SPLENDID MANITOBA FARM FOR

son; reason for selling, too old for work. Apply to DAVID FERRIS, Nelson P.O.

PRUCE COUNTY—ARRAN, THREE MILES

from Tara on G. B. and L. E. R. R.—detrable and superior 200-acre grain or stock farm:
avenue he terms and imprediate pressented.

favourable terms, and immediate possession, if desired. JOHN SIM, Invermay.

MANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CON-

TJARM FOR SALE-TABOT ROAD, ORFORD

quire of S. BISHOP, Clearville.

OR SALE—EAST/HALF LOT 19, FOURTH

Concession, township of Mono, county of Dufferin, eighty acres cleared; twenty acres hardwood; freine barn and shed; he wed log house; good fences; good soil. Apply to THOS, PATTERSUN, Mono Centre P. O.

TOOR SALE-CHOICE FARM-200 ACRES

THRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE -15

SMALL FRUIT FARM FOR SALE IN

acres of land; most of it planted with peach trees; now in full bearing, Address, Post-office Box 146, Grimsby, Ont.

SPLENDID STOCK AND GRAIN FARM— Lot 42, 1st concession, township of Verygham

Lot 42, 1st concession, township of Vaughan, county of York, 150 acres; 15 hardwood; orchard; neverfailing stream; good buildings; 14 miles from Toronto. Mrs. GRACE LAWRENCE,

Agents Wanted.

Personal.

WANTED-INFORMATION AS TO THE whereabouts of Samuel P. Mawhinney

ville, Muskoka, April, 1882; was last heard of a Fiske's hotel, junction Parry Sound and Mu koka roads; any information leading to h

Live Stock.

FOR SALE - JERSEY BULL - "YOUNG Rival," N. 9.082, A. J. C. C. H. R., droppe September 6th, 1831, a remarkably fine youn bull; particulars and pedigree on application A. MCLEAN HOWARD, Jr., Toronto.

Specific Articles.

Excursions.

Business Cards.

Money to Loan.

Miscellaneons.

map of Ontario, supplied on receipt of three stamp. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Adelaide

#### QUEER OCCURRENCES.

A SPLENDID MANITOBA FARM FOR A sale-320 acres; with 20 acres of choice oak wood lot; good house of 7 rooms; good granery and stable; about 40 acres under cultivation; living six years on the place; plenty of best hay upland; a never failing well of good water, and water any place at 12 to 16 feet; choice garden of small fruit; part of the purchase may remain for 5 years with interest; situation, half a mile from the town plot of the county town of Nelson; two railway stations in sight, with two or three trains daily; a good market at all times in Nelson; reason for selling, too old for work. Apply Two women took the first prize at a wood-cutting contest in McKean county, Pa.

A Maine woman cabled the news of the death of her cat to her husband in Europe.

A New York "widow" advertises her esire to exchange a family monument for a gold hunting case watch and cash. If the buyer is inclined to drive a hard bargain, she may be induced to throw in the bones under

> George Currant, a rich old inhabitant of parta, N.J., sned Dr. Lewis, his family phyician, for \$150 for his time and trouble in oing after him once when he could not come. he doctor carried the case to court, where he old man was nonsuited and had a big bill of costs to pay.
>
> Mrs. Ewing, coloured, of Franklin, Tenn.,

on Tuesday sent her niece, eight years old, to CANADA WEST LAND AGENCY COM-PANY will send Canadian Farm Journal. a saloon for a quart of whiskey. The girl got the whiskey, and before getting home drank erty for sale in Ontario, to any address on ipt of 3 cent stamp. 14 Adelaide street east, the entire contents of the bottle. She then went on home, and in a few minutes after entering the house she dropped dead.

A Georgia girl is engaged in the task of eating four large omons, 200 green apples, and two bottles of pickles a day. Her friends CANADA WEST - PHOTOGRAPHS OF farm buildings, which will be exhibited by Professors Richardson and Brocks, in England, next winter, are to be taken for the extremely low sum of \$10 for the first 12; full particulars on application. 14 Adelaide street east, Toronto. have no fears that she will fail in her undertaking, says a local paper. The probabilities are, however, that the "undertaking" part will be attended by the village funeral direc-

CANADA WEST — HALTON COUNTY— C Cameron farm—100 acres; 75 cleared; frame house, 7 rooms, kitchen, and cellar; barn, stables, driving-house, etc.; young orchard; soil sandy loam; well drained; well and spring; Acton on G.T.R.; mile, Price \$1,600; \$2,000 cash, balance to suit, 14 Adelaide street west, Toronto, (291) A counte that had gone to Le Mary Ia to get married, quarrelled in the hotel about the spiritualistic and pseudo-medical absurdities diergyman to be employed, he favouring a Methodist divine, while the lady wanted a MANADA WEST-HALDIMAND COUNTY Congregational clergyman. The upshot of the matter was that the lady walked back —100 acres, 80 cleared; soil, rich clay grave; well fenced; frame house, 8 rooms, stone cellar; barn, granary, stable, drive house, etc.; splendid orchard, 300 trees; 2 good wells; school on lot. Caledonia 3 miles; price, \$5,200; \$2,500 cash; balance in 5 years. 14 Adelaide street east, Tohome and the man, after waiting a day for her | sided for eight years, is about to set out again

to return, also went home.

An apparently well man went to a Louisville hospital two weeksago to die. He walked around the buildings and grounds at will for several days, but on Monday noon he went into one of the wards, announced that his time had come, lay down upon the floor, and died in an instant -the victim of superstitious terror, the doctors say.

When Charles Kean was playing Richard

III. at Exeter, just as he was getting the worst of the combat with his rival, his Newfoundland dog, watching the mimic fray from ne wings, thinking his master in danger, rushed on the stage, and dashing fiercely at the dismayed Richmond, put him to sudden and ignominious flight, and brought the tragedy to an unlooked-for end.

township of Cavan, eight miles from Peterboro'. It miles from Mount Pleasant, which has grist mills, foundry, churches, school, post-office, &c.; 125 acres cleared; good buildings, orchard, and water. Apply to WM. H. BEST, Mount Pleasant P. O., Ont. Carrie Fenn, a young woman of New Haven, recovered from a spinal disease some time ago, is unable to recall the names of familiar P acres of first-class land, including 40 acres of beech and maple bush, being composed of south part of lots 29 and 30, 2nd concession, block A, township of Wilmot, county of Waterloo, 3 miles from Hamburg station, G.T.R., knowa as part of the late Henry Puddicombe's estate; well adapted for raising grain and stock, and remarkably well suited for an Old Country farmer; main building brick, heated by hot air; 500 rods of wire and board fences; buildings all new; stabling for 40 head of cattle and hores; small suring creek running through the farm; pursuring creek running through the farm; purobjects or to play the simplest music, though she had been a skilful organist. Having still her love for the music, she has been relearning the notes, and practising the scales. Suddenly, the other afternoon, while drumming clumsily at the piano, like any beginner, he stading for 40 head of cattle and hor-es; small spring creek running through the farm; purchaser can have the crep, also stock and implements at a valuation; terms to suit purchaser; reason for selling, old age. Address WM. COLLUM, West New Hamburg P.O. musical memory returned, and she astonished and delighted her family by playing her most difficult pieces.

The Evil Effects of a Too Sudden Reforma-"I don't feel well, doctor," exclaimed the tall man, who looked a little pale. "I think something's gone wrong with my innards or 'I guess it's only the spring fever," smiled the doctor. "I don't think there's much out of the way with you. Where do you feel

HAM sixty-eight acres with good building and every convenience; within two miles and a half from St. Catharines corporation. MARGA-RET HOSTETTER. hat reassured by the doctor's manne "And I'm pretty nervous. Have been ever since I come East.' "Where do you belong?" asked the doctor, ACRES—FARMS FOR SALE—LOTS 9 and 10, 12th concession of Wallace, county of Perth, 200 acres; 150 cleared, in good state of cultivation; large bank barn, stables, and outbuildings, comfortable rough-cast house, all in good repair; price, with crop, \$10,000; without crop, \$9,000; possession at once if crop is taken; also lot 21, 9th concession of Wallace, 100 acres, 75 cleared, bank barn, fair state of cultivation; price, \$3,500; possession given in the fall; also the west baif of lot 8 in the 9th concession of Maryborough, county of Wellington, 100 acres, first-class frame barn and dwelling, excellent orchard, 80 acres cleared; price, \$4,000; possession in the fall; also lot 2. 8th concession. Maryborough, 200 acres, about 140 acres cleared, frame house, sheds, and stables, log house, good state of cultivation; price, \$9,000; all the above lands are well situated for markets, schools, and churches, on good roads. Apply to W. P. EMPEY, General Agent, Harriston, Ont., June 600 ACRES-FARMS FOR SALE-LOTS 9 examining the patient's tongue.

'Do you smoke?" "I was a powerful smoker, but they told me to quit, so I knocked off about a month " Drink ?"

"I think that's where the trouble is. was well onto that habit, but the doctor told me I'd got to give it up, and I've been break-Couldn't you give it up all at once? asked the doctor, gravely.
"They told me I'd better not. Said i

might kill me, so I've been tapering off, and I think I am tapering too fast. If I drank more it would be better for me.' How much do you drink now?" "Yesterday I had a quart of vitriol, and to-day I've stowed about a pint of prussic acid. Perhaps I ought to take more? "Great heavens, man, what do you take

TEACHER WANTED—FOR BEULAH School, County Shoal Lake, Manitoba; duties to commence 1st August. 1883. Appli-cants to state salary, and enclose testimonials, to GEO. H. ROWSWELL, Beulah, Man. that for?" demanded the almost petrified "Why, you see, I'm tapering off from Mountana whiskey, and them was the lightest I could find. What do you expect a man to CHROMO CASKET—CONTAINING 100 fast-selling articles, which will bring you in sper day, and not occupy all your time, by

And when he went away he wasn't half The collection of the poll tax from the

poorer portion of the peasantry in Russia will from the remainder of the people will be re-The only variation in quality which will

ever be found in "Myrtle Navy" to acco is in the degree of moisture which it contains. whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister. Mrs. L. LESLIE, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. Tobacco is a very ready absorbent of moisure, and in unusual states of the weather may become a little too moist or a little too dry to suit the taste of some. This is a mino matter, however, as the essential quality o the tobacco is not changed. Its combustion is a little slower or a little faster according o the degree of moisture, that is all. The darker the plug the greater the moisture, and HORSE WANTED — SOUND, GOOD driver, about 16 hands. Apply, stating price, colour habits, &c., to Dr. OLDWRIGHT, to Duke street, Toronto. many prefer the dark. In each caddy, how-ever, the preference for either can be met. The French scientific journal Les Mondes states that a discovery has been made in Germany, which is at present kept a profound secret, but which promises to revolutionize 200.000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES FOR sale—all made from good split the present systems of constructing ordnance The new cannon consists of a steel tube. ound which fine silk is wound in a spiral di ection, whereby the strength of the steel i mensely increased, the whole being coated externally with some waterproof material. What value may be attached to the tube we do not profess to say. In the days of old "Brown Bess," the tensile resistance of silk -that is of silk unimproved by the hand of the modern adulterators-as shown in the

under-vests, was the subject of many mar-vellous but well-authenticated tories. To accomplish a large amount of work in naying with comparative ease, and also to secure the hay in the best average condition, ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th. A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon. the following method is recommended:—Run the mowing machine from four until eight in the afternoon. As soon as the dew is off in the morning spread the swathes and open the tumbles, if you have any. Then draw in the hay, if there is any ready, and rake up that which was mown the afternoon efore. The early morning hours may be devoted to grinding scythes and machine knives, and unloading the hay in the barn. If the grass lays in the swathe one night, in the tumble the next night, and is drawn into the barn in the heat of the day and left to stand and sweat another night, it will not need many hours' sun either day. If sweet, bright hay, free from dust, is wanted, the farmer should neither mow it, spread it, TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CAN-ADA—Money to loan on city and farm prorake it, nor load it while it is wet with the dew. In order to follow this plan a supply shower is seen coming up, the farmer will 25 BEAUTIFUL CHROMO CARDS, WITH name, 10c.; 25 Comic Transparent, 10c. agents complete samples, 10c. Queen City Card House, Toronto.

find it less work to put it in heaps and cover it up than to get it into the barn. - American

arrest of bullets by silken cravats and silken

GREAT BRITAIN. allegation in regard to the Khedive was en-

Kingdom.

rest is important, because the district police

An extremely sensational report comes by

way of Washington to the effect that the

condition of the Queen's health is so serious

that her Majesty's abdication is hinted at.

The despatch in which this highly improb

able sumour is announced is such a farrago of

The Rev. Deans Cowan, F.R.G.S., who re-

turned to England about a year and a

half ago from Madagascar, where he had re-

for that island with a party of Scottish gentle-

men and several natives who have been edu-

cated there, in order to establish trading sta-

A gentleman in Manchester claims to have

ucceeded in applying orange peel to a very

useful purpose. Orange peel dried in or on an oven until all the moisture has been ex-

pelled becomes readily inflammable, and serves admirably for lighting fires or for re-

uscitating them when they have nearly gone

out. Thoroughly dried orange peel will keep

or a long time, and might be collected when

the fruit is in season and stored for winter

Lord Rosebery has resigned the Under-

Secretaryship for the Home Department, and

has been succeeded by Mr. John Tomlinson Hibbert, M.P. for Oldham and Parliamentary

Secretary to the Local Government Board. In the House of Commons on Thursday

Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, read

letter from Lord Rosebery, in which the

latter stated that he had not resigned

the office of Under-Secretary for the Home

Department because of the Home Secretary's

tatement in the House touching his duties.

Sir William Harcourt explained that Lord

Rosebery's acceptance of office, in the first

Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. for Dungarvan, takes

somewhat too much upon himself. In the

mperial House of Commons on Thursday

he gave notice of a motion, protesting against the appointment of the Marquis of Lans-downe as Governor-General of Canada, on

the ground that it is calculated to excite

grave discontent among the Irish people and among the free Canadians. Mr. O'Donnell is perfectly welcome to express the views of

is constituents, but we have yet to learn hat he was returned to Parliament to repre-

The free Canadians are perfectly competent to look after themselves without Mr.

A heated debate occurred in the House of

f Suleiman Daoud. The members opposed

bell and Mr. Malloy, member for King's

denry Drummond Wolff asserted the death

f Suleiman Daoud was hurried to silence the

maurice, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that Sir E. Malet, British Consul-General in

Egypt, had been ordered to inquire whether

here was anything in the case calling for the

ntervention of the British Government, and

Mr. Gladstone finally declared as Sir E. Malet

ad not informed the Government that there

nad been any injustice done to Suleiman

Lord Dufferin had informed him that the

Medical Journal what he calls cerebral dys-

pepsia. A sudden piece of bad news, as is well known, will take away all desire to eat

even when the stomach is empty, and the

man perfectly healthy, and it is often the

case that physicians treat dyspepsia, which is really the expression or indication of an over-

worried brain, as though the stomach was

diseased. The true course is to use medi-

cines that act directly upon the cerebrum. I

have found, he says, the most useful to be

the bromide of ammonium, or bromide of

potassium-preferably the former-given in

night's sleep; and, combined with this, to be

taken three or four times during the day.

such medicines as are known to have a build-

ing up effect on the nervous system, among these, the most useful being phosphorus, or the

hypoposphites and cod-liver oil. Arsenic and

uinine are often also useful, and a generous

The Papal Manifesto.

LONDON, June 7.-In the House of Com-

nons this evening Lord Randolph Churchill

called the attention of the mission of Mr. Er-

rington to Rome, and argued that there could

e no doubt that the Government had recom-

mended him to the Vatican, the recent Papal

manifesto in regard to Irish affairs being the result. Mr. Gladstone replied that

Mr. Errington had gone to Rome at his own suggestion. Mr. Errington informed Earl

Granville he was going to Rome, and as he

was a Papist greatly interested in Irish af-

fairs, it was only natural that his intercourse

Majesty's Government. Mr. Errington received no pay, and no instructions were

Rome would tend to alter his position in

future, a record would be made of his pro-

successor of Earl Granville as Foreign Secre-

tary. Mr. Gladstone said the Government

real state of Ireland in the interest of peace

A stormy debate arose in the House of Commons recently on a motion to recommend

the Lord Wolseley and Baron Alcester

annuity bills for the purpose of commuting

the proposed pensions for lump sums of money. Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Radical) and

Lord Randolph Churchill (Conservative) op-posed the motion. The latter alleged that

an enquiry into the Egyptian war was first necessary. The origin of the war, he said,

was disgraceful, not glorious, as the Government's puppet, the Khedive, was the real author of the massacres at Alexandria. Sir Stafford Northcote (Conservative) supported the Government. The opposition to the

grants he characterized as shabby. The present occasion, he said, was not suitable for raising a question as to the policy of the war. He declined to be led by Lord Randolph Churchill, and he hoped the House would not be induced by the noble lord to accept a position degrading to its honour. Mr. Gladstone declared that Lord Randolph Churchill's

and order.

diet is always indicated.

John S. Main discusses in the British

Daoud, they distinctly declined to interfere

charges against the Khedive were absurd.

charge against the Khedive. Lord Fitz-

county, urged the Government to telegraph

Commons on Friday relative to the execution

O'Donnell's unsolicited interference

o the execution, led by Sir Geo.

ple of Canada.

place, was only temporary.

tions.

that it bears its contradiction on its face.

have recently received numerous menaces.

Mr. Bass, Liberal, retired.

tirely at variance with all the evidence in the hands of the Government. Lord Randolph Churchill promised to give proofs of his statement if the Government would grant Items of Interest from the United a proper enquiry.

The Skye Crofters. A royal commission is at last investigating Alderman Roe, Liberal, has been elected member of Parliament for Derby, in place of the grievances of the "crofters," or tenants, in the Isle of Skye. Most abject, dstressing, irremediable poverty has been brought to light. To be sure, it has been known for The London police have been making a search at Hackney for explosives, but it is not known what was the result of the hunt. years that life on the island must be burden. But the statement of facts in official form before a Government Board In the House of Lords recently the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's is calculated to impress the country with the real condition of things. There is sister passed the second reading by a vote of some difference of opinion with reference to the fortunes of people now as com-Lord Rayleigh has, it is stated, accepted the presidency of the meeting of the British Association in Canada in 1884. Four hunpared with fifty years ago. One man of 73 testified pathetically: "The people have no estified pathetically: "The people have no iving now compared with when I was young. dred and ten members have now declared their intention of being present at the Monthere is not a man or womann now who real meeting.

Mr. Trevelyan announced in the British be out in the spring working on the croft. Vhen they are done with the spade they House of Commons on Tuesday that the body of the Dublin hotel-keeper Jury, who was al ave to do harrowing themselves. They had horses when I was young. They were better fed then, too. They had meat then. The people don't cat flesh at all now. We leged to have been poisoned by the Invinci-bles, had been exhumed and examined but that no traces of poison had been found. A man named John Grant Mackay, ac-cused of having a quantity of explosives in his have not got it of our own, and we have not the wherewithal to buy it. There are not many people who can get mills. It is more than fifty years since the people were pros-perous." But, on the other hand, the parish possession, has been arrested in London. His case has been remanded for a week. The ar-

#### IRISH AFFAIRS

than they were half a century ago.

inister of Strath, who has lived all his life

in the neighbourhood, says that the people on the whole are better fed and better clothed

Doyle, one of the Invincibles, has been iberated from prison on bail. His health is in such a condition that it is thought he ill not live long.

The British Government has awarded Deective Mallon one thousand pounds for his share in securing the conviction of the Phoenix park murderers.

The Careys are detained at Dublin because, owing to fresh information, the Government is renewing its endeavours to obtain the surrender of Walsh and Tynan.

The Quakers residing in Ireland have lately

distributed in county Donegal 270 tons of seed potatoes, thus relieving the distress of three thousand families in that section. The Court of Common Pleas has refused to eclare any candidate elected councillor for the ward formerly represented by Carey, the informer, as it has no evidence that a vacancy

James Carey, the informer, writes to the executive daily at Dublin protesting against being kept in confinement. He still declines to leave Ireland, and says if he is compelled to go he will return. A memorial has been presented to Lord pencer asking him to reprieve Timothy Kelly,

tion is based on the prisoner's youth and the fact that he is suffering from epilepsy.

Messrs. Parnell and Davitt have come to an understanding in regard to the manner in which the Irish agitation shall in future be carried on. Instead of going to America Mr. Davitt will remain at home and "run the

one of the Phœnix park murderers. The peti-

The trial of the murder conspirators, Kingston and Gibney, having been postponed, they were bailed. Poole was acquitted on the charge of conspiracy to murder, and immediately re-arrested on a charge of murder, and immediately re-arrested on a charge of murdering Kenney in Saville place.

Great discontent is said to exist in the farming districts of Limerick and large forces of police are kept busy protecting boycotted persons and watching promass from which the tonants have been evieted. Large tracts The trial of the murder conspirators, King-

#### of land are reported to be running for want of care and cultivation. Poisoning by Invincibles

It is rumoured that the Invincibles have been extensively using poison in removing obnoxious persons. The police are investigating a number of cases of suspicious deaths which have occurred during the past few years, especially the case of a hotelkeeper named Jury, of Dublin, who died a fortnight after the Phenix park mur-ders. From disclosures by informers the authorities do not doubt that Jury was poisoned. The reason alleged for the poisoning is that he inadvertently opened a letter addressed to Tynan, who was staying at Jury's hotel. Jury discovered that the letter contained directions in regard to a secret society. Fearing the vengeance of the members of the society, Jury destroyed the letter. A waiter, however, informed Tynan that Jury had received a letter for him is thought Jury's removal was then decided

Execution of Kelly. Timothy Kelly, who was convicted of parcipation in the Phœnix park murders, was hanged at Kilmainham gaol at eight o'clock on the 9th. He was the fifth man executed or that crime and the last one convicted. There was a large crowd outside the prison. died without making a statement. A number of women in the crowd fervently read the prayers for the dying. When the black flag was noisted some persons in the crowd shrieked, sufficient dose at bed time to secure a good | and a young woman fell on her knees and called the curse of God upon James Carey, the informer. The crowd soon dispersed. Kelly received the sacrament at 6.30 that morning, and knelt with the priest in prayer. To the last he maintained a calm demeanour, but was very pale. The parting interview with his mother and friends on Friday was very painful. On Saturday he gave a lock of his hair and flowers to Canon Kennedy, re-Before death he repeated the promise made

ment or letter regarding the murders.

A Dublin despatch says the Government has dealt liberally with the informers through whom the Phœnix park murder convictions were secured. The only penalty inflicted was the obligation to quit the country for ever, an obligation which most of them considered an advantage, The first to go were Joseph Hanlon, Michael Kavanagh, and Joseph Smith, who undoubtedly rewith the Pope would be interesting to her ceived some money consideration, although whether it amounted to much, or only passage money, has not been announced. Mottley, the hatter, who positively identified Timothy Kelly, has received \$2,000 and his given him by the Government; but, said Mr. Gladstone, as Mr. Errington's visit to With him went Neale, Jas. assage money. ceedings, and kept for transmission to the Murray, Emma Jones, and the park gardener, ames Huxley. It is now known that Neale and Huxley received \$1,000 each. The others were paid something, probably not much less. It is thought the Government has tried to keep secret, as far as possible, the details; and the destinations of the informers have been kept secret also. It is said that some of the emigrants did not know to what point they were bound until after putting to sea.

> Notes by a large number of observers upon the colour of horses in different parts of the globe have been brought together by Dr. Langkavel in a very interesting manner, White and grey horses are, perhaps, the most general favourites, but a great variety of colours are held in esteem. It is notice able that black horses are little sought for, except by Europeans.

\*For years Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has been contending with the terrible hydra known as Disease, with what surprising success many who were in the serpent's coils will testify. Often has the powerless victim been natched from the open jaws of the destroyer. In smiting the heads of this monster Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is far more efficacious than the processes of potential and actual cautery.

#### UNITED STATES.

A Budget of News from Over the Border.

The 17-year locusts have made their appearance in the vicinity of Pittsburg in large numbers. The Barber brothers, the Iowa outlaws, were taken from gaol by a mob on Friday night and hanged. Another heavy storm has visited portions of Illinois. The country along the line of the Wabash railway is flooded, and the crops are greatly damaged.

The United States Government has given

may wish to do so to join the Chinese service iring the impending war. Pat Sheedy, the most notorious gamblingase proprietor in Chicago, has recently lost \$100,000, and has closed up business. Sheedy furnished the money for the defence of Jerry

permission to any of its naval officers who

The Slade family, of Hartford, Conn., are reported to have recovered the Crown deed of estates which form part of the city of Hali fax, worth several millions. The deed has been lost over a hundred years.

Hawkins, of Lawrenceville, Ind., hated his

little daughter so intensely that he cursed her as she lay dead in her coffin. When her little rother implored him to stop, he turned in and gave him a sound whipping. Sheahey, one of the jurers in the Guiteau trial, who has been ill since the hanging of the murderer, has become insane. He had a great aversion to serving on a murder trial, and became morbid on the subject. Before the Chicago Board of Trade Comnittee on Thursday, witnesses testified that Fowler Bros. utilized cows' bones, buttering immings, beef fat, sheep fat, and hog fat in

the manufacture of "prime steam lard."
The Spanish Minister at Washington has written a letter to Secretary Frelinghuysen accusing the United States of insuiting Spain by neglecting for fifteen months to answer a ommunication from the latter Government. The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has issued a circular to collectors of Cus toms, announcing that in future cattle imported from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand shall be subjected to ninety

days' quarantine. Dr. Buchanan, of bogus medical diploma fame, was arrested at Philadelphia yesterday on a warrant sued out by his daughter and her husband, who charge him with transferring roperty belonging to them without authority, and realizing on the same. A story comes from Boston—not the most reliable source of information respecting

events on the other side of the Atlantic-that Mr. Errington, the British representative, is in disgrace at the Vatican, and that the Pope as refused to grant him an interview. A despatch from Dallas, Texas, says the

cattle drive so far this season exceeds expectations. Over two hundred thousand head have already passed over the trail that leads through Albany, and this does not include nore than one-half the number that will be driven.

A New York despatch says that at a meet-

A New York despatch says that at a meeting ing on Thursday of the county committee of the woman's suffrage party resolutions were adopted thanking the Prime Ministers of Canada and Italy for introducing woman's suffrage in their bills now pending for the extension of the franchise.

A beyy of girls anyprised a young law student in Indianapolis making a most impassioned speech to a dozen blocks of wood. They told it on him, and his presence caused a smile wherever he went. At last he turned

and left for parts unknown.

The remains of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," were in-

erred in the Oakville cemetery at Washington on Saturday. President Arthur and a number of representative men were present, and the proceedings throughout were of the character of a national tribute. At the closing session of the American

Medical Association at Cleveland recently a resolution offered by Surgeon-General Kellar, declaring that in the very near future, if no now, cremation will become a sanitary necessity in large cities and populous districts, was referred to the section on hygiene.
Pursuant to a call issued by prominent

seedsmen of Rochester about twenty seedsmen from various parts of New England as-sembled in New York yesterday for the urpose of organizing a national seedsmen's onvention. It is expected thirty additional eedsmen from different parts of the United tates will attend. The largest consignment of opium ever brought to San Francisco reached that port on the 19th ult. by the City of Tokio. It am ounted to 20,500 pounds, and the duty on it

was \$123,000./ The same steamer brought an ther consignment of 3,229 pounds, and 5,000 had arrived two days before on the City of New York. This extraordinary importation is due to the fact that after July the duty will be \$10 a pound instead of \$6. If the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature are what they pretend to be, representative men, then the citizens of Pennsyl vania must be a peculiar people indeed. These august legislators showed their sense of the honour conferred upon them by their constituents by getting uproariously drunk at the adjournment on Wednesday and upsetting jugs of water and throwing mattresses upon the head of their venerated Speaker. George Pearson, aged 30, and his wife Nellie were arrested at Boston yesterday charged with blackmail, and it is alleged the

parties pursued a scheme of blackmailing. the woman being used to snare victims, while the husband appeared at the critical moment to exact large sums of moneyas the price of the damage to his dignity. Both are natives of Bangor and have operated in various cities. It is believed they secured a large amount by their operations owing to the reluctance of their victims to prosecute

Wong-Chin-Foo, editor of the Chinese-American, of New York, on Saturday had Chin-Pon-Tip arrested on a charge of attempting to assassinate him. The affair is said to arise out of publications in Foo's paper regarding gambling houses, and it is charged that Tip is the instrument of the gamblers. Foo says he entered a store where ip was, and the latter asked the proprietor to hand him a revolver. Foo also says Tip and two companions tried to murder him in Chicago, and were to receive \$10,000 if they succeeded, and \$5,000 if they seriously in-A gentleman named Sheridan, of New

York, has invented a painless instrument of death. He has constructed a chair to which victim takes a comfortable seat, a spring is touched, and death ensues painlessly and in stantaneously. He proposes the substitution of this for the bungling gallows. But before any Government adopts this easy mode of execution, the question must be carefully considered whether there is not something in the nature of death by hanging, its paintul associations, the fear of failure to produce instant results, which has a deterrent power that would not be possessed by this scientific

The Bell Telephone Company had a gang of men recently in Camden, N.J., putting up a line, and they proceeded to dig a hole in which to place a pole in front of a property which to place a pole in front of a property at Third and Birch streets, owned by a Mr. Beckett. Mrs. Beckett, in the absence of her husband, protested against the digging of the hole, but without effect upon the minious of the corporation. Finally she sent for her husband. When the latter saw how things stood he went for a lawyer. As soon as he went away Mrs. Beckett put on her shawl and, going out, jumped into the hole and

dared the workmen to dig it any deeper. The workmen stopped until the husband returned, when he made a compromise, pulled his wife out of the hole wherein she had planted herself, and allowed the work to pro-

Few of the merchant kings of New York are native Americans. The O'Neills and Mc-Creerys are Irish, the Johnstons are Scotch, and the Sterns are Hebrews of German birth. Looking back on former names. Stewart was Isle of Wight, while the founders of the Lord & Taylor concern were from London. The only distinguished retailer of American birth was R. H. Macy, whose success rendered him a remarkable exception to the general

The fashionable New York stores employ from 150 to 500 clerks, to whom are added dressmakers and other attaches, which add hree-fold to the number. Such employment cannot be considered healthy, since the air is often close and unwholesome, but there is always a pressure to obtain it, and at present there are a hundred applicants for each vacancy. Salesmen receive from \$7 to \$12 a week, while "heads of stock" (as they are ermed) rate from \$18 to \$20. These "heads" have charge of some specialty, and are responsible for its management.

An Eighty-Year-Old Millionaire Goes West to Save \$20,000 in Taxes. WARSAW, N. Y., June 9 .- Cyrus Jefferon, an octogenarian of this place who is worth between one and two millions, is obligto emigrate from his home to avoid the ffect of the new state tax law, which rewherever situated shall be taxed where the money is loaned in the Western States, where t is taxable also, and he has no alternative out to leave the State or to pay \$20,000 extra taxation annually. He goes to Minnesota.

Panic at a Circus. CHICAGO, June 7.—There was nearly a panic at the afternoon performance at Barnum's circus. The place was completely packed, over 15,000 people being present. The grand entry was being made when one f the elephants attached to a chariot be came frightened, and went bellowing around the ring, dashing into the procession and smashing one or two of the lighter chariots. To add to the confusion one of the lady charioteers abandoned her horses, and they went dashing around the ring. The wild beasts, frightened at the uproar, began bel-lowing and beating the bars of their cages, while the rest of the elephants be-came frightened and unmanageable. The audience, largely composed of women and children, were greatly terrified; they rose upon the seats, and those near the exit made a rush and a jam. For a tew moments there was a general panic, and fearful loss of playing by the band reassured the frightened multitude somewhat, and the employés suc

in restoring quiet. The Next President. BUFFALO, June 13 .- To make political fore easts for 1884, is looking rather far ahead. especially as the American press have but just commenced to review the availcandidates for the Presidential race. On the Democratic side the candidates are legion in number, and representatives of all sections. Butler, of Massachusetts, Cleveland, of New York; McDonald, of Indiane, and others, have already been named, and a best of others would, doubtless, be ready to accept a nomination. Among the names more particularly mentioned of late, s that of ex-Governor Tilden, of New York, vigorously rolling in his behalf. A letter from Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, appears in the issue of the thing by order of the police, A French marguis and se at the request of the sage of Gramercy, paid a visit to him at his suburban residence, and reports Tilden hale and hearty, and evidently enjoying excellent health. As Watterson is one of the most prominent Democratic leaders imaginary lands at Port Breton. n the Union, his visit is entitled to some sigin the Union, his visit is entitled to some sig-nificance, although he avers that politics were the titre lived during his start of Gramouri not introduced during his stay at Gramercy park. Be this as it may, it now appears quite evident that unless something which cannot now be foreseen turns, up within the year Tilden will be the Democratic choice for head of the National ticket next fall. Wat-

terson's letter will turn public attention again to the man who was defrauded out of the Presidency in 1876, and public sympathy is likely to follow. The second place on the ticket headed by Tilden would naturally go to some Western man, probably McDonald, one of the leading aspirants for first place. There does hot seem to be so many candidates on the Republican side as is usual. The result of last fall's elections rather cornered the grand old party. The only names prominently mentioned are those of Senator Edmunds and the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. That Mr. Arthur to-day would prove the strongest candidate for the Presidency is conceded by all. That he is likely to maintain his strength, if not materially increase it before the time for testing his party's vote in a national election, is not denied. The New York Times, which persistently vilified him from the day of his election up to a recent date. has shown heart of grace, and now very generally approves of his administration. Even the unregenerated *Tribune*, which lashed him with scorpions, can find little or nothing in his public administration as President to condemn, and the Buffalo Express, which published "an open letter" to Mr. Arthur during the days of the Garfield excitement, and alluded to him (Arthur) in a most disgraceful manner, shows unmistakable signs of going over to his support. Arthur may not be the nominee nor even a candidate, but Republicans are pretty generally of opinion he has given the country the clearest and best administration of public affairs since Lincoln occupied the executive chair. As between him and Tilden the fight would be on purely party lines, and what those lines will be the action of next Congress will determine. At present the indications unmistakably point to Tilden and Arthur as the respective standard bearers of the Democratic and Republican parties in

Searching for Pharoah's Chariots An audacious Frenchman-he must be au-

dacious, although he is described as a "grave French abbe"—proposes to verify the Bibli-cal account of the miraculous destruction of cal account of the infractions destruction of Pharoah and his host in the Red Sea by an entirely novel course of reasoning. He in-tends to furnish optical proof, so to speak, of the authenticity of Moses' narrative. What can be easier? Here is a record which tells of the drowning of a certain army while in full pursuit of a retreating horde. Tradition. noreover, points out the place where th catastrophe occurred. Hence what could be more in accordance with modern notions than to form a joint stock company to dredge the Red Sea ter Lakes for the purpose of finding the "chariots, horses, arms, treasurer and archives of the Egyptians," if not the body of Pharaoh himself? Our explorer supposes that "the beds of salt at the bottom of the Bitter lakes must have kept all the me-merials of the famous miracle in a remarkable state of preservation," and he expects to realize enough from the products of the excavation to pay all the cost of it and leave a handsome profit. But supposing the grave able fails, what will be the effect on faith? Believers in the miracle may of course say that he did not dig in the right place. But Believers in the miracle may of course say that he did not dig in the right place. But will not disbelievers take his ill-success to be conclusive proof that the miracle never was performed? We fear so.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

JCE THREE CENTS.

General Gleanings from Distant Lands.

#### EUROPE,

Berlin added 437 portraits to its Rogues Gallery in 1882. The Czar has issued an edict abolishing free ransit of European goods across the Caucasus. The negotiations between France and China are officially reported to be progressing avourably. The French press charge Germany with

xciting China to oppose the French policy in

Cochin China. It is stated on French authority that the Malagassey envoys have been instructed t Prince Bismarck threatens not only to dissolve the Reichstag but to abolish it, at all events in its present form. A prominent Russian author has been

panished for publishing an article asking the Czar to grant liberal reforms. Porte has asked the Powers to carry out the financial clauses of the Berlin treaty before calling upon it to execute reforms. A reform bill has been introduced in Belgium making a complete course of primary education necessary to secure the franchise The Mayor of Berlin, Germany, has rewards the fund for the relief of the inundated

The Propaganda at Rome is preparing to int five acts of the present pontificate relaive to Ireland, for circulation among the Irish bishops and clergy.

Severe fighting has been taking place be-

tween the Turks and Albanians in the mountains near Scutari, resulting in heavy osses on both sides. The Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople has received a letter bearing an Ameri-

can postmark, and enclosing a phial containing a deadly poison. The German Government has sustained another defeat in the Reichstag, this time on a vote for barracks in North Schleswig, which was rejected by 97 to 119.

The Russian Government is endeavouring o make the world believe that the riots at St. Petersburg were merely the outcome of a The Court of Appeal in Brussels has just decided that the objection to pickles artificially coloured green by the contact of the rinegar with copper utensils is a mere preju-

The Journal de St. Petersbourg boasts that Russia can protect her frontier from a greater army than any that can be massed by any riple alliance. That's the way the French used to talk before Sedan. 14th of July the French Government will

terms of imprisonment for participation in the Monceau-les-Mines riots ceeded in getting the unruly animals out and The Nihilists declare that they profited by the concentration of the Government at Mos-cow during the coronation festivities to spread their doctrines at St. Petersburg, which they claim to have done with great success. Constantinople advices state that fighting

and village burning continues in Albania The Turks and the mountaineers are carrying on a constant conflict with heavy losses to both sides and little advantage to either. Advices from Rome state that copies of the ive acts of the pontificate of Leo XIII reistive to Ireland have been sent to all the bishops of Great Britan and her colonies, Ireland and the United States, and to the

leading British statesmen.
There was no procession at St. Petersburg on the city. The party drove through the streets at a very rapid trot. The illuminations in the evening were limited to two A French marquis and seventeen others

are on trial in Par's for despatching emi-grants to Port Breton, many of whom died on the passage of hunger and disease. They age which the Czar's coronation was supposed to inaugurate. One of their number has just been suppressed for speaking too freely concerning the policy and acts of the Admi tration, especially the exile of the Mayor of Russia's golden age is something like Dr. Cumming's millennium.

