fail, \$1.00 to \$1.05; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.10e; barley, 55 to \$0a; peas, 68 to 70a; oats, 38 to 40a; cattle, live weight, 4 to 54a; beet, 7 to 74a; mut-ton, 7 to 8a; dressed hogs, \$2.50 to \$9; hides, 6 to 8a, inspected; sheepskins, 80 to 95a; wool, \$0 to 24a; butter, 18 to 25a; eggs, 20 to 25a; cheese, 12 to 14a; hay, \$8 to \$10 per ton, potatoes, 60 to 65c, per bag; corn, 75 to 80c.

The proprietor of the Ladies' Journal offers another long list of rewards, by far the most valuable yet given. This is likely to be the closing competition of the season. THE QUESTIONS. Does the word grandmother occur in the Bible; if so, where ?
 Is it recorded anywhere in the Bible that a prophet or prophetess had anything to do with a college ?
 Give the name of an uncle of Aaron.

The valuable and coatly articles given be-low will be cheerfully handed over to the first two hundred and twenty-one persons who send correct answers to the above Bible ques-

ions just as quickly after the closing day April 21st, as poss THE REWARDS.

cd lce Pitchers, valued at \$30
co.b.
co.b.
read.
Five Ladies' Elegant Coin Silver
Five Gentlemen's Heavy Coin Silver
Five Gentlemen's Heavy Coin Silver
ver Hunting Case Watches, valued at \$18 cach.
Silk Elegant New Spring Print
Dresses, patternsfrom Petleys, To-ronto, \$17
Five Solid Aluminum Goid Hunt-ing Case Watches, valued at \$17

Five Hunting Case Solid Nickel Sil-ver Watches, \$16 each..... 80.0 Five Open Face Solid Nickel Heavy Beveiled Crystal Watches, \$15

 (Geven Renewed, Welshourd, States)
 Watches, \$5. aight. States (States)
 Twelve Sets (States)
 Triple Silver-Plated Tes. Spoons,
 \$4 each.
 Thirty-Nine Beautifully Bound Vo-to Inmes of Shakespeare's Complete
 Works, \$2.50 each.
 Fifty-Six Volumes, Beautifully
 Bound, Tennyson's Poems, \$2.25 48 00 97 50



THE CHATHAM MANUFACTURING CO. (Limited)-capital, \$100,000; hardwood lum-ber and ship plank manufacturers; also the most extensive manufacturers of waggons, carta, sleighs, and waggon stock, including bent goods, in the Dominion; capacity, 3000 to 5,000 waggons annually. Chatham, Ont, THE CHAMPION CREAMER IS THE simplest and cheapest in the markot; adapted for large and small darines and factories; tend for circulars, John E. HICKS, Windsor, Wills Po

WATFORD PATENT COMBINATION Thresher-a marvel of simplicity, the most complete separator yet invantad; as proved by over eighty machines at work last season; reliable agents wanted. W. H. VANTASSEL Belleville, eastern agent, THOM & DOHERTY, Sole Manufacturers, Watford, Ont.

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...Ottawa ...Ottawa ...Orangeville ...Morrisburg ...Port Hope ...St. Thomas ...St. Thomas ...Sandwich ...Kingston ...L'Orignal ...Brockville

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Miscellaneous,

TAKE NOTICE. For 50e. fin elegant Sorap pictures. no two alike. F. WHIT-ING, 50 Nassau street, New York.

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b costlyl, or any kind of structure, from a public building to a barn, or of remodel-ing an old house, send for our circulars. Building Pian Association, 24 Beekman st., N. Y.