A despatch from Corunna says :- An Eng-lish brig lying in harbour there recently hoisted at her main-mast a Fenian flag, The flag was green, with a white cross centre. At the same time she was flying a small English flag at her fore-mast. English consul sent a messenger to rder the captain to lower the flag, but the messenger met with rough treatment on the vessel. The consul then summoned the assistance of the Spanish coastguard, and eventually a party of armed sailtionable flag. An enquiry has been instituted into the circumstances of the affair.

The trouble in Zululand is becoming more serious. A section of King Oham's people, who have been friendly to Cetewayo, attacked the King's party, routed it, and killed the King's son.

The two individuals chiefly concerned in

the firing of Alexandria during the British bombardment have been sentenced to death, and eighteen of their accomplices to variou terms of imprisonment. The execution of Suleiman Daoud last week, for setting fire to Alexandria, took place in the midst of the ruins of the great quare at that place. Sulieman had almost carried to the scaffold, and was nearly omatose from fright before he was har Some persons say he died before the drop fell. On the way to the scaffold the con-

demned man said he was victimized by Arabi The rebel chief Ghpowe has again surprise the villages of Kittam, whose king, Pah Tucker, is under British protectorate, and has burned and plundered many of them taking life and property indiscrimin burning many of the natives at the stakes. He has gone even further than during the massacres and pillaging of two months ago and with unusual daring has made a raid or the British outposts, and attacked the troop when he was driven back, his own villages burned, and his forces defeated by English soldiers, the trouble was ended. He has, however, succeeded in re-assembling his war-riors and outflanking the British, who were feeling over-safe, and some of whom were caught outside the stockade. This will involve another campaign into the interior at the worst season for Europeans.

In consequence of the occurrence of a break in the cable from Madras to Penang, all news from Tonquin will be delayed a week. There is a famine in the Kurdish district of Asia Minor. Many persons have died of starvation. Grain is seiling at six times the

usual price.

A cable despatch from London says General
Hicks has just gained a great victory in the
Soudan agas at 5,000 Arabs, killing 500.
The Arabs fought bravely, but their spears Hicks' loss was two killed. A despatch from Cattaro says twenty Turkish regulars marching to Sipeanik were attacked and murdered on the 1st inst, by a body of Hottis. Sanguinary fighting occurred on the 2nd and 3rd inst, in Albanta between the Turks under Assym Pacha and the Castratis. The Turks are reported to have lost 1,300 mep, and the Castratis 500.

# 200

#### A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

Mrs. Ann Lyttle recently died in Lindsay at the age of 104. The name of Ilfracombe post office has een changed to Charlinch. The shellac varnish factory at Kingston

has shipped 252 barrels to the States this month. A petition has been entered against the re-

turn of Mr. W. P. Hudson as M.P.P. for East Hastings. Sir Hector Langevin will lay the corner

the new Custom House and postoffice at Hamilton. A farmer at Smith's Falls is about to establish a factory for the manufacture of manure from phosphate.

Harriston is quit; excited over the al-leged cure of Miss Maggie Scott from a supposed incurable disease by prayer.

Mrs. Josie, mother of the escaped convict, is at Kingston looking for the body of her boy, whom she believes to be drowned Trickey, of the Newcastle fish hatch-

ery, arrived at Port Stanley on Monday, and planted about thirty thousand salmon trout ry in the lake. The Ottawa Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are operating extensively among the mill horses, which are

suffering from glanders. At a meeting of the Toronto bar on Friday morning it was resolved to appoint a com-mittee to make arrangements for the reception of Chief Justice Coleridge.

There is already considerable talk at

Hamilton about candidates for the mayoralty, and the knowing ones say that Mayor Macill and Aldermen Glasgow and Mason will be in The time for the trial of the following Dominion election cases has been extended for

six months :- Kent, Kingston, West Huron, Lennox, West Northumberland, and East Hastings.
The much decomposed body of John Davis, plasterer, of Chatham, who disappeared last fall, was found in the river about two

miles below the town recently. Foul play John Clarke, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for larceny at the County Judge's Criminal Court yesterday, is

nineteen years of age and has a wife and three children. A good find of mica has been made in Ottawa county. The mine is said to be worth \$75,000, and steps are being taken by the purchasers, American capitalists, for its mmediate development.

At Cornwall on Monday the by-law for the raising of twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of a Protestant school-house and the acquiring of additional land was carried by a majority of six.

The nomination for North Brant took

place at Paris on Saturday, when Messrs. Strickland and Young were entered for the contest. 'The former gentleman and his supporters were enthusiastically received. James O'Brien, one of the oldest Masons in the West, was buried at Dorchester station Between one hundred and fifty on Sunday. and two hundred Masons attended. Mr.

O'Brien belonged to St. John's, 2,09a, of The election of a successor to Dr Hellmuth, Bishop of Huron, cannot take piace until September, because the resignation of a requires the consent of a majority the House of Bishops, and a meeting of the House does not take place before September. While the pupils of the Hamilton Wesleyan Ladies' College were out on parade the other day, they passed a fruit store where radishes were exposed, and a young lady from Wingham snatched a bunch. Complaint

to Dr. Burns, confession, reprimand, and a general least.
Mr. Wright, who lives near Essex Centre, is putting up a cane sugar factory on his premises and contemplates going extensively into, the manufacture of sugar. He has Macklam, resigned. twenty acres of sugarcane planted himself and a number of farmers in that vicinity have more or less planted or in course o

A man named John O'Donoghue went to the Bishop's palace, Ottawa, recently with a small axe, and telling Father Sloane that the Virgin Mary had commanded him to cut off a tanger in penance for a sin committed. placed his hand on the table and chopped off the little finger. He was about to cut off his foot, too, but was restrained and taken

A special meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the county of Haldimand was held at Cavuga on Thursday. Important business was transacted. Mr. C. G. Snider, barrister, of that town, was appointsigned: Mr. E. S. Martin was elected second vice-president. A constitution, submitted by Mr. Snider and the Secretary, was adopted. About sixty sheep belonging to Geary Bros., of London township, were worried by unknown dogs the other night. They were all Lincolns and Shropshires, some of which were killed, and others badly injured. The loss will be heavy, as they were all of the best imported stock. Several were valued at from \$100 to \$200. The sheep were pasturing on the McKenzie farm, on the 4th concession, near Hyde park.

The Buffalo Courier says : Detective Riley on Thursday arrested a young man named Henry Weaver, aged 23 years, on a charge of forging a deed for real estate, and procuring a loan of \$500 on it. The complainant is William M. German, an attorney in Welland, Ont., and the offence is alleged to have been committed about three weeks ago. The pri ner was handed over to Under Sheriff White, of Welland.

elleville on Sunday morning a woman named Agnes MacIntosh, who stated that she had been seduced under promise of marriage, left her five months' old child at the door of its putative father's residence. The woman was arrested on Monday morning, but on its being stated that she was married and had been deserted by her husband, but for which fact her paramour would have married her, she was induced to resume possession of her

child and leave the city.
On Thursday there died at Ridgetown, Bothwell, Mrs. Wm. Marsh, aged 106. The lady had just passed her birthday. Her youngest sister, Mrs. Stiliweil Wilson, aged was present at the celebration of the Mrs. Marsh was daughter of Alex. Montgomery, one of the first residents of Toronto, then called Little York. She emigrated to Bothwell fifty-three years ago,

and resided there continuously.

Mr. Burk, ex-M.P., retired in 1879 from
the representation of West Durham in order to make room for Mr. Blake. At the time be retired a bargain was made by Mr. Blake that he should be paid for getting out of the way and providing a seat for the toot-sore and weary wanderer who had been rejected by South Bruce. Mr. Burk has just been appointed sheriff of Northumberland and Darning. He is paid for his service to Mr.

Bl. ke-but with public money.

At the last Ottawa assizes an indictment was presented by the Crown against the cor-poration of the city of Ottawa and county of Carleton for non-repair of a bridge over the dideau river connecting the two corp rations. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty." and in pursuance thereof judgment was delivered imposing a fine of \$4,000, which is not to be levied till September, to enable the corporations to abate the nuisance meanwhile.

While John W. Cooper, of Collingwood, was on a pleasure excursion to Nottawasaga Island with two young ladies named Petch, some grass on the island was noticed to be on fire, and meeting Capt. Collins, lighthouse keeper, on the way back, Cooper said, "I've been having a little bonfire." Whereupon Collins had him arrested for firing the gras, and Mayor Dudgeon fined him \$5 and costs, although both young ladies swore that he was with them all the time, and had not fired the

grass. Sarah A. Prindeville, a widow, arrived in Kingston from Hamilton recently in search of Ben Scoffeld, who boarded with in that city. It appears

had promised to marry her, but after borrowing \$40 and running up a board bill of \$60, he skipped out and came to Kingston. She found him there, when he promised to marry her, but the same morning he crossed to Cape Vincent, and left her at the hotel. therefore compelled to go home

On Monday evening a young woman named Bella Paine died at her boarding-house in Hamilton. She was from the village of Strathaven, but for some time had been in the employ of Farmer Bros., photographers. A week ago she gave birth to a child, and claimed that Thomas Farmer was her betrayer. An action was entered for out death came before action could be taken. Her mother is expected soon, and will do the utmost to avenge her daughter's wrongs. Farmer is a married man, and has a family

Mr. Boyd, representing the whiskey-holders in the United States, who have been trying to obtain a relaxation of the order-in-Council prohibiting the importation of spirits in less nantities than one hundred gallon casks, had interviews with Sir Leonard Tilley and the Commissioner of Customs on the subject.
The authorities decline to relax the regulations in favour of the bonding in Canadian warehouses of the forty gallon casks, in which the American whiskey The country will regard with is put up. satisfaction this determination of the Goverament not to allow Canada to become a whiskey storehouse for the American holders

f that article.

The trial of nine of the Provincial elecon petitions will take place in vacation, the following manner:-Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Justice Cameron will take the East Northumberland petition at Cobourg, on the third of July; South Renfrew, at Pembroke, on the tenth of July; and North Renfrew, at Pembroke, on the thirteenth of July. Justices Burton and Osler will take the North Ontario at Whitby, on the third of July; the outh Wentworth, at Hamilton, on the ninth f July; and the West Hastings, at Belleville. on the seventeenth of July. Justices Patterson and Ferguson will take the Welland, at Welland, on the third of July; the South Victoria, at Lindsay, on the ninth of July; and Halton, at Milton, on the sixteenth of

Muskoka Conservatives. PARRY SOUND, June 7 .- Mr. W. E. O'Brien, M.P., is at present paying a visit to his con ents, and is meeting with a most cordial and hearty reception at their hands. On the evening of the 6th he was entertained at supper at Parry Harbour, when the largest pure Conservative gathering that ever met in se district took place. The usual loyal toasts were drunk with the due honours, and as the resident (Dr. Walton) proposed the health f Sir John Macdonald the large hall fairly rang with the cheers with which the toast was received. Mr. O'Brien spoke well, was loudly and heartily cheered, and all felt confident that whatever the result of the Muskoka election petition may be our present member will represent us to the end of the

Ontario Appointments. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has een pleased to make the following appoint-

Harvey W. Burke, of the township of Darington, in the county of Durham, esquire, to be sheriff of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the room and stead o Robert Neelands Waddell, esquire, resigned. George Washington Wells, of the town of coe, esquire, barrister-at-law; Charles G. Lindsay, of the village of Wellington, in the county of Carleton, esquire, and Frederick William Kittermaster, of the town of Sarnia, esquire, solicitor of the Supreme Court of On tario, to be notaries public in and for the province of Ontario Alexander McDougall, esquire, to be a

ominissioner in and for the license district West Kent, in the room and stead of Duncan McVicar, esquire, deceased. Thomas Bidwell Pake, of the willage of Brighton, in the county of Northumberland o be bailiff of the Eighth Division Courts of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the room and stead of R. B.

QUEBEC.

Martin Considine, of Montreal, has Been ned \$200 for charging ex-Ald. Kennedy The St. Johns hatchery has 2,000 healthy

chickens hatched this year, and 2,000 more Joachim Charon, aged 70, of Gatineau int, died in his cart recently while conlucting a priest to his sick daughter. The Dominion Government has asked the orporation of Levis to sell the market hall

or a new station for the Intercolonial rail-The Governor-General has appointed Messrs. Hugh McLennan, George Hague, and W. C. McDonald governors of McGill Uni-

An English capitalist has offered to lease the worsted factory at Quebec, giving a guarantee for the payment of four per cent. The Archbishop of Quebec has issued a

astoral, condemning the making public of harges of Freemasonry, etc., against members Tempest chief accountant o John W Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, has sent n his resignation after twenty-six years in

ne bank's service.

There is trouble between the Quebec city erk and his assistant. Cross charges have been made by each against the other of as sault and battery.

It is rumoured in Montreal that Mr.

Taillon, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, will be taken into the Provincial Cabinet after the elections. The preliminary enquiry by the Archbishop and Bishop of the Province of Quebec for the

canonization of the late Bishop Laval, the first bishop of Quebec, has been finished, and a report covering one thousand pages of foolscap has been sent to Rome.

Rev. Mr. Sentenne, a Montreal priest, has struck out in a new line which will nend itself to many people. He advocates aying out the money now spent in public

ions in erecting statues of celebrated

analians in the squares of the city. The important suit in which the shareolders of the defunct Consolidated Bank are plaintiffs and the ex-directors are defendants mmenced in the Superior Court in Montreal n Monday. The charges are failure to supervise the management of the officials pro perly and publishing false and deceptive monthly returns. It is held that if true statements had been issued one and a half dollars would have been saved to the plaintiffs. It was contended that Mr. Rankin, former president, was present at all the

The Bogus Lord,

neetings, and is thus responsible for the

Miss Chaffey is now free from all entanglenents with the notorious Allan, alias Cantyre, Judge Rainville having annulled the spurious nuptials. The court held that according to the laws of Ontario minors could not contract marriage without the consent of their parents or guardians; that it-had been established that Miss Chaffey was a minor; that her father had appointed guardian, and that said guardian had not given his consent to the marriage. The marriage had been contracted here, which was not the residing place of Miss Chaffey, and there was nothing in our law to justify it. On the oregoing grounds the marriage must be de clared null and void. The court stigmatized the marriage license law as a monstrous thing, affording no protection for families. "B this law," he said, "any irresponsible part can, upon his own simple declaration that a young person is of age, and by furnishing tw securities, obtain a license, and the sooner the law is abolished the better.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Dominion Government will open a land office at Victoria, B.C., in a few days. A despatch from The Chinese firms held a meeting on Thurs day and resolved to advise the Chinese Government to allow no more men to come here

that two thousand Chinese labourers had died during last year. The mortality was attri-buted to exposure, accident, and the sudden

change of diet.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says land exploring parties are out in every direction on the mainland and on the island. One party on Tuesday reported finding a large tract of rable land a few miles from the city, where no good land was supposed to exist.

NOVA SCOTIA. Rumour mentions probable changes involve ing an election in Halifax for the House o

Vice-Admiral Sir J. E, Commerell landed at H. M. dockyard, Halifax, last week. He was received by the commander of the forces, Lord Russell, and introduced to a large and brilliant staff of officers, who were n waiting. After the landing, the guns at the citadel announced to the citizens the fact. The band of the 101st Regiment was on hand, with about 100 men for a guard of

onour. One of the best gold discoveries so far in Halifax county has just been made on the old De Wolf property at Montague, close to the celebrated Roselead. Three leads, respectively 33, 11, and 7 inches in width, have been found about 12 feet below the surface, and give indications of a rich yield. The richest appearing lead yet discovered in the hezzetcook district one five inches in width has also just been found by John H. son a little to the eastward of the Oxford Mining Company's property.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Masons' and Plasterers' Union, of St. ohn. N.B., demand that the standard of vages be \$3 per day from the 18th June, an advance of 50 cents a day. Sir Leonard Tilley has sent the Mayor of John, N.B., a cheque for \$200, to be used the city in the most suitable way for the ebration in connection with the centennial

THE NORTH-WEST.

The row between the Mayor of Winnipeg and the aldermen still continues.

Timothy Chambers, of Sarawak, has been appointed Farming Instructor at the Industrial School, Battleford. Many of the farmers around Rapid City have seeded down from 100 to 200 acres this season, and the crop prospects are splendid. J. M. Pratt, of Portage la Prairie, in tends erecting an oatmeal mill in that town The council will assist the en this summer. erprise by a bonus of \$1,500. The Emerson and North-Western railway

ll, which was disallowed at Ottawa and was subsequently reintroduced in the Mani oba Legislature, has been withdrawn. The crops throughout the Nelson district ok splendid, in many places being from three to five inches high. Although rather late, the season has been favourable for the Although rather

Mr. Ardagh, formerly of Toronto and Barrie, and more recently Deputy Attorney-General of Manitoba, has been appointed county judge of the new eastern judicial disict, including the city of Winnipeg. The farmer who discovered iron on his

mestead near Brandon was offered, while in Winnipeg, \$5,000 for his claim, but refused saying that it was worth that as a farm, and as a mine was worth \$100,000, if a cent. Five newly-arrived practical English far ers have taken up a large quantity of land n the Clandeboye district, five miles from Selkirk. They will be followed by some ifteen or twenty others early in the sun At the Lowe farm, near Morris, one day ast week fifty-two bigs of barley were sown the size of the field may be judged when s stated that ten bags were used in going a single round.

M. J. Haney, G. R. Crowe, and N. Boyd are suing the city of Winnipeg for \$15,000 because the health of their families has been injured by the stench from a quantity of fith which the Health This pector neglected to remove at their request made some months

have given a great impulse to vegetation throughout the country. The crops along the line of railway appear in a very healthy and encouraging condition, and so far the farmers have every reason to feel gratified at their prospects for a good crop.

The settlers on the Tiger Hills and neighrhood are pleased at the arrival of Mr. Marshall, from Ontario, with a large supply

of fruit trees, etc., with which he forming a nursery on his homestead in township 6. The confidence he manisfests in his enterprise is infectious, and already in the magination of his neighbours their lands are adorned with luxuriant trees of all kinds. The vallies and ravines about Sussex, at he forks of the Qu'Appelle, and along the shores f Long Lake, abound with cherries, plums strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and rants. These various trees and plants are curnow in blossom, and the fruits are said to be delicious. This portion of the North-West certainly seems adapted for fruit-growing, as there are numberless valleys and ravines have ing a southerly slope and entirely protected om the north winds.

The Portage la Prairie Review says :- The ecent rains have given a great impulse to egetation, and the crops look in an exceed ngly healthy condition throughout the coun-The farmers are well satisfied with the season thus far, and are looking forward to a good harvest. The crops are now assured beyond a doubt. Even if we did not get any fore rain until barvest, it is the opinion some of our farming friends that the early sown grain would turn out well. As for garden "sass," you can almost see it grow

or the past few days.

The Edmonton Bulletin says:—Coal has for long time past been known to exist in the anks of the Egg Lake creek, which falls into the Saskatchewan on its south side, opposite ictoria settlement. It was not known whether the deposit was extensive or not, as coal vas not noticeable along the river banks. ately, however, the Rev. J. A. McLachlan iscovered the outcrop of the same layer or seam of coal on the north side of the river on the Hudson Bay Company's property. Where exposed, the seam is five to six feet thick. and the coal is very solid, it being possible to take it out in blocks a feot or more square. It is of a bright black colour, and burns free-ly. The seam is about ten feet above high water mark, and where the coal crops out it oes not seem to have suffered from exposure to the weather.

## CRIMES.

Thomas Burr, mail carrier, of Hepworth, Ont. has been committed for trial for robbin A young man named William Lindsay has een sent for trial in Toronto on a charge of

ncendiariam. Burglars blew open the safe in T. J. Holoway's store, Brooklin, Ont., last week, and red about \$30. Mrs. Taylor, alias Sarah Smith, who killed

Thomas Morrison, at Shediac, N.B., last week, has been sent for trial. One of the leaders in the riots at Lingan, B., has been sentenced to ten months' imisonment. The trials of the remainder of the prisoners have been postponed till the next session of the Supreme Court at Halifax. McDonald, Somerville & Co.'s hardware es-

tablishment at Ridgetown, Ont., was burglar-

zed on Monday night. A large quantity of

cutlery, knives, and silverware were stolen. The loss is not yet ascertainable. No trace f the articles or men has been found. Dr. Bowlby's office, Berlin, Ont., was bur-plarized on the 7th, the thieves carrying off \$110 in cash, \$400 worth of jewellery, and purse of money given Mrs. Bowlby the prerious day by the congregation of St. John's church, of which she had been organist for

twenty years. A farmer named Jesse Bowering, of Westminster, Ont., committed suicide lately by sanging himself in his barn. He had a mort gage of \$600 on his place, and fearing that he ever would be able to redeem the farm, became despondent and took his life as stated some months since, while suffering similarly, he took a large dose of Paris green, but

was given an emetic in time to save his life He leaves seven children behind him,
Several nights ago John Bromley, baker,

Renfrew, and his wife were taken from their room in their night clothes by masked men. who gagged them, tied their hands, and conveyed them to the High School grounds where Bromley and his wife were and a coat of tar and feathers applied. No cause is assigned for the outrage.
On Saturday two dwellings in London, Ont., were entered by one or more thieves, who during the absence of the occupants at marwas finally adonted

ket ransacked the interiors, and from Ed ummers' house stole \$25, a silver watch and wellery, while at Mr. Gearey's residence. irther east, they took \$75 The thieves were supposed to be youthful

BEL'RVILLE, June S.—Mr. Dickson's little son Douglas, aged four, who was poisoned with eggs and paint on Sunday, died at an early hour this morning. Every effort is being made to secure the arrest of the perpetrators of the inhuman act, who are now said to be boys of from ten to twelve years of age.

CASUALTIES. Mrs. John Spearin, of Barrie, was kicked od ath by a cowrecently. John Kempf, of Berlin, was drowned in the Grand river, near Breslau, last week. Henry Costa, porter in Jamieson's clothing store, Toronto, was drowned in the bay las

Central prison birds.

Mrs. Brewster, of Kingston, Ont., narrowly escaped suffocation by gas in a Guelph hotel last week. A son of Elijah Pickard, Bronte, Ont., was drowned last week while fishing. He was only six years old.

Robert Kerry, aged nine, was drowned

at Pikeville Saturday afternoon while trying to recover a lost fishing rod. A man named Duck, supposed to belong to on, was drowned last week in the pond at Cold Springs cheese factory.

Maud, youngest daughter of W. D. Leflar,

of Ingersoil, is dangerously ill from a light-ning stroke received a few days ago. The second son of Robert Parker, blacksmith, New Hamburg, Ont., was drowned while bathing in the Nith recently.

George Gordon, living on the 1st con-Wallace, not far from Listowel, was killed by an inturiated hog recently. The other day a horse belonging to Jas. Flemming, of Tara, dropped dead from fright tt a passing train. Probably heart disease.

Maggie McCarthy, daughter of the station master at the Union depot, Ottawa, died in agony Saturday from burns received the

Wm. Grundy's horses ran away last week n Guelph, throwing him out of the waggon, the wheels of which passed over him, inflict ng serious injuries. While Thomas Cox was driving a plough n Howe Island, near Kingston, the other day, the team ran away, and his scalp was

At Bridgewater, the other day, while

ipped off. Will probably die.

two men, named Shelby and Kehoe, were blasting asbests, the charge suddenly went off, destroying one of Kehoe's eyes and slight wounding Shelby. A boat containing Samuel Silverwood, mail carrier between Huntsville and Hoodstown, and four passengers, was swamped in Vernon lake yesterday, and Silverwood and

lady were drowned. At Portsmouth, on Saturday night, a boat containing Neil McMullen, capsized and Neil sank, but Thos. McWaters dived after him, brought him up, and resuscitated him. Mc-Mullen lost a gold watch, and gave McWaters

A blacksmith named Barry, of Aber yle, was cruising around a dam in an old unt the other day, when the boat foundered nd Barry would have been drowned but for timely assistance from a young fellow named

A young coloured man Sylvester Cronan was killedoby archanting engine at Chatham last weeking An inquest was held, but the evidence did not show whether the accident was result of his own carelessness or the pidity of the engine driver. While three boys named Saunders Thorne, and Forrestal were playing at the

lobe agricultural works, London, Saturday a pile of lumber fell on them, breaking Saun lers' leg, fracturing Thorne's collarbone, and injuring Forrestal badly. Saunders has since A middle aged man named Cowick was run over and killed on the Canada Pacic railway on Thursday, near Bell's cor rs. A bottle of whiskey was found on his

person, which leads to the belief that he was under the influence of liquor. Every effort was made to stop the train, but without suc Mr. Wm. Rowland, of Riverside, Ont. e of the oldest teamsters in the employment of T. Davies & Co., River street, met with an ccident about six o'clock on Saturday night, which terminated fatally on Sunday. land was in the act of uncoupling his team, when one of the horses kicked, throwing the unfortunate man with great violence against

the near front wheel of the waggon, and inaring the spine of the back.
Mr. John Lahey, an old and respected resident of Dundas, Ont., was engaged in talking with a man at the Grand Trunk station there on Thursday, close to the main line, when the St. Louis express came along very rapidly, and becoming confused, he got foul of the track, and was instantly thrown by the locomotive through the fence and his lifeless body rolled down the embankment to the road below, a distance of

a hundred feet.
A serious accident occurred in McLaren t Co.'s phosphate mine in East Templeton on Friday, which resulted in the loss of one life and the injury of four others. It appears a gang of men were engaged in removing quantity of ore from under a roof when i caved in and buried the men beneath it Their comrades lost no time in extricating them from the débris, when it was found that one, Antoine Hoyer, was dead. the other four were so badly injured that their lives are despaired of. Medical aid their lives are despaired of. Medica was at once summoned from Ottawa, of the survivors had a leg amputated in the evening.

# FIRES.

Shepherd's cooper shop, Cornell, Ont., and a large amount of stock, was destroyed last

An unsuccessful attempt was made or Wednesday week to burn the Methodist Episcopal church at Deseronto. Dr. Wilson's driving house, and N. B. Falkiner's stable at Belleville were burned. Loss on the former, \$700; on the other, \$200.
Thomas Reynolds' barn, Beeton, Ont., was struck by lightning last week, which totally destroyed the building and killed a valuable

The Schurman house at Point du Chene. N.B., with its outbuildings, and the dwellings of James McDonald and Asa Keith, were destroyed last week. The saw mill at Bracebridge owned by Cooper, and operated by Perry & Leishman, was burned down last week. A large quan-

tity of shingles and lumber was also stroved The Hanover felt factory, Hanover, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning at five o'clock. Losses not known : insurance The leather works in connection \$3,600. with the felt factory are in a separate hulding, and are now in full blast. The company atend to rebuild at once.

OBITUARY NOTES. Mr. John Jardine, collector of Customs a

lamphellton, N.B., is dead. The death is announced by cable of Sin Arthur E. Kennedy, at one time governor of Vancouver's Island, and lately governor of Oneensland.

From China to Peru and back again shousand times in a night will the mind of the nervous sufferer travel, while blessed sleep forsakes his eyes. He can enjoy sweet rest by the use of Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. Sold by all druggists.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE. Proceedings of the Annual Session in St Catharines.

St. Catharines, June 6 .- The Grand Lodge met at nine o'clock this, morning, and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the committee appointed to promote the incorporation bill. The discussion was long and animated, and was not concluded until about five o'clock in the afternoon. The report of the committee

The Grand Lodge then received the reports of the various standing committees, as well as of the committee on the revision of the constitution, and proceeded with the consid-The evening session was a brief one, as the

Grand Lodge had accepted the invitation of the county lodge of Lincoln to attenda Four-Year-Old Child Killed by Practical BANQUET AT THE WELLAND HOUSE.

which was a great success. The chair was occupied by the county master, Bro. Wm. Magness, and the vice-chairs by Bros. T. R. Brownlee and Walter Bradley. In addition to the members of the Grand Lodge, there were present Bros. Hon. M. Bowell, Minister of Customs, N. C. Wallace, . Rykert, Col. Tyrwhitt, Jno. White, and ochrane. The chair was supported on the right by the Grand Master, Bro. Henry Merrick, M.P.P., and on the left by the Deputy Grand Master, W. J. Parkhill. The ice-chairs were supported by the provincial grand lodge officers.

A SILLY RUMOUR was current last night that a band of blackguards of the dynamite species had arrived, or were about to come to the city, to blow up the Orange hall when the sessions of the Grand Lodge were being held, and also some of the leading hotels at which the delegates were staying. The County Master, though not attaching nuch credence to the rumours which reached him, took the precaution to notify the police authorities, who took the necessary steps to give the visitors a warm reception.
St. Catharines, June 7.—The Grand Lodge resumed business at nine o'clock this

morning, and went into committee to further consider the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. This work occupied its attention until late in the after oon, when the election of officers took place and resulted as tollows :- Henry Merrick , grand master and sovereign; Wil liam J. Parkhill, deputy grand master; Rev. James Norris, grand chaplain; Captain William Anderson, grand treasurer : Thomas Keys, grand secretary; James Evans, grand lecturer; William White, grand director of ceremonics; A. J. Van Ingen, deputy grand secretary; Robert Birming-ham, deputy grand treasurer; T. C. McAvoy, ohn McCaughey, A. D. Bostwick, James Elliot, T. J. Chisholm, D. W. Henderson, and Joseph Doupe, deputy grand lecturers: Rev. Bros. Cooper, Walsh, Smithett, Adams, Rump, Dowler, Smith, Carscaden, Doudiet, and Haines, deputy grand chaplains. officers-elect were afterwards duly installed. The selection of the place for holding the

ext annual meeting occupied considerabl ime, and London, Ont., was chosen. The work of revision was finally complete y the adoption of the report of the comnittee, and the passage of a resolution author zing the Grand Master to have the constitu ion, as revised, printed and promulgated by

he first day of October. A special committee was appointed to pre pare resolutions of thanks to the members of the House of Commons who supported the incorporation bill. Thanks were also cordially tendered to the revision committee and to the committe, who had charge of the incorporation bill, and a resolution re-affirm ng confidence in the Sentinel and approving

f its course was unanimously adopted A series of resolutions were adopted in r erence to the Incorporation bill, thanking the members of both political parties wh supported the measure, expressing regret at the course pursued by those Protestant me pers who voted against the bill, and appoint ing a special committee to consider the ques-tion in all its phases, and report to the Grand Lodge.
The Grand Lodge was closed in due

the brethren singing the National Anthem. ODDFELLOWS IN SESSION.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Cana LONDON, June 12.-The Grand Lodge o the Canadian Order of Oddfellows commence this morning in this city. After routine business a committee we

appointed to examine the books of the Grand secretary and board of directors and report at the afternoon session.

On the resumption of the lodge Grand Master Samuels took the chair and delivered his annual address. He thanked the lodge or putting him in the chair at the last Grand Lodge, and stated that during the past year the order had gained one hundred and forty-eight members, and that the progress was steady and not rapid. In the same period eleven members died six brethren's widows have been allowed amounts aggregating \$520. The widows' and orphans' fund still continues its importan nd benevolent work. Nineteen widows and thirty-five orphans have been provided for during the year, the amount paid out being \$1,914.21. There is now at the credit of the fund \$10,729.73. Eleven dispensations for

new lodges have been granted during the pas At the evening session Hamilton was chose as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected :--G Bro. Dr. Cameron, Owen Sound; D. G. M., Bro. B. Fowler, Hamilton : G. Secretary Bro. Parry; Trustees, Bros. Howard, Hod

gins, and Samuels. NOTES OF SPORT.

The grand race of the year will probably be when Leonatus, George Kenney, Pizarro, and Kinglike meet in Monmouth park, A youth named Cox, while starting in a foot-race at Sedgeley, England, stumbled, fell, and broke his neck, dying instantly. Point of Pines matters have been finally

Hanlan and Kennedy received \$3,000 each from the Chelsea Beach Railway Company. The Canadian lacrosse team now in Eng land played the United Kingdom at Ken nington Oval on Monday and defeated their opponents by twelve games to one. Some Scotch fishermen trawling in Aber deen bay a couple of weeks ago caught a

shark 15 feet long, 11 feet in circumference and weighing a ton. Several salmon were found in his stomach. A despatch from Boston states that th wife of Sullivan, the pugilist, has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of her husband on a charge of beating her. He is believed to be

somewhere in Rhode Island. The fact that geldings are so much easier to train, added to the success of Parole, Check-mate, Monitor, Apollo, Drake, Carter, and Meditator, is making the practice of castra tion more general than formerly in the States. Cummings, the pedestrian champion, wil run John Raine, of Ottawa, a mile at Ottawa on Dominion day for \$100. Raine is alleged have a better ten-mile record than Cum mings, namely 51 mins. 16 secs., but this re ord is not accepted. It would be the best

in the world if it were. A despatch from Detroit states that John B. Bough's fine trotting horse Brown Bill escaped from pasture and wandered on to the Wabash railroad track and got his leg broker He was shot to relieve him from suffering He was a magnificent looking horse, and had 2.29. Mr. Bough had refused \$1,200 for him.

A Buffalo paper says Captain Webb, th

famous English swimmer, proposes to swim the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls. He is now in Buffalo for the purpose of making arrangements for excursions. He has spent a couple of days at the Falls, and expresses confidence in being able to survive the trip which rendered the Maid of the Mist famous Geo. W. Atkinson, of the London Sporti Life, has been looking up a man for R. K. Fox to challenge Sullivan with, and has selected one whom he will ship to America. W. E. Harding says the man is either Tug

Wilson, Jim Goode, or Springall. The purpose is to challenge Sullivan, and if he won't accept the challenge to claim the champion

Still another man who is anxious to fight John L. Sullivan has made his appearance This time it is Patrick O'Donnell, of Ottawa Canada, who wishes to meet the champion to Clarksburg. A number of new instruments with or without gloves, believing that Sull van cannot knock him out in four rounds. O'Donnell measures forty-seven and a half inches round the chest and his biceps measur eighteen inches. O'Donnell is a wrestler.
J. M. Cowie, of the London Athletic Club,

the fastest sprinter in England, on Saturday May 19th, was beaten by six inches in 15 vards in 14 4-5 seconds. He ran from scratch the winner being handicapped several yards There is no previous time, either amateur of professional, equal to this, but still, as Cowi did not win, he gets no record. The best ninally remains 15 seconds, made b Charles Westhall nearly 21 years ago.

Eighteen trotters have been recorded of days preparatory to sailing by the Sarmatian 17 or better. They are: Maud S., 2.101 Rarus, 2.134; Trinket 2.14; Clingstone, 2.14; Goldsmith Maid 2.14; Hopeful, 2.14; Lula, 2.15; Smuggler .151 (the fastest stallion record); Hatti Woodward,  $2.15\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lucille Golddust,  $2.16\frac{1}{4}$ ; Jerome Eddy,  $2.16\frac{1}{2}$ ; Darby,  $2.16\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ed win Thorne,  $2.16\frac{1}{2}$ ; Charley Ford,  $2.16\frac{3}{4}$ ; American Girl,  $2.16\frac{3}{4}$ ; Occident,  $2.16\frac{3}{4}$ Gloster, 2.17.

William Steele, of Morris Run, Pa., the long distance champion of America, and George D. Cameron (Noremac) have signed articles. Cameron on behalf of his unknown for a five-mile race for the championship America and \$250 a side, to be run in New York city, the date to be agreed upon Mon day, June 18th. It is to be made a sweep stake if any other man choose to enter Rumour says that Cameron's unknown i William Cummings, the Scotch champion.
William Beckwith and his sister, Agne Beckwith, champion English swim an the City of Berlin. Beckwith looks old, and hardy, ruddy complexion, and weighs about 14. pounds. His sister is sprightly, blue-eyed

ould remain in the water a week, floating and swimming on her back, if she could keep awake, but that one hundred hours a week had tried her sufficiently. Capt. Webb, the swimmer, is in Boston Ie invariably rubs himself with porpoise oil before entering the water for any length of When a swimmer, says Capt. Webb, gets chilled, the blood ceases to circulate in the fingers, the finger nails become a deadly white colour, the lips turn blue, and should he persist in staying in the water after these symptoms develop, he is sure to have cramps. long as the swimmer can discern spots on

his anger nails, he knows that his blood is in

light-haired, and rotund. She says that she

good order, and that he is safe and free from A Cleveland man writes to the Spirit Mr. Hickok has here with him one of the most wonderful two-year-old fillies that ever made a foot-print on a trotting track. She is by Sultan, and was bred in California. Yes erday was the first time she had been in harness for several days; he drove her up and down the stretch at a 2.25 gait. Mark me, this one has a Maud S. or St. Julien future before her, and if the trotter that is destined to go a mile in 2.00 is vet foaled I guess it is But the name should be changed, as they call her Alouise.'

At Cleveland on Friday there was a wonderful performance in the free-for-all pacing race. Mattie Hunter and Lucy were drawn. There were five starters, Flora Bell being the favourite. The first heat was a dead heat between Flora Bell and A. W. Campbell's bay gelding Fuller. Time, 2.174. In the second heat Fuller was second at the start. On the backstretch it was a wonderful race, both horses being neck and neck. Fuller paced at a very fast gait, and came down the stretch like a whirlwind, winning the heat in 2.132. Flora Bell won the race however

Fuller being rattled or pulled in the succeeding heats. Time—2.16, 2.17, 2.19.

Two of the Little Sisters of the Poor of Boston waited on Hanlan and Kennedy while they were located at Point of Pines, and requested their services in aid of the charity which they were conducting at Dorchester, namely, St. Mary's Infant Asylum. Kennedy agreed to give an exhibition for them it danlan would also consent. called on the champion, who informed them that he had made it a rule not to give exhibitions for charity, for the reason that, if he began to do so, he would be overrun with similar requests. The Sisters stated that theirs was a charity the benefits of which were not limited or circumscribed. and that it was for the fatherless and motherless. Hanlan agreed to row. The Sisters posted to Boston forthwith, secured Silver lake and the grove at Plympton for a day in July, and Hanlan, Kennedy, and prominent scullers will appear in a regatta for charitable purposes on that day.

The Bay of Quinte Famine A Century Ago.
From the Belleville Ontario.

We find the following bit of news in a contemporary:—"A Great Drouth. The summer of 1787 was one of great scarcity in most parts of Canada. There were plenty of fish in the rivers, but bread, butter, and salt were almost unknown. Roots and berries had to be hunted up in the woods to sustain life. The writer evidently refers to what is known as the "hungry" or "scarce" year, of which our ancestors, the "old U. E. Loyalists," have told us many sorrowful stories. It was not owing to a great drouth that the want of ood was felt, and the scarcity did not extend all over the country, but was confined to the Bay of Quinte settlement. the settlers in this district were discharged soldiers and expatriated merchants from the towns of the rebellious colonies. They received certain Government allowances during the first two or three years of their experience in Canada. When this assistance was withdrawn, most of them were unprepared to cope with the difficulties that env roned their new homes. They lacked the necessary experience to successfully battle with the wilderness, and had no provisions to draw upon until the land could be cleared and crops raised. In consequence of all this, there was a great scarcity of food during part of 1787 and '88, and many families suffered the pangs of starvation. A few deaths are re-ported from this cause, but the report has been contradicted. The "scarce year" did not apply to all Canada, and indee tlements at that time were few and far be-

tween. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and similar troubles will not linger with you if your blood is pure; if it is not, we would recommend you to take Burdock Blood Bitters at once. Inductive reasoning-Mr. William Doodle Miss Frost, I always wear gloves at night: they make one's hands so soft. rost: "Ah! And do you sleep with your hat on ?"-N. O. Times-Dem.

"Has given the most unqualified satisfac tion in this section," writes John B. Dale, druggist, Wyming, of the great blood puriying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. How old does a single woman become before eing considered an old maid?-Clara. If nomely and poor 24 years is about the figure; if rich and handsome 173 years is the limit.

When exhausted by physical or mental labour or by any weakening drain upon the system, restore nervous tranquility and lost vitality by Burdock Blood Bitters. The Detroit Free Press man is reported to have written a two-column article for his paper under the glare of the lightning. "This easy compared to writing a two-column article under the glare of the foreman waiting

"A constantly increasing sale with the same satisfactory results for which it was first noted," writes W. W. Branscombe, druggist, of Picton, of the noted blood and iver remedy—Burdeck Blood Bitters.

A dude meets a dudine on the street cars: A dude meets a dudine on the She—"Why did you not come up to ow house las' night; we looked faw you." He—"Yaas! could not get up thah. Had 'other 'ngagement. Me mothah's dead. Thought I ought to go up to ow houth!"—N. T. Morning

for copy," adds witty Phil Welch.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Col. Kerr, of the P.W.O. Rifles, Kingston, is one of the oldest volunteers in Canada, having served in 1837. The band of the 31st Grey Battalion of In-

fantry has been transferred from Owen Sound

will be purchased. The brigade camp of No. 3 district will be formed in September, about the 6th. It is not settled whether Kingston, Cobourg, or Niagara will be the favoured spot. The two regiments under orders to return home in the next season of Indian reliefs are

the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (late 65th) and the 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (late 81st).

The members of the Canadian Wimbledon team will assemble in Montreal on the 18th inst. and proceed to point St. Charles. where they will practise together for several

n the 23rd. The "Text-Book of Military Topography," by Colonel Richards, just published, is to the text-book for all examinations on this subject in the army, at the military colleges, and militia officers for line commissions.

Stephen Lewis, a naval pensioner, has died at Southampton, aged 105 years 11 months. He was born in June, 1777, and the evidence of his age is unimpeachable. He was a retired master gunner, and signed for his pension regularly every quarter. any engagements on sea and shore, include ng Trafalgar. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Royal En-

gineers, for many years employed in the rail-way department of India, and who had charge

of the railway operations during the Egyptian campaign, has been granted permission to visit the United States and Canada for the purpose of studying the working of the railways and river steamers in those countries.

The National Rifle Association will lay down an electric railway at Wimbledon and work it during the meeting in July next. line will be a mile long, and a train of six carriages, holding each twenty-four persons, will be used. The motor employed will be Piot's, the patent of which has been secured

by a syndicate, and which can be worked up to 10-horse power.

The Boston Herald says:—"It is a pity that 'the father of the American navy,' or some tresh-water Congressman, was not at the Army banquet to take issue with Rear Admiral Rodgers statements that 'we haven't one efficient ship of war.' that 'our d cannon are as obsolete as are the flintlock muskets of 1812,' and that we have

either the artisans nor the forges to make new ones. The annual meeting of the Kingston Rifle Association took place at Col. Kerr's office last week. The following officers were elected :-President, Lient, Col. Kerr. P. W.O.R.: ice-President, Lieut.-Col. George A. Kirkpatrick. 47th Batt.; Treasurer, Captain trachan, 47th Batt.; Secretary, Baillie, 47th Batt.: Assistant Secretary, Lieut. Skinner, 14th P.W.O.R. Council-Major Fairtlough, Royal Military College; Major aschereau, B Battery; Major King, 14th .W.O.R.; Major W. D. Gordon, P.W.O.R.; aptain J. Byrne, 47th Batt.; Lieut. A. trachan, retired list : Lieut. Murray, 14th P.W.O.R.; Sergeant Hume, 14th P.W.O.R. Range officer, Lieut. Abrahams, 47th Batt. The members of the association will meet for practice on every Wednesday afternoon at

the Barriefield rifle ranges.

Five feet two for the militia and five feet three for the line is rather a serious fall from the old traditions of five feet six a minimum for all recruits. Whether we are to attribute this fall to the invincible character of the rish, the unconvincible character of the English, the reaction in the price of gold, or the aversion of all sensible men to be worried to death and get no fun out of it, the fact is an unpleasant one, and we counsel Lord Hartington at once to get rid of part of the mischief by doing away with the system of sickening the militia recruit of a soldier's life brough drilling him at the depot the moment he is enlisted, instead of letting him wait f the few weeks' spree and work he looked for ward to at the annual training. How won derful it is that with all the brains and de corations at the War office there is so little tact and common sense shown in common

place matters such as this. - Broad Arrow. The following is the Canadian Wimbledon team for 1883:—In command, Lieut.-Col. Otter, Q.O.R., Toronto; Capt. A. B. Weston, 66th Batt., Halifax, Adjutant. Capt. J. T. Hart. St. John Rifles, St. John: Trooper E. Langstroth, 8th Cavalry, Hampton, N.B.; Lieut. H. Smith, 32nd Batt., Port Elgin, Ont.; Lieut. Thompson, G.G.F.G., Otatawa; Private Abell, 12th Batt., Toronto; Staff Sergt. W. Ashall, Q.O.R., Toronto; Sergt. R. P. Doyle, 53rd Batt., Sherbrooke; Gunner I. Wayper, 1st Artillery, Guelph; Lieut. H. Chamberlain, 43rd Batt., Kazubazue; Quartermaster I. C. Corbin, 63rd Batt., Bedford, N.S.; Lieut. P. Dillon, 7th Fusiliers, Oshawa, Ont.; Private J. G. Royal Rifles, Quebec; Capt. Jas. Baird, 1st Brigader Halifax G. Artillery, Halifax, N.S.: Staff Sergt. F. B. Ross, 13th Batt., Hamilton; Private R. Clarke, 73rd Batt., Chatham, N.B.; Sergt. F. Mitchell, 10th Royals, Toronto; C. Sergt. M. Munroe, 33rd Batt., Seaforth; Sergt. F. Kennedy, Q.O.R., Foronto : Sergt. D. Smith, 5th Royal Scots. Montreal : Lieut, Spike, 66th Batt., Halitax.

Household Wisdom.

Bedbug poison-oil of sassafras.

Wormwood or pennyroyal will drive out To brighten glassware, rub it with soft paper. Let sunshine in all rooms; it is better than medicine

prevent ink stains. Where the corner of a carpet gets loose, nai For ventilation, open your windows both at top and bottom.

Salt, if applied immediately, will surely

Always lay your table neatly whether you have company or not. Do not tack your bedroom carpets down. but take up and shake often.

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I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney rouble; was unable to get a medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters and they cured me in a short time. - A Drs. TINGUISHED LAWER OF WAYNE CO., N.Y. A German has invented a safe that, on its lock being tampered with, throws open its doors, seizes, and drags and locks in the burglar, and handcuffs and holds him in readin to be conducted to the Police Court in the

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RELIGIOUS PARLIAM

Annual Meetings of Seve

nominations. THE METHODIST CHU

MONTREAL CONFERENCE-UNI Seventh Day. OTTAWA June 6. - The greater p day yesterday was occupied in the of the Union question. The debate adjourned until to-day, when, after action of some general business,

An attempt was made at one stag the debate. Several motions were The president explained the rules and it was agreed that five me side of the question be allowed to minutes each, and that Rev. Mr. and Rev. Mr. Stafford should have of reply without limit of time Rev. Mr. Chipsham corrected errors which he thought had bee

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settled in regard to the introdu men into the annual conference. He ated that part of the basis as lead division of the conference into smaller Rev. M. L. PEARSON said the subjunct new; it had occupied thought for time. He thought as far as their Chu concerned the basis conceded as little have been expected. The Metnodist pal Church had made many and great sions. He was of opinion that the of the basis was not to be questioned. Rev. Wm. Jackson rejerred to the the Presbyterians; he claimed to knot thing about it thing about it, and there was no a Strictly speaking all their courts consordained men, for their elders were as well as their ministers. He think the case was one of now or never. In view o wide-spread dissatisfaction with the as it stood it would be dissatr rush it through without due considers to the manner in which the basis came

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Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT said he was i kind of union foun love and kindness, justice and for the union of Methodism for eighte in the Church. He was surprised a difference to the money aspect of the tion which had marked this debate not an indifferent matter: it was one importance. He was not sure that would be perpetuated if the union I were carried out.
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powerful appeal to the conference not ject the original motion he had propose The president read the motion stafford, seconded by Mr. Kines, and a substitute moved by Mr. Hansfor seconded by Mr. Bland, and then called vote on the substitute, which was los for, 69 against.

The original motion in favour of the

sanction to all that had been done,

all the property in the United Church, perorat on of Mr. Stafford's speech

but requesting the General Confer make the necessary safeguards, was by 66 to 51 votes, and the announce om the chair was received with re The following chairmen of district elected, and the following financial

District. Chairman. Fin. Montreal....W. Galbraith....A. B. Cha 

taries were nominated by the chairm

#### MILITARY MATTERS.

Col. Kerr, of the P.W.O. Rifles, Kings-, is one of the oldest volunteers in Canada, ving served in 1837. ne band of the 31st Grev Battalion of Inhas been transferred from Owen Sound larksburg. A number of new instruments

The brigade camp of No. 3 district will be in September, about the 6th. It is led whether Kingston, Cobourg, or agara will be the favoured spot. The two regiments under orders to return

e in the next season of Indian reliefs are ent (late both and the 2nd Battalion Loyal h Lancashire Regiment (late 81st) The members of the Canadian Wimbleteam will assemble in Montreal on the Sth jost, and proceed to point St. Charles, ere they will practise together for several lays preparatory to sailing by the Sarmatian

"Zext-Book of Military Topography," olonel Richards, just published, is to be ext-book for all examinations on this subin the army, at the military colleges, and nilitia officers for line commissions. tephen Lewis, a naval pensioner, has died Southampton, aged 105 years 11 months, was born in June, 1777, and the evidence his age is unimpeachable. He was a retired tergunner, and signed for his pension tharly every quarter. He was present at engagements on sea and shore, includ-

Traialgar. eutenant Colonel Wallace. Royal Eners, for many years employed in the raildepartment of India, and who had charge railway operations during the Egypcampaign, has been granted permission visit the United States and Canada for the rpose of studying the working of the railys and river steamers in those countries. The National Rufle Association will lay

an electric railway at Wimbledon and t during the meeting in July next. The vili be a mile long, and a train of six riages, holding each twenty-four persons, used. The motor employed will be syndicate, and which can be worked up

the father of the American navv. of resh-water Congressman, was not at aral Rodgers statements that 'we cannon are as obsolete as are the flintthe artisans nor the forges to make

The annual meeting of the Kingston Rifle sociation took place at Col. Kerr's office st week. The following officers were electce-President, Lieut.-Col. George A. Kirkatrick, 47th Batt.; Treasurer, Captain trachan, 47th Batt.: Secretary, Captain ne, 47th Batt.; Assistant Secretary, Lieut. inner, 14th P.W.O.R. Council-Major tlough, Royal Military College; Major chereau, B Battery; Major King, 14th ptain J. Byrne, 47th Batt.; Lieut. A. trachan, retired list : Lieut. Murray, 14th W.O.R.; Sergeant Hume, 14th P.W.O.R. lange officer, Lieut. Abrahams, 47th Batt. he members of the association will meet for ractice on every Wednesday afternoon at

ne Barriefield rifle ranges. Five feet two for the militia and five feet aree for the line is rather a serious fall from he old traditions of five feet six a minimum or all recruits. Whether we are to attribute his fall to the invincible character of the ish, the reaction in the price of gold, or the version of all sensible men to be leath and get no fun out of it, the fact is an sington at once to get rid of part of the mischief by doing away with the system of sickning the militia recrait of a soldier's life through drilling him at the depot the moment ne is enlisted, instead of letting him wait for the few weeks' spree and work he looked for ward to at the annual training. How wonderful it is that with all the brains and decorations at the War office there is so little act and common sense shown in commonplace matters such as this. - Broad Arrow. The following is the Canadian Wimbledon am for 1883 :- In command, Lieut.-Col. , Toronto; Capt. A. B 6th Batt., Halifax, Adjutant, Membersoper E. Langstroth, SthCavalry, Hamp gin, Ont.; Lieut. Thompson, G.G.F.G., Ot-Private Abell, 12th Batt., Toronto; Sergt. W. Ashall, Q.O.R., Toronto; P. Doyle, 53rd Batt., Sherbrooke ; Wayper, 1st Artillery, Guelph : nt. H. Chamberlain, 43rd Batt., Kazuba Quartermaster I. C. Corbin, 63rd Batt., ord, N.S.; Lieut. P. Dillon, 7th Fusiliers, awa, Ont.; Private J. G. Goudie, 8th al Rifles, Quebec; Capt. Jas. Baird, 1st ader Halifax G. Artillery, Halifax, .S.; Staff Sergt. F. B. Ross, 13th Batt., amilton; Private R. Clarke, 73rd Batt., hatham, N.B.: Sergt, F. Mitchell. oyals, Toronto; C. Sergt. M. Munroe, 33rd att. Seaforth : Sergt. F. Kennedy, Q.O.R., nto ; Sergt. D. Smith, 5th Royal Scots, Iontreal; Lieut. Spike, 66th Batt., Halitax.

## Household Wisdom.

Bedbug poison—oil of sassafras. Wormwood or pennyroyal will drive out

To brighten glassware, rub it with soft Let sunshine in all rooms; it is better than medicine

Salt, if applied immediately, will surely event ink stains. Where the corner of a carpet gets loose, nai down at once.

For ventilation, open your windows both t top and bottom. Always lay your table neatly whether you

Do not tack your bedroom carpets down, ut take up and shake often. Seatter fresh-cut grass instead of tea-leaves

a the carpet before sweeping. When threading a needle, hold it over mething white; it will help the sight. Put short quills at the corners of pillows nd feather beds; it gives good circulation. Scrub floors with an old broom and strong

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To extinguish fire in the chimney, put some wdered brimstone in the fire and shut the ove all up.

The best way to sweep your best carpet is sprinkle it first with dampened corumeal. lays the dust and brightens the colours. To clean willow furniture, use salt and ater: apply with a brush and wipe very Use the same for cleaning straw mat-

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney octor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters. ad they cured me in a short time NGUISHED LAWER OF WAYNE CO., N.Y. A German has invented a safe that, on its

ck being tampered with, throws open its oors, se zes, and drags and locks in the burgr, and handcuffs and holds him in readiness be conducted to the Police Court in the C. L. Easton, of Hamilton, Ont., speaks in

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# RELIGIOUS PARLIAMENTS.

Annual Meetings of Several Denominations.

THE METHODIST CHURCH. MONTREAL CONFERENCE—UNION CAR-

Seventh Day. OTTAWA, June 6.—The greater part of the day yesterday was occupied in the discussion of the Union question. The debate was again adjourned until to-day. when, after the transaction of some general business, it was re-

An attempt was made at one stage to limit Several motions were offered. The president explained the rules of order, and it was agreed that five members on each side of the question be allowed to speak ten nutes each, and that Rev. Mr. Hansford and Rev. Mr. Stafford should have the right f reply without limit of time. Rev. Mr. Chipsham corrected some of the

by those who had spoken in favour of the basis of union. Mr. Chipsham went on to defend his views on the basis, and replied to the arguments set forth in support of the Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS was the next speaker. He forcibly defended the union and the pro-priety of the steps taken to bring it about. Ie was warmly in favour of the basis and

errors which he thought had been committed

amendment, but he could trust those in whom the matter rested. Rev. Mr. PITCHER followed in opposition to the basis. He proceeded to show that the Committee on Union had transcended its powers, and therefore it could not be accept-He referred to the statements of Bishop Carman in regard to the formation of a discipline yet to be made, and that if the episopacy were utterly destroyed he would not ago. lift a hand for the union. As to the laity, whom he honoured, they had spoken their

mind, and it was for the ministers now to express theirs. speakers were in favour of the union. figure employed for the union was that of matrimony. He referred to the clapping of hands on the part of some members of the conference in approbation of anti-union postponement sentiments. He deprecated the existence of several Methodist bodies places where they should not exist. The perpetuation of existing divisions would prove, as it had proved, a waste of men and

f money. He strongly supported the basis. Rev. J. W. Sparling had never said, and never would say, a word against union. He stood with the General Conference, and thought the Union Committee should have begun where it broke off, for most important matters were unsettled, and had yet to be settled in regard to the introduction of laymen into the annual conference. He deprecated that part of the basis as leading to a

livision of the conference into smaller bodies. Rev. M. L. PEARSON said the subject was not new; it had occupied thought for a long time. He thought as far as their Church wa oncerned the basis conceded as little as could have been expected. The Methodist Episco pal Church had made many and great concesions. He was of opinion that the legality of the basis was not to be questioned.

Rev. Wm. Jackson referred to the case of the Presbyterians; he claimed to know something about it, and there was no analogy. Strictly speaking all their courts consisted or ordained men, for their elders were ordained as well as their ministers. He did not think the case was one of union now or never. In view of wide-spread dissatisfaction with the basis as it stood it would be disastrous to rush it through without due consideration as to the manner in which the basis came before It was of importance, for if now sed the General Conference had all the

power, and the annual conferences would be left totally destitute of the power of appeal. Rev. L. N. BEAUDRY thought most of the fogs had been dispersed, but a few remained. ie financial question had gone out of view. As to the episcopacy, there was nothing new n the basis; all that was proposed was only carrying out the present discipline. had been introduced, but why had they had not been brought forward months He (Mr. Beaudry) had no care for these technicalities : he urged the union Rev. Dr. Elliott said he was in favour of any kind of union founded in love and kindness, justice and wisdom. There had been a standing resolution

for the union of Methodism for eighteen years in the Church. He was surprised at the indifference to the money aspect of the question which had marked this debate: it was not an indifferent matter; it was one of grave importance. He was not sure that peace would be perpetuated if the union proposed were carried out.

Rev. Dr. Ports had been greatly pleased with the ability and the spirit of the discussion. He was a recent convert to organic union, and was converted by reading the basis of union. It was, he thought, a harmless document. He felt he could not oppose the union. The basis was not perfect, and no one of the four contracting parties regarded it as perfect but each had accepted it as the most perfect attainable from the four parties concerned. Rev. Mr. HANSFORD explained the reason why he was not present at the Union Com-He would reply to the assumptions made that the procedure in this case were the same as on former occasions of union; it was not so, and it would have been had it been so. It was assumed that the conference could safely leave in the hands of the General Conference all the legislation necessary, but he considered this opportunity which the confer ence would have of expressing its mind. He (Mr. Hansford) presented a strong argument

to show the necessity for care in legislation in order to prevent litigation and law suits. Rev. Mr. STAFFORD, in closing the debate. thought it might be well at some time to take the yeas and nays, but he would not be one of the 25 to begin now. He could not tell how the vote would stand, but he hoped the main motion would pass, for the eves of the whole Church and world were upon them. not think there had been haste in this case. One-third of their was surely enough to prepare for that union which all desired. He plied to the statement that the General Conference had said it would not go any than a certain length the way of a general superintendency He maintained that the General Conference had not so limited the powers of the com mittee as to prevent their doing what they had done. He thought the basis of union was fairly and legally brought before them. He showed the right of the General Conference to adjourn for the purpose of completing its business; as a matter of economy the arrangements were made. Mr. Stafford replied at ength to the various speeches against the basis. On the legal opinion he laid no stress, but he was satisfied that the acts done were legally done. An Act of Parliament would give legal sanction to all that had been done, and vest

all the property in the United Church. The of Mr. Stafford's speech was a powerful appeal to the conference not to reet the original motion he had proposed. The president read the motion of Mr Stafford, seconded by Mr. Kines, and also the substitute moved by Mr. Hansford and seconded by Mr. Bland, and then called for a vote on the substitute, which was lost by 55

The original motion in favour of the basis, but requesting the General Conference to make the necessary safeguards, was carried 66 to 51 votes, and the announcement from the chair was received with repeated

applause.
The following chairmen of districts were elected, and the following financial secretaries were nominated by the chairmen and

LONDON CONFERENCE—AMENDMENTS TO THE BASIS PROPOSED.

ST. CATHARINES, June 6.—The annual meeting of the London Conference of the Methodist Church was opened in the St. Paul street church this morning at nine o'clock. The president, Rev. W. Williams, called the conference to order, by conducting called the conference to order by conducting devotional exercises, in which he was assisted by the secretary of the conference, Rev. J.
Philp, and Rev. Dr. Sanderson and J. Gray.
The conference proceeded to the election of president, when the Rev. W. R. Parker, 1.A., was duly elected on the first ballot. Several others received a few ballots, indicat-

ing that they may expect to be honoured at

ome future time.

The President-elect ascended the platform and was received with great cheering. The conference next proceeded to ballot for secretary, and the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, was duly elected. In this election also several other members of the con-ference received a number of votes, which would serve to remind them that their turn to ascend the platform of the conference would come

The Nominating Committee was elected by ballot, to consist of Revs. Dr. Williams, A Langford, Dr. Ryckman, J. Gray, and W illiams, all ex-presidents. Revs. J. Ross, M.A. Maxwell, T. M. Campbell, and W. J. Ford were the scrutineers.

would support it. It was susceptible of Rev. J. WAKEFIELD read the report of the committee on Kincardine church, which has been in a state of serious embarrassment, but the debt has been much reduced by the liberal offerings of the people within the bounds of the conference. The people at Kincardine had necessarily been more than ordinarily iberal, so that there is now no danger of the church being sold, as was stated some time

The order of the day was then taken up, viz., the examination of character. The names of the ministers were called in order. and the secretaries of the respective districts Rev. J. M. HAGAR observed that all the answered. There was no serious charge or omplaint against any. A few cases of inadvertency were laid over

> Second Day. This morning, after devotional exercises and the reading of the minutes of yesterday after-noon's session, the Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., resident of the General Conference, was intro ced, and in a few words expressed his pleasure in once more attending the London conference, most of the members of which he could recognize. He would have an opportunity at a future session of laying certain matters of a connexional character before

The order of the day was then called Cases of character which had been laid over were considered; one, arising from financial embarrassment, occupied a considerable portion of the session, which closed at noon.

St. CATHARINES, June 8.—After singing and reading the Scriptures and prayer the minutes of the former session were read and approved. The question in order was "Who have travelled four years?" the response was the names of several young men. Various ques-

Third Day.

ions of a routine character were taken up and At four o'clock the president called upon Dr. Burwash to conduct the examination of candidates for ordination. A very searching and interesting series of questions were put, and the replies would suggest the idea that the young men were not only acquainted

Rev. J. Philp, M.A., moved the reception of the young men into the ministry of the Methodist Church of Canada. He supported the resolution in his usual eloquent style. Rev. W. W. Ross, in being called upon to second the resolution, said :— "When I saw my name announced for this occasion I had a very tender feeling towards Jonah, and never felt more forgiving towards that man in my

able thinking for themselves.

wanted," he delivered a very powerful and effective address. A standing vote of the ministers was taken and the eleven young men were received into the ministry. The president's address to the young men was short, brilliant, instructive nd encouraging. A hymn was sung, and the reception service was bought to a close by

pronouncing the benediction. Fourth Day. St. CATHARINES, June 9.—The President n the chair. After devotional exercises the ninutes of the former session were read and

The question of "Who are the superan nuated ministers" was continued. Rev. James Hannon asked for a super nnuated relation for one year. It was referred to the Committee on Conference Rela

Dr. NELLES addressed the conference in lation to the work and wants of Victoria Iniversity, dwelling on the endowment fund The order of the day was taken up, being Who were the supernumeraries?" when a amber were placed on the list.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that there was Primitive Methodist appointment in Chatham which it had been proposed to hand ver to the Methodist Church of Canada, out there being an adverse vote at the Pr mitive Methodist Conference it was held in abeyance.

After a number of announcements by the secretary the conference adjourned for the

St. Catharines, June 11.—The first order of the day was :- "Who are now reto be received on trial? In answering this question an opportunity was taken advantage of for referring the question of union.

The Secretary announced the increase of nembership during the year as 1,269. Rev. W. W. Shepherd, governor of Mount ligin Industrial Institute, was introduced to the conference, and undertook to prove that was still in the active work. The order of the day was the continuation of the question, "What preachers are recom-mended to be received on trial?" Answer— James T. Legear, James J., Crookshapk, J. Parsons, W. E. Prescott, Albert Truax, C W. Holden, John Kennedy, F. C. Colbeck,

Large. The solemn question, "Who have died?" As usual a hymn was sung, and Revs. Phelps and Dver led in prayer. a preparation for the answer to follow. The name of Rev. Edwin S. Shibly was mentioned, and Rev. Robt. R. Maitland read an obituary and Revs. Langford, Keefer, and Brethern bore testimony to his worth. next was the name of Rev. Lewis Warner which was followed by words expressive of appreciation of the character of the departed from many of the brethren.

The minutes of the former session were ead and approved. The order of the day was continued, being the solemn question, Who have died? The names of Hamilton Biggar, J. J. A. Lever, William Bothwell, and Joseph Shepley were mentioned. Obituaries were read

proved, and many words expressive of appreciation of real worth were heard.

At 11 a.m. the PRESIDENT called for the eport of the Memorial Committee, the folwing being the clause referring to the Basis of Union :--" Regarding the memorials of the Hamilton and London districts, as also the petition of forty-one widows of min isters on the subject of Methodist union, we recommend the conference seriously to pause before making such great changes as are involved in the basis proposed by the Union

Rev. J. WAKEFIELD called for the basis of nion to be read. The PRESIDENT announced that he had received a letter from the president of the General Conference accompanied by a copy of the basis of union.

The statement of the result of the votes

Moved by Dr. RYCKMAN, seconded by Dr. 'That, inasmuch as a printed copy of the basis of union is in the hands of each member of the conference, be it there-fore resolved that the basis be taken as read."

It was moved by Rev. W. C. HENDERSON, 4.A., seconded by Rev. W. McDough, 'That the report of the Memorial Committee be adopted."
The following amendment was moved by

Rev. Dr. RYCKMAN:—
"Whereas the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada at its session in September, 1882, approved the principle of the organic union of the several Methodist Churches of the Dominion, the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church, and the Bible Christian Church, and appointed a large committee of laymen and inisters to formulate a basis of union and to lay the same before the several quarmeetings and the annual conferences of the Church; and whereas that committee agreed on a basis embracing such matters as were deemed necessary for the inauguration of a united Methodism in this ountry, and containing provisions for the emendation and adjustment of its own articles, and for the completion of details; and thereas that basis has been submitted to the quarterly meetings of our Church, and approved by large majorities; and whereas it is desirable that this conference should now express its judgment on the said basis, there

Resolved (1), that this conference accept the basis of union submitted for our approval; and (2) that if it should be found after consulting the best legal authority that there are in the case of any of the Churches aforesaid legal impediments in the way of the full consummation of the desired union, final action shall be delayed till such obstacles are Dr. WILLIAMS then moved an amendment

to the amendment, as follows :-

Whereas the sympathy of the conference is in hearty sympathy with the movement organic union of the different Methodist bodies of this country, provided a basis can be arrived at that will carry the cordial assent of the ministers and members of the Churches proposing to unite; whereas the General Conference of 1882 did declare itself favourthe sake of union, to the principle of general superintendency, provided the powers and duties of office be so defined as to prevent interference with the duties and powers of the annual conterence officers and of the Church courts; whereas the basis contemplates the formation of a general conference with unrestricted powers of legislation, and annual conferences denuded of the rights and privileges now enjoyed by the con-ferences of the Methodist Church of Canada, and further contemplates and re ommends the creation of officers, general superintendents, with powers and functions variance with the principle laid down by the General Conference: that the uncertain and looseness of the financial arrangements and the exposure of the right to own church property to expensive and vexatious litigation, and the want of completion in the points necessary to the peace and the welldoing of the Church are such as to require a more careful adjustment than the basis pre-

sented : therefore. "Resolved, that this conference cannot accept the basis presented by the Union Committee, but loyally expresses its willingness to accept a basis in harmony with the special resolution of the General Conference. W. Walliams, the ex-president, econded Dr. Williams' amendment, reservng his right to speak at another time.

#### After a lengthened debate the conference ANGLICAN CHURCH.

MEETING OF NIAGARA SYNOD. HAMILTON, June 6.—The Synod of the blocese of Niagara has been in session in south door of the church, and the size of the Diocese of Niagara has been in session in Christ church school-house here since yesterday morning. The attendance of clerical and has been large, and the meetings have been of a most interesting nature. The Synod was formally opened yesterday orning by Bishop Fuller's annual address The address, which was a lengthy one, opened with an expression of gratitude to God for the measure of health which had been vouchsafed ais lordship, and a request for the prayers of his brethren. Continuing, the Bishop spoke of the invasion death had made in the ranks of the clergy of the diocese during the year. Three of the clerical brethren had

peen called to their reward, viz. : Rev. Thomas Rixon, Missionary at Arthur; Rev. M. Taylor, missionary at Omagh and Palermo; and Rev. Wm. Lumsden, who had charge of a mission station in this city when the diocese was organized. His Lordship reerred at length to the work of the deceased brethren, eulogizing their unremitting labours. de was sorry to say that during the year the clerical changes had been numer that most of them had been incurred by the straitness of their incomes. The best remedy or this state of affairs was for the people to make the stipends of their clergy neir positions as gentlemen. Bricklayers got, say \$3 per day, while the highest they paid men in priests orders was \$800 a year. ould not, therefore, be wondered, with the great responsibilities of their position, that they got restive and wanted a change. His ordship urged strongly, and at great length, the necessity of preparing classes for con-irmation. He said:—"I look upon conrmation as something essentially necessary for those who have been baptized in infancy. Intil they receive at the hands of the bishop the apostolic rite of confirmation, their cover nant entered into as unconscious infants is ncomplete, when they are spared to come to ears of discretion, to think and act for hemselves. Therefore it is that the Church the last exhortation in the office for the public baptism of infants made to the sponors say: 'Ye are to take care that this child be brought to the bishop to be confirmed by him as soon as he can say the Lord's Prayer and the Commandments in the vulgar ngue, and to be further instructed in the Church catechism set forth for that purpose. In regard to this ordinance of infant l rch lays great stress on it. In this respect she stands out prominently from some highly respectable bodies by whom she is surrounded." His Lordship continued to arge the necessity of the rite, and pointed out the difference between the Anglican and other Churches in that respect. After referring to the Girls' Friendly Society, the nemorial to the late Lord Bishop of Canterury, and some other matters, the address closed with a statement that his Lordship ould ask the synod to petition the provin cial synod asking that legislation be passed The election of secretaries resulted in Mr.

Mockridge being elected for honorary secretary, and J. J. Mason for lay secretarytreasurer; the salary of the secretary-treasurer was increased from \$600 to \$750. A petition signed by about 40 lay repre

surplus money in the commuted fund merge back to the fund for mission and poor congregations who were unable to pay more than \$800 per annum for clergy. The following secretaries were appointed on the election of delegates to the provincial synod for the clerical vote :- Canon Worrell Rev. G. Johnston, W. Y. Pettett for the clergy, and Chas. Donaldson, G. W. Gates,

sentatives was presented, asking that the

and Rev. J. Gubble for the laity The report of the Executive Committee was in, showing an apportionment of \$8,035 from all the parishes to the diocese. The clergy from Guelph maintained that the apportionment from that place, \$575, was too high, but the report was finally adopted without amendment. The report of the Special Trust Committee

showed for the year the sum of \$5,133.34 on

the clergy trust fund, and \$2,562.26 on the rectory invested in municipal debentures. are \$7,197.30, being \$1,258.54 more than last

of the quarterly boards was read by the Worrell, that all consecrated churches in this diocese shall not be altere down without the consent of the bishop, or a deputation appointed by the bishop to examine said churches, who shall report upon the same to the bishop before any

Alteration is made.

Moved in amendment by W. Elliott, seconded by Dr. Mockridge, that no alteration in the building or interior fixtures of any church in the diocese shall be made till the plan of the proposed alterations has been submitted to, and approved of by, the vestry of the said church. The amendment was thrice put, twice being a tie, and in the third time lost. The original was also lost.

Second Day.

It was moved by Rev. W. B. CURRAN, M.A., that inasmuch as the Provincial Synod of Canada has, by its Act of Incorporation the power to enact canons respecting the order and discipline of the Church, within its ecclesiastical boundaries, the Synod of N agara, with a view of promoting greater uniformity in the public worship and of restraining many apparently, unseemly differences of opinion between bishops, clergy, and laiety, should memorialize that body at its next meeting in September, to declare, by a canon, what should be considered legal or i legal in the public and private ministrations the ritual of the Church within the said ecclesiastical province of Canada.

It was moved by Mr. E. MARTIN, Q.C., in

mendment, that masmuch as the Provincial ned of Canada has by its Act of Incorposation power to enact canons respecting the order and discipline of the Church within its ecclesiastical boundaries, resolved that the Synod of Niagara do memorialize that body at its next meeting in September to enact canons for the promotion of greater uniformity in public worship. He supported the amendment in a very able speech, which was listened to with great attention.

Rev. HARTLEY CARMICHAEL seconded and ably pleaded for more adaptability in the offices of the Church. This age had outgrown the narrow bounds of the sixteenth entury, and he hoped that something might be done by this Synod to relieve the difficulty

The following gentlemen were elected lay delegates :- Messrs. J. J. Mason, Adam Brown, Wm. Birkett, George Elliott, F. W. B. Plumb, F. E. Kilvert, E. Martin Henry McLaren, Sutherland Macklem, M. O'Reilly, B. R. Nelles, Substitutes:

Messrs. W. Y. Pettit, A. P. Farrell, A. H. Pettit, F. Lampman, S. P. Merritt, G. Murton, W. H. Duff, W. H. Nelles, S. F. Mack-

The following gentlemen were elected to the Provincial Synod:—Canon Belt, Canon Bull, Archdeacon Dixon, Rev. Mr. Fessenden, Canon Houston, Rural Dean Holland, Messrs Ingles and McKenzie, Archdeacon McMurray, Dr. Mockridge, Canon Reed, Canon Worrell. Substitutes:—Canon Caswell, Rev. J. Gribble, Rev. T. Geognegan, Canon Curran, Rev. R. G. Sutherland, Rev. I. Carmichael, Rural Dean Spencer.

Moved by R. C. Caswell, seconded by W.

Clark, That a committee consisting of hree clergymen and four laymen be appointby the Bishop, to report to the next Syned, to examine into the present powers and duties churchwardens to propose a scheme defin ing what they shall be for the future, and to usider the expediency of creating a new office, the duty of the incumbent of which shall be to collect the funds for the support of the church in each parish. After considerable debate the motion was put and lost.

Some further business of a purely local nature was transacted, after which the Synod adjourned, with the benediction of the Bishop.

THE SYNOD OF TORONTO. The opening service of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto was held at St. James' cathedral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The church was well filled with a select congregation. At five minutes past ten o'clock procession, which was formed in of house of the church, and consisted of procession may be inferred from the fact that the head of it was entering the church before e other end had turned the corner Incide it formed two ranks up the middle aisle, where a halt was made while the opening

hymn was sung. The Gospel was read by the Rev. Dr. Courtney, of New York, who also preached, taking his text I. Thess., v., 25, "Brethren, pray for us." At 2.30 p.m. the Synod assembled for busi-. George's school house, the Bishop of Toronto in the chair. THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

The BISHOP then delivered his annual charge the Synod. He opened his remarks by reerring to the removals by death of member of the Synod since last year. Among those who had died were the Rev. Henry C. Avant, Rev. Geo. Hallen, Rev. Joseph Gander, Rev. Robert Shanklin. The services and zeal of the deceased gentlemen in the cause of the Church of Christ were amply testified to by his Lordship. The changes in the clerical staff f the diocese were then enumerated. There had been a loss of 10 by removal to other di ceses, and a gain of 14, 7 by ordination, and by admission from other dioceses. The apintments of the Rev. Canon Dumoulin to the rectory of St. James', and of the Rev Villiam Clarke, of Oxford, and the Rev. J. A. Schneider, of Cambridge, to professorships in Frinity College were referred to in complimentary terms as a great gain to the Church. Other changes were mentioned. The cletical roll now contained 135 names, classified as ollows :- Engaged in parochial work, 108 nition, 10; retired, 11; on leave, 6. His Lordship expressed his regret at the resignation by Mr. S. B. Harman of the office of chancellor, a post he had filled since the death of the late John Hillyard Cameron. The Hon. Edward Bake had been induced to

accept the vacant office. EPISCOPAL ACTS. During the past year he had held 82 conmations, confirmed 1,352 candidates, delivered 126 sermons and addresses, administered the communion 37 times, consecrated 9 our own day and land are no doubt a heri-churches, ordained 4 deacons and 7 priests, tage from those times. Cricket, football, labaptised 11 infants and 6 adults, and pre sided over a large number of meetings.