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STAMPS-CURRENCY--100 VARIETIES c.; 135 in Confederate currency, 25c.; two Ca ada medals and 24-page catalogue, 10c, W. F REANY, 825 Brannan street, San Francisco

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lle, Wis.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, P

every Thursday morning by THE A me Contrant, at their Printing H of King and Bey streets, Toron BUNTING, Managing Director

MEN learn TELEGRAPHY here and we will give you a situation free. VALENTINE BRUS, Janes

London

of an excellent-bearing o and pears; stone house, undernieath, with a stone kitchen, pantry, and w terns, one fresh water fresh water.is forced by apring; frame bearn, 1022 root-houses, &c., all un water brought from a sp kets, church, blacksmit grist mill within 1 mile fown of Meaford; this p bargain. Parcel NO, 2-acres improved, 150 unde large bearing orchard; within 24 miles of th Avimer; will be sold on

Aylmer ; will be sold o KNOTT, 48 Adelaide s SEND FOR W. R. SCO for sale; some of farms for sale in Ontario of Wellington and Dat

of Wellington and Da SCOTT, Land and Loan THE FINEST 400 TARIO for sale on whole. For particulars ERSON, Simcoe, Ont.

100 ACRES BLACI dwellings and mand; plenty of waters ply to L. B. FRADENB

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OLD FARM-130 A

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Live

for choice. POULTRY-Very scarce and prices very firm, closing with fowl worth 80 to 90c, per pair and ducks 90c, to \$1 : geese worth 90c, to \$1 and turkeys \$1 to \$1.37 for hens gobblers. PETERBORO'. March 26.—Flour, No. I super, none; fall wheat, 90c. to \$1.03; spring wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.06; barley, 50 to \$3.0; peas, 75 to 76c.; oats. 35c.; catile (live weight), 3 to 4c.; beef. 6 to 74c.; mutton, 8 to 9c.; dressed hogs, \$1.50 to \$8.00; hides, \$5.00: sheepskins, 50 to 80c.; wool, 17 to 18c.; butter, 17 to 35c.; seggs, 15 to 16c.; cheese, 11 to 12c.; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 75c. FLOUR, F.O.C. erior extra, per 196 lbs...... 4 50 4 60 LONDON, March 26.—Wheat, red, \$1.60 to \$1.77: corn, \$1.30 to \$1.40; barler, \$1.00 to \$1.15; peas, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oats, \$1.10 to \$1.15; hides, No. 1. 7c; calfskins, 10 to 12c; sheepskins, 75c. to \$1.10; pork. \$7.50 to \$8.25; beef, 100 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.50; mutton, per lb., 7 to 10c. Produce-Ergs, lots, 18 to 20c; potatees, per bag, 55c. to \$1.00; butter, lb. rolls, 25 to 25c; cheese, per lb., 11 to 15c. bac FLOUR (M. more), by car lots, L not Sc. more), by car lots, L Extra, per bag. GRAIN, F.O.C. Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs.... No. 2, No. 2, No. 2, No. 2, No. 2, No. 2, Osts (Canadian), per 34 lbs... Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs... Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs... Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs... Barley, No. 1, per 60 lbs... No. 2, No. 2, No. 3, Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs... No. 2, No. 2, No. 2, No. 2, No. 2, No. 3, Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs... By ... none. 1 10 1 11 1 08 1 09 0 00 0 00 0 63 0 56 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 74 0 60 PRICES AT FARMERS' Wheat, fail, per bushel...... Wheat, spring, do. Barley, do. Barley, do. Barley, do. Barley, do. Dats, do. Cloverseed, do. Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.... Beef, fore quarters... Chickens, per pair Chickens, do. Ducks, do. WAGGONS.\$1 00 to \$1 07
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 , pound rolls ... large rolls... tub dairy none. 0 18 0 20 0 20 0 21 0 80 0 85 3 00 3 75 0 25 0 60 1 00 1 50 none. 1 00 1 50 0 40 0 50 0 60 0 75 none. 0 25 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 50 0 00 Parsnins, per bag.... Rhubarb, per dozen... Meions, do. Beans, per bushel... Corn, per dozen ... Radishes, per bushel . Hay, per ton... Straw. do. ... none. ... none. ... none. ... 1 00 0 00 ... 7 00 14 50 ... 5 50 8 00 <text><text><text><text><text><text> PROVISIONS.