DIOCESAN MISSION FUND. There had been an increase in the volun tarily contributed income of this fund of \$2,976.17. Under the new scheme of parochial missionary associations, the total amount paid in was \$5,303.42. The new scheme had trebled the contributions where tried. If the year at the same rate, the total amount of ections would have been \$20,000. As it was the increase to the Mission Fund, attributed to the partial operation of the new canon, was \$3,000. The result had had a most beneficial effect upon the mission operations of the Church. STATISTICS.

There were in the diocese 14 rectories, 45 ed by 108 parochial clergy, assisted by nine who were engaged in tuition or were on the retired list, and they possessed 51 rectory or parsonage houses—2 of stone, 23 of brick, 0 frame, 14 rough-cast, and 2 log-houses. The services of the Church were conducted i 180 churches, and 60 other buildings: of the 180 churches 12 were of stone, 69 brick, 83 frame, 9 rough-cast, and 7 log. 89 had been | sense. As a household amusement what car The churches furnished accomonsecrated. odation for 45,826 worshippers, and an average attendance at each Sunday service was reported of 20,616. The number of Sunday schools returned was 140, with 1.411 eachers, and 14,156 scholars. The contribu tions to clergy stipends showed a total of \$59,256. The amount contributed for parochial objects was \$74.249.27: to diocesan funds, \$18,000; for other Church objects, \$8,197; making an aggregate total of voluntary contributions of \$160,000. Nothing had been done, however, by the congregations to remedy the evil of having an underpaid clergy. The contributions to clerical stipends, including new rents, were reported as follows \$2,000 and over, 5; over \$1,200, 12; \$1,200, 1 : \$1,000 to \$1,200, 2 : \$800 to \$900, 9 : \$700 to \$800, 5; \$600 to \$700, 3; \$500 to \$600. 12: \$400 to \$500, 13; \$300 to \$400,

1; \$63.70, 1; nil, 4. This table showed that the ordinary grant of \$200 from the mission fund would leave the stipend of 64 of their clergy under the minimum sum which the Synod had pronounced to be quate for the maintenance of them and their families. The effect of such policy would be the degradation of the profession in intellectual and educational status, and in social qualities. When an ordinary mechanic could command \$3 a day, it was painful to think of the embarrassments to which so many of heir hard-working clergy were subjected.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. This was another great national question o he day which elicited much fervent interes at their last session. He hoped that it would not be suffered to drop or sink into oblivion. An influential deputation from the Presby-terian Synod, the Methodist conference, and their own body waited upon the Attorney General and made a strong representation of the views of the Protestant Christian con nunion on this vital subject. He promised the best consideration of his Government. but so far no signs were visible of any stir ring to take action in the way of meeting the views of the memorialists. mstances it became the duty of those who cared for the moral and spiritual future of he country to keep the question before the dovernment by persevering agitation

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Rev. John Pearson was re-appointed clerical secretary, and Dr. Hodgins lay secretary, and W. P. Atkinson secretary treasurer. Some routine business was then trans acted, and the Synod adjourned till ten 'clock next morning.

#### ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

Large and Important Gathering of Church-men at Hamilton.

Hamilton, June 7 .- The congress in conection with the Church of England in Canada held its first session in the schoollouse of the Church of the Ascension this norning. His Lordship Bishop Fuller, of Niagara, occupied the chair, and among the prominent gentlemen present were the following:—Rt. Rev. Dr. Coxe, Bishop of Western New York; Rev. Dr. Kramer, Wilde, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Rev. Prof Clarke, Rev. F. Courtney, rector of St. Paul's Boston; Rev. Dr. Provost Body, Rev. Canon Curran, Rev. Dr Mockridge, Canon Casswell, Rev. Canon Read, Rev. Canon Worrell, Rev. Canon Houston, Arch leacon Nelles, Rev. Messrs. O. Booth, R. ( Sutherland, H. Carmichael, A. J. Broughal R. H. Starr, J. Langtry, A. H. Baldwin, W. J. Mackenzie, J. S. Cole, G. C. Mac enzie, F. Whittaker, New York; and Messrs. L. H. Davidson, T. White, M. I

Adam Brown, and many others. His Lordship in opening the proceedings f the congress expressed the pleasure he had in occupying the position of chairman on so mportant an occasion. He had great hopes of the success of the congress. The differ ence between a Synod and a congress of this kind was that there was no status of membership. Any person would be permitted to speak on the subjects brought forward. Discussions were made in a free and easy manner and there were no votes to be taken. It was all to be talk. (Laughter.) These congresses had lone a great deal of good in England and the United States. In this province he knew that the people of the Church wanted instruc tion, and he believed the congress would be uccessful in that respect. Under the blessing f God, he hoped for great results from it. Rev. Dr. Mockridge, rector of Christ Church eathedral of this city, was requested to act as secretary. The general business of the

man calling upon Rev. Provost Body to read Clerical education might perhaps be defined as the engrafting upon the best and most

for the minister of Christ. It fell clearly into two divisions, general and special education, the first embracing all the preparatory culture upon which the latter is based. Educaliawing out or developing of al the general faculties of our nature, not the rement simply of intellectual knowledge The Christian minister should not be a mer seminarist. He should be of deep and vigor ous, not narrow-minded, piety, and if possible of strong, robust physique. But there must also be a special training. The Church of England had in the past been singularly ind in the matter of special training of the clergy. The results of this could be traced in vacillating and conflicting teaching amongst the clergy, with the inevitable con equence of a lack of ardent love for the Church, or with clear, definite acquaintance with her teaching on the part of the Hence came most of the evils which the Canadian Church had at present to deplore.

Rev. J. S. Cole, of Bracebridge, read a second paper on clerical education. The key note of the paper was the apostolic expression apt to teach." What a man is, is sult not alone of intuition, but to a great extent the result of his teaching. POPULAR LITERATURE AND RECREATIONS. The Rev. G. C. MACKENZIE, of Brantford, ead a paper on the "Attitude Churchmen should occupy towards Popular Literatur and Recreations," from which the following are extracts:—There are many popular amusements which we all conscientiously approve of and readily admit. The term in ludes recreations for body and mind, not only harmless, but positively necessary and beneficial; while there are more which we must unhesitatingly condemn and do our utmost to counteract. The history of Eng and tells us that during the reign of the Tudors, when the national was gathering strength, the only popular amusements openly encouraged by authority were those which asso ciated skill with pleasure. Out-door healthful

exercise with relaxation, hunting, running, leaping, and wrestling, were esteemed manly amusements. The love of out-door games of crosse, running, and boating, all motion in the open air, under clear skies, is the finest and nest recreation possible to a healthy-minded, full, pure-blooded man, and when it is not so regarded, it is because neither mind nor body are in a normal condition. So far as these out-door pleasures can be kept distinct from the curse of alcoholic drinks, and that bane of our popular amusements—the treating system—they cannot be too highly prized and encouraged. But, unfortunately ow the announcement of a boat or toot race -quite as much as that of horse-racingings together a class of the so-called sporting community, not so much for the old English love of manly exercise, but to ply that most degrading vice of betting and gambling. There can be no two opinions as to the curse of gambling, whether it be in its first apparent harmless beginning at the rishes, and 14 missions. These were work- gentleman's whist-table, or more developed at the gambler's haunt, once rooted, cancer like, in its work it may be slow, its result i sure-the destruction of all that constitute true manhood. What of card-playing? This is particularly delicate ground. The abuse immense, and yet they supply a use. The wise way perhaps is to separate from the abuse by some principle of common be more innocent? It is said that boys who have been from the first accustomed to cards commonly outgrow them or hold them in small esteem. Stolen bread is sweet, and many a boy has been morally broken down by the temptation to play an innocent game that was prohibited as sinful at home. Gamblers. is said, do not come from households in which cards are among the trivial sports of childhood. It is claimed their fascination evaporates with the dew of youth. As a eans of gambling, as a waste of cannot be too sharply condemned. But the old maxim applies here, what may be harmless to one may be a snare of ruin to another. Rev. J. P. Lewis, speaking on the subject, confined himself to the matter of popular

literature Mr. S. M. DAVIDSON, of Montreal, said if there was any one thing in which the clergy

urging the necessity of proper reading and re-creation, and he was glad to see the matter as well handled as it was this morning. He thought fiction would always be read, and therefore some means should be taken of have g proper light literature placed in the hands

for the people.

Rev. Canon Houston said, regarding cards, that if they were kept in proper bounds, even good might come out of it. He knew of a good might come out of it. oman who had deliberately children to play cards in order to keep them at home in the evenings, and in this way it had had a good effect. They should only be careful in the matter to separate the wheat from

1,023 vacant churches, and of 3,723 ministers the chaff, the good from the evil. only 2,525 are said to be employed in pastoral His Lordship Bishop Coxe said that if parents taught their children to read the best and purest of English literature, there was no fear of their turning to dime novels.

LAY CO-OPERATION. Mr. ADAM BROWN read a paper on "Lay Co-operation." He would not discuss the purely religious aspect of the question. It was not well that the laity should feel that had no purely religious work do. The Sunday school was one the grandest fields for lay co-operation. Contributing was not all that was requiredwork was wanted as well. His experience taught him that the people fell far short of their duty in this respect. Men left almost through the voice of the people. (Applause.) work of the Sunday school to the women. The work of the Sunday school could not be over-estimated. It not only reached the children, but through them the parents also.

Rev. Mr. BALDWIN read another paper of the same subject, beginning with the statenent that in the early days of the Church the instruction of the secular schools was both used and advocated, and although it became afterwards a point of discussion whether such was right or not, still they were used. It was very difficult to overcome the innate feel ing of the people of the Church of England that everything of an ecclesiastical nature must be done by a clergyman. Yet who ould deny that much good has been done y lay help in the education of the young in unday schools, and this was found to be one of the greatest powers which the minister has

in his parish.

Mr. THOMAS WHITE, M.P., of Montreal expressed his gratification at being present. He said there could be no two opinions regarding lay work in the Church. had proved of great assistance in Montreal, and he knew that the work of the young men in St. George's church in that city had accomplished much good.

Second Day.

HAMILTON, June 8 .- The Anglican Congress resumed its sitting in the Church of the Ascension school-house here at 10 o'clock a.m. The attendance was even larger than on the previous day, and the discussions were of the most interesting nature. A discussion arose as to where the next annual congress should be held, and it was generally understood that Toronto would be selected for that purpose.

Addresses were delivered on "How t Meet Difficulties," by Rev. Dr. Kramer, New York: "Women's Work in the Church," by Rev. J. A. Broughall, of Toronto; "How to Make Preaching Effective," by Canon Dumoulin, Toronto; and "Bible Class Work, by Mr. S. H. Blake, Toronto, when an interchange of views on the various subject

Rer. REGINALD H. STARR read a most in teresting paper on "The Religious Education of the Young." He referred to the mighty influence of literature on the youthful mind. and said it was therefore a matter of great solicitude that the literature that found its way to the young should be of the purest kind. Bad books wrought most baneful sults, such books for instance as Bad Boy" should be rigidly excluded from the young; its influence was hurtful in the ex-

Mr. J. A. WORRELL, of Toronto, read an exhaustive paper on the relation of the Church of England in Canada to the Church the mother country.

Mr. Davidson, of Montreal, spoke at considerable length on the same topic.
On the subject of "The Deepening of

Spiritual Life," two able and eloquent addresses were made by Bishop Coxe and Rev. Frederick Courtney.

This closed the business of the congress. THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

Annual Session of the Conference at Exeter. The annual conference of the Bible Christian Church in Canada commenced its ses-

ions in the Bible Christian church in Exeter on the 5th. The retiring President, Rev. W. S. Pascoe called for the names from the district book of those who had been duly elected member of conference, and the formation of the board was shortly afterwards consummated.

The retiring president then asked the conference to elect his successor, when Revs. H. Nott, J. Harris, and E. Roberts were nominated, and on the second ballot Rev. E. Roberts, of Toronto, was duly elected. Votes of thanks were tendered the retiring resident and secretary, Rev. W. S. Pascoe

and J. J. Rice, for their efficient service The list of superannuates was then taken up, when the name of a highly respected and much beloved brother, Rev. John Edwards. was dropped from the roll after a successfu inistry of fifty-two years, he having fallen asleep in Jesus during the year. Rev. G. Webber furnished a memoir, which was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Second Day. It was ordered that Rev. A. Clarke be set down as supernumerary for the ensuing year and attached to such station as he

designate. The list of preachers in full connection having been enquired into, all passed except T. H. Dry, who, in the course of the year, had resigned.

The usual examination as to the young men who had filled their four years' probation re-sulted in a very hearty vote for their ordination. The names of candidates for ordination are T. W. Blatchford, B.A., F. O'C. Jones, J. S. Lean, and T. Brown. Arrangements were then made for the ordination service. The young men in earlier stages of probation were then, having been passed upon by the Examining Committee, advanced as follows:— William Coombe, Andrew C. Courtice, B. A. W. E. Reynolds, S. W. Muxworthy, and S . Bartlett to their fourth year : W. Down and J. H. Oke, to the third year's course; H Woodger, J. S. Thompson, and H. E. Bayle were accepted as candidates for the itinerancy The Sturgeon mission on P. E. Island dis trict was dropped from the list of missions, and Montague bridge church, on the same district, authorized to be sold. Perrytown station was transferred to the Cobourg district from the Bowmanville, in harmony with the recommendation. Waldo mission, Wis-

consin district, was dropped from the list of stations, Third Day.

At the usual hour the roll was called. according to previous arrangement, after reading up the Journal, the president announced for discussion the subject of METHODIST UNION.

The resolution of last conference, stipulating the rights to be reserved to the laity in case a basis should be agreed to, was read, as also the statement of the whole case up to the present juncture, by the ex-president then a legal opinion as to what steps would be necessary arising out of the relation to the English B. C. Conference. The resolution brought up from the Executive Committee were also presented; and Rev. G. Webber moved, seconded by the Conference Secre tary, that the reported resolutions (accepting the union basis) be received and discus The discussion was continued seriatim. proughout the forenoon and till three o'clock in the afternoon session. It was then adionrned till the following morning, the hour or experience meeting and sacrament having

These services occupying the residue of the afternoon, arrangements were made, before year.

\$600, 12; \$400 to \$500, 13; \$300 to \$400, there was any one thing in which the clergy adjournment, for the ordination service in Moved by C. Donaldson, seconded by Mr. 15; \$200 to \$300, 8; \$100 to \$200, 11; \$80, neglect their work it was in the matter of the evening. This was taken part in by the

President, Ravs. W. C. Beer, W. Jolliffe, and R. Hurley, and Mr. W. Field.

The vote on the union question stood:— For union, 64; against, 16; neutral, 4.

General Intelligence,

The London Missionary Society reports an income during the past year of £127,628. The Earl of Aberdeen is Lord High Comsioner to the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland. The Congregational Year Book for the United States for the current year reports

In the event of Bishop Sullivan's election to the bishopric of Huron, Rev. J. D. Cayley is mentioned by the Dominion Churchman as a favourite candidate for the bishopric of

Algoma. The Archbishop of Quebec has issued a mandate denouncing any connection by his flock with secret societies. His Grace includes labour unions in the category of secret

societies. The Bishop of Ontario, Dr. Lewis, will mark the completion of twenty years in the episcopate by a charge of a most interesting character to the Synod, which meets in Kingston shortly.

Up to the present time upwards of \$103,000 has been subscribed to the Endowment Fund f Knox College. Several ministers have promised to go upon a canvass for the fund after the meeting of the Assembly. The Church Association in England has resolved to continue the prosecution of ritual-istic offenders, and also to make a thorough

examination of the existing powers and responsibilities of the executive officers of the Church. The General Synod of the Reformed Church at Albany has passed resolutions denunciatory of Masonry and other oathbound orders, cautioning all churches of the

synod to discourage members from joining secret societies. St. James' Anglican church, Perth, is to be decorated and furnished at a cost of \$5,000. Peter McLaren, the well-known lumber merchant, has given \$1,000, to be expended ex-

clusively on beautifying the chancel, providing new choir stalls, &c. Judge Gowan, Barrie, has presented the Presbyterian congregation there with an acre of land in the immediate vicinity of the town

as a site for a manse or any other purpose at the disposal of the congregation. His Honour is a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church. -A requisition is being signed in Kingston which asks for the amalgamation of the three Presbyterian churches there. It is propose to erect a large and magnificent structure, and to engage a noted preacher at a salary of about

\$6,000 per year. The requisition is not being freely signed. The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America will meet in Philadelphia on Wednes day, October 3rd. The daily sessions of the House of Deputies will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the sessions of the House of Bishops in the chapel adjoining.

During his recent visit to England the Bishop of Saskatchewan raised the sum of £8,000 sterling for diocesan purposes, £5,000 of which was contributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and other Church societies. He will again visit England next year, when he hopes to raise £5,000



# **Kidney Complaints**

TESTIMONIAL From Squire Robertson, who for many years was Reeve of the Township of Normanby, a high-ly respected resident of that part of On-tario, having lived in that Township for the past 20 years:—

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont. May 17:

DEAR SIR,—My daughter has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. She has been obliged for years now to carry her arm in a sling, and her hand was beginning to wither. During these years she has tried all the many cures that have been advertised, without any result. Seeing your advertisement in the papers, giving testimonials from trustworthy people, I determined to procure some "Rheumatine" for her, and purchased four bottles of it from Mr. A. Jamison, Druggist. of Mount Forest, which she took strictly according to directions, with this result, that her arm is now completely restored. I cannot praise your medicine too highly. I cannot praise your medicine too highly indeed it is worth its weight in gold to al

who suffer from Rheumatism, and it is will pleasure that I come forward to say so. I an yours truly, JOHN ROBERTSON. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ONTARIO INSTITUTE PULMONARY



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THE THREAT OF SECESSION. It is satisfactory to find that, at last, the enemies of the Canadian constitution have ventured to emerge from ambush. The country's fee is now before it in the open, and it will be our fault—the fault of the people-if the Grit malcontents be not routed bag and baggage. For years past they have lurked under a refuge of lies. They know well enough that the framers of the B. N. A. Act-Liberal as well as Conservative-regarded the American system as an example to deter, not to imitate; to avoid, not to copy. They were well aware that during the MACKENZIE regime bills as clearly within provincial jurisdiction as the Streams' bill were rendered abortive by the Grits at Ottawa. In spite of their consciousness of these facts, they have persistently continued up to this moment in falsifying the record. Never yet, but once, and then it ran away, has their

organ ventured to face the issue. At last the game is up, and the destruct tives appear in their true colours. - It is nut any longer the Dominion usurnation that we hear of, but the federal system that is to blame for palpably and intentionting it. The new lights insist upon Americanizing our institutions, in order that, as sovereign States repudiate their debts, sovereign provinces may dis-The spirit, no less than the letter, of our constitution is against them; and now the cry, which has the merit of being as straightforward as it will prove fatal to the party, is raised that "The constitution There is no mistaking the new departure, and it is one that must be met by the people of every province with

firmness and decision. A short time since a futile effort was made to excite jealousy in the other provinces. It was gravely proposed that the local executives should meet in convention to cut and carve at our constitutional sysstem in the interest of Mr. Mowar and Mr. CALDWELL The Globe has evidently lost heart and hope in the matter, and this is its latest utterance:

"Whatever the other provinces may do. we" (the Grits) "cannot afford to tolerate any onger attacks on our rights." And again, speaking of the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, which is abused without

stint: " Now that they have been so basely prostituted (!) in the interest of powerful partisans, and intriguing monopolists, they must be struck out of the constitution, or the constitution must go.

In plain English, if Mr. Mowar cannot have his own way in tinkering the constitution he will destroy it!

Who is he, and what right has he to say what Ontario will or "will not"? At this moment he and three of his colleagues -four Ministers out of six-are "hived" in two counties: a fourth, the sole representative east of Brantford, has found safety only in a pocket constituency. His majority, fearfully reduced, may, within six months be turned into a minority. He is hanging on at this moment by the hair of his head, and vet his organ has the assurance to proclaim that Ontario will secede unless Mr. Mowar is permitted to make ducks and drakes of our federal system in order to serve his petty ambition! It was shrewd, on his part, to precipitate the local elections before the new programme of secession was issued.

The people of Ontario know too well the value of the constitution, and cherish it too highly, to permit themselves to be controlled by a reckless half-dozen of adventurers. whose entire aim is self, pelf, The cabal and its organ will and party. discover before long that never was so fatuous a step taken as the threat to deprive Ontario of its dignified position as the key-stone of the federal arch. have only to go to the electorate with the nullifiers' motto to be swept incontinently out of political existence. Let them proclaim their secession plank in North Brant -of which they profess to be so securelet them dare to open Hamilton, South Ontario, or any other constituency, and their grave mistake will soon be apparent.

But this desperate move is not only a blunder; it is a fearful crime. The men who, for political reasons-and for nothing else-propose to unsettle our polity now, when its beneficent results are beneficent results are apparent everywhere from Halifax to Victoria, have much to answer for. The progress of Canada, its credit, its future, are all at stake, if a knot of disloyal conspirators are permitted to jeopardise them from personal or party

pique. It is high time that our people were fully aroused to the threate danger. The constitution, and with it all the promise it holds forth, are at stake, and it is the duty of every patriot to rally promptly and determinedly to its defence. Our American neighbours crushed out the secession hydra; Canadians will do the same without bloodshed, and at less expense.

NOTES ON THE ANGLIN DINNER. "The gallant Smith O'Brien Was ragin' like a lion, Twould have done yer sowls good to hear

him roar ! In his fury he arose, And rushed upon his foes. But they hit him on the nose by the Shannon shore, -Thackeray's " Battle of Limerick."

THERE never was a more pretentious fraud than the Anglin dinner. The crowd was pretty big ; but it had evidently been gathered in from the hotels and the byways; the chance visitors of a day being roped in to do honour to the last hopeand such a hope-of the Grit party. There was a good deal of cheering also in honour of the "distinguished" guest; and when it was all over there were some who dimly remembered that 'Mr. FRASER and Mr. PETER RYAN and Mr. P. HUGHES and others had made pretty big and valuable efforts in various directions for the Grit party : but nobody had ever got up a shaloo" for them. But this may seem rrelevant as well as unkind; and we love o be logical as well as charitable.

---One of the great beauties of this ecent " night before LARRY was stretched" is its suggestiveness. The Grits are to-day shouting for TIMOTHY. They have shouted for a good many men of like character and disposition; but they have ruined and abandoned them all. welve months Mr. TIMOTHY will have to e sueing these enthusiastic howlers for is salary, and he will not find them so eady with their money as with their hurroos." Mr. MACKENZIE made this discovery. Mr. GORDON BROWN made it also. It will not be his first time of finding his friends out. In 1878 he declared that his friend Mr. HUNTINGTON had stoped his printing jobs, not because they were corrupt violations of the "Independence of Parliament Act." but because Mr Anglin had criticised Mr. Huntington's 1878 at the close of the session TIMOTHY was dancing about the corridors of the House of Commons cursing, actually, at one EDWARD BLAKE, who had signed eport that unseated TIMOTHY for corrup Mr. Blake forgives him, no doubt. Mr. BLAKE is humble. He submits to a good deal. His coat-tails have been lently parted on more than one occasion by the boot-toe of the Globe, or of some shocking Tory person; and he has not

-Another point about the gathering s this that it reveals the policy of the provincial Grits. It is to be anti-Confederation and home rule; that is, a bad com ination of disruption and dynamite, with an added shade of treason. having degraded the Crooks Act into an ally of the Bummer and the Brothel, to ermined that the McCarthy Act shall not be allowed to show its superiority if he can help it. He is going to continue his terrorism of the licensees, and is going o impose expense and litigation on thou-ands. Well, let him try it! There are sands. enough elections coming on to test his strength. And the courts of law are no going to be bullied. The people of Ontario are not going to sustain Mr. Mowar and his friends in their insane propagandism of treasonable agitation. 'If peace can only be had by a sacrifice, Mr. MOWAT will be offered up with the serene conviction that a more fitting fatted calf could not be secured.

-Mr. Anglin's speech contains a few points worth notice. Hedwells with unction on the banquet tendered to him in St. John and says that "it was not surprising" that it should have been given him. agree with him. He could have had a panquet any time these ten years by just hinting that he was going. have been glad to get rid of him. He has been a political nuisance for twenty years. He was the greatest infliction that ever befell the Catholics of New Brunswick And in a few years (indeed we fancy ever now the feeling is rising) his "friends up here, to expedite his going, will get up a "swarry" worthy of Lucullus.

\_\_\_Mr. Anglin says :

"I came to Ottawa not very kindly disposed to the Liberal party of the Province of Ontario, for I had learned that they were amonest the foremost to bring about the scheme of Confederation, to which I was strongly opposed. When, however, the peo ple of New Brunswick chose to accept that cheme I made up my mind frankly to accept their decision as final. I gave in my tho ough adhesion to that scheme, and I came to Ottawa determined to render my humble assistance to make Confederation the best that could be made of it, and in so doing found myself almost insensibly drawn into the ranks of the Liberal party.

It is not true that the Liberal party has been faithful to the Confederation; and nite false that Mr. TIMOTHY ANGLIN ever id anything to strengthen it. He is an He has been its anti-Confederate still. ersistent hater. He has denounced it always. He denounced it in St. John the banquet given to him there. And he as willing to join in its destruction as Mr. Fraser is, and as every lover of disintegration is in Ontario to-day.

-We read as follows, also with a good deal of interest :

"I have heard it said that the Scotchmer anted to rule this province, but I find cotchmen assembled here to do honour to an ish Catholic. (Renewed applause.) Sir, I pelieve all this gives promise of the great and lorious future for the Liberal party. If we get rid of these wretched misunderstandings. banish these prejudices; if we regard each man as we ought to, on personal merits no matter what his descent-(applause)-" &c.

1. Mr. Anglin has earned his bread for twenty years by pandering to race and religious prejudices, by exciting "national" lings, and has fostered grievances in order that he might have a chance to scream.

2. When the forged and stolen letters of Mr. Macdonnell and the Minister of Railways were published, Mr. Anglin was the very man who declared that Mr. Mac-DONNELL being a Scotchman would not object to an insult to the Irish race. Yet this extraordinary person now parades he fore the people of Ontario as one who wishes these prejudices to die away. He has come here with the special object of perpetuating them. Our intention is that

he shall fail. Well, it is difficult to classify Mr. The views of Mr. Anglin on the Young, but he is not a lawyer. He is a

subject of the Liberal party are as fol-

"I am afraid from what I know-I hope am mistaken—that the Liberal party is not so strong a party in Ontario to-day as it was or as I believed it to be twenty years ago. Well, sir, it is not because the Liberal party are not such as all honourable, honest, and patriotic menought to adopt and rest upon. There must have been some mistake, there may have been some error on the part e leaders or members of the Liberal party There have been universal efforts made to mis lead the people of the whole country, and these have been but too successful."

He is quite right in thinking that the Liberal party in Ontario is breaking up quite right too in thinking that there have been mistakes and errors; and of course Mr. Mowar and the rest will be ready to learn new tricks and get new weight from TIMOTHY. The Grit party in Ontario is breaking up, because it is not a party at all, but a faction, and a treasonable fac tion, trading on agitation and meaning to destroy the Dominion rather than lose The process of decay in the Gri ranks cannot be arrested by so singularly unfit an element as a man who has been twice disgraced in Parliament.

-Mr. Anglin did not tell his audi ice on Tuesday evening the pretty story he told in St. John concerning his relations with Mr. MACKENZIE in 1874, on the form ation of the new Government. This is the way the Telegraph reported it :

"In the formation of a Government it is sought to give representation to the various vinces and nationalities and creeds. He was waited upon by some gentlemen of the Upper Provinces who said two members of the new overnment would be Irish Catholics, he Anglin) would be one, and they asked him to support the demand for one from Ontario. He told them he had no wish to enter the overnment, and that he would be satisfied there was one Irish Catholic in it. Mr. Mackenzie called on him and said he had only one difficulty, and that was about him. He (Anglin) told Mr. Mackenzie he did not want office; that it would be a serious peuniary loss to him to enter the Government that he could do more good outside, and that he would support the Govern-ment if he approved of it and of its policy. Mr. Mackenzie was not satisfied, and called on him next day, and said there were certain bjections made to him by gentlemen from New Brunswick. The old no still a potent influence against him. However, he refused to enter the Government and d clined the Speakership. During the day he was asked what course he would pursue the school question. He replied he would not embarrass the Government, but at the first purable opportunity he would press the claims of his co-religionists, and would advoate the same course in his paper. He was sold to name any position in the Dominion and he could have it; this he regarded as an insu though not meant for one, and he declared he would name his seat in the Commons as representative for Gloucester.

1. That Mr. Anglin's Grit allies objected o him in 1874. 2. That the "no Poperv" prejudice was nongst the members of the precious Liberal" party and was strong enough to par the Cabinet door against Mr. Anglin. 3. That Mr. Anglin coquetted, and edged, and left Mr. MACKENZIE in an

The reader will observe

unsatistied" state of mind, and was playng the Artful Dodger with that canny Scotch Grit. 4. That he was "insulted" (he confesses !) by a bribe of any office he would ame to keep him quiet on the school

5. That the "insult" was accepted in iffy-though with a show of protest; and when TIMOTHY was promised the Speaker ship, the New Brunswick Catholics found they had no longer a champion but only a representative"—who had sold himsel into silence for their sake—oh, yes! for their sake entirely!

But the Speakership was not enough He must have a little job too in the printng line. He had no printing office ; he had no presses; a couple of hundred dollars would have purchased all the secondhand type in the garret which was the Freeman establishment. But this precious patriot got some \$26,000 out of a printing ontract which he farmed out to another establishment. When Mr. Huntington cut off the plunder Mr ANGLIN spectros When Mr. BLAKE subsequently unseated Mr. Anglin (after a prolonged attack of "hay fever" of a painful kind) Mr. BLAKE was cursed in the corridors by

the seatless patriot. Episodes like these would perhaps have been out of place at a banquet. We trust they are not out of place in a friendly reniniscence like this, which we submit with our modest compliments to the consideraion of the public.

AN IMPORTANT POINT FOR

FARMERS. THE grangers of Western Ontario picnick ed at Port Stanley in the early part of the week. The gathering numbered ten thousand persons, and included some of the eading agriculturists of the West. As at all such meetings, the leading feature of the proceedings consisted of the speeches. These were eloquent and timely. One of the many interesting points touched upon was the subject of the representation of farmers by farmers in the halls of legislation and in the Cabinets of which Canada has so many.

The master of the Michigan State Grange, Mr. Luce, was the first speaker to refer to the matter. "One thing." he said, "the grangers neglected, was to use 'their influence politically." In Washington, the farmers who held seats in Congress were very few. This, he added was largely the fault of the farmers themselves. His advice to his farmer friends was, "Whichever party you belong to, take hold of it forcibly, and compel it to see to your interests. Mr. G. H. T. GLAZEBROOK, of the Simco Grange, followed in the same strain. Agriculturists, he pointed out, allowed themselves to be led by the nose by lawyer oliticians, and it was now time that the farmers, without whom the nation could not exist, should take their proper place. There is a great deal in what Mr. GLAZE-BROOK and Mr. Luce have said. The farmers are the backbone of the country. Their interests are affected by every piece of legislation proposed, and the administrative acts of the Government, particuarly of the Local Government, touch them closely. For years they have struggled, but in vain it would seem, for a voice n the management of provincial affairs Though they are so fortunate as to have in the Dominion Government one of Canada's greatest farmers, they have not yet succeeded in impressing upon Mr. Mowat the desirability of admitting into his Cabinet a man whose interests and aspirations are identical with their own. The result is that the Local Ministry is composed of

whom? Mr. OLIVER MOWAT, lawer. Mr. C. F. FRASER, lawyer. Mr. Adam Crooks, lawyer. Mr. A. S. HARDY, lawyer. T. B. PARDEE, lawyer. Mr. JAS. YOUNG-

fire insurance director, general speculator, and professional politician. His interest in farmers is limited to the mortgages which he is said to hold upon their farms, and to the insurance money which he annually collects from them. tion for farmers to ask themselves is this Are we properly represented in a Cabinet 'consisting of five lawyers and a profes-'sional politician?". Of course the answer cannot fail to be in the negative. But if any Reform farmer should be inclined to magine that farmers have a good enough representation in Mr. Mowar's curiously onstructed Ministry, let him study the pinions of that statesman whose utternces are highly treasured by the Reform party. Mr. BLAKE, immediately after the ormation of his Government, addressed the Legislature in the following language, as reported by the organ of his party :

"I believe that, with no disparagement to the honourable profession which four mem-bers of the late Cabinet were engaged in, and to which I myself belong, it was generally thought that the interests of the country were likely to be better secured if the legs element did not almost exclusively prevail in the councils of the country.

According to Mr. BLAKE, then, a Cabinet of five Ministers, four of whom were lawyers, possessed too much legal talent for the good of the country. If four lawyers were more than Mr. SANDFIELD MACDON-ALD should have had in his Cabinet, surely five lawyers are more than Mr. Mowat should include in his Administration. The Premier, however, regardless of the important doctrine laid down by his leader, and of the claims of the farming community upon him, has surrounded himself with an almost solid phalanx of gentlemen from Osgoode hall, and he rigidly excludes from the Council Chamber anybody who is suspected in the slightest degree of inlulging in agricultural propensities. Now, here are a quarter of a million of farmers in Ontario, and but a few hundred law yers. Yet this quarter of a million of armers have not one representative in the Cabinet, while the lawyers have no less than five. The discrimination against the farming community is shameful. And what is particularly outrageous about it is that it is not necessary : for Mr. Mowar has to-day among his supporters farmers who would make equally as able Ministers as Messrs. Young, HARDY, PARDEE, CROOKS, and TRASER. Why did he not, in disposing f the vacant seat in the Cabinet, give i o a farmer? As Mr. GLAZEBROOK and Ir. LUCE put it at the Grangers' gatherng, farmers, if they are true to themselves, can compel the Government of the day to recognize them. Let the farmers North Brant then show that they do not believe in Mr. Mowar's doctrine that farmers are not fit for Cabinet positions. by rejecting Mr. Young, a professions mah, and a stranger among them, and electing Mr. STRICKLAND, who has spen his life with them, and is one of themselves. Let them assert that the great in dustry of the country cannot longer be neglected, and let them exercise the power they possess of compelling Mr. Mowat to appoint at least one farmer to the Cabi-

NORTH BRANT.

Now that the Liberal-Conservatives of North Brant have put their hand to the plough, let them not look back. Their luty is very clear. At the general elections in February last the people of Ontario showed that their confidence in the Mowar Administration was shattered. If our friends, in constituencies which we held. and ought to have continued to hold, had exhibited the earnestness that Mr. MERE-We did not succeed, as we could have succeeded, simply because in a few constituencies our friends did not use their full

We have, in the past two years at least, given the people of North Brant, in common with the rest of Ontario, all the reasons an ntelligent people should require for refusing to support Mr. Mowar. The constituency is very Gritty, and at the general elections ur friends there did not contest the seat with Mr. Young. That was a mistake. His election by acclamation rendered the task of our party harder everywhere on election day. It will render the task of defeating him in North Brant harder now. But that is the task that our friends have oledged themselves to Mr. STRICKLAND and to Mr. MEREDITH to accomplish.

.The task is not an impossible one. Local Government is now on the defensive. Its power and prestige are shaken. At the coming election trials in all prob ability enough seats will be vacated to give us the Government whenever the elections for the vacancies are held. Whether Mr. Young wins or loses, that result is pretty certain. In the meantime Mr. Young should not be allowed to win Every man who is in earnest as a loyal subject of Great Britain, a loyal citizen o Canada: who wishes to maintain the union; who is in earnest in obtaining provincial rights by legal means; who is sin does not wish to see the Crooks Act pererted to the uses of the vilest creatures; and who desires an economical Adminis tration-must, in his private conscience recognize the necessity of defeating Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. MOWAT as well. Let all such persons in North Brant poll their votes according to their consciences, and the victory will be ours.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

THE Grit organ, in the extremity of its despair about the superiority of the McCarthy License Act over the Crooks Act, is driven to some very curious readings of the law relating to Sunday drinking. The Crooks Act distinctly provides that liquors can be sold on Sundays in hotels and drunk anywhere on the premises by any lodger The section is so loosely worded that the public generally can go into a hotel and, through the lodgers, get all the liquor they want. A man can go to a lodger's room, and, from early morn to dewy eve, drink himself blind if he can persuade a odger to order up the liquors. In his evidence before the License Committee Mr. Hopge said : " As far as the Crooks Act 'is concerned, all hotels are allowed to o'clock on Saturday night and six o'clock on Monday morning. \* \* \* At present the law allows a guest to get liquor at any time from seven o'clock on Saturday night to six o'clock on Monday morning, and that necessitates the hotelkeeper keeping a man in the bar to supply the guests when they ring the bell. Outsiders know this, and from friendship or intimidation or other causes they come and insist on being supplied; also making these hotels do a large business on Sunday, when I know it is often their wish not to do so. This should be ston ned, or the hours should be shortened Mr. Hodge was the spokesman of a

deputation from the Ontario Trades Benevo-

lent Association, which is " an association composed exclusively of distillers, brewers, wholesale liquor merchants, and hotel-keepers," and if anyone ought to know the working of the Crooks Act Mr. Hodge is the man. Yet the organ, under the guidance of its brilliant idea that "the public will believe anything," affirms, in the face of Mr. Honge's statement, that the Crooks Act distinctly prohibits all Sunday selling whatever, except to persons producing a medical certificate. Now, the difference between the Crooks Act and the McCarthy Act is that the former permits the sale of liquors to odgers at all hours from seven o'clock Saturday night to six o'clock Monday morning. They can invite their friends to their rooms, and have a first-class bacchanalian all through Sunday, sending down to the bar for all the liquors they see fit. They can order their champagne or brandy at their meals or in their private rooms, and the hotel-keeper has to supply them. In fact, so great a nuisance is the Sunday clause in the Crooks Act that the very association charged with the duty of watching the interests of hotel-keepers complained of the license allowed by the Crooks Act, and demanded that it "should be stopped or the

hours shortened. The McCarthy Act, on the contrary, pro vides that no liquors shall be sold or permitted to be drunk in hotels from seven o'clock Saturday night till six o'clock Mon day morning, except for medicinal purposes and except during meals from one to three o'clock and from five to seven; that dur ing those hours liquor shall only be sold to, or permitted to be drunk by, guests a fide resident or boarding in the h and that to guests it shall only be sold or permitted to be drunk during those hours in the dining-room of the hotel. It also pro vides that no liquors shall be furnished at the bar. The demand for these restrictions came from the hotel-keepers themselves who are opposed to the laxity of the Crooks Act, and who find themselves under the McCarthy Act freed from an odious imposition which the Crooks Act placed upon them of being compelled to allow lodgers to turn their rooms into drinking places, destroying the peace of fhe place, demoralizing the lodgers, their triends, and the waiters, who were kept ousy running all day Sunday supplying cocktails and gin slings and all the other mixtures the fancy of lodgers suggested. Yet, with these facts well known to the Globe, that journal has the "brass" affirm that the Crooks Act only allowed the sale of liquors on Sunday for medicinal purposes. It will be in order now for the organ to make another retraction.

"LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY."

It is hardly necessary to repeat that we are far from holding that any special form of dogmatic theology is binding upon all individual consciences. To his own master must every man stand or fall, and to Him alone is he responsible for the faith or no faith that is in him. We have been so fearfully and wonderfully man that no one of us is entitled to pronounce upon the merit or the guilt attaching to his neighbour's creed. Each, according to the light vouchsafed to him from on High, has caught a glimpse of the infinite truth from on High; in all the celestial vision is partial, finite, broken, incomplete. Hence the impropriety of rigid dogmatism, the need of Christian humility and for bearance

in judging one another. So much premised, it may be well to con-DITH had a right to expect from them, the sider another aspect of the matter. The Mowar Government would have been term "liberal," like its congener, liberty, has been used with something like violence in our time. Of late it has come to include some characteristics which, to the ordinary view. savour of conceit, superciliousness, and illiberality. Indeed, to judge from the utterances of prevailing rationalism, there may be a spiritual price in doubt hardly less offensive than that traditionally imputed to dogmatism. The assumption of superior intelligence, noteworthy in those who dilute their faith until it is imperceptible in the newly discovered ocean of scientific conjecture, bids fair to become offensive.

It seems singular that those who plainly tells us that belief is a matter of indiffer ence should exercise so little charity towards those who live the life of faith To these neo-Christians-and they still retain the conventional title, although they have burned the title deeds and resolved the sacred record into myth-anything like an honest adherence to the old creed seems to afford something like amazed contempt, passing rapidly into un-disguised hatred. Take as an example a recent speech of Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, whose religion, if one may judge by this utterance, consists chiefly in the negation of distinctive Christian doctrine. He prides himself on the liberality of Christian creed apparently on the ground that he has emanipated himself from every tenet in the creed he professes. In short, it is easy to find out a great deal that he denies, but extremely difficult to ascertain what he believes, except that it matters very little what anyody believes.

Religion in fact becomes scarcely matter of intellection even, but one of taste, we had almost said of caprice. All beliefs tend to the same place, as all roads lead to the city, but where and what the goal is does not appear. The "Liberal Christian" adapts his creed to the fashion of the age-the spirit of progress is the cant term-and discards, at the idding of rationalistic science, transformed into materialistic philosophy, what he beieved yesterday. Faith is thus in a peretual state of flux, and what it was lawal to believe a decade since must not be held o-day, save by the pitiable victims of invinle ignorance. One would suppose that the natural corollary from such a proposition must be that belief must remain in a erennial state of solution. Where is the utility in embracing the liberal Christianity

of to-day when it is as certain as anything really can be that the microscope or the pectroscope will upset the fabric to-mor-On the whole agnosticism, which can at east preserve something like consistency in all weathers, is superior to this even changing chameleon. Humanity craves an anchor for the soul, not a fashionbook. Dr. Holmes is very proud of the sell to their guests between seven term free-thinker, although, as a matter of fact, he is an intellectual fatalist, believing thoroughly in a sort of scientific necessity. He contrasts "Liberal Christian" with the term "free-thinker," and asks, with characteristic acuteness, whether people ought to relish being dubbed slavehinkers. Let us see whether the antithesis is a just one. Freedom is an ambiguous word, varying considerably according to application. There are free-livers and free-lovers. Are there no alternatives but slave-livers and slave-lovers? Is abstemiusness or marriage a state of slavery? Is gluttony, drunkenness, or incontinence erfect freedom? Dr. HOLMES is a master of the dangerous gift of epigram, and not unfrequently loses his way in the glare of it. The special interest in this singular ad-

dress, however, is the fantastic commingling of pleas for freedom with angry words of intolerance. Dr. Holmes desires to burst "the fetters that have been forged 'for human souls under the name of re-He entertains a sort of hisligion." torical charity for those who knew no better in the pre-scientific days. can pardon almost anything,' to the periods of barbarism or semi-barbarism :" but the day of pardon is past. and if you do not view religion as a eral Christian" does, you must be prepared for the consequences. If men decline to float about in vacuo, and prefer that form of liberty proclaimed by the Saviour, "Ye shall know the truth, and

'the truth shall make you free," the an-

themas of the "Liberal Christian" lie in It is to be feared that Dr. Holmes has ot deeply studied the sacred volume, or he would not have adduced as a specimen of St. Paul's modesty and self-distrust the phrase, "I think I have the spirit of It occurs in the much-disputed GoD." chapter (1 Corinthians, c. 7) on the propriety of marriage. The same verb occurs

requently in the New Testament, notably in our Lord's admonition, "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life," &c. Was that an insinuation that confidence had been misplaced? Free-thinkers should avoid promiscuous quotation, especially from the sacred volume. It is not a safe resource, and frequently returns to plague the ingenuity of the careless citer. ymptom is less promising in "Liberal Christianity," except perhaps its vacuity, than the self-conceited intolerance and contemptuousness which it is rapidly developing. Agnosticism is openly uncharitable, and the liberality of a Christianity which is only Christian in name tends to grow more illiberal day by day.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

From Hon. George Brown to Printing Job Anglin :- "Oh my countryman, what a fall

Boston has a writer of fiction named Arthur . Hardy. So that Ontario has not the monophiy of that kind of thing.

The Montreal Gazette is authority for the statement that Mr. Blake favoured the salary grab and promised not to oppose it.

The Exeter Times thinks that what Reform politicians lack in statesmanship they make up for in libelling talents. They are certainly not altogether without abilities.

Mr. Casey, M.P., is going to speak at a religious picnie on Dominion day. It will not do to indicate the picuic lest the sale of tickets should be interfered with.

Rev. Thomas Gales, of the Dominion Temperance Alliance, says the new license law is a good one. What does the Grand Worthy atriarch think of the opinion of Mr. Gales

Mr. David Mills asks fiercely. "Why does THE MAIL so vehemently deny the statements in reference to Messrs, Shields and Macdon-Simply because they are not true. That's all.

The St. Catharines organ of the Reform party finds that serving its friends and writing down the country is not a profitable business. It therefore announces that it will deal less in politics than formerly.

Sir John Macdonald is charged by our King street contemporary with demoralizing some of his fellow-countrymen. In view of the present condition of the Reform party it would be folly to deny the soft impeachment. Mr. Strickland, the Conservative candidate

n North Brant, is a resident of the riding h is contesting, he is a farmer, he has been a county councillor and reeve of the township. and he is a total abstainer. He should win. Over-production in the iron trade has

caused the temporary closing of some of the American rolling mills. Free-traders now assert that if there was no duty upon iron the mills would not suspend operations. This is correct, for there would be no mills to close. Mr. Mills says there are 219,270 houses in good.

France in which there are no windows, and it is all because of protection. It seems that if the French would let sugar, refined in Engnd, enter France free of duty the 219.270 windowless inhabitants would be immediately pplied with glass.

Lack of space, coupled with a disinclination o apprize their readers of facts which do not harmonize with the predictions of the Grit arty, have prevented the Reform organs om stating that the hard-hearted syndicate has materially reduced the rates on the Thunder bay branch of the C. P. R., and that the emigrant fare between Toronto and Winnipeg has come down twenty per cent.

Hon. David Mills has evidently been stepping upon banana skins-and with the usual result. In his very able editorial on Saturday he revenges himself upon the person who left the fatal banana skin in his path by saying "What is to be said of the man who deliberately throws orange and banana peelings on the sidewalk? He is nothing short of a criminal whom it were madness to call les than a base hound."

Somebody up in London must feel mean. The rule recently enforced by some of the

Canadian railways forbidding the employes to drink intoxicating liquors is very good as far as it goes; but it must not be for a moment supposed that the majority, or even a fair proportion, of railway accidents are caused drink. Stupidity, carelessness, disobe by drink. Stupidity, carelessness, disobe-dience, the fatigue of over-worked hands, and the entrusting men willing to take labourers vages with work requiring intelligence and a sense of responsibility impossible to be had for the money, are potent factors in causing the majority of disasters. Railway directors, in closing station saloons, must not imagine that they have done all that the public require at It having been stated that at the last local

general election the Conservative candidates were "well supplied with money wherewith to fight the Mowatites," the Mitchell Advocate remarks :-"The Conservative candidate in South

Perth, at all events, did not receive one cent towards his election expenses, nor the promise of a cent. directly or indirectly, from any When he accepted the person or persons. nomination of his party he expected he would have to foot his own bills, and he did pay them to the last dollar, and every cent came out of his own pocket. Of every constituency the same can be said.

Mr. Mousseau, as a member of the Dominion

Cabinet, made a speech in one of the eastern counties of Ontario last summer. The Grit press immediately "'eaved 'arf a brick at him," for, said they, a politician from another province has no right to open his mouth in "Ontario, Ontario." The scene was in "Ontario, Ontario." The scene was changed. A played-out politician from New Brunswick trudged up to Toronto. His pitying friends gave him a dinner, and invited him in return to curse their enemies. He wined and dined and cursed the Conservatives accordingly. Now, if it was wrong in one case for a politician other province to make a speech in Ontario, how does it become right in the case of the politician from New Brunswick? Answer— The New Brunswicker is a Grit.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The Irish Temperance League is doing good work. In Belfast alone, 32,775 persons signed the pledge within a fortnight.

At a meeting of the Town Council of St. Stephen, N.B., it was voted to assume the responsibility of enforcing the Scott Act. In accordance with this action all the liquor stores have been closed.

The annual temperance meeting at the Phousand Island park, under the National l'emperance Society, will begin on August 13th and continue until the 19th. the best speakers in the United States have been secured for the meeting.

At the next meeting of the Toronto branch the Ontario Prohibitory Alliance, the new Dominion Temperance Act will be discussed ith a view to making several recommendations to the Ontario Government for the im provement of the "Crooks Act."

Under the new law the town of St. John's will be entitled to ten hotels and six shop licenses to sell liquor. At present there are just ten hotels licensed in the town, but eleven. This number will have to be reduced by five next year. -St. Johns News.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic was held in on Saturday afternoon, Hon. S. H. Blake presiding. A discussion took place regarding the best means to be taken for carrying the work of the alliance. Vallace presented a pamphlet which he had repared, containing a mass of information on ne extent of the liquor traffic, statistics of the revenue derived therefrom, the amount of crime and insanity caused by drink, the opinions of leading physicians upon the use of drink, and a great deal of other temperance matter. It was ordered that the pamphlet, the first of a series which it is intended to ring out, should be published. The question amendments to the Crooks Act was brought up, and it was decided to co-operate with other temperance associations in laying before the Government desired changes. The committee then adjourned.

Good Templars

HALIFAX, June 11 .- A grand reception of the delegates to the biennial session of the Grand Lodge I.O.G.T. of the world, which ppens to morrow, was given in the Legislative Assembly chamber at 8 o'clock this evening. Among the representatives in attendance are Mrs. A. M. Green, R.W.S. of Juvenile Templars, Liverpool, Eng.; W. W. Turnbul, R.W.G. Secretary, Glasgow, Scotland; Rev. Burford Hooks, R.W.G. Chaplain, Rhyl, Wales; Rev. E. Francks, P.G.W. Chaplian, Wigan; S. Insull, P.D.C.T., Middlesex, Eng.; H. J. Osborne. W.S.C.W., Gloucester, Eng.; Mrs. L. Osborne, P.D.V.T.W., Gloucester, Eng.; Walter J. Rae, W.D., Berkshire, Eng.; Charles Green, R.W.G.L. Rep., Ireland; Bro. Goldsmith, R. W.G.S. Rep., Isle of Man; Bro. G. Phillips, R. W.G.L. Rep., New Jersey; W. Wilson, G.W. Secretary, Virginia; W. Artrell, G.W. Secretary, T. P. Florida; T. R. G. Clare, G.W.C.T., Baha

HALIFAX, N.S., June 12.-The biennial ession of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, Good Templars of the World, commenced to-day in the Masonic hall. The following officers were present:—R.W.G.T. Joseph Malins, England; R.W.G.C. Rev. Geo. Gladstone, Scotland; R.W.S.J.T. Mrs. Green, England; R.W. G. Secy. Wm. W. Turnbull, Scotland; R. W.G. Chaplain, Rev. D. Burford Hooke, Wales.

GRAND TEMPLAR'S REPORT. The report of Right Worthy Grand Templar Joseph Malins called attention to the progress in Scandinavia, which was very gratifying. The Grand Lodge of Norway has continued its steady progress onward and no ward, and is well represented by its adult and its juvenile organs. The Grand Lodge of Sweden is the premier Grand Lodge in respect of progress, now standing third among the Grand Lodges in point of membership, twenty thousand. The R.W.G. Templar referred to the restarting of the Grand Lodge of the Mediterranean, which is Grand Lodge of the Mediterranean, also increasing in its membership. At each of the ports of Hamburg and Antwerp there sh lodge at the Anglo-American Seaman's Mission, and in the latter city an English and a Flemish juvenile temple have recently been formed. The order in Asia was reported making fair progress, and in Africa the work is being steadily carried on The West Indies and South America exhibit some new conquests. It is expected the odges in and near Barbadoes may oine to form a Grand Lodge. The brethren in Australia are, on the whole, doing well

and in New Zealand the order is a power for GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the Right Worthy Grand Secretary, William W. Turnbull, was presented, and showed the number of lodges now a existence to be three thousand seven hun red and eighty-two, with an adult membership of one hundred and ninety-six thousand There are thirty-seven grand lodges at present working under the jurisdiction of the R.W. Grand Ledge. To the adult membership has to be added the membership in the venile section, which amounts 31.000, making a gross membership of 277.

THE ORDER'S FINANCES. The report of Dr. Collenette, R.W.G. Treasurer, showed an income from 1st July, 1881, to 30th April, 1883, of \$3,968.04; exenditure, \$3,196.56; balance of assets over liabilities, \$2,150,00.

How Alcohol Affects the Heart, Dr. N. B. Richardson, of London, the noted bysician, says he was recently able to conrey a considerable amount of conviction to an intelligent scholar by a simple experiment. The scholar was singing the praises of the get through the day without it, when Dr chardson said to him :-Will you be good enough to feel my pulse

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Your pulse says seventy-four." I then sat down in a chair and asked him to ount it again. He did so, and said :- "Your pulse has gone down to seventy."

I then lay down on the lounge, and said: Will you take it again?"

He replied :- "Why, it is only sixty-four; what an extraordinary thing!" I then said :- "When you lie down at night, that is the way nature gives your heart re.t. You know nothing about it, but that beating organ is resting to that extent; and if you reckon it up, it is a great deal of rest, because in lying down the heart is doing ten strokes less a minute. Multiply that by 60 and it is 600; multiply it by eight hours, and withing a fraction it is 5,000 strokes different; and as the heart is throwing six ounces of every stroke, it makes a difference of 30,000 inces of lifting during the night. ie down at night without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets. But when you take your wine or grog you do not allow that rest, for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes, and instead of getting this rest you put on something like 15,000 extra strokes, and the result is you rise up very seedy and unfit for the next day's work till ou have taken a little more of the 'ruddy bumper,' which you say is the soul of man below. His wife acknowledged that this was perfectly true. He began to reckon up those igures, and found what it meant lifting up an ounce so many thousand times, and the re sult was he became a total abstainer, with every benefit to his health, and, as he admits, to his happiness. I would like those who take stimulants to give them rest, just to take the opposite side of the question consideration, and see how the two positions

Colourless and Cold.

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THE LICENSE LAW

Rev. Thomas Gales Gives his View Rev. Mr. Gales, secretary of the branch of the Dominion Alliance, report to the executive on the su license law passed at the recent

Parliament. says : -Under three heads your secretary impressions regarding the bill. I. It is a remarkably comprehen

Questions that in Great Britain United States are ma e subjects of Acts are here united in one general er.

The great principle of local optic right of the prople to exercise cont ference to the granting of licenses

The prohibition of the sale of Saturday nights and throughout Surcept to bone the lower longers at meals) the law in Canada.

practically declared to be wise and Liquor is not to be sold to mi sixteen years of age or at bars

There is, moreover, a machinery ing the law as well as the reptt

Parliament has dete certain cases, has regrounds upon which it grounds upon wind.
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only gives the right of pires—when the contact may not be renewed, as a regard interest may determine.

On the whole, the Act is a good of measure was not in any sense our ment declared their purpose to in The alliance, as in duty stituency, urged such points as in ment were for the interests of temr Roman Catholic bishons. made were well received, and unqu influenced for good the leg s'ation just been given to the country.

CANADA'S GREAT FA Preparations for the Exhibition a

dustrial Exhibition Association have past three months been energetical culetly, at work revising the prize their next exhibition, which is to at Toronto from the 11th to the

September next. Considerable change has been some departments of the prize list, cipal one being the entire abolition in the textile fabrics classes for la facturers, and the addition of the p deducted to the live stock and partments. This change was a until the manufacturers themselves consulted, when it was found were unanimously in favour of the of prizes for woollen and cotton go they preferring to exhibit their gether and without classification.

ADDITIONS TO THE PRIZE LI In the Live Stock Department ov have been added since last year medals have been inserted in each horses, both stallions and mares. A horses, both stallions and mares. A
has been added for Perchapons
draughts, and prizes have been in
driving tandems for both horses and
In the prizes for cattle, silver me

been inserted in each of the classe of diplomas. The Hereford class considerably elevated and the r largely increased. Ayrshires his slightly reduced. Third prizes h first and second prizes last year. and bronze medals have been add prizes to all the classes in which no was offered last year, viz., Herefore Galloways, Ayrshires, Polled Jerseys. Special prizes, amounting in addition to the regular list, are

fat cattle.

A new class has been added for sheep, and the prizes for fat s been increased. As the Down shee separate classes last year, it has found necessary to make much

these classes.

In the poultry department the poultry have not undergone much the list always offered by this assing the largest, with one exception similar association on the Amer nent. The prizes for pigeons, ho been very largely increased this comparison with the prize list of shows that of the Industrial Asso be the best offered for pigeons in The show in this detartment show fore be an unusual one. The prize

cases are for single birds.

The large prize list for dairy maintained this year, with the some special prizes hereafter refer In the horticultural department prizes heretofore offered for exhibit fessional nurserymen have been and very large prizes are offered in of for large collections by professions calculated to bring out a magu-play of fruits. play of fruits. In the clauses o professionals only several new sec been inserted and the list consequ

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has the honour to be president, and some 300 to 400 beek epers from a the United States and Cauada will i is to be held at Toronto during ! tion, the prize list for honey a supplies has been very considerab and several new sections have been The ladies have received special, at the hands of the association, ne \$200 having been added to the for in this department. Large prize vided for collections of work up lowing heads:—For professionals work depositories; for lady, pro-for paintings on china, wood, iv

and silk, etc., by lady amateur teurs' fancy work ; for work by public just tutions, such as chari tions and associations, reformator lums, etc., and for collections ladies attending schools, The ordinary prizes

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THE LICENSE LAW. Bev. Thomas Gales Gives his Views on the

Rev. Mr. Gales, secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance, in a special report to the executive on the subject of the se law passed at the recent session of Parliament, says:

Under three heads your secretary gives his impressions regarding the bill.

1. It is a remarkably comprehensive mea-

Questions that in Great Britain and the United States are made subjects of special Acts are here united in one general enactment. The great principle of local option or the right of the people to exercise control in reference to the granting of licenses is recog-The prohibition of the sale of liquor on

Saturday nights and throughout Sunday (except to bona fide lodgers at meals) is made the law in Canada. The separation of liquor from groceries is practically declared to be wise and necessary

egislation. Liquor is not to be sold to minors under sixteen years of age or at bars on steam-

There is, moreover, a machinery for enforc-ing the law as well as the Scott Act and the Dunkin Act. II. The Act recognizes the principle that diminished facilities for obtaining liquor are likely to diminish intemperance and its in-

evitable results. Parliament has determined the maximum number of places for the sale of liquor, has provided for the reduction of the number in certain cases, has recognized several just unds upon which it is the right and privilege of electors to object to granting a license, among which are "that the granting of a license is not required in the neighbourhood, or that the premises are in the immediate vicinity of a place of public worship, hospital, or school, or that the quiet of the place in which such premises are situate will be dis-

turbed if a license is granted.

The inspector is to furnish for the information of the commissioners a report regarding each application — which among other things is to contain a statement in reference to the manner in which the house has previously been kept, the character of persons frequenting the house, its proximity to other licensed houses, whether the applicant is, in the opinion of the inspector, a fit-and proper person to have a license, and whether the house or premises sought to be ensed is or are in his opinion required for public convenience.

Applicants for license are required to enter into bond with her Majesty for the payment of all fines and penalties which they may be compelled to pay in respect to any

offence against the Act.

III. There are several admissions that the interests of the liquor sellers must be interfered with very cautiously, if at all. In the judgment of your Secretary, Parliament went too far in this direction, in view of the character of the traffic, and the fact that a license only gives the right of selling until it ex-pires—when the control of ceases, and may or may not be renewed, as a regard for public interest may determine.

On the whole, the Act is a good one. The measure was not in any sense ours. Government declared their purpose to introduce it. The alliance, as in duty bound to its constituency, urged such points as in its judgment were for the interests of temperance. In this province we were nobly supported by the Roman Catholic bishops. Recommendations made were well received, and unquestionably affuenced for good the legislation that has just been given to the country .- Montreal

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

Preparations for the Exhibition at Toron to in September—Changes in the Prize

in the textile fabrics classes for large manufacturers, and the addition of the prizes thus deducted to the live stock and other departments. This change was not made consulted, when it was found that they were unanimously in favour of the abolition of prizes for woollen and cotton goods, etc. preferring to exhibit their goods to-

gether and without classification.

ADDITIONS TO THE PRIZE LIST. In the Live Stock Department over \$2,000 have been added since last year. Silver medals have been inserted in each class for norses, both stallions and mares. A full class has been added for Percherons or French draughts, and prizes have been inserted for driving tandems for both horses and ponies. In the prizes for cattle, silver medals have

been inserted in each of the classes instead of diplomas. The Hereford class has been considerably elevated and the prizes very largely increased. Ayrshires have been slightly reduced. Third prizes have been added to all classes where there were only first and second prizes last year, and silver and bronze medals have been added as herd prizes to all the classes in which no herd prize was offered last year, viz., Herefords, Devons, Galloways, Ayrshires, Polled Angus, and Jerseys. Special prizes, amounting to \$300, in addition to the regular list, are offered for fat cattle.

A new class has been added for Merino sheep, and the prizes for fat sheep have been increased. As the Down sheep were in separate classes last year, it has not been ound necessary to make much change in

these classes. In the poultry department the prizes for poultry have not undergone much change, the list always offered by this association being the largest, with one exception, of any similar association on the American continent. The prizes for pigeons, however, have been very largely increased this year, and comparison with the prize list of other fairs shows that of the Industrial Association to be the best offered for pigeons in America.

The show in this department should therefore be an unusual one. The prizes in most

cases are for single birds. The large prize list for dairy and agricultural products heretofore offered has been maintained this year, with the addition of some special prizes hereafter referred to.

In the horticultural department the small

prizes heretofore offered for exhibits by pronal nurserymen have been abolished, and very large prizes are offered in lieu there-of for large collections by professionals. This is calculated to bring out a magnificent display of fruits. In the clauses open to nonessionals only several new sections have been inserted and the list consequently aug-

In the classes for all kinds of manufactures deductions and additions have been made to provide for the removal of old articles and he insertion of new ones.

In view of the fact that the annual conven

tion of the Beekeepers' Association of America, of which Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, has the honour to be president, and at which some 300 to 400 beekeepers from all parts of the United States and Canada will be r is to be held at Toronto during the Exhibition, the prize list for honey and apiary supplies has been very considerably increased, and several new sections have been added.

The ladies have received special attention at the hands of the association, no less than \$200 having been added to the former prizes in this department. Large prizes are pro-vided for collections of work under the following heads:—For professionals and ladies' work depositories; for lady professionals; for paintings on china, wood, ivory, pluch, and silk, etc., by lady amateurs; for amateurs' fancy work; for work by inmates of public institutions, such as charitable institutions and associations, reformatories and asylums, etc., and for collections of work by attending schools, seminaries, Carter's Little I

offered for individual exhibits of ladies' work, several new kinds of work being provided for. The children's department has also been augmented.

THE PRIZE LIST will be specially interesting to farmers and others engaged in agricultural pursuits, inasmuch as it also contains a short address by Prof. Brown, of the Government Agricultural College, on the points to be observed in arriving at a decision as to the merits of the various classes of cattle, with a scale of points for the use of artibitors and within the content of the content o for the use of exhibitors and visitors at the

The list also contains a copy of the prize-list of the Fat Stock show to be held at To-ronto in December next, and a list of the principal fairs and exhibitions to be held in Canada and the United States during the year 1883.

In addition to the special prizes already referred to, the following have been added to the list since it was revised by the committee:—By the Walker house, \$50 for thoroughtee:—By the Walker house, \$50 for thorough-bred stallion; by the Queen's hotel, \$50 for pair of carriage horses; by Mr. A. Thomas, \$25 for saddle horses; by Mr. Alfred Ox-ford, \$25 for span of draught horses; by Mr. M. McFarlane, \$5 for express horse; by Messrs. J. E. Ellis & Co., \$50 for lady riders; by Messrs. Kent Bros., Yonge street, \$30 for lady drivers, and by Mr. E. M. Morphy, \$10 for the same pur-pose; by the Toronto Street Railway Co. \$50.

pose; by the Toronto Street Railway Co., \$50; Hugh Miller, \$10 for Cotswold ram ; by the Rosamond Woollen Co., of Almonte, \$20 for best Southdown ram; by Christie, Brown & Co., \$50 for best five firkins of butter; by the Toronto Corn Exchange, \$50 for prizes in grain ; by Messrs, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill Nurseries, \$15 for the Pock-lington grape; and by the Wanzer Sewing Machine Co., a C. Wanzer machine for sew ing done on that machine.

The prize list will be ready in a few days, secretary states that he will be pleased to send copies to anyone de-siring them if they will drop him a post card to that effect. SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

The association are making strenuous efforts to secure for their next exhibition some attractions that will be of a most novel and interesting character. Mr. Hill, the manager and secretary of the association, will visit Boston, New York, Chicago, and other places in the beginning of next month with this special object in view.

It is evident from the preparations now

being made by the association they intend that their next exhibition shall exceed in extent and attractiveness any of those yet held under their auspices.

Orange Incorporation and the Member for North Middlesex.

To the Editor of The Mail. Sir,-I find by your issue of the 2nd inst. that the Orangemen of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 219, district of Biddulph, have thought proper to pass resolutions condemning the majorities in the Local and Dominion Houses, and myself in particular, for bad faith in having voted against Orange incorporation. It is not my intention here to explain my

reasons for voting against the legal recognition of the society; neither do I propose to defend the Premier of the Dominion for not having made the Incorporation bill a Govern-ment measure. The Premier is fully able to defend himself. It may be noticed, however, that Lodge No. 219 does not dare to say positively that he violated any promise, since the resolutions only assert that he was "understood" to promise such a bill. I propose merely to fling back with scorn the aspersions which the lodge casts upon my-

1st. The preamble states that ""the member for the riding has proved false to his promises". I never promised to Preparations for the Exhibition at Toronto in September—Changes in the Prize List.

In September—Changes in the Prize List.

The directors and committees of the Industrial Exhibition Association have for the past 'three months been energetically, though quietly, at work revising the prize list for their next exhibition, which is to be held at Toronto from the 11th to the 22nd of September next.

Considerable change has been made in some departments of the prize list, the principal one being the entire abolition of prizes in the Prize List, the principal one being the entire abolition of prizes and committees of the Industrial Exhibition and committees of the Industrial Exhibition Association have for the support Orange or consent make a statement of that nature. Therefore, I was a functal procession to open up and keep the culvert in order.

The directors and committees of the Industrial Exhibition Association have for the proportion with water. Have I any support Orange in the voit if such a bill were committed any one with my knowledge or consent make a statement of that nature. Therefore, I was a functal procession to pean up and keep the culvert in order.

Conservative, and there was no plank in the Conservative plane or of the Industrial Exhibition of prizes at the policy of the damage you have sustained against the town or definition of prizes at the policy of the damage you have sustained against the town or of the damage you have sustained against the town or of the damage you have sustained against the town or of the damage you have sustained against the town or of the damage you have sustained against the town or of the damage you have sustained against th support Orange incorporation, nor did I pro-mine to shirk the vote if such a bill were made no promise to be a traitor to my prin-

my record will show that I was faithful to 2nd. In the same preamble they go out of intracturers themselves had been their way to have a fling at my Church, and impute to her a doctrine which she does not old, viz : "To do evil that good may come is not a wrong." This statement of theirs can only be accounted for either through their ignorance of Catholic doctrine, or their wilful intention of deceiving.
Let us charitably hope it was the former, and

excuse them on the plea of "invincible ignorance. the lodge pledges itself "never to support one of the Roman Catholic faith for any office;" also, "not to vote for any Protestant candidate for a seat in Parliament, of either party, who will not obligate himself to aid our in terests there, thus making Orange interests a primary, and those of party a secondary,

onsideration."

The members of Lodge No. 219 try to make it appear that it is in consequence of what they falsely call my broken promises that they have resolved never to vote for a Catho-lic for any office. Now I happen to know something about the political record of members of this particular lodge, and have good reason to know that this is no new resolution on their part. It is but just to the Orangemen of the township of Biddalph, who have always supported me to a man, and among whom no such bigotry exists, to explain that Lodge No. 219, although in Orange district of Biddulph is not in the township of Biddulph, but is in polling sub-division No. 5, McGillivray commonly known in McGillivray as "Cor-

This lodge was well known during both my election campaigns. It was well known to be then, and is yet, chiefly under the influence of the Grit members of the lodge, and it was the only place in the riding where I found Orangemen (and there were a few honourable exceptions even there) exhibiting any religious bigotry. As a consequence, the great majority of the members of the lodge either refrained from voting or voted for my opponent. They now come forward in the guise of Censervatives, and try to raise the demon of religious discord in a peaceable community. But I can see through their little game, and hope my Catholic friends will treat with the proper contempt these absurd and bigoted resolutions, as they were doubtless made for a party purpose, at the instigation of certain designing politicians who are desirous of a change of Povernment at Ottawa. Lodge No. 219 shows by its resolutions that it is a century be hind the age. It cannot influence many votes in North Middlesex, and on the country generally its thunderbolts will fall tamely.

Yours, etc. T. COUGHLIN, M.P., North Middlesex. Offa, 9th June, 1883.

Backache is almost immediately relieved h wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents. Basques are made rather short, disclosing the hips, and tabliers are no longer strained

and drawn back tightly, but are puton with considerable fulness, giving an easy appear ance to the folds and draperies. What are the desirable qualities in whisker dye? It must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Bucking-ham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all

Bishop Carman has published in a Belleville paper a long letter strongly denying the charges made against him and others by a meeting of M.E. ministers held at Glencoe. Carter's Liver Bitters for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and all diseases caused by malaria, are made by the makers of

Carter's Little Liver Pills, which guarantees

pellet to do road work here? Ana.—If you are not exempt on account of age or otherwise, you will be liable for two days statute labour where you reside, unless you can produce a certificate showing that you have performed statute labour or paid the tax elsewhere. Sec. 78 R. S. O., cap. 139.

180.

R. S., Vespra.—Qu.—"The trustees of a school section built a dwelling-house on the school property for the teacher. Is the house exempt from taxation?" Ans.—Every public school-house, with the land attached thereto, is exempt from taxation. We cannot see how a dwelling-house can be assessed if situated on land that is exempt.

SUBSCAIBER. Owen Sound.—Qu.—"If I plant trees on the side of the highway in front of my farm and they are destroyed by my neighbour's cattle, can I make him pay for them?" Ans.—The municipality owning the highway would be the proper party to take action in the matter. The damage has not been done on your property. perty.
W. M., Wawanosh.—Qu.—"I deposited the rubish from my place on the street and set fire to it. The fire frightened a span of horses, the owner of the horses sustained damage. Am I liable T Ans. Yes. But if it was done with the permission of the party who owned the street such owner is liable.

INQUIRER Brampton.—Qu.—"A man gave a written order for some machinery, to be manufactured; can he be compelled to take it when made, or to pay for it?" Ans.—Yes. made, or to pay for it? Ans.—Yes.

G. G., Kingston.—Qu.—During the American war a man was engaged in enlisting substitutes in Canada for men drafted to serve in the Northern army. If he should now return to Canada can he be now punished for the offence? Ans.—If the offence was committed against the provisions of the Canadian Statute, 28 Vic., cap. 2 prosecutions are limited to one year after the commission of the offence. Hence the offender could not now be prosecuted.

A. J. S. Canada.

A.J. S., Camlachie.—Qn.—"If a man's property has been take by, and divided pro rata among his creditors, can they after wards recover from him any balance of their accounts still remaining thipsid?" Ans.—If the creditors had not discharged the debtor from him respective debts, in consideration of the provata distribution, they may still recover the balances unpaid.

J.B.D. Assimbles. On "It numbered for J.B.D., Assinniboia.—Qu.—"I purchased five lots in Manicos and paid the full price for two, but only part on the remaining three. Can the two that I have paid for be taken for the debt on the other lots?" Ans.—If a judgment is obtained against you for debt any property you have may be sold to satisfy that judgment.

A.S. Port Buryall—Ou.—"I hold a judgment.

A.S., Port Burwell.—Qu.—"I hold a judgment for debt against a minister; can I attach his saiary for the ame?" Ans.—Certainly you can. If within the prision Court jurisdiction you can garmishes it.

garnishee it.

A.B., Listowell.—Qu.—"A was driving B's horses, they ran away, and ran into C's buggy and smashed it all to pieces; who is liable for the damage done?" Ans.—B, the owner of the horse, is liable for the damage. As a general rule the master is liable for the acts of his airvant, acting within the general scope of his authority or employment. authority or employment.

R. C., Minto.—Qu.—" There are 18 concessions in Minto. The survey began at the south, measuring off two hundred acres to each concession. This method leaves a surplus in the 18th concession of from two to tweive acres to each 200 acre lot. Can those owning the lots in the 18th concession claim the whole surplus, or should it be equally divided between all of the concessions?" Ans.—Everything depends upon the patents granted for the lands in the various concessions. If those owning the lands in the concessions other than the 18th have all the lands which their respective patents call for they have no ground of complaint. There is no law requiring each concession be of the same width throughout a township. 6. C. P., 201.

E. W., Ashfield.—Qu.—" An agent for the sale rity or employment.

throughout a township. 6. C. P., 201.

E. W., Ashfield.—Qu.—" An agent for the sale of hay lifters, through false representations, induced me to sign an order agreeing to take and sell ten hay lifters and to pay \$200 for the machines. Can I be compelled to pay the \$200?" Ans.—If you can clearly prove the false or fraudulent misrepresentations, that such representations were material, that you relied upon them, and that you would not have signed the order had you known the truth, you have a good defence to any action that may be brought against you on the order.

B. S., Durham.—Ou.—"Lown a house and lot

B. S., Durham .- Qu. -"I own a house and lot D. S., Durnam,—Qu.—"I own a house and lot in an incorporated town. About 12 years ago the Town Council constructed a culvert on the street to carry off the water. About 3 years ago the culvert become choked up, and the water has ever since been running into my cellar whenever it rains. It has destroyed the foundations of my house, and fills the cellar with water. Have I any

move any of his improvements on the expiration of his tenancy?" Ans.—The tenant can remove any of his improvements that are not simply repairs or fixtures. (2) "Are the sheds erected by private individuals on the grounds of a Canadian Presbyterian church the property of the church or of the men who built them and paid for them?" Ans.—Primafacie, they are the property of the church, and hence cannot be removed, unless it can be shown that it was ugreed the sheds should remain the property of the men who erected them, and that they should have the right to remove them at pleasure.

J. B. Brock.—Qu.—"Does sec. 3, cap. 199. ciples under either of these characters, and have the right to remove them at pleasure.

J. B., Brock.—Qu.—" Does sec. 3, cap. 199, R. S. O, apply to a natural stream which has not been deepened and which does not sufficiently drain the land?" Ans.—We think the section referred to (as amended by cap. 21 of Ontario Statutes, 1878, and by cap. 30 of Ontario Statutes, 1880) applies to natural streams or water courses which have not been deepened.

A. G.. Uxbridge.—Qu.—"A testator devised his property to his brother's children; can their father squander the property?" Ans.—The father has no legal right to appropriate or use the property at all. perty at all.

C. M. C., Winnipeg.—Qu.—" Can a person who verbally ordered the insertion of an advertisement in an advertising medium be compelled to pay for it?" Ans.—If the contract was to be performed within a year, and the work was actually done, the contract is binding, and the price can be recovered.

A.L., Alvinston.—The Act amending the law relating to line fences and ditches and water courses was passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature. The statutes of last session are not yet issued. The changes in the law will be pointed out and commented on when the Ont. Stats. of 1883 come to hand.

L.E. H. Hamilton. On "W".

L. E. H., Hamilton.-Qu,-" When a draft is drawn with a place of payment designated, has the acceptor the privilege of changing the place of payment, and if so must he notify the drawer? Ans.—The acceptor may change the place of payment. The drawer is advised of the change by the alteration made on the draft itself. No other notification is necessary. T. P., Westover, -Qu,-"In filling out mar riage licenses, should the groom's occupation be mentioned or only bachelor?" Ans.—The license should state the occupation of the groom, and also that he is a "bachelor" or "widower," but it is not absolutely essential to do so.

E. V., Milton.—Qu.—"I hired with a farme supposing I would work on his farm. I find tha he intends me to work on another farm. Can-leave him?" Ans.—Contracts of hiring, between leave him?" Ans.—Contracts of hiring, between master and servant, are now on the same footing as other contracts, and they may be broken by either party with the same consequences as follow the breaking of other contracts.

F. S., North. Buxton.—Qu.—"A town council make a piece of block pavement on a street, only 14 feet wide, the curbing standing high up above the blocks; on turning off the road, on meeting a loaded wargon, a buggy was upset and the occupants seriously injured. Have the injured persons any redress, and against whom?" Ans.—Those injured have a right of action for damages against the town corporation. The streets and pavements should be constructed so as to be reasonably safe.

as to be reasonably safe.

J. C., Peterboro'.—Qu.—"A tenant agreed with his landlord to pay higher rent if certain repairs were made to the premises; the repairs were never made, and the higher rent never paid. The landlord has given the tenant notice to quit in one month or pay higher rent; must the tenant leave, and if so, what becomes of his crops?" Ans.—If the tenant is only a monthly tenant, he may be compelled to leave after the expiration of a full month, provided a proper legal notice has been given to him. But under the circumstances he could compel the landlard to pay him for his crops, or should get them. as to be reasonably safe.

A TO ANDRAKE GENERAL. R. S., Port Colborne.—(1) St. Andrew's hall. CURE WANSTEAD,—We presume the Customs officer knows his duty. R., Lindsay.—Can't say. Would not believe in ED., Tilsonburg.—Write to Mr. Watkins, care Livingston & Johnston, Bay street, Toronto.

SUBSCRIBER.—There is a law forbidding Chinese to enter the United States to settle per-J. S. F. F., Quebec.—The Art Publishing Com-pany is still issuing Picturesque Canada. Do not know, why you get no further numbers in Quebec. W.W.V., Craigvale.—The proprietor of the Erie and Huron railway is E. O. Blokford, of Toronto. The terminal points will be Rondeau

Hounstown, Muskoka,—(1) Address Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Que. (2) No. (3) Never heard of the expedition you mention, nor of the 'R. Geological Society." 'R. Geological Society."

SLOW-COACH. Stirling.—The sporting editor lectimes to be responsible for the statement that Normal Percherons can travel twenty miles an hour. For trotting records see turf.

SUBSCRIBER, Peterboro.—Vanderbilt is probably the richest man in America. No one knows anything definite about these things. Vanderbilt is probably the richest individual in

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

the world, with the exception of the Duke of Westminster, and his wealth is reputed at \$100,-000,000 and upwards.

GEO. D. L., Ayr.—Subordinate lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada are not incorporated, but the Grand Lodge of Canada are not incorporated, but the Grand Lodge of Canada are not incorporated body, and some of its subordinate lodges may have taken advantage of the General Act passed for the benefit of not exempt on account of age or otherwise, you Deneyorat societies.

Toronto has the largest railway passenger station in Canada. (2) Montreal has the largest hotel, the Windsor. (3) Montreal and Toronto have the most wholesale establishments in Canada; cannot say what city comes next. In Canada cannot say what city comes next. See the largest firm in the Dominion.

the largest firm in the Dominion.

Novice. Seaforth.—(1) It is not advantageous to wear weights in training for foot-racing. It is very injurious and ruinous to any possibility of improving the stride. Light shoes should always be worn, and if the race is any distance over 100 yards practice should be taken in the regular spiked running shoes, as otherwise you will probably have an attack of cramp during the race. (2) Cannot recommend any maker in Canada, and your best plan is to borrow a pair and give them to your own shoemaker as a model. Let him remember that the shoes must fit like gloves on the bare feet. BIRTHS.

WAUGH On the 9th of June, at Simcoe, the wife of W. P. Waugh, Detroit, of a son.

Anderson On Sunday, June 10, the wife of E. J. Anderson, of a son. CAMERON—At Barrie, on the 5th inst., the wife of Philip H. Lovett Cameron, of a son. SIBBALD-On the 8th inst., at the Grange, Georgina, the wife of W. M. Sibbald, of a son. GRAND-On 7th June, at 86 Peter street, the wife of Maurice J. Grand, of a daughter. McGregor-On the 5th of June, at Hespeler, the wife G. K. C. McGregor, of a son. Evans-On Tuesday, June 5th, 1883, at 152 Spadina avenue, Toronto, the wife of L. H. Evans, Esq., M.D., of a daughter. KENNEDY—On the 6th inst, the wife of J. F. Kennedy, 243 Wellesley street, of a daughter, still-born.

TAYLOR—In Listowel, on the 7th inst., the wife of the Rev. G. B. Taylor, Incumbent, Christ Church, of a daughter. MARRIAGES. MAKHIAGES.

NEVIN-BATH-At the residence of the bride's parents, Town line, Whitby, on Wednesday, June 6th, by the Rev. H. C. Speller, Mr. George Nevin, of Windsor, Ont., to Miss Settlia Bath, only daughter of John and Martha Bath, Whitby. DUNSTAN—FREEMAN—On the 11th inst., at the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, by the Rev. H. Carmichael, Kenneth, second son of R. Jeweil Dunstan, to Maude, second daughter of the late S. B. Freeman, Q.C.

TELFER.—TELFER—At Thamesford, Ont., on June 8th, by the Rev. L. Cameron, J. A. Telfer, of N. and N. W. Ry., Torouto, to Anna Hughene, daughter of Gilbert Telfer, Esq., North Oxford, No cards. TELFER-LAWRENCE-At the residence of the TELFER-LAWRENCE—At the residence of the bride's uncle, Horton Cowie, Esq., Walkerton, Ont., on June 6th, by the Rev. Mr. Short, Fred J. Telfer, agent Great North-West Telegraph Co., Collingwood, to Fannie M. Lawrence, daughter of George Lawrence, Esq. CRAMPTON—MARLING—On Tuesday, June 5, at the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, New York, by Rev. F. H. Marling, pastor. Henry E. Crampton, M.D., to Ellen Eliza, daughter of the officiating minister.

officiating minister.

PANGMAN—KNIGHT—At All Saints' church.
Collingwood, on June 6th, by the Rev. L. H.
Kirkby, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. T. P.
Hodge. Charles Edward Pangman, manager
Bank of Commerce, Collingwood, to Oudine
Frances, second daughter of James Miall
Knight. Inight,
Holmes-Whitney-In St. Paul's church,
Holmes-Whitney-In St. Paul's church,
by the HOLMES—WHITNEY—In St. Paul's church, Detroit. Tuesday evening, June 5th. by the Right Rev. Dr. Harris, Bishop of Michigan, assisted by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, rector of St. Paul's, William H. Holmes, of Chicago, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont., and Ida May, eldest daugnter of C. J. Whitney, Esq., of Detroit, Mich.

Mich.

TREMAYNE—RITCHIE—At St. James' church, Georgina, June 6th, 1883, by the Rev. George Nesbitt, assisted by Rev. Canon Ritchie, father of the bride, and Rev. Canon Tremayne, father of the bridegroom, Frank Geddes Tremayne, to Agnes Pearson Ritchie.

WRIGHT—SMITH—On June 7th, at the residence of the bride's parents, 604 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. A. J. Wright, of Alfred Wright & Co., Lindsay, Ont., to Daile Kerr, daughter of Hon. D. Howard Smith. Commissioner of Railways, State of Kentucky, U.S.A.

Ross—Gordon—On Wednesday, 6th June, by

Ross—Gordon—On Wednesday, 6th June, by the Rev. Hugh Croxier, assisted by the Rev. E. F. Goff, at the residence of the bride's mother, Port Perry, Robert Ross to Christina B., eldest daughter of the late Adam Gordon, M.P. for North Ontario. Scott-Law On Wednesday, June 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm, Fletcher, James C. Scott, to Clara E., daughter of James Law, Esq., Maple Lodge, Teoumseth.

TREMANNE-RITCHE-At St. James' church. Sutton, by the Rev. George Neshitt, M.A., incambent, assisted by the fathers of the tride and bridegroom, Frank Geddes Tremayne, eldest son of the Rev. Canon Tremayne, M.A., rector of of the Rev. Canon Tremayne, M.A., rector of Etobicoke, to Agnes Pearson. youngest daugh-ter of the Rev. Canon Ritchie, M.A., Dryden bank, Georgina.

SMART – JONES – At Prescott, Ont., on Wednesday, 6th June, by the Rev. W. Lewin, James Allan Smart, of Brandon Manitoba, son of James Smart, ksq., of Brockville, to Lizzie Frances, daughter of the late Alpheus Jones, Esq., of Prescott, CAVERHILL—HARRISON—At St. James' church, Park Hill, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. H. A. Thomas, Frank Caverhill, of Montreal, to Char-otte Rosalind, daughter of John Harrison, Esq. OMP-COLLIER.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father in St. Catharines. by the Rev. W. S. Griffin, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Williams, George Franklin Camp. to Mary Jenette, only daughter of H. H. Collier, all of the city of St. Catharines.

O'GORMAN-MCLEAN—On the 6th inst., at St. Thomas' church, Walkerton, by the Rev. Wm. Shortt, Constantine O'Gorman, M.D., Hastings, second son of Rev. R. O'Gorman, Castle Carrock Rectory, Carlisle, England, to Eleanor McLean, second daughter of Andrew McLean, Eşq., Walkerton.

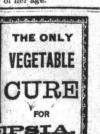
BELL—June 1st, John Bell, Douro street, To-conto, a native of Glasford, Lanarkshire, Scot-and, aged 49 years. Glasgow papers please copy.

Kibby — In Loughboro', on Thursday, June 7th, Sarah Phippen, wife of Richard Kibby, and sister of the late Samuel Phippen, of the city of Kingston, aged 72 years, 11 months, 17 days.

SLATER—At his residence, Elm Grove, Parkdale, on Monday morning, Fred W. Slater, N. and N. W. Ry., aged 28 years 8 months. McClung—At Bowmanville, on the 9th inst. Jane McClung, relict of the late John McClung in the 83rd year of her age. ELLIOT—In New York, on the 7th inst., Jean fifth daughter of the late Major Elliot, of Windsor, aged 45 years and 1 month. SPROAT—At Port Elgin, June 2nd, Elizabeth B. Sproat, only daughter of John Sproat, Milton, uged 2 years.

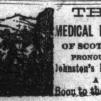
WALSS—At the residence of Mr. H. R. Wales on the 7th inst., Abbie White, wife of Mr. Jame A. Wales, aged 32 years, late of Kingston amaica, West Indies. WHITE—At his residence, No. 106 Yorkville avenue, late 82 William street, Yorkville, Mr. George H. White, in the 79th year of his age. COLEMAN—On the 6th inst., near Guelph, Ont. Mr. John Coleman, in his 82nd year. McDonald—At Lake View, Roach's Point June 5th, 1883, the wife of D. W. McDonald, of

BACK-May 19th, at Tring Herts, Annie Leah, he beloved sister of William Back, of this city, MARTIN-On the 10th inst., at Chicago, Ill. U.S.A., Kate Bolman, wife of Russell Martin late of Toronto, aged 26 years. FLINTOFT—At Sarnia, on Tuesday, the 12th June, 1883, Rebecca Welr, relict of the late James Flintoft, in the 80th year of her age.



DYSPEPSIA Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists

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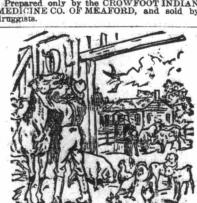


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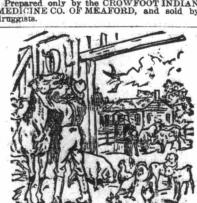


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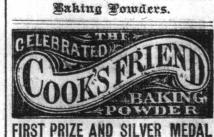
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IN BRONZE LETTERS.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DUCHESS OF BERNMOUTH'S DEFEAT. The residence of Mme. la Comtesse d'An cour, in the Faubourg Saint Honore, was ablaze with lights on the night of the birth-day fête, while the broad balustrades were wreathed with tropic vines, and the windows seemed framed in banks of camellias, jasmine, and tea-roses, so deliciously sweet, that the very air one breathed was a luxury. The musicians, secluded from view in an inner alcove, were discoursing the sweetest of strains

and the salons were already quite full when

Mr. and Mrs. Delamere entered.

Ida had carried out the picturesque caprice of appearing in the gold-coloured glace, with earted buttercups in curls, and her ivory shoulders half veiled beneath a Chantilly lace scarf, whose price have paid all the family expenses at Deepdale Rectory for a year, while a lace fan, mounted on sticks of carved gold, hung from the amber bracelet at her wrist, and a bouquet of yellow acacias corresponded with

There was a universal murmur of admiration as her young husband led this dark-browed beauty in, like some fairy queen, robed in dew and sunshine. La belle Americaine had become the topic of conversation i the circles of Paris society, and people crowded eagerly around the flower-festor

"Ah, ma belle, how good of you, how sweet!" cried Mme. la Comtesse, hurrying to meet her, in a pale-blue velvet dress, made very low in the corsage, and blue turquoise ornaments that gave her sallow skin a cada is effect. "But you are an angel of laisance. Ma foi! I have here of verous effect. English and of Americans many, so you will not be alone, save in your beauty." And Ida was at once surrounded, and, as it were, taken posession of, by jewelled ladies and courtly, high-bred gentlemen, with stars and orders glistening on their breasts, while the hours of the evening seemed to slip by

as if they were minutes. But the person she liked best of all her new acquaintances was a lady of perhaps thirty-five, whose fringed draperies in the crowd of the supper room caught in Ida's gold bouquet-holder. She turned to apole gize in words whose accents were like music, so low, so soft, and so exquisitely modulated. "Oh, never mind !" ' cried Ida, and then remembering herself, she laughed, coloured, and

went on in French, assuring the other that no harm was done. "You need not speak in French," said the lady, smiling. "I am English born, if not English bred, and the sound of the Saxon anguage is very sweet to me.'

'I am so glad," said Ida, impulsively. "I speak French very well, they tell me, yet English is the language most natural to me. turning to the gentleman who was with Ida, spoke a word or two in a low voice, and he immediately begged the pleasure of introducing to Mrs. Delamere Mme. Avioli. She was a personage of about ave-and-thirty, as we have before said, but looking at least ten years younger, with a complexion of dazz-ling fairness, hair obbright, luxuriant auburn, and deep-blue eves.

Her dress was of lilac satin, full of amethystine lustre and changing lights, and her jewels were diamonds of great size and "I fell in love with her the moment I saw

her," was Ida's after account of the introreliest person I ever saw in my life. I wished for the first time in my existence, after I saw her, that nature had created me a blonde instead of a brunette. But Ida did not dream how deep the destinies, of Mme. Avioli were to be interwoven

ing with all a child's innocent admiration into the violet, soft eyes, and listening, as if in a sort of spell, to the words that flowed like liquid silver from the lovely lips of her new The Duchess of Bernmouth came in rather

later than Mrs. Delamere-a wax-skinned, voluptuons blonde, after the style depicted by Peter Paul Rubens' glowing pencil, ue, sleepy orbs, and a profusion of lightflaxen ringlets; a lady whose white satin draperies flowed around her in surging billows, and whose necklace, of pink Neapolitan coral, was said to be the finest article of the kind in all Lady Bernmouth, although she was over

thirty, had been the reigning queen of fashion for some time, and when people spoke of the dangerous charms of the American stranger. the Duchess smiled scorn ully, and shrugged the beautiful white shoulders, where dimples came and went every time she moved. An American," said Lady Bernmouth. "I should as soon think of furling my colours

before a Chinese belle, or a young lady from the Court of Japan."
As this was the first field on which the rival beauties had met, there were a great many pairs of eyes upon them, and many ant whispers and secretly exchange glances, when Mme. d'Ancour, taking it for granted, in her warm superabundance of hos itality, that the English and American ladies would be charmed to know each other, check ed the Duckess of Bernmouth in her triumphal progress through the rooms, directly in front

f the group of which Mrs. Delamere formed · Madame la Duchess," she cried, eagerly, " pray let me do myself the pleasure to iutroduce you to Mrs. Delamere, the charmin American lady who has this evening delight-

ed us with her society. Lady Bernmouth put up her eyeglass : and then, with the slightest possible inclination of her golden-tressed head, dropped it

"Oh, an American!" she said, with a soft, easy insolence of tone and manner; adding, oute audibly enough to be heard: "Nobody

knows who these rich parvenus of Americans Ida lifted her brilliant, languid eyes, while

a deep crimson came to her cheek, and answered, in a voice as soft and low as the "But we all know who Madame the Duch-

Duchess' own: ess of Bernmouth is, and we have known

She turned to the Italian nobleman with whom she was conversing, and the Duchess, whose sore point was her thirty-four years and her somewhat passé style, coloured so red that her pink Neapolitan necklace seemed to be overflowed and submerged in the scariet tide of blushes. Nobody laughed, but there was a murmur, almost inaudible, going round the room, and a general attempt to conceal a smile, that made the Duchess pain fully aware that the story would be all over Paris by the next morning. There had been a passage of arms between Mrs. Delamere and the Duchess of Bernmouth, and Mrs. Delamere had conquered. The fat Duchess with the golden hair and the shoulders like drifts of snow had met with her Waterloo. Ida sat up in her white cashmere wrapper that night to write to Angie, and a brief extract from her letter may perhaps give a better representation of her ideas of Parisian

"I have only just retured from a ball in the Faubourg Saint Honore," she wrote, after various allusions to Deepdale matters, and many questions on similar topics. "I wish you could have seen me, in my yellow s, and a wreath of buttercups, which unald had had set with diamonds to se me. You would fancy there was a ring dewdrop in every cup; the that I did not want to see you."
"I did not know that I had been so unds came from a pair of bracelets that out, and cried about it; but Rex said it was

life than any other more laboured de-

all nonsense to make my eyes red about so insignificant a thing as a diamond. I think I looked nice—at least Rex said I did; but I slieve he would say so if I were to dress in bed-ticking, tied around the waist with red flannel. On, Angie, it was so nice! Fancy little me, flirting with counts and marquises and viscounts; and there was one prince there, the Prince de Molignac, cousin or grandfather, or something else, to Louis Philippe, and he talked to me ever so long, and I never once remembered that he was a prince, for he talked just like any other man, and wore a plain black dress, with a red ribbon across his breast, and a silver star-

the cross of the Legion of Honour, Rex told me afterward. Oh, he was such a nice old gentleman; and the Princess Adele Moncoutour was there-and the loveliest creature ] ever saw, the Countess Avioli, the widow o an Italian nobleman, who is staying in Paris just now. She has promised to come and see me, and I have fallen in love with her at first sight. She is an English lady, I believe, or at least she has been educated in England, and they say she is a great friend of the Empress. That reminds me, I am to be presented at Court next week. And such a white satin dress I am having made, with a long train of white velvet-the dress to be em proidered in set figures of small diamonds se that whenever I turn there will be such a sparkling that I expect to dazzle myself But revenous a nos moutons, I must tell you about a famous English duchess whom I routed with great slaughter. You must know she and I are rivals—that is to say, she has been all the rage here, and I, Ida Delamere resolved to dethroneher. Saucy of me, wasn't it? But, you see, I am only sixteen, and she youth, and that, Angie, is nine points of the question. So, when we were introduced tonight, she stared at me with her hard glittering eyes, and said something so rude that it made my blood boil in my veins. So I put on the most impertinent look you can imagine, and said something just twice as insolent.

the fat Duchess, I mean—the whole evening. Wasn't it splendid? "But you forgot to tell me about the lame puppy in your letter. Does he limp as much as he did? I shall bring him a beautiful new collar when I come home. I sent a box, by express, yesterday, to Deepdale, with a set o orated china for decorated china for your mother, and a package of books which Rex picked out, expressly for Papa Gresham. And there is a big doll for you, with a little trunk and trousseau, all emplete, and a blue silk dress for Eleanor, just the colour of her eyes, and a revolver fo Monty, and a box of carved chessmen for James. Oh, and a casket of bonbons! I don't think they are really so nice as the striped Jackson balls we used to buy at the store, but they are tied with white satin ribbon. and look very elegant. When the box was all packed, and Rex was closing it up—I know you won't laugh at me—but I sat down on the floor and cried, with my cheek lying

carried with the doll and the bonbons back

that Paris and the new chocolate-coloure

carriage and Rex are only one of my day

dreams that Papa Gresham used to shake his

away, and come back to the chimney

rowing. I wonder if all wives feel so?

self; but you know we were always allies

standall this, it is a relief to me to sit down

tine), and the lame puppy, and Jowler, and

everybody; and be sure that there is nobody

n the world who loves you half so well, dear larling little Angie, as Your own, own IDA."

This was the letter written to her little

luxurious fauteuil, in the superb rooms of he

Parisian abiding place; and there were the

races of tears upon the last sheet. Poor Ida

CHAPTER XV.

Wearied out by the excitement of the ball

the Faubourg Saint Honore, and the vigil

f letter-writing which succeeded it, Ida slept

ate the next morning, and it was nearly

The curtains were closely drown, and Ma-

ilde was sitting before the fire, waiting un-

il it should be her mistress' pleasure to rise.

"Has my husband breakfasted?"
"Long ago, madame; he was obliged to go
the American Minister's on business, and

That was like Rex, so thoughtful and

considerate always," thought Ida, as she lay vatching the blaze and crackle of the fire,

"I would not have awakened madame to tell

er of it," went on Matuilde, "but there is

"He would not give his name, madame;

e said his business was pressing, and con-

a person here to see her. He waits now, in

noon when at length she opened her eyes.

'It is a quarter of tweive, madame,

desired me not to disturb madame.

e portière down stairs."
"A man, Mathilde? Who is he?"

rned vou alone."

ner presence.

he said.

rder about my flowers, or-"

"Giuseppe Antonardi!"

e in the past and present.

He bowed low and obsequiously

You might have been quite sure

fortunate as to offend the signora," resurned

plack and a neatly tied white cravat.

'Is it late, Mathilde?'

GIUSEPPE.

iend, by the child-wife, sitting in her

You should have seen her colour up, and

Madame d'Ancour told me afterward she was

glad of it. She never looked at me again-

stealthily, at the dead of night!" "Giuseppe, you are speaking falsely!"
"Madame, I swear it before high Heaven. If ever fate confronts me with that guilty on the directionwoman, she will confess the deed; she dare " 'REVEREND MILO GRESHAM, ot deny it." ", Deepdale Rectory, Deepdale, Conn., "Then, Giuseppe," slowly articulated Ida. for I felt such a thrill of homesickness, and you hed foully in the evidence you bore at as if I must creep into the box myself and be

ne coroner's inquest." He shrugged his shoulders again, that little o dear old 'Deepdale. Sometimes I fancy oreign movement that Ida so abhorred.

What could I do? I was a poor man and friendless; the L'Echelles were rich and powerful; moreover, they belong to a family bead at so solemnly, and that I shall rouse up that never forgive. 'Vengeance to the death' is their motto. The deed was done; all my find myself sitting on the is their motto evidence could not bring the poor victim window-sill, with my sewing in my lap, and Marguerite propped up in the corner beside back to life again. . Moreover, madame. there me. I am very happy here; there is nothing was you-could I have the heart to ruin you, but pleasure and amusement from one day to an innocent, harmless child, with the name of another. And Rex loves me so dearly, that a murderer's offspring? I may be a villain,

everything I do or say is right in his eyes; but I am not so bad as that!' and it seems as if I had Aladin's lamp to "Giuseppe," said Ida, coldly, "this mock supply every wish and anticipate every sentiment is wasted on me. thought; but sometimes-(I wonder if it is reasons for keeping this awful crime a secret, wrong. Angie)-I feel as if I should like to be but it was not through any mercy toward like Cinderella, to throw the glass slipper

"Let it be as madame pleases," said Giu seppe, quietly; "but here is what I have to tell you. You are the daughter of one who is I get almost tired of Rex and his devotion once in awhile. I wish he wouldn't follow me so, and keep asking me whether I liable, at any moment, when I choose to break the silence of years, to a death upon the gal am too warm or too cold. I am downright cross with him sometimes, and then I get by lows. You are rich, courted, and gay; you have a husband, I am told, who adores you, myself and cry, to think how wisked I am your carriage rolls by on the boulevards, "Angie, don't let anyone see this letter. while I drudge on foot, humble, despised, but could not have written so to your mother to-day I am the wealthier of the two, for Eleanor, or anyone in the world but yourown a secret which has power to turn your nusband's love into horror, and brand and even though I know you cannot underwith the awful shadow of a crime which no one can ever hear named without a shudder and write it to you.
"Give ten thousand kisses to them all at Ida grew pale as he spoke, but rallied herelf with an effort. Deepdale, not forgetting Marguerite, and Jane Anne (the French doll's name is Celes-

"If it is true, Giuseppe," she said, "and mind you, I am myself convinced that it is a monstrous fabrication—" "You will discover, madame, that it is too

"Supposing it, then, for argument's sake, to be true, why have you kept silence all these years? Why have you not spoken out your ecious piece of information long ago? What good would it have done me, madame? For I freely confess that if I could have found your guilty mother—and it is not rom any lack of search that I have not long ago hunted her down," he added, with an evi glitter in his eyes-"I would have taxed he ong ago with the crime. I would have comelled her to pay with a gold piece for every oment of my forbearing silence. But, up to his time, she has continued to elude me with a cunning that was always her inheritance for the L'Echelles are secret as the grave, and slyer than the serpents; but never fear but I shall find her yet. Giuseppe Antonardi was once in the secret police force of Austria, and that is a training that a man never for gets. I shall find her yet! But, in the mean-time, a man must live, and I am poor! It is for money I have come to you, and

'And I am to be your victim?" Ida demanded, bitterly. You are to be the generous recognizer of my forbearing silence, madame," said Giuseppe, smoothly."
"Giuseppe," began Ida, "it seems to me

that this is a mere fabrication, from beginning to end, trumped up for the purpose of an un-blushing extortion." "As madame pleases; but if you refuse to elp a poor man in his need, I shail im-

I wonder what it can be?" pondered Ida. However, you may bring my things, Ma-hilde. I may as well dress at once." ediately seek an interview with your husband, whose more logical pature will at once ecognize the correctness and justice of my The toilet of the capricious little lady was t a matter of very great rapidity, and her claims. He may, perchance, be surprised to oreakfast of chocolate and dainty French rolls ollowed it, so that it was nearly one o'clock arn that he has married the daughter of a nurderessbefore she entered her boudoir, and sent "He will not believe you." Mathilde to usher her anonymous visitor into "Does madame think so? At all events,

am ready to risk my chances for it.' "Perhaps it is the diamond setter," thought He was turning away, when Ida spoke Ida, "or the man who wants to take the Giuseppe, who-where is my mother But while her mind was yet busy in wear You ought at least to tell me that ! ing vague conjectures, the door was thrown open, and Mathilde retired, after showing in a "As to whom she is, madame, I deem it roper to preserve my secret yet a little while onger. What good would it do you to know? And where she is—if I knew myself, all, soitly stepping man, in a suit of seedy lo you suppose I should be here, begging a

The words broke almost involuntarily from mere gratiuty, just to keep soul and body together? Shadow of Crossus! I should be da's lips as she tat gazing on this unexpected apparition-an unwelcome link between her rich man, madame !" Ida's trembling hand sought her purse, "I am glad the signora remembers me," "Madame has decided to take the part of "But I don't remember you pleasantly at all," said Ida, with more truth than con-ventionality. "What have you come to

risdom," he said, insinuatingly. "Madame knows that a poor fellow cannot starve," 'I do not believe your story, Giuseppe, she said; "yet it is perhaps better that yield for once to your extortion."- Here Giuseppe elevated his eyebrows remonstratingly. But remember that it is for the last time,

See, here is money; do not forget that it purchases your silence." Guseppe, with drooping head and an ostentatious humility of tone.

"You were always offending me—you and Mr. Pierre," said Ida, brusquely.

"I suppose you have come to beg, but I shall not make myself your almoner. Take yourself off, Giuseppe—you shall not make anything out of me." Giuseppe's eyes glistened as Ida poured the old pieces into his outstretched palm.

"Madame is generous as becomes one of the race of L'Echelle," he muttered, greedily.

Henceforward, my tongue and my memory ecome your faithful slaves. No one shall know, from this time, that such a one as He crept away with the soft, leopard-like tread that Ida had remembered from a child, and the next instant she was alone—alone with the awful shadow which his disclosure

how devoted he is to you

Ida drew herself up slightly.

"He is not a boy, madame

but a boy? My husband, when he died—the and past. Do not look so shocked, my child. It is true I did not marry him for love—but we manage these things differently on the

lineage to support, and people said, not with-out beauty. What would my life have been alone? The Count Avioli was good to me;

he proved a noble and generous husband, an I was a faithful wife all the years of ou

union-as faithful, Ida, as if I had loved him

body who runs away, and is married among

the roses at sixteen, like you!"

Mme. Avioli's visit was prolonged far be

yond the period prescribed by fashion, and when she went away Ida begged her soon to

"Sister," she repeated, gently: "that is happy thought of yours, Ida. We will b

So began Mrs. Delamere's first friendship in Paris.

When the day for her much anticipate

resentation at Court arrived. Ida looked like

fairy in the midst of a snow-wreath, in the

dress Mile. Micharde had sent home in a box

large enough for a trunk. It was, as she had

embroidered with floss-silk butterflies, each

crested with the glitter of tiny diamonds

fastened by some mysterious triumph of the

jeweller's art, into the satin, and along train

diamond brooch on the top. She wore no

thing in her curls but a natural white rose

with its accompanying spray of green leaves and the magnificent solitaire diamonds, which had been her bridal gift from her husband

shone like spots of quivering fire on her breas

running gleefully into her husband's dressing-room. "Oh, how funny you look in you

"How do you like me. Rex?" she cried

'Aren't we going together?" demande

"Going together, indeed. That's a man's ea!" laughed Ida. "Why, there isn't a

"Does that Court costume of yours tak

up so much room?" demanded the young

"To be sure it does. Come, make haste

The presentation room at the palace wa

bing, perhaps, a degree or two more rapidly than usual, yet quite self-possessed, and even

The Empress stood at the end of the room

and dressed in a lilac velvet robe trimme

still marvellously delicate in outline and

complexion, was relieved by the golden hair

a cascade of shining curls at the back of her

Ida bowed low over the delicate cloved

courteous representative of the transatlantic

after a sweet and graciously spoken word of

two from the Empress, which she hardly

heard in the excitement of the moment

crimson satin dress, and whose gloves, from undue pressure and nervousness, was split

Majesty's permission to introduce the ladies

from his own aristocratic isle, the Empres

turned smilingly to Mr. -, the American

I have heard so much?" she said, with

gracious glance toward Mrs. Delamere, who

once the tongue of rumour has not been false

You may tell your fair country woman, mon-

loveliest that has lighted up St. Cloud this

season. Ceil! but it must be sweet to be so

And with a sigh, perhaps given to the

iness. Eugènie turned toward Lord Eden

A Bible With a Bloody Footprint.

T. V. Harrison, of Clarke county, has a

Bible with a history. It was printed in 1700, and in 1723 belonged to Joshua Swank, an ancestor of Mr. Harrison, who was then

living in Eastern Kentucky. In that year a

party of Indians, led by Simon Girty, were

prowling near, and one transfixed Mr. Swank's body with his spear, who fell to the

point of the spear cutting from the ninth

chanter of Esther to the seventeenth chapter

Bible to pull out his spear, and thirty years

seen. Now it is a dull rusty stain. Thus it

Fpps's Cocoa-Grateful and Comforting.

aws which govern the operations of digestion

and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa

Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast table

may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

with a delicately flavoured beverage which

that a constitution may be gradually built up

until strong enough to resist every tendency

to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies ar

floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many

a fatal shait by keeping ourselves well forti-fied with pure blood and a properly nourished

Packets and tins (\frac{1}{2} lb. and lb.), by Grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic

Chemists, London, Eug.-Also makers of

A short time ago a young tramp was pu

off a train on the Philadelphia and Reading

railway, on which he was stealing a ride. He

ing his opportunity, he placed an obstruction

killed one of the employes. The ruffian fled

to the mountains; but was at last captured

and lodged in gaol, and then, instead of having

falling into the hands of the lynchers, who

shrift, the sapieht Dogberry who heard the case let the murderous rascal out on bail in a small sum, throwing him loose on society to

swift justice meted out to him, and instead

would have given him a long rope and a sho

carry out his wicked practices.

the rails, which wrecked the train and

vowed that he would have vengeance.

frame."—Civil Service Gazette.-with boiling water or milk.

Epps's Chocolate Essence.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural

made priceless by the sacrifice of

Samuel. The Indian set his foot on the

bloody foot could b

Sold only i

ground with the open Bible beneath him, the

emory of her own departed youth and love-

arne, and a second series of presentations

was standing at some little distance.

sieur, that Eugenie thinks her

young and so beautiful!"

'So that is la belle Americaine, of whom

When at length the presentations

Minister stood respectfully awaiting

moved on, to make room for a fat lady fro

pronounced her name, and then,

husband, somewhat amused.

it is getting late !"

a little defiant.

Republic

Minister.

followed.

ancestor.

half way up the palm.

Delamere, in some bewilderment.

Your carriage is here; mine

pure white velvet, while a point lace scar

Angie Gresham, of white satin,

omantic, but que voulez voi

young wife in her own.

and in either ear.

Ida, coolly.

'Madame, I am very poor," said Giuseppe,
slowly. "The world has not treated me well. I am in debt; I must have money,"

"Giuseppe," said Ida, "I would give s
five franc-piece to any beggar in the street, but
the street and the street of the ad cast over her life. She sat down again, pressing both hands over her eyes, trying to summon every fa-culty of her mind to the aid of the beleaguerone thing, extortion another. If you have othing more to say, I will ring the bell for ed citadel of sense and reason. 'It cannot be true," she murmured ; "it i Achille to show you to the door.

Siuseppe, with drooping head and an osten

Madame, you are mistaken; I do not

come to beg—"
"Then what do you come for?" demanded

"What do I take you for, madame?" h

"I am not dreaming, madame. You int

with a shrug of his shoulders, "for he

'My uncle! Monsieur Pierre my uncle!

prove it in any court of law in Europe, ma-

moment or two of silence, during which she was revolving in her mind the strange tidings she had just heard. "Monsieur Pierre is

dead; he can no longer rise up to claim a re-lationship which, during his lifetime, he

me back to the question you asked me, as to whom you were."

"No matter, madame; it amounted to the same thing. You, Madame Ida Chaloner are

"He daughter of a murderess!"
"Guseppe!" gasped the girl, rising to her eet, as pale as ashes, "what do you mean?"

"I mean that your mother's was the hand that stabbed Monsieur Pierre L'Echelle to

the heart the night that he died the death

of a dog. The jewelled dagger that lay bloody on the floor was hers. I saw her

throw it from her when the deed was done.

I saw her steal from the room, noiselessly and

Yes, madame; he is dead, and that brings

I asked you no such question, Giuseppe.

"Well, and what then?" said Ida, after a

nily history to communicate to you.

"Of your family history ?"

Ida looked at him in aston

ust be dreaming.

then growing pale.

"No, madame : of your own."

have a great deal to say."
"Say it then, and quickly."

worth in solid gold pieces.'

such insolence?"

And yet, why should it not be true? It was not in the least unlikely that Mr. Fierre "But I have something more to say, madame "Say it then, and quickly."
"I do not speak unrewarded. My speech had been as Giuseppe asserted—her uncle-else why had he taken the general charge of like marketable wares—it will bring its her, paying her bills and superintending, after his vague and unequal fashion, her childish education? But why, then, had he "It will bring you to the street outside in harge of a gendarme, if you are not careful, entert ined such an inveterate dislike to her cried Ida, growing fairly exasperated. "What Why did he separate her from her mother, you take me for, Giuseppe, to listen to who, according to Giuseppe's account, was iving all the while. Or, was it possible— Her eyes sparkled; round spots of crimson and Ida acknowledged the probability of the idea with a sick feeling of despair—that her mother had, herself, discarded and thrown off glowed like roses on either cheek. Giuseppe watched her with ill-disguised admiration. She looked lovely thus, and Giuthe holy tie of maternal tenderness? There were unfortunate children, and Ida, little as seppe, albeit he had no heart to speak of, had

t sufficient artistic appreciation to admire she knew of the world's vice and wickedn was beginning to learn this, whom father and nother alike blush to recognize—children who are nameless and unacknowledged. Oh, merciful Heaven! could she be one of these? And what was the deadly feud between epeated, slowly. "I will tell you by-and-ye; but first, I have some trifling details of brother and sister which had culminated

a midnight murder?

She was roused from these wretched medi-Of my family history, Giuseppe? You tations by the sound of her husband's foot steps in the corridor without. She started up, looking wildly round, as if she fain would tmated, I believe, that you were not fond of my master—Monsieur Pierre L'Echelle." ave fled or concealed herself from his eyes Notwithstanding her assertion that she did I detested him," answered Ida, with not believe Giuseppe Antonardi's tale, she ould not for the world have had Reginald That was unfortunate," said Giuseppe Delamere listen to its blighting words.

t was a secret which, at all hazards, must be "Ida, my darling," Mr. Delamere ex "Your uncle, madame."
"It is false!" cried Ida, colouring, and claimed, in a voice of concern, as his eyes rested upon her pale face and swollen eyelids, was fastened picturesquely over one shoulde and under the other, and clasped with what is the matter? What has happened to 'I have letters and papers which would disturb you ?"

Nothing-that is-I don't know, Regin-Additional and the sound of the Too much gaiety has wearied you out; we must be more careful in future. Have you ocen alone all the morning?"

Court suit ! She spoke the falsehood with compresse loesn't came until afterward. ips, and eyes never once lifted to his face. 'Has no one been here? Not the man about the diamonds, nor Dumarte with the imperial photographs?"

"No, Rex; no one."

"Very well. Then get ready for a drive. carriage in all Paris large enough to hold u

You need a little fresh air, and a good long rest afterward. Shall I call Mathilde?" "If you please, Rex." Mathilde was not in madame's bedroom and Delamere opened the door of the dressing room beyond, where the trim-looking Frenc voman was at work.

already full when Mr. and Mrs. Delamere "Go to your mistress, Mathilde," he said. arrived; and Ida, leaning on her husband's The girl rose, shaking her work from her arm, and courteously conveyed by the American Minister, passed through the glittering ap.
"Has the visitor, then, gone who was with aisle of beauty and fashion, her heart throb

madame?" "What visitor, Mathilde?" "The man." "Your mistress has had no visitor the norning, Mathilde.

The woman looked puzzled. She herself had shown the tall, softly stepping foreigner into Mrs. Delamere's boudoir; but she was too Parisian to insist on what her mistress evidently had chosen to conceal. "I beg monster's pardon," she said; "I have been mistaken. Of course madame has had no visitor.

And she tripped away to obey her mistress summons; while Reginald, after a momen tary marvel at the girl's misapprehension, took up Galignani's Messenger, just brought in by Achille, and began to read. CHAPTER XVI.

PRESENTED AT COURT.

Mme. Avioli was sitting in Mrs. Delamere' eception-room, when the young wile return ed from her drive. Although her dress lacked the brilliant accessories of the night before, she was as lovely as ever, in a black-velve arriage dress, with deep blue plumes in her velvet hat, and her, India cashmere shawl. elasped with a cameo of dark, translucent stone, edged all round with tiny sea pearls. Ida thought she looked like a picture, as she sat leaning back in the deep hollow of the ofa with a book in her hand. She rose, as da ran up to her, both hands stretched out. n the bright gladness of her welcome. Ah, mia carissima," she said, smiling,

I have waited long for you. What! you vill give me a kiss will give me a kiss!"

"Ah, yes," pleaded Ida, holding up her lips like two cherries. "I always want to kiss people that I love."

"And you love me already, mia, is that

"Indeed, I do. Sit down again and talk to me. The Countess obeyed, and looked keenly into Ida's face.

"You are pale little one, your eyes are heavy. Ah, this is a world of compensation and you are paying for the triumphs of last evening."
"No," said Ida, throwing aside the bonnet, whose strings she had untied: "it is not

that, Madame—"
"Call me Lucille, carissima—that is the name I should best like to hear from your Well, then, if I may be Ida, too.

"Ida!" the soft syllable rippled like music
"Ida!" the soft syllable rippled like music rom Mme. Avioli's mouth name, and I like it-Ida. But what were you about to :ell me-of those weary eyes and olourless cheeks?"

"Nothing, except that we cannot always e happy. "Ah, mia poverina, you have found that ut already !

"I suppose so," said Ida, slowly. "You are right, Ida. Life is not all sun-shine and roses," said Mme. Avioli, stroking the small hand which she held in hers. There are troubles, however, which grow ess when confided to some faithful bosom "Mine is not one of that kind," said Ida, recoiling at the very idea of revealing to any living soul the awful secret which she had that morning learned. "Not," she added quickly remembering herself, "that I have any serious trouble—only—only, you know, one is naturally capricious and changeable at

'True," assented the Countess. "But to leave these shadows, which are as vague as they are indescribable, you promised to tell me all about vourself and vour American home. I like to hear of lives so from my own. Speak to me, my heart, as if you were speaking to you self."

And Ida, coming close to the Countess' knee and nestling down on a low velvet divan, so that she could hold her visitor's hand, told Deepdale Rectory and the sunny years of her childhood, growing interested and eager Had it been the day before, Ida would have spoken of her previous life. of M. Pierre and the strange, roving character of her earlier years; but now she could scarcely tell herself why she carefully avoi any word or allusion which should lead to

hose times.

Mme. Avioli listened with interest almost s absorbed as that of the fair young speaker. "The good priest!" she cried, when Ida humorously described the peculiarities of the Reverend Milo Gresham. "How Ishould have liked to know him !" 'Not priest, madame; he was a clergy-

"It is all the same. And the demoisell with the blue eyes and the gentle voice, whose fiance proved recreant, and fell in love "They will soon be engaged, and soon forget me, as if I had never JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

"Yes," said Mme. Avioli, a little bitterly "We Runned Away." "that is the way of men. But it will not be so with your husband, the beautiful boy, with the dark-blue eyes. It is plain to see I'wo little rascally darlings, they stood Hand clasped in hand and eyes full of glee, Stock still in the midst of the crowded street, Naughty as ever children could be. Horses to right of them, horses to left, Men hurrying breathless to and fro, Nobody stotping to wonder at them. Nobody there with a right to know. Mme. Avioli laughed musically.
"Don't be offended, Ida, but what is that

Oh, what a chance for a full truant joy! Earth holds no other equal delight, Hark! it is over—a shriek fills the air, A woman's face flashes pallid white 'Oh, babies! whose are you? How cam

The busy street halts aghast, at bay; Serene smiles the infants, as heavenly cl They both speak together: "We away!"

The crowd and bustle swayed on again,
The babies were safe and had lost their fun;
And we who saw felt a secret pain,
Half envy, of what the babes had done; And said in our hearts, alack! if we tell with boy-and-girl enthusiasm. And when he died, he left me wealth and independence, and We never get now so good a time
As we used to have when we "runned away." the name of madame, which secures me the freedom I so pined for as a girl. It was no

BARBARA'S PINK HAT.

The children of Brooklyn look forward to the day of the grand annual Sunday school parade with delight and excitement. It is a sight well worth seeing; bright faced boys "I don't know what makes me love you so much," she said wistfully; "but I feel as if and girls in their prettiest clothes marching merrily along to the music of the bands. you were my sister."

Mme. Avioli pressed the soft hand of the gorgeous silken flags and banners flying, riboons fluttering, and wafted over all the per-

fume of thousands of flowers.
Ethel Green and her friend Barbara North elonged to the same Sunday school, and had been selected to carry the cords of their class banner as a reward for their punctual at-tendance and good behaviour during the year. It was considered a post of honour, and naturally the children were delighted to dress alike, and Barbara was very doubtful whether she could match Ethel in any one garment, for her grandmother, with whom she lived, had but a small income, and, be sides, held what are called old-fashioned

ideas about little girl's dress.

Ethel had never thought of this. So Barbara had answered that it would be impossible for her to join the procession, she was both astonished and dismayed. When they were alone Ethel asked so many questione, and seemed so hurt and disapp at her friend's refusal, that at last Barbara

Well. Ethel, if you must know, I cannot dress as your mother will dress you, so there's no use thinking any more about it."
"Is that all?" cried Ethel, very much relieved. "I thought it was something a great deal worse. Just tell me what you can wear, and I will ask mamma to dress me the same. "I can have a white dress," answere Barbara, "for grandmother said that she would make over for me this summer a India muslin skirt that she used to wear when she was a girl. But the worst of all is this brown hat. It is new, and quite good enough for me, I suppose: but it certainly will not look well among all the pretty light hats of the other girls. And grandma said when she bought it, 'Take good care of this hat, Barbara; it is fine straw, and must last

all summer. "Oh, well!" cried Ethel, "that's all right. I have a white dress, I know, and I think I have a brown hat." That will never do," said Barbara, de-"Let it stand this way-if grand cidedly. namma can give me a light hat, I will go. If not, you must find another companion.
"No," answered Ethel, decidedly;

have made up my mind to stay at hor you do. But when will you know? nember this is Monday, and the parade is on Wednesday." "I shall know to-morrow morning,"

a little on one side, surrounded by a small but brilliant circle of ladies and gentlemen, wered Barbara, as she turned away.
On the following afternoon the girls met in he street near Barbara's house.
"Can you go?" asked Ethel, anxiously.
"Yes," cried Barbara, with sparkling eyes. with Chantilly lace, and a shawl of the same costly material, sweeping down from her shoulders, while her fair, high-bred face, not, perhaps so youthful-looking as it was when she was the boast of all Europe, but Les night I told grandmamma about the nat, and, do you know, she said you were a nat, and, do you know, she said you were a which, brushed back from the brows, fell in

good, self-sacrificing little girl to be willing to give up wearing your handsome clothes for me, and that she would not try your friendarbara drew from her pocket a crisp new five-dollar bill. "I am to buy a hat with it—choose it for myself, for grandmamma is hand of the first lady in France, as the busy finishing my white dress. 'Yes," cried Ethel, eagerly.

if I can take Ida along. Mother and Aunt Nelly have gone out, and Ida would cry Chicago, whose face was the colour of her dreadfully if I should leave her.' 'Let her come, of course," answered Barbara. "Now, here is the milliner's card, This is where grandmamma always buys her onnets-Madame Fanchon. It's in Fulton treet, near the ferry.' Yankee land were over and while the English

A short walk brought them to Fulton treet, where they saw Madame Fanchon's great gold lettered sign directly before them. bara and Ethel were soon busy examinng the wonderful array of beautiful goods. After peeping into nearly every box and drawer in the store, madame brought out a at which Ethel declared was exact y similar o hers. Cream white straw, line w th pale ink silk, and trimmed with apple blossoms. Oh," said Barbara, in a subdued tone of delight and admiration, "I never saw anything quite so beautiful."

The hat was soon deposited in a bandbox nd delivered to Barbara. Then they turned look for Ida, whom they had left to amuse was gone.

nerself at the window. To their dismay she e two girls hastened into the street and The two girls hastened into the street and cooked about them. Presently they caught a glimpse of Ida trotting briskly along toward the ferry.

"There she is," cried Ethel. "I do hope she will not try to cross the street." There is always a great crowd in Fulton st eet about six o'clock; so the girls had a ifficult time of it, dodging between the eople, to keep the little figure flitting before them in sight. Suddenly Barbara, who was little the taller, gave a sharp cry, and darted forward. Then Ethel knew at once that some accident must have happened to her little sister, and grew dizzy and faint, But recovering hers-lt almost immediately, she in on quickly in the direction which Barbara had taken, and soon found herself near a group of people collected on the curbstone

"Is she hurt?" cried Ethel, trying fruntially to force her way through the crowd. But all were too busy talk ng to notice he "Did you ever see such presence of mind? "Wonderful! wonderful!" answered his

ompanion. 'A brave, bright girl !" said another. Please, please, move and let me go to er," pleaded Ethel, tugging at the speaker's

"Well. little girl," said the gentleman, what do you want?' "I want to you want."
"I want to see her," answered Ethel, lifting a pair of wet eyes and a very frightened face up to his, "She is my sister."
"Your sister!" exclaimed he. "Here, take my hand, and we will find her in a The man forced his way through the crowd nd Ethel found herself face to face with

At the same moment a large, good-natured. ooking woman came forward with Ida in her arms. "Now, children," she said, "the little lass is all right. There's nothing in life the matter with her barring a big scare. So keep hold

Barbara, who looked troubled and embarrass-

of her hand tight, and run home.' "Thank you," answered Ethel, gratefully, as she flung her arms around Ida's neck, and issed her tear-stained cheek.
"Please come, Ethel," whispered Barbara As Ethel turned to comply she noticed that her friend was empty-handed inquired

"There," answered Barbara, pointing to the centre of the street. And there it certainly was, but its beauty had departed forever. The delicate straw was broken, and the silk and flowers crushed

into a soiled heap. More than twenty vehicles had passed over it since it had passed over it since it was flung there by the girl's own hand.

When Barbara started forward with a cry

she had seen little Ida step off the sidewalk, and try to cross the street. When she reached the spot she found that the child had fallen lirectly before a large dray, and was com pletely surrounded by waggons. To save her Barbara was obliged to pass under the poles of several carts and carriages, which she did without hesitation. Then lifting Ida to her feet, she turned to retrace her steps, but found that the way had become blocked, and just behind her a pair of horses had grown so restive as to be almost beyond their driver's control. The man shouted to her to get out of the way, and just as she began to that they would certainly be run over, the driver of one of the waggons stooped from his high seat, and cried :

"Hand me the young one, step on the hul Be spry, now. Barbara could not lift Ida encumbered a she was with the bandbox; so without hesi tation she flung it down, and quickly followed the man's directions. she gave one lingering glance at the once pretty piece of finery. A horse's hoof had crushed the box and bonnet into an almost

narecognizable mass,
Barbara and Ida were passed on from one vehicle to another, until they were safely de posited upon the sidewalk.

"You dear, good girl!" said Ethel, as they slowly made their way toward home. "How can I thank you enough! You should have was praising your heard how everyone was presence of mind and bravery. "Please don't say any more about it," re-plied Barbara, "I only did just what any one would have done." "But I am so sorry about your beautiful

new hat!" continued Ethel. your grandmother say? And to think it was all my fault for not watching Ida better. As they turned toward home the three faces were all very sad, and no one would hav known them for the happy party that met on the corner only a few short hours before

mamma or Aunt Nelly at will tell once," thought Ethel, as she entered the house. "Perhaps there is yet time to buy another bonnet for Barbara. Just as she opened the door, Hannah, her

other's servant, came hurrying toward he with a telegram. I'm thinking you had better open it; for Mis Nelly stepped in a short time ago and said she was going to a concert this evening. she would not be back till late, and the nessage may be particular.

"Then I suppose I ought to open it," said Ethel, doubtfully "Yes, miss, I think you should." Ethel opened the telegram, and read aloud "' Nelly,-Take charge of the children. shall be detained very late. C. GREEN. This was a dreadful delay, but nothing was

to be done but wait patiently.

The evening passed slowly. Bed-time came and Hannahinsisted that beth hildren should go to bed. So Ethel undressed and lay wide awake, thinking, until a distant church clock struck

eleven; then, after a while, she heard a carriage drive up and Aunt Nelly go to her own Ethel could lie still no longer, so she ran up after Aunt Nelly, and peeped into the

oor. "Who's that?" said Aunt Nelly. "It is only I," answered Ethel. "I know you could not be sleepy yet, and I want to you something."
Very well; I am ready to listen. Come n. dear

It was so pleasant to have some one to confide her troubles to; Ethel told her story When she had finished, Aunt Nelly said: "What a dear, good, brave girl Barbara

North is! I don't wonder you love her. She

pertainly must not be disappointed. I will make her another hat. "But the parade begins to form at half-past seven," said Ethel.

"Yes, I know," answered her aunt. "Now go to bed and try to sleep. I promise Bar-bara's hat shall be finished in time." She spoke so decidedly that Ethel ran back to her own room, and was soon slee so peacefully that she did not awake u

"What's the matter?" asked Ida, as sprang suddenly out of bed. 'I told Aunt Nelly about Barbara's hat last night, and she promied to make her another one this morning, so I am going to call her.

"And I'll come too." said little Ida. They dressed hurr edly, and scampered off to Aunt Nelly's room. But, early as it was, they found her putting the last stitches to a beautiful cream-coloured etraw hat, lined with pink, and trimmed with apple blossoms. "It is the very same," cried both children

"No," said Aunt Nelly; "this is my last summer's hat made over. These flowers I wore in my dress last night, and this pink silk is one of my sashes. But don't speak antil it is finished.'

So the children kept very still, Ethel leanng on the back of a chair that stood before Aunt Nelly, and Ida, with her elbows on the seat, watching Aunt Nelly's nimble fingers with delighted and astonished eyes. At last the wonderful bonnet was finished. Ethel gave her aunt a kiss, called her the dearest little auntie that ever lived," and nastened with it to Barbara.

The day was lovely, the parade a success nd of all the happy faces Barbara's and Ether's were the happiest. After this the two girls became even firm-er friends than ever. And although Barbara as had many new bonnets since then, she still keeps a little faded pink hat among her other treasures.

#### HUMOROUS.

An old lady in Kalamazoo, Mich., objected to the setting of a telegraph pole on her premises, saying that she was not going to have that thing there to telegraph everything she said all over town. "Don't you think I have a good face for the stage?" asked a lady with histrionic as-

"I don't know about the stage," replied her gallant companion, "but you have a lovely face for a buss." "For heaven's sake," said the actress who

was really robbed of her diamonds, "don't let this be known. I never could endure the nevitable suspicion of resorting to that ob solete mode of advertising.' "It is not what we take up but what we give up that makes us rich."—Henry Ward Beecher. Thanks! We shall repeat that re-

mark to our preacher the next time he wants to "take up" a collection. "Sanded strawberries" is a new game which is played at the table when the strawberries have been properly prepared for the palate. The game is to guess whether the

sand came with the berries or the sugar. At one point in Illinois the cyclone of last week killed one hundred sheep. not have been the kind of sheep that some butchers make lamb chops of. It would take a steam triphammer to knock that kind out of time,

"I should like to see Mrs. Smith," said Mrs. Brownloe; "I'd give her a piece of my mind." "Quite generous of you," remarked her friend; "but pernaps she would never find any more use for it than you have, Mrs. Brownloe." School committeeman, examining scholar

Where is the north pole?" "I don't know, ir." "Don't know! Are you not ashamed that you don't know where the north pole is? "Why, sir, if Sir John Franklin, and Dr. Kane and Capt. DeLong couldn't find it, how should I know where it is?"—Boston Post.

Robert Burns' shoes, worn by him when a boy, are on exhibition in Portland, Me. The shoes are about six inches in length, and have wooden soles, shod with iron The uppers are tacked on to the soles. The American shoemaker who will kindly shoes made in that way will not only gain a fortune, but most likely be elected to the presidency.—Philadelphia News.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

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BLACK-LEG.

Anthrax fever, or black-leg, is a fatal among calves and young cattle, and u nately is of frequent occurrence. Sevour United States exchanges are dis the disease and its treatment. Amon a western one, who, on the authority experienced cattle raiser," says " black diphtheria may be cured by opening the leg between the knee and the hoof and out a lump or sac filled with a whi stance, which is to be squeezed out a opening filled with salt and pepper and with a rag." The journal alluded to a endorses the so-called remedy for the diphtheria, which is certainly a stran as diphtheria is an affection of the while black-leg is a blood disease that in the swollen limbs and gangre A correspondent of the Breede says some of his cattle were affect black-leg, but he makes no mention of limbs, and as his remedy was what is "movement cure," it is quite evid must have had a fair use of their legs to some affection of the throat, and gether probable that even cattle-raise thoroughly posted on the symptoms leg and confound it with diphtin relates his experience as follows :-"The first calf that took sick

very loud, and seemed to have a so len throat, and would go down to and lay its head and ground, as if to cool it, week or so another only got lame and died. sued to increase, til out four; and then we some of the bulls and next morning we started six calves that were sick bad they would not dr v more than one-half-mile from home, before night. I don't believe either but we drove them all day with was very warm, and most lolled their tongues out in the day, and we got them about twel in home at night. were able to stand the driv always believed that warm what cured them. In speaking o have only heard of one man or a cure, and have forgotten hi feel convinced it is a good remedy any black-leg before, and little since. half we had in a month or two.

THE FRUIT CROP. Prospects of this Season's Yie

Jno. R. Wilkie, of Blenheim, count Ont., says strawberry plants are in g dition, but the prospects for fruit medium. Raspberries are not grow extent in his locality. Blackberries well, and there is every indication crop. Grapes have not been affecte frosts, and the variety generally Concord; there will be a reasona crop; vineyards in that section no ing much. Neither plums nor cherr affected by the severe winter of 1881 former few are grown, but plenty of ter, the variety mostly cultivated beinary Kentish, which was not injure frosts of last winter : the few plum frosts of last winter; the few plum so badly injured by the curculio the will be no crop. Peaches look healt not injured by the frost, but a sma anticipated, as the blossoms are not apples and pears were not injured or mice; the crop of apples will be so pears will be good. The soil is constituted to the constant of or mice; the crop of apples will be pears will be good. The soil is go and about five per cent. of th planted with apple trees. quinces strawh rants, and blackcaps are generally that locality, and as a rule they have affected by the past winter.

Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catha

ports as follows:—Strawberries badl killed, the prospects poor, but the look healthy where the plants we jured. The past winter did not n injure raspherries, and a good crop ed; the varieties grown in that di Highland, Hardy, Clark, Phila Cuthbert, Turner, and Niagara, in Gregg and Mammoth Cluster the most popular being Cuthberts in Greggs in black. In blackberries and Dorchesters have stood the win Kittatinnys being nearly all kills presents very poor. Nearly all l prospects very poor. Nearly all I planting of grapevines was killed rost, and the prospects for this crop are unfavourable. are unfavourable. Vineyar largely increased in that Neither plums nor cherries were jured by the frost. A number of p have been planted this year, but will not be large, as it was heavy la The curculio will sadly inter:ere crops unless growers shake them of Cherries are largely grown, the varieties being Tattarian. Peaci affected by the frost in exposed s but the crop will be medium. A but the crop will be medium. A pears were not injured by frost, but the trees that were not kept clean girdled by mice; every appearance crop, all varieties looking well. T mostly sandy loam, and the amount in the immediate vicinity devote culture is about 1.000 acres. winter has on the whole been favo

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LIVE STOCK. Herkness & Co. sold 138 Jerseys delphia recently for \$56,025, an a \$406 per head. A purchase of a number of super

Aberdeen-Augus cattle has been Scotland for Geary Bros., London, O A sale of 150 superior Shortho Kentucky herds, will take place park, Chicago, on June 27th, 28th, At a sale of Shorthorns at Wes Iowa, 57 cows were disposed of, the price per head being \$102. Forty-s were sold for \$4,415, or an avera

The North British Agriculturist s. siderable number of polled Aberd has been purchased for exportation ada, but omits to announce for w were bought. Among the purch: several well-bred bulls. Changing a Cow's Quarter

It is not a good plan to change the place of cows just as they are about their calves. Going into a strange their labour pains come on creates of anxiety and solicitude which has taking tendency. If a change is to for each an occasion, it is better to for such an occasion, it is better to while the animals are well, and lon, in advance to have them get accusto before parturition occurs. It this done it is better to let cows remain ded in the stanchions till the event i stanchions were what they were ac to. Keeping cows in stanchions voccasions looks like rather rough to but there are hundreds of dairymes ways do so, and have their cows favourably, both during labour a wards, but a roomy box stall with a well-bedded floor, occupied long advance to have the animals feel at it, is to be preferred. -National

Journal, Chicago. Points of Galloway Cattl At a recent meeting of the Courselloway Cattle Society, the folio

nto a soiled heap. More than twenty venicles had passed over it since it was flung here by the girl's own hand.

When Barbara started forward with a cry she had seen little Ida step off the sidewalk, and try to cross the street. When she reached the spot she found that the child had fallen directly before a large dray, and was comtely surrounded by waggons. To save her arbara was obliged to pass under the poles eral carts and carriages, which she did ithout hesitation. Then lifting Ida to her t. she turned to retrace her steps, but and that the way had become blocked, and st behind her a pair of horses had grown restive as to be almost beyond their driver's trol. The man shouted to her to get out the way, and just as she began to fear certainly be run over, the river of one of the waggons stooped from

Hand me the young one, step on the hub. Barbara could not lift Ida encumbered as ne was with the bandbox; so without hesiation she flung it down, and quickly followed When Ida was sate e man's directions. ne gave one lingering glance at the once retty piece of finery. A horse's hoof had rushed the box and bonnet into an almost Barbara and Ida were passed on from one

chicle to another, until they were safely de ited upon the sidewalk. 'You dear, good girl !" said Ethel, as they slowly made their way toward home. "How can I thank you enough! You should have heard how everyone was praising your resence of mind and bravery."
"Please don't say any more about it," replied Barbara, "I only did just what any one would have done."

"But I am so sorry about your beautiful new hat!" continued Ethel. "What will your grandmother say? And to think it as all my fault for not watching Ida better. h dear, it's just too bad !" As they turned toward home the three faces

all very sad, and no one would have nown them for the happy party that met on corner only a few short hours before. "I will tell mamma or Aunt Nelly at ace," thought Ethel, as she entered the onse. "Perhaps there is yet time to buy Just as she opened the door, Hannah, her other's servant, came hurrying toward her

with a telegram. 'This is for your aunt." said she "a thinking you had better open it : for Miss elly stepped in a short time ago and said e was going to a concert this evening. So ne would not be back till late, and the ssage may be particular. 'Then I suppose I ought to open it," said Yes, miss. I think you should."

Ethel opened the telegram, and read aloud: "'Nelly,-Take charge of the children. shall be detained very late. C. GREEN.' This was a dreadful delay, but nothing was be done but wait patiently.

The evening passed slowly Bed-time came

Hannahinsisted that b. th hildren should So Ethel undressed and lay wide awake, inking, until a distant church clock struck even; then, after a while, she heard a carage drive up and Aunt Nelly go to her own

Ethel could lie still no longer, so she ran after Aunt Nelly, and peeped into the

Who's that?" said Aunt Nelly. 'It is only I," answered Ethel. "I know ou could not be sleepy yet, and I want to l you something. Very well; I am ready to listen. Come It was so pleasant to have some one to

fide her troubles to; Ethel told her story When she had finished, Aunt Nelly said : "What a dear, good, brave girl Barbara North is! I don't wonder you love her. She ertainly must not be disappointed. I will make her another hat.

"But the parade begins to form at half-ast seven," said Ethel. Yes, I know," answered her aunt. "Now to to bed and try to sleep. I promise Bar-ara's hat shall be finished in time." She spoke so decidedly that Ethel ran back to her own room, and was soon sleeping peacefully that she did not awake until

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Don't you think I have a good face for he stage?" asked a lady with histrionic as-'I don't know about the stage,' eplied her gallant companion, "but you have lovely face for a buss." 'For heaven's sake," said the actress who

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School committeeman, examining scholar: Where is the north pole?" "I don't know, "Don't know! Are you not ashamed hat you don't know where the north pole is?" Why, sir, if Sir John Franklin, Sane and Capt. DeLong couldn't find it, how should I know where it is ?"-Boston Post.

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AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

#### BLACK-LEG.

Anthrax fever, or black-leg, is a fatal disease among calves and young cattle, and unfortunately is of frequent occurrence. Several of our United States exchanges are discussing the disease and its treatment. Among them a western one, who, on the authority of "an experienced cattle raiser," says "black-leg or diphtheria may be cured by opening the lame leg between the knee and the hoof and taking out a lump or sac filled with a white substance, which is to be squeezed out and the opening filled with salt and pepper and bound with a rag." The journal alluded to actually endorses the so-called remedy for the cure of diphtheria, which is certainly a strange one, diphtheria is an affection of the throat, while black-leg is a blood disease that appears in the awollen limbs and gangrened tissues. A correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette says some of his cattle were affected with lack-leg, but he makes no mention of swollen limbs, and as his remedy was what is called the "movement cure," it is quite evident they must have had a fair use of theirlegs. He refer to some affection of the throat, and it is alto gether probable that even cattle-raisers are not thoroughly posted on the symptoms of black-leg and confound it with diphtheria. He

relates his experience as follows:—
"The first calf that took sick breather very loud, and seemed to have a sore, swol-len throat, and would go down to the creek and lay its head and throat on the muddy id, as if to cool it, till it died. week or so another complained like that one only got lame and died. Then the death rat continued to increase, till one day we dragged out four; and then we concluded to brand some of the bulls and put them upon the some of the bulls and put blief. So the mountains, as high as any cattle run. So the six calves that were sick, and two of them s bad they would not drive, but laid down not more than one-half-mile from home, and died six would have lived over twenty-four hours but we drove them all day with the herd. was very warm, and most all the cattle olled their tongues out in the heat of the day, and we got them about twelve miles were able to stand the drive got well, and we always believed that warming them up was what cured them. In speaking of it since, have only heard of one man who run then for a cure, and have forgotten his name. feel convinced it is a good remedy. We lost half we had in a month or two. I never saw any black-leg before, and little since."

#### THE FRUIT CROP.

Prospects of this Season's Yield. Jno. R. Wilkie, of Blenheim, county Kent, Ont., savs strawberry plants are in good con dition, but the prospects for fruit are only medium. Raspberries are not grown to any extent in his locality. Blackberries wintered well, and there is every indication of a good crop. Grapes have not been affected by the frosts, and the variety generally grown is Concord; there will be a reasonably good crop: vineyards in that section not increasing much. Neither plums nor cherries were affected by the severe winter of 1881; of the former few are grown, but plenty of the latter, the variety mostly cultivated being ordinary Kentish, which was not injured by the frosts of last winter; the few plum trees are so badly injured by the curculio that there will be no crop. Peaches look healthy, were will be no crop. Feaches look healthy, were not injured by the frost, but a small crop is anticipated, as the blossoms are not piential. Apples and pears were not injured by frost or mice; the crop of apples will be small but pears will be good. The soil is good loam, and about five per cent. of the acreage is planted with apple trees. Apples, peaches, quinces. rants, and blackcaps are generally grown in that locality, and as a rule they have not been

affected by the past winter.
Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, reorta as follows :—Strawberries badly winterkilled, the prospects poor, but the blossoms look healthy where the plants were not in jured. The past winter did not materially njure raspherries, and a good crop is expected; the varieties grown in that district are Highland, Hardy, Clark, Philadelphias, Cuthbert, Turner, and Niagara, in reds and Gregg and Mammoth Cluster in black; the most popular being Cuthberts in red and Greggs in black. In blackberries Snyders and Dorchesters have stood the winter well, Kittatinnys being nearly all killed; crop prospects very poor. Nearly all last year's planting of grapevines was killed by the frost, and the prospects for this season's crop are unfavourable. Vineyards have largely increased in that locality. Neither plums nor cherries were much in jured by the frost. A number of plum trees have been planted this year, but the vield will not be large, as it was heavy last season.
The curculio will sadly interiere with the crops unless growers shake them off at once. Cherries are largely grown, the principal varieties being Tartarian. Peaches were affected by the frost in exposed situations, but the crop will be medium. Apples and pears were not injured by frost, but many of the trees that were not kept clean have been girdled by mice; every appearance of a good crop, all varieties looking well. The soil is nostly sandy loam, and the amount of land in the immediate vicinity devoted to fruit ulture is about 1,000 acres. The past winter has on the whole been favourable for fruit-growers, strawberries and grapes being the only exceptions.

#### LIVE STOCK.

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Aberdeen-Augus cattle has been made in Scotland for Geary Bros., London, Ont. A sale of 150 superior Shorthorns, fro tucky herds, will take place at Dexter park, Chicago, on June 27th, 28th, and 29th, At a sale of Shorthorns at West Liberty, cows were disposed of, the average price per head being \$102. Forty-seven bulls vere sold for \$4,415, or an average of \$94

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Changing a Cow's Quarters. It is not a good plan to change the stabling

place of cows just as they are about to drop their calves. Going into a strange place as their labour pains come on creates a feeling of anxiety and solicitude which has a debiliwhile the animals are well, and long enough before parturition occurs. It this cannot be done it is better to let cows remain well bedded in the stanchions till the event is over, if stanchions were what they were accustomed to. Keeping cows in stanchions upon such occasions looks like rather rough treatment, but there are hundreds of dairymen who always do so, and have their cows get along favourably, both during labour and after wards, but a roomy box stall with a level and well-hedded floor, occupied long enough in advance to have the animals feel at home in it, is to be preferred. - National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

Points of Galloway Cattle. At a recent meeting of the Council of the short intervals is a most effective remedy, dalloway Cattle Society, the following state-

ent of the characteristics of a typical animal of the Galloway breed was approved of:

Colour—Black, with a brownish tinge.

Head—Short and wide, with broad foreead and wide nostrils; without the slightest

symptoms of horns or scurs.

Eye—Large and prominent.

Ear—Moderate in length, and broad, pointng forward and upward, with fringe of long Neck-Moderate in length, clean, and fiting well into the shoulders; the top in a line

with the back in a female, and in a male na-Body—Deep, rounded, and symmetrical. Shoulders-Fine and straight, moderately ride above; coarse shoulder points and sharp r high shoulders are objectionable st-Full and deep. Back and Rump-Straight.

Loin and Sirloin-Well filled. Hook Bones-Not prominent. Hindquarters—Long, moderately wide, and rell filled Flank-Deep and full.

Thighs—Broad, straight, and well let down o hock; rounded buttocks are very objecionable. legs-Short and clean, with fine bone. -Well set on, and moderately thick Skin-Mellow, and moderately thick. Hair-Soft and wavy, with mossy under-

Take Care of the Colt's Fee A correspondent of the American Cultivator

oat; wiry or curly hair is very objection-

writes as follows on this most important sub 'It is said that experience is a good teach er. In many cases it is so; in my own it certainly has been. In my opinion a large number of promising and well bred cols are made to interfere forward from improper management before they are two years old. One of the best bred fillies in New England, one that is sure to trot fast, was injured in this way. Her feet were allowed to grow as they pleased until too late to change the ab mal shape of her leg. This filly will improve by proper shoeing, but will never be perfect, or as she would have been if more care had been taken of her feet the first year r two. A few days ago I saw a very finely red colt with one forward foot twisted, with the toe pointed outward, and the heel conracted or smaller than the other. This colt is only two years old. I inquired for the ause, and was told that it grew out of shape in the pasture. I have no doubt that the trouble was caused in the stable, and the colt was turned to pasture with his foot out o

"For the past two years I have been in the habit of inspecting my young stock every month, and when I see a colt with the feet out of normal shape, with one quarter longer than the other, or the t es growing too long at once have the feet put in proper shape by the use of rasps, both coarse and fine. outside quarter of most colts' feet is thicker than the inside, and seems to grow faster, herefore the toe and outside quarter generally need more rasping to keep the feet level than the inside. There is no doubt but that ringbones are produced and the tendons are in ared by the strain that is caused by allowing he toes and quarters to grow to an unsightl length, as is sometimes seen during the win ter in many stables. Another source of trouble is caused by allowing colts to stand in manure and fith until thrush gets into the cleft of the frog, which is liable to result in contrac tion at the heels. To keep the feet healthy the colts should have a yard to run in when the weather is pleasant. The box stalls should be kept dry, clean, well lighted and venti-lated, and should be well bedded, so that the feet will not stand on the hard floor. If it pays to breed colts, it pays to keep them sound and healthy, and it cannot be without the best of care, with plenty of good food the first two years especially.

#### THE DAIRY.

A Delaware dairyman has a cow which had her legs cut off by a locomotive. He has rigged up four wooden stumps for her, and declares that since then she has never attempted to kick over the milkpail.

The greasy look of butter, as if cut with a warm knife, is not always due to over-work ing. It may be caused by the feed. To much cotton-seed meal often causes it, and we would caution those who desire to make a | flock. But to augment the number to 60, 80, strictly first class article in appearance, as well as flavour, not to use cotton-seed meal or oil meal alone, but only as an addition to other grain. Churning too rapidly or too produce the objectionable greasy look.

long, or having the cream too warm, will also In many dairies but little care is given to cleanliness, and it was this fact that stimu lated the production of oleomargarine. Oleo margarine cannot compete with good butter but bad butter is so unpalatable that any substitute will be accepted in its place. When the farmers determine that nothing shall leave the dairies except that which is strictly pure and of first-class quality, the leomargarine will have to seek the markets

in which bad butter is sold. A correspondent of the Country Gentlem following regarding milking restive cows: "Yesterday I was giving attention to having a cow milked which had just calved. She was restive, and was kicking very time the negro who was milking pressed her teats. Another negro boy coming up lead firmly against the cow's flank and milk ed her in that position, she not lifting her

foot again until the milking was done. The heaviest milker among cows eve nown is probably the Holstein gow Echo, bred by Gerritt S. Miller, of Petersburg N.Y., from snimals imported by him. The cow is now owned by F. C. Stevens, of Attica Her record for March 20, 1882, to the same day, 1883, shows a production of 18,120. lbs., or nearly 50 lbs. per day for the entir year. 50 lbs. is equal to about 23 quarts. Her largest monthly yield was 2,1964 lbs., or 70 bs., daily, in July. The largest daily yield was 83 lbs. in June, or 38 quarts. In March 1883, the average was 381 lbs. daily. The total product of this cow is about 158 lbs. more than that of a cow, Aagre, owned by Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, N.Y.

Caked Udder The following interesting article, on a subect of importance to farmers generally, is aken from the initial number of The Dairy New York, a neat publication, replete with matters of interest to dairymen :- "The very common disease known popularly as garget, or caked udder, or scientifically as ammitis, or inflammation of the mammæ or idder, is doubtless the most frequently troublesome disease in the dairy. It consists n its common form of inflammation or conrestion of the glandular substance of the ider, which becomes hard, and incapable of secreting milk, or otherwise secretes acid nilk, which coagulates in the milk ducts and clogs them, or may even secrete blood instead of milk, either wholly or in part.

"It is produced by various causes, which may affect the general health of the cow, or locally interfere with the circulation and con dition of the organ itself. The disorder is of two kinds, normal, or physiological, and pathological or abnormal. The former is caused by the natural condition of the cow at tating tendency. If a change is to be made for such an occasion, it is better to make it after it, when the milk glands in a large or the period immediately before calving or soon rich milking cow are excessively active an in advance to have them get accustomed to it | become highly developed. The circulation and temperature of the glands are increased, and may easily become deranged unless attention is duly given. Preventive measures are always effective under these circumstances, Light feeding for a few weeks before the calf is born, or, if needed, a cooling laxative medicine, as a pound of Epsom salts, and at the calving perfect quietude and absence of worry and excitement, with frequent withdrawal of the nilk, which should be done before calving when the udder and teats are filled; or in severe cases, fomentation of the udder with warm decoction of marsh mallows, or the application of olive oil to the whole udder with gentle rubbing, will usually prevent or remove the trouble. Stripping the milk at short intervals is a most effective remedy,

fever, or parturient apoplexy, which is occasionally a sequence of this disorder.

'The causes of abnormal mammitis are several, and each may be typical of a class of special accidental or neglectful circumstances. Injuries, as blows, or from chasing by dogs, or overrunning with a full udder; exposure to cold air or water; over-repletion of the udder; irregular milking; over-feeding; ex-cessive watering, or drinking cold water; chilling by a sudden shower on a hot day; er-heating; nervous excitement from the moval of a calf which has been nursed; or over-hear om the period of heat; acidity of the milk d consequent obstruction of the ducts by ted milk, which may be due to disordered health; obstructed circulation in the milk veins, by which the secretion is charged with

blood, more or less highly-all these produce The symptoms are first a decrease of milk; a hard and inflamed condition of a portion or the whole of the gland; the swollen glands do not 'pit' upon pressure, and generally the gland may be softened by gentle rubbing and kneading, but soon after returns to its former condition. The milk may be thickened and come away in strings or clots r be mixed with blood; being coagulated in the ducts or charged with blood from infiltration from the gorged blood vessels. simes the thick matter consists of broken

f the organ.

The udder may be hot and painful, or uite free from tenderness, Generally the undition of the udder due to these forms of garget terminates spontaneously after a few days, but may reappear in a short time. Sometimes, however, it continues until the glandular tissue becomes permanently hardned, loses its functional power of secretion, and changes to a granular or fibrous mass entirely devoid of future usefulness. In this case the gland, or two, or the whole of them, as one or more may be involved, are lost, and never afterwards regain their original character or functions. Occasionally, by persistent milking and stripping a dried or lost teat beore the cow again calves, a partial restoration may occur, and a flow of milk may be estab-ished; but it is rare indeed that a renewed attack may not again appear, and finally destroy the affected portion of the udder. We have succeeded in one case in restoring a quarter of the udder of a cow, which came nto our dairy with a supposed permanently ost teat, but the second year the disease again appeared, and involved the whole of side of the udder. It may be worth while to notice that after the death of this cow. which had been every year subject to garget, the heart was found to have been diseased hat functional disturbance of that organ may be included among the causes of garget.

THE POULTRY YARD. Poultry is the most profitable kind of live tock kept on the farm, according to the investment required, provided it is judiciously selected and properly cared for. With the same degree of attention that we bestow upon our cattle and swine, they will pay a two or for, must be kept under control, and must have enough suitable food without being preed to scratch for it in your neighbour's or our own garden. They must have reasonably roomy and clean, wholesome apartments

and grounds to roam in.

It is recommended that oats be soaked sufficiently to swell them before feeding to Ground oats are in proper condition at all times, but millers are not partial to grinding oats, and many farmers feed them anground. When soaked the husk is partly rn away, and facility of digestion increased. Poultry will carefully pick out the soaked rains from the dry when allowed a preference in the matter.

Massing Fowls. Poultry cannot be successfully raised by massing large flocks together. It is certainly in opposition to sanitary laws, and consequently is in violation of nature. Colonizasien is the only sure and safe course to pur-sue where large flocks are allowed to roam or mix together. Although this mode of pro-cedure will involve greater outlay in the beginning, yet in the end it is the only safe and

or 100 to each flock without additional space, your profits, like dissolving views, will grow beautifully less.—Poultry Monthly.

gives the following advice on the above sub-

The families of 20, 30, or perhaps 40 fow

#### Management of Young Chicks A correspondent of the Country Gentleman

ject:-The disorders to which young chicks are subject arise either from a sudden check in the growth or from weakness, and diseases that are hereditary. The evil practice of lose breeding does not affect much the first few weeks of the chick's life, but manifests itself later, many times to a grievous extent believe that leg weakness and crop diseases are in a great measure the effect of close That it affects size, at the expense of uniformity, must readily be admitted. Another thing which I believe, also, is that chicks hatched from eggs which have been laid by well-kept, strong hens, mated with a vigorous, thrifty cock, make better and more inform chicks, and are more easily reared. his is a most important thing, as it is the oundation. This is not all, although a great

point. Food must be expended, and, more than all, the best of care. The young chicks should remain on the nest until twenty-four hours from the shell. They should never be given any sour food, out should have sweet milk or pure water, ith eggs boiled hard and chopped fine, stiff custard, bread or cracker crumbs, until four five days old. Then they may be given cracked corn or buckwheat, but not wholly. Wean them from their infant food by degrees, so that they may not get stunted or be liable to hard crop or diarrhœa. If they are kept up in steady growth all the time, disease is arded off and the chicks are soon beyond its reach. If everyone realized the danger of thus stunting chicks in the early stages of growth, I think they would endeavour to avoid it. There are too many that go on ng the same thing over year after year with the like result, and never learn the true course. It is from such persons that we so often hear the statement that poultry does

'Among the diseases that are hereditary may be reckoned roup, one of the most trying disorders that we have to deal with. Although not contagious, it is handed down from generation to generation. After once seated I believe there is no cure, although the fowl may live a very long time. In breeding, all such fowls of either sex should be avoided. f the chicks are of good breeding as to health and activity, are hatched in the natural way nder a good sitter, are fed with nutritious food, kept warm and dry, and not allowed to run and get over-fatigued, there will be no disorders to contend with, but the course will be straightforward. The poultryman, of course, has always to guard against vermin, must know all the various forms, sizes, and shapes they assume, and be able to use the roper remedies. Thorough cleanliness is a

#### FIELD AND GARDEN.

Crop reports from Hastings are highly avourable, the damage by the rain being

Vestmoreland county, N.B., this year than Tobacco water, occasionally syringed over lants infested with insects, is more destructive than tobacco smoke.

The wheat crop in the vicinity of Reading, Pa. will fall one-third short in consequence of the ravages of the Hessian fly. The Gardener's Monthly says hot water i not only beneficial to plants and flowers, but also to fruit trees, as it has a tendency to

destroy parasite insects or fungi. A despatch from Genesee, Ill., says:— Cattle are dying off in various parts of this

country in large numbers from eating clover, a heavy rain having caused the clover to become very rank.

A South Haven peach grower frequently spends \$500 yearly in thinning out his peach crop, often removing nine tenths. His rule is to leave one peach on a shoot six inches long, and two on a limb a foot long. The Sacramento (Col.) Cultivators' Guide says that orchardists in that State who have used solutions of soap and sulphur for spray-ing their trees in fighting insects, have claim-ed a decided diminution in pear scab and other funcus diseases. other fungus diseases.

"Club-foot" is an evil that cabbage growers have frequently to contend again ers have frequently to contend against. A remedy for it is salting, of which a table-spoonful may be put about the plant soon after it is set, though a better way is to broadcast a good coat of it, raking in or not, as you please, though raking is the better way. Few, if any, crops pay as well as cabbages. If you hee or stir the ground about them early in the meaning them. m early in the morning, they will grow all the better for it.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mr. Manuing said the most effectual remedy for the canker worm is London purple or Paris green, the first being pre-ferable. A slightly heaping teaspoonful to three gallons of water is about the right prolown cells produced by the excited condition portion, but as the strength of the powder varies, the exact quantity must be found by If too strong it will kill experiment. ves, and if not strong enough it will not kill the worms.

At an emergency meeting of the Fruit Association, held at Drummondville, the delegates recently sent to Toronto laid the different plans and proposals made to them in Toronto before the members, who were unanimous in recommending that in view of the prospective establishment of a general fruit market near the Union station the associa-tion accepts Mr. Tinning's offer, and recommends fruit-growers generally to join in using his premises as a fruit market.

The prize-list for the Toronto Electoral District Society and Toronto Horticultural ociety's annual union flower show, to be held n the Horticultural gardens and pavilion the 4th and 5th of July, has been issued. In class I., plants and flowers, there are 168 prizes, amounting to \$384.50; class II.. cut flowers, 77 prizes, \$140.75; class III., fruits, 29 prizes, \$54.50, and class IV., plants grown in window, for amateurs only, 14 prizes, \$18.50, in all \$598.25. There will also be prizes for extra entries. In class IV. no entry fee will be charged.

E. L. Sturtevant, in detailing some experi ents to determine a remedy for the cabbage butterfly, says :- "Hot water applied to the cabbage destroyed a portion of the worms, causing also the leaves to turn vellow. ounce of sa tpetre and two pounds of common salt dissolved in three gallons of water formed an application which was partly efficient. The most satisfactory remedy tested, however, consisted of a mixture of one-half pound each of hard soap and kerosene oil in three gallons of water. It is important to repeat the use of any remedy at frequent intervals, because of the mass of leaves in which worm can be concealed."

Turnips may be sown at any time from the addle of June to the 10th of July, and, if plenty of fertilizers be used, a large crop can be grown upon a newly-inverted sod. There always a good market for those which are fit to sell, while the small ones, also those overgrown, are among the best of roots for young cattle, oxen, sheep, and store hogs, pronoting growth of bone and muscle as much as or more than any other root. Farmers who have tested them recommend them highly for working horses, and value them above carrots, though the ordinary farmer will grow them with balf the labour required for the latter.—American Cultivalor.

Profitable Strawberry Culture. The editor of the Rocky Mountain Rural has been visiting J. M. Smith's strawberry farm at Green Bay, Wis, and reports some of his observations as follows. Lat. Smith is president of the Wisconsis Horticaltural. Society, and famous for his fine berries, which command the highest market price. mand the highest market price :-

"His plan is to plant outons, or some other vegetable, between the rows of strawberries the first year, and then not allow even a small Too will do well together if each has roosting level best the bearing year. Then the plants flock. But to augment the number to 60, 80, routine. His remarkable success in allowing his plants to fruit only one year on the same ground, has convinced many others that his theory is the right one to bring in the biggest roll of greenbacks. By a system of wise fertilization, and also irrigation, he has made few acres of sandy 'pine land,' which looks exactly like the bed of Cherry creek, yield three crops of vegetables a season, and made a fortune at the business."

# WEIGHING GRAIN.

The Present System Condemned-Reforms
Asked For. STAYNER. June 7. -At the last meeting of the Farmers' Councils held here the following memorial to the Reeve and Councillors of

the municipality was prepared for presenta-

tion to that body:—
"The petition of the undersigned ratepayers of the municipality of Stayner, to-gether with ratepayers of Nottawasaga and other townships, humbly showeth: That because of innumerable complaints by farmers generally, to the effect that justion has not been done them by buyers and weighers of produce at Stayner station, we therefore etition your Worshipful body to take the matter of receiving and weighing produce into your serious consideration, and grant a system, by by-law or otherwise, that produce may be received and properly weighed at Stayner by a sworn weigher or weighers, to do justice between ellers and buyers and all concerned. "For that purpose, we recommend your Council Board to purchase or rent ground, at or near Stayner fire engine-house, or else where, on which to erect a small market-house, and provide weigh scales, say one such as is owned by Mr. J. D. Laidlaw and Mr. Sum

merfeldt, with another suitable scale capable of weighing a whole load of wheat in bags, so that after being weighed and reloaded by the weigher and an assistant, the farmers may dever their loads at the railway station, or to the mills, as farmers would thus save labour and risk of loss; the weigher to be allowed to collect a reasonable fee from farmers for uch weighing and for the privilege of selling butter, eggs, meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, That your Council Board may sell the right to weigh and collect to a competent

weigher, or otherwise arrange with a committee of farmers that one or two capable weighers may be immediately appointed and paid for by farmers instead of having them pay five or more weighers hired by the buyers of produce. It was also decided to recommend the Council to use its influence with the Northern

Railway Company and old produce buyers, se as to have certain improvements made in the railway storehouses at but little cost or outlay to the railway company, so as to make one third more bin-room in present grain-houses as well as to show that other storehouses of similar wheat-holding capacity can be built by railway companies and other parties to admit of a saving of one-third of the money formerly expended on such buildings, which improve ments would prove a great saving of labour to farmers when delivering grain.

A correspondent of the British Medical ournal states that he has found the application of a strong solution of chromic acid three or four times, by means of a camel's hair pencil, to be the most efficient and easy method of removing warts. They become

Have you seen it? Seen what? 'Elephant" brand of White Lead. If not, go to Ross & Allen, the hardware merchants, King street east, Toronto, and get a keg. It is undoubtedly the best value for your money, as our leading painters declare the "Elephant" lead to be of immense "body" and very durable. It is no higher in price than its many imitators; therefore be sure and get the genuine.

#### WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

In My Daughter's Album Be thy womanhood and youth Guided by the light of truth: It will shield thee in the strife, It will shield thee in the strife, The vicissitudes of life. And a refuge safe supply From the storms of calumny. Shun the false; embrace the right; Bask in reason's beacon light: This, my darling daughter, will All thy days with blessings fill, And preserve thy heart and brain Free from sin's debasing stain.

Fashion Notes. The preferred parasol has a rustic handle Jet bonnets, especially Fanchons, are all he rage. The Moliere plastron in various forms i nuch worn. Velvet rosettes are worn on English straw

Pocket-handkerchiefs are things of art owadays. Lace and tulle bonnets are for toilets o he highest ceremony. The Newmarket bonnet bids fair to have

un of popular favour.

park, N.Y., this season is grey. A very close capote called the nurse's car s one of the popular Paris bonnets. Brocades in several shades of one colour re still fashionable in small designs. To insert a vest is one of the best plans of

The favourite riding habit in the Central

enovating a basque or other waist. Gigot sleeves and bustles are in vogue in aris, but are not as yet popular in America Skeleton bonnets, showing all or nearly all the coiffure, are novelties, but not much worn. Tucks in bunches across the skirt in flounces, nd in lengthwise rows on front breadths, are still in favour.

Cauvas shoes, low for the house and high around the ankles for walking boots, will be worn in the country. . Langtry turbans are much worn

reet, at matinees, and even in the evening

at theatres in New York. Gloves are still worn very long, and the new English styles are gathered at intervals around the wrist and arm, forming puffs. Waistcoats are again in favour: they are nade just like a man's, and over them is worn a little cutaway jacket with loose fronts. The Chinese capote is the latest fancy onnets. It has a conical cap crown and cut-

away brim, pointed and close at the top. New braiding and embroidery designs are ne in the damier or checker-board pattern of blocks for trimming muslin dresses. The "panier" or basket bonnet is trimme with cockade bows or ruches of satin ribbon around the crown and inside the brim.

Black brocaded grenadine with large velvet wers makes a graceful basque and draperies for plain grenadine skirts that have lace London girls of the highest social position are making it fashionable to take lessons in ressmaking. This is a move in the right

direction. Silk gloves in the popular Jersey shape will e worn during the summer, and are embroidered along the back of the hand and across the arms.

Watered silks and satins are employed for combining with other materials, such as camels' hair and brocades, but are not used for the entire dress.

#### Boys and Girls, Sit Erect.

One of the worst habits young people form s that of leaning forward too much while at work or study. It is much less tiresome and more healthy to sit or stand erect. ound-shouldered, hollow-chested and almost eformed persons one meets every day could have avoided all the bad results from they now suffer had they always kept the body erect the chest-full and shoulders thrown not thrown forward, but is held erect the shoulders will drop back to their natural position, giving the lungs full play. The injury carelessness in this respect is by compressing the lungs, preventing their full and naturnal action, resulting in lung diseases, usually consumption. Sit erect, boys and girls, and look the world in the tace

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

REQUEST. My hair is a light brown. I would like to darken it, as it would be more becoming. Can any lady tell me how to effect this change? Jostk. My children's hands are greatly disfigured

with warts. Will some correspondent tell me hów to remove them? I respectfully solicit your advice in my case, which is as follows :- Having had bu a meagre education, and that mostly of selftuition, as I am often introduced into society uch my superiors, I often feel how want ing I am in good manners and etiquette be ing me to perform the many necessary acts of politeness in such society. you kindly inform me what book or books would be helpful to me in that direction,

where to obtain them, the cost, and oblige ANSWERS. "Helena" asks for a cure for dandruff.

elieve vigorous brushing with a soft brush to promote a healthy action in the scalp fogether with frequent washings, with soft water, with a little soda, no soap, will effect A. L. a cure. In reply to "Yellow," I wish to say that do not use any wash for my complexion; out after washing I dust my face with rice

our. It removes all gloss, and imparts a soft tone" to the skin. I have been using a complexion wash for a number of years without injury to my skin, which I make myself. I take an ounce of drop chalk," three ounces of spirits of co gne, and a quarter of an ounce of glycerine. Mix the chalk and the cologne, then add the Shake well before applying the wash with a fine sponge, and when dry wet gently with a piece of flannel.

THE BACK-BOARD. Dear madam, just let me say one word your delightful conversazione on the subject f back-boards. "T., M.D." speaks of the torturing back-board and the cruel stays. To my mind "T" knows nothing about back-boards or stays. When at school in England wore the back-board for several hours every day, and I now make my girls wear this cor ector for three hours daily. There is nothing torturing" about them, and if "T" not know anything more about stays, I can inderstand her nonsense about the cruelty of tight, lacing. My girls and I are all tight icers, yet we enjoy as good health as my husband and the boys. BERTHA

DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE. I had hoped that "Staylace" or some other lisciplinarian would have answered "Parent" with vengeance to punishing girls. My "rod" consists of a leather strap eighteen nches long, inch and a half wide, and about an eighth of an inch thick. This I apply to the hands of the culprit, and I find that half a dozen slaps on each hand induces a very

A GIRL IN BONDAGE.

SCUTICA.

eady spirit of obedience.

I have had a great deal of trouble with my daughter, who is past fifteen. She had read some such silly nonsense as has been written by "J. K. T." and other anti-lacers against corsets, and refused to be laced. I have pun ished her severely several times, but she still persisted in cutting the laces at night. read the plan suggested by "A. B., Kingston," in Woman's Kingdom of 19th ult. I resolved to make one more effort at forming my girl's waist. I provided myself with a leather strap, and before very long she was leather strap, and before very long she was encased in a tight-fitting, heavily-boned pair of stays. "It is no use, mamma," she said; "when they pain me to night said; "when they pain me to night I'll have to cut the laces." I smiled, but said nothing. When undressed for bed, I fastened her wrists together. My little

girl was so surprised she did not say a word. In the morning I released her, but as soon as she was dressed I fastened her wrists together behind her back, and so kept them all day, except during meal hours and while she was at the piano, and so for one entire week I kept her in bondage. She then promised me, if I let her hands free, she would not cut the laces. if I let her hands free, she would not cut the laces. I accepted the bargain, and she kept her word. She has not removed her stays since, and already she tells me the pain is wearing off. I cannot tell "A. B." how thankful I am for her advice or for "Woman's Kingdom," through which I learn a plan which enables me to save my daughter from the greatest of all physical drawbacks—a bad figure. PATTE DE VELOUES.

-a bad figure. PATTE DE VELOURS.

REPLY TO "INDIGNANT FATHER."

I would like to say a word to "Indignant Father." When I married my wife she did not wear stays, but I soon induced her to improve her figure and before long she had a nineteen-inch waist instead of one measuring nearly twenty-six inches, and though it many years since then, she still retains a charming figure. At the age of seven my girls were each placed in corsets and they are growing up with small waists I can nearly span. Putting nto corsets at a tender age before the figure is formed saves them from the pain induced by lacing at a later period. But I quote the ease of my wife to show that even when a gir s grown up she can obtain a good figure with

#### a little pains. A FATHER FAVOURING STAYS. A LITTLE INDIGNATION.

Having read all the correspondence rela tive to tight lacing, etc., in this department I really must give vent to a little of the indignation and disgust I feel for such un womanly cruel measures as some of the mothers admit having recourse to. Let us train our daughters' figures by all means, but not at the expense of their needed rest, and by such cruel means as using padlocks, the rod, etc. Let me ask these mothers do they expect these poor injured daughters of theirs to grow up with anything approaching love, or even respect for them. Hatred of tyrauts seems to be natural. I am afraid these mothers will find themselves no exception to

I have two daughters, one thirteen, the other fifteen, tall and well developed for their age. They wore corsets for the first time on their eleventh birthday. Since then have worn them constantly in the daytime only. They are noted for their good figures, and are straight as an arrow. I certainly advocate the use of corsets to a reasonable extent. Bu in the name of humanity, let us not torture our dear children if we their parents do that. who should shield them in every way. dod help and pity them. For my part I feel heartily ashamed of the so-called gentle sex I But have one consolation, the certainty that those who resort to whipping, padlocks, straps, etc., are in the minority.

PROFESSOR PROCTOR ON TIGHT-LACING. The following opinion of a well known inglish writer may be of interest to your eaders and those engaged in the controversy on the above subject.
Yours, &c.,
Anti-Corset.

Yet there is an advantage, which you overok, in the fashion of tight-lacing, even to the pegtop point; it marks the tight lacer as the fit partner for the male of her kind, for the being with no eye for form or proporti no power of appreciating the virtue as well as beauty of health and activity, the creature which finds its highest development in the 'fop' and 'fribble' of former times, and Pinched waists and shallow brainpans should marry and intermarry till waists contracted and brains grew shallower to the vanishing point. —I am, sir, yours faithfully RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

TORTURING CHILDREN.

The editor of "Woman's Kingdom" asks us to write briefly and to the point. Verwell, madam, I will try; but if I were t write a whole column I could not sufficiently express the disgust which I feel towards these heartless, brainless women who inflict such barbarous torture upon their dear little children as described by "Mother" and 'Common Sense.' I thank God that so few of us real mothers are endowed with such ense. It must have been the result of cumstances and not holy maternal instinct which made that woman a mother. Another and still another correspondent, speaks reducing the size of the child's body Oh what a shame! What a disgrace I blush for belonging to the same sex which sends out such prate, such silly, silly advice to be published to the world. The quicker such women are themselves reduced to a handful or two of ashes the better for the coming generation. I have a girl, a dear little daughter, on whom, I suppose, 'Common Sense' would have a padlock and pelt before now if she were her mother. She has large hands and feet, and will some day be a fine, large woman, with heart enough, and brain and body enough to become some worthy man's wife. She will be a woman, not a wasp, or a deformed creature whom I

should be ashamed to give to a sensible man. Yours, &c., Mrs. J. R. MEN DO NOT ADMIRE DEFORMITY. I have read with strong and varied feelings the letters on tight lacing in "Woman's Kingdom"-pleasure at the sensible letters f "Toronto Girl," "Science," and others who condemn the practice, and intense disgust and indignation at the women who so shamefully abuse their authority over those in their charge, and pity for their helpless victims. Truly it is said, "Familiarity breeds contempt." What unperverted mind can know such things as those tight lacers here openly and unblushingly tell without keen feelings of distress and pity for the un-

ortunate ones, and loathing for those who oolishly inflict such misery and injury upon As the only argument which seems to in uence society women upon this subject is the admiration of men. I will not touch the noral or hygienic phase of the subject. No one with a grain of sense can doubt the ruinus effects of tight lacing. know how men regard them, or they would suffer immeasurably more to avoid the practice than they do to acquire it in their mistaken effort to please. In speaking of men, I mean real men, not dudes or fops, men whose esteem women, value most women desire to have the respect and admiration of men they must first respect hemselves, and first of all their own persons Men are not such noodles as to admire what s deformed or ugly, and they know enough of physiology to understand that small waists are uunatural and to good taste. If only those old stagers who so shamelessly proclaim their monstrous brutality upon the bodies of young girls who have no recourse against the wors han useless cruelty practised upon them; only these case-hardened women were th ufferers, humanity might bear it very well but they sow the seeds of trouble, ill-health ery broadcast, not only by words, bu by means of chains and padlock, the lash, and who knows what other means of persuasion and the victims are, from their dependent position and general surroundings, lo anything but snffer mutely and have (who can tell what amount) misery laid up in store for them in order to escape the more excruciating torture (for the present) of the lash. Beauty in all things, but especially beauty of face, form or character in women appeals strongly to the finer feelings of men. It is by outward

lie between a tight-lacer and bachelorhood. Happily, there is another alternative. There are sensible girls, with sensible, civilized, and numane mothers in the world yet. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

beauty men are attracted—by mental that their respect and admiration is retained.

What respect can anyone have for the beings who sign themselves "Staylace," "Mother,"

&c., or for those who are so mentally deform

It is a duty men owe to society to dis

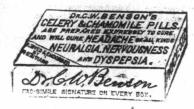
countenance this vicious practice. I am not married, and never will be if my choice must

ed that they willingly deform their

Correspondents will greatly oblige by write one side of the paper only.

## **U**EADACHE BANISHED

No matter what cause, sick, nervous, neuralgic, dyspeptic. Which is it? It can be effectually removed.



They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended Andrew's Bazar says : " A sensation has often been made by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They really do cure as they promise.

"My prayers shall ascend for you, because your Pills hav cured me of nervous headache, which I've aiways had." M. Fannie Lockhart, Rising Sun, Md.

"These Pills are invaluable in nervous diseases."—Dr. Hammond, of New York. "They cured me, and I take great pleasure in commending them to all who have Neuralgia." Mrs. Daniel C. Hoppen, Clay Bonk, Va.

"For 7 years I had sick-headache. Your Pills cured me." J. R. Buckler, Leesburg, Va. "Dr. Benson's Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success." Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg,

"I have found them just the thing for Neuralia as you represent them." Mrs. M. W. Grow, Rippley, Iowa. "Your Pills have proved a blessing to me." L. M. Veazie, 9 Franklin street, Charlestown, Mass.

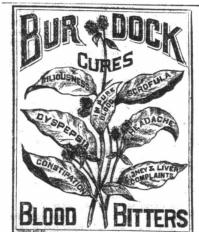
Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment at same time, and it makes the skin white, soft, and smooth. Re-

Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md. LYMAN BROS., Toronto, general agents for Canada for

moves humours, and cures thoroughly. It con-

tains no poisonous drugs. \$1.

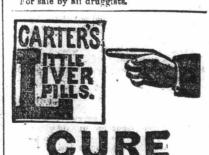
Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies.



othing Short of Unmistakable

Benefits nferred upon tens of thousands of sunerers mid originate and maintain the reputation hich AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a ompound of the best vegetable alteratives ith the Iodides of Potassium and Iron-all owerful, blood-making, blood-eleansing, and e-sustaining-and is the most effectual of remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or ood disorders. Uniformly successful and rtain, it produces rapid and complete cures Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humours, Pimples, cruptions, Skin Diseases, and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood. By its effects it always relieves and iten cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakesses and Irregularities, and is a potent reewer of waning vitality. For purifying the ood it has no equal. It tones up the sysem, restores and preserves the health, and parts vigour and energy. For forty years has been in extensive use, and is to-day the ost available medicine for the suffering

For sale by all druggists.



HEAD

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make dir great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's fifthe Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visis \$1.55 cents; five for \$L. Sold by drugglist verywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is ositive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best, and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff to make money on the credit and good name of H.B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name, or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them.

Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust no thing else. Druggists and dealers are warned

against dealing in imitations or count

#### FOR LEISURE MOMENTS. FINANCE AND COMMERCE

"Thank you," said Patience; "but my oven was just right, and—"
"Why, ma. You know you borrowed my ten cents to buy them of the bake cart."
The old adage, "children should be seen and not heard," does not obtain in that family

A Chicken Trading Clergyman.
"What other business do you follow besides preaching?" was asked an old coloured

'I speculates a little."

"How speculates a little."
"How speculate?"
"I sells chickens."
"Where do you get the chickens?"
"My boys fetch 'em in."
"Where do they get them?"
"I doan know, sai, I'se allers so busy wid my preachin' dat I ain't got no time to ax. I was a gwine to inquire de udder day, but a 'rival come on and tuk up all my time."

A postman left two letters at the residence a Chicago minister, both of which contained an application for his services to perform the marriage ceremouy at the same time. "I hardly know what to do," he remarked his wife. "I can't accommodate them th. Let me see—Mr. A. has been married

before, has he not?".

"Oh, yes," replied his wife, "he lost his first wife six months ago."

"And Mr. B, is a bachelor?"

"That settles it, then. I shall marry Mr. B. When a man marries a second time he never pays the minister any more than the law allows, but young bachelors are sometimes very foolish," and the good man rubbed his hands mildly.

He Worked by the Week. A Detroiter who was taking a newly arrived Englishman around town the other day hap-pened to pass a carpenter shop, and the Englishman remarked that he had always heard that American workingmen were rather

slovenly and careless, "We will go in and see," was the reply,

He was from the East, and if he was not an ex-detective he had at least a right to be called a philosopher. He was buzzing around the Third street depot the other day with a suspicious looking young man, and making a great show of a fat wallet, and finally the special officer stepped up to hio: and said:

"My friend, who is that young man?"

"I think he is a pickpocket," was the prompt reply.

"Where are you going?"

"Omprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and Atlantic points of accumulation at lake and

Total bu..40,328,557 40,166,590 22,623,990 32,637,598

"I think he is a pickpocket," was the prompt reply.

"Where are you going,?"

"To Chicago, and he has just purchased his ticket for the same point."

"If you think him a suspicious character why do you train in his company?"

"Simply to fool him."

"How?"

"Simply to fool him."

"He goes to Chicago because I am going. He means to pick my wallet between here and there. He had to scrape his pockets to buy the ticket. I have two wallets just alike, About half way to Chicago I shall let him get hold of the one stuffed with paper. He will have no money, find no friends, and will be mad enough to bust when he sees, my trick. I'm just cracking my sides over the way his chin will drop when he opens the stolen wallet."

About an hour after, when the train had departed, the officer was surprised to see the joker still hanging around, and this time latons."

All of it is in the code of it is in

"Then you didn't go to Chicago?"
"Say," answered the man as he came closer, "that chap wasn't after my money, after all. He simply wanted my watch, and I'll be hanged if he hasn't got it! Where's the chief of police?"

FLOUR—There has been very little demand heard all week, nor have holders seemed anxious to push sales; prices have been easier, but no considerable fall can be said to have been established. Choice extra sold on Thursday in round lots at equal to \$4.60 and \$4.63 here. Superior extra has been inactive all week, but inspected would have brough \$4.70, Loc. At the close this grate was offered for July delivery at \$4.80, but

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

A Diversion who may an aurity anewly arrived penned to pass a carposter shot, and the Englandman remarked that he had always adovenly and careina.

"We will go in and see," was this rapily, and they marked and sat down to walk for any and they marked and sat down to walk for any and they marked and sat down to walk for any and the same of t FLQUR. F.O.C. Superior Extra, per 195 lbs......\$5 70 to \$0 0 PRODUCE. BAG FLOUR, by car lots, f.oc. GRAIN, F.O.C.

PROVISIONS. BUTTER—The trade in rolls is almost finished; very few have been offered, and these have sold slowly at 15 to 16c. for the best. Receipts of tubs have been on the increase, but a good demand has prevailed for all, and the supply of choice qualities has continued insufficient. Some demand for shipment both eastward and northwestward has set in, and small lots of choice have sold at 16 to 16jc., and round lots of good store-packed at 16c, the latter for the Maritime Provinces. The feeling all over is averse to buying save to fill orders, and so far prices have been ruled almost entirely by the local market. This, however, cannot continue much longer, and dealers all agree that with prospects of a large yield in Ontario, and low prices already established outside, present quotations cannot be maintained. Street receipts have fallen off, and prices closed more steadily, at 18 to 20c. for pound rolls and about 16c. for large, with no two or crocks offered.

CHEESE—Again easier, with small lots selling at 12 to 12jc., but pothing doing here in round lots.

EGGS—Have been steady, with all offered

at 12 to 12 c., but pothing doing here in round lots.

EGS.—Have been steady, with all offered wanted all week, and closing at 15 to 16 c. for round lots, but dealers selling single cases higher. Street receipts small and pr.ces firm at 17 to 18c.

PORK.—Sales few and of small lots only, and the feeling weak; but still none going under \$22.50 to \$23.

BACON—Nothing doing in round lots, and tons and cases selling only slowly; prices of these unchanged, at 112 to 12c. for long-clear and 102 to 11c. for Cumberland. Rolls moving quietly, at 13 to 13 c., and belies at 14c. Stocks of all sorts small, and held steadily; no sign of concession as yet.

13 to 13;c., and bellies at 14c. Stocks of all sorts small, and held steadily; no sign of concession as yet.

HAMS—Quiet and unchanged at 14c. for smoked, and 14; to 14;c. for canvassed in small lots, but round lots might have been bought a quarter-cent lower. Pickled have sold at 12; to 13c.

LAKD—Sale of round lots of tunnets have been made at 13;c. and small lots have sold as before at from 14c. for tinnets to 14;c. for small pails. Hoos—Offerings small, and prices rather easier at about \$9.

SALT—Liverpool course has sold in lots of 50 bags at 65c., and small lots have stood at 75 to 80c. Canadian quiet and unchanged at \$1.25 for carlots, and \$1.35 to \$1.35 for small lots, the latter figure being for single barrels.

DRIED APPLES—Rather quiet; some country lots have changed hands at 9; to 9;c., at which prices more would have been taken. Dealers have been selling small lots of barrelled at 10; to 10;c., and evaporated 16 to 17c.

GROCERIES

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Jobbing has continued very quiet and the country business fairly good.

TEA—There has been some demand heard for lines of low grade Young Hyson at a slight advance, but very few have been obtainable; one line of thirds sold at 15c. and another at 16c; holders generally have been unwilling to sell. Japans much as before; lines of Common sold at 20c., at 22c., and 23c.; two lines of medium at 23c. and one at 32c. One line of carse Assam changed hands at 28c. Blacks quiet; one line of fine Congou sold at 47c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 14 to 20c.; medium to good, 22 to 32c.; fine to choice, 38 to 52c.; extra firsts, 58 to 62c.; Twankays, 15 to 20c.; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 20 to 35c.; fine to extra choice, 40 to 50c. Blacks—Congous, sommon, 16 to 20c.; medium, 22 to 30c.; good, 32 to 40c.; fine, 42 'to 60c.; Scented Pekces, 30 to 45c.; fine, 45 to 62c.

Coffee—No jobbing movement reported; but Rio held at a rise, from 94 to 10c. being asked for job lots. Quotations are as follows, outside figures for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 22 to 27c.; Sinespore, 17 to 19c.; Rio, 10 to 11c; Mooha, 30 to 32c.

SUGAR—Hather more active, and prices generally firm. There has been some little movement.

Bgures for retailers lots:—Government Javas. 22 to 27c.; Sincapore. 17 to 19c.; Rio, 10 to 11c; Mooha, 30 to 32c.

SUGAK—Rather more active, and prices generally firm. There has been some little movement in raw: one lot of bright Porto Hico sold at 7ic, but plenty more available at the same figure. Scotch has been fairly active; sales of lots of medim-bright are reported at 7c. Canadian yellows have changed hands at from 7 to 8jc., the latter for bright. Granulated has sold at 8j and 9c., but closed with none to be had under the latter figure. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots, and all sugars now being sold for 60 days:—Porto Rico, new, per lb., dark to bright, 7 to 74c.; choice, 75 to 7ic.; Barbadoes, none: Scotch, low-grade, 63 to 7c.; medium, 7 to 7tc.; bright to choice, none; Canada, refined, 7 to 8c.; Paris, lump, 9j to 10c.; granulated standard, 6c.

RICE.—Sales of old-make have been effected at \$3.50 in Montreal, and \$3.60 on the spot. Arracan steady at \$3.75 for small lots.

FRUIT—Very quiet; no jobbing movement reported and values of Valencias as well as we can see rather unsettled; they can be had in job lots at 6 to 7c. according to quality. Other sorts of box fruits unchanged. Currants have sold in job lots at 6 to 7c. according to quality. Other sorts of box fruits unchanged. Currants have sold in job lots at 6 to 7c. according to quality. Other sorts of box fruits unchanged. Currants have sold in job lots at 6 to 7c. according to quality. Other sorts of box fruits unchanged. Currants have sold in job lots at 6 to 7c. according to quality. Other sorts of box fruits unchanged. Currants have sold in job lots at 6 to 7c. according to quality. Other sorts of box fruits unchanged. Currants have sold in job lots at 6 to 7c. according to quality. Other sorts of box fruits unchanged. Currants have sold in job lots at 6 to 7c. according to quality. Other sorts of box fruits unchanged. Currants have sold in job lots at 6 to 6 c. for harrels and half barries. Government o

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Are quoted at 7c. Hogs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

June 13.—Flour-Raceipts, 3,000 bbls.; sales, 300 bbls. superior extra at \$5.00: 125 bbls. fine at \$3.50. Market quiet and weak; prices unchanged. Quotations-Superior extra, \$4.55 to \$5.00; extra, \$4.50 to \$4.85; spring extra, \$4.55 to \$4.75; superfine, \$4.25 to \$4.35: strong bakers', \$5.00 to \$6.50; fine, \$3.75 to \$3.85; middings, \$3.60 to \$3.70; pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.50: Ontario bags, \$2.00 to \$2.40; city bags, \$3.00 to \$3.05 for strong bakers'. Grain-Wheat-Nominal; red winter, \$1.18 to \$1.19; spring; \$1.15 to \$1.14; white winter, \$1.12 to \$1.14. Corn-64 to 65c. Peas-97 to 98c. Oats-35 to 40c. Barley-63 to 57c. Rye-70 to 75c. Oatmeal-\$5.50 to \$5.75. Cornmeal-\$5.50 to \$3.75. Provisions-Butter, Townships, 19 to 20c.; Western, 16 to 18c. Pork-\$22 to \$23. Lard-14½ to 15c. Bacon-14c. Hans-14 to 15c. Cheese-10 to 10½c. Ashes-Pots, \$5 to \$5.10; pearls, nominal.

June 13.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.50 to \$2.75; fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.65; spring wheat, none; barley, none; pease, 65 to 70c; cats, 43c; cattle