Opened. Closed. Highest. Lowest. May. 9 40 9 324 9 425 9 30 Loose meats-Short clear, \$0.65; short rib, 90.35; jong clear, \$0.30; shoulders, \$7.25; green hams, 114c. Boxed meats-Short clear, \$0.90; short rib, \$9.60; long clear, \$0.50; shoulders, \$7.50; sugar pickled hams, 124c. Receipts-Frour, 22,191 bbis; wheat, 81.482 bush; corn, 298,514 bush; oats, 188,450 bush; ryce, 8.082 bush; barley, 27,308 busn; pork,490 bbis; lard, 223,724 tos; cut meats, 618,700 lbs; flax seed, 183,750 bush; Shipments-Flour, 19.460 bbls; wheat, 67,527 bush; corn, 127.713 bush; oats, 114,534 bush; ryce, 3270 bush; barley, 17,113 bush; oats, 114,534 bush; ryce, 3270 bush; barley, 17,113 bush; oats, 114,534 bush; ryce, 3270 bush; barley, 17,113 bush; oats, 114,534 bush; ryce, 3270 bush; barley, 11,113 bush; pork, 750 bbls; lard, 424,060 tcs; cut meats, 837,375 lbs; flax seed, 22,000 bush. Receipts by cars-Wheat, 124; ryye, 6; barley, 11, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26, 10.12 a.m. - Wheat St. 105; for April; \$1.073 for May; \$1.085 for June, Corm.-6920. bid for April; 6ic. bid for May, Receipts-Flour, 11.446 bibs.; wheat \$70,350 bush; corn. 14.602 bush; oats, 33.970 bush; cornmeal, 200 bbls, and 950 secks; ryc, 19.775 bush; barley, 11.250 mait, 4.750 bush; beef, fl cars; out meats, 335 bbls; lard, 1.107 tos; whiskey, 600 bbls, Ex-ports-Flour, 10.532 bbls; wheat, 22.366 bush; corn, 145,695 bush; oats, 1,685 bush; rye, 15,989 bush; pork, 578 bbls; iard, 573,511 tos; bacon, 609,851 lbs.

Owwego, March 26, 11 a.m. - Barley - Unchanged ; sales, 10,000 bush. No. 2 Canada at 78c.; 2,000 bush. Canada, by sample, at 83c. 1 p. m. - Wheat - Unchanged ; prime white State, \$1.10 to \$1.12; red Stare, \$1.15. Corn-Unchanged ; new high mixed, 64c.; new reject-ed, 59c. Oats-Steady ; white State at 84c. Barley - Unchanged ; sales, 5,000 bush. No. 1 Canada, 84c.; No. 2 Canada held at 78c. Rye --Quiet. Shipments of barley 11,600 bush.

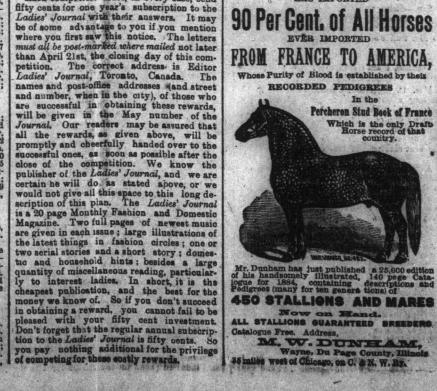
TOLEDO.

reported. Hoos-The tail-end of the grop has been offer-ed and taken usually at \$5, both for rail lots and on the street. SALT-Inactive: but dairy has been wanted and this is expected to be on hand this week at 50c, per quarter bag. Liverpool coarse has hold

OSWEGO.

March 26, 9.55 a.m.-Wheat-No. 2 red. 9840. asked for cash: 950. asked for April; 9940. for May : \$1.00\$ for June; 9940. for July. Corn -530. nominal for cash or April; 540, for May ; 550. nominal for cash or April; 540, for May ; 550. nominal for cash or April; 540, for May ;

order. Since the above was written, we notice that in addition to the costly rewards offered above, the sender of the middle correct answer of the whole competition from first to last, and the twenty persons next following-March 26.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6.25 to \$6.50; wheat, fail, 98c, to \$1.02; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.08; barley. 55 to 56c; peas, 73 to 74c; oats, 33 to 33/6; beef, \$2.00; mutton, \$9 to \$10; dressed hoga, \$7 to \$8; hides, \$7; sheepskins, \$10; wool. 16 to 22c; butter, 23 to 24c; eggs, 18 to 20c;; cheese, 13; to 14c; hay, none; potatoes, 80 to 65c;; corn, 70 to 72c. who send correct answers-will receive the following rewards, respectively :--MIDDLE REWARDS. 7) Watches, valued \$15 each..... 8) Eight Open Face Extra Heavy Crys-tal Solid Nickel Watches, \$12 15) each..... 16] Six Well-Bound Volumes of Tenny-21) Son's Poems, \$2.25.... ST, CATHARINES, March 26.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.50 to \$6.75; fall wheat, \$1.07 to \$1.10; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; barley. 65 to 70c; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.05; oats, 37 to 38c; cattle (live weight), 6c; beef, 6 to 8c; mutton, 8 to 84c; dressed hors, 7 to 8c; hides, to 7c; sheepstins, 10 to 15c; wool, none; butter, 18 to 20c; eggs, 20 to 22c; cheese, 11 to 12c; hay, \$8 to \$3.50; potatoes, 70 to 75c; corn, 70 to 75c. Then even the *last ones* are to be remem-bered in a long last of consolation rewards. These rewards will be given to the last seventyseven persons who send correct answers to the Bible questions given above. THE CONSOLATION REWARDS GUELPH, March 26.-Flour, No. 1 super, \$3 to \$3.25 : fall wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.12 : spring wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.19; bariey, 60 to 62c.; peas, 70 to 30c.; oats, 36 to 37c.; cattle [live weight]. 4 to 64c; beef, 7 to 8x; mutton. 7 to 10c.; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.25; hides, \$5.50 to \$6; sheepskins, 75c. to \$1.10; wool, none : butter, 20 to 22c.; eggs, 20c.; cheese, none : hay, \$8 to \$9: potatoes, 60 to 65c. To the last correct answer received, One Elegant Silver Tea Service of six pieces, latest design
 One Gentleman's Beautiful Solid Gold Hunting Case, Genuine Wal-tham Movement, cases finely en-orayzed anance of the second March 26.-The following table shows the Inctuations of the market to-day :--\$ 0 37 0 54 0 54 0 55 0 32 0 33 17 62 17 75 9 15 9 30 Each competitor must, in every case, send fifty cents for one year's subscription to the Ladies' Journal with their answers. It may



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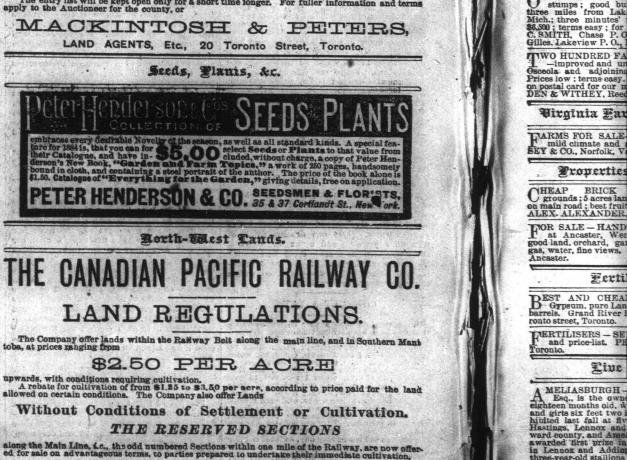
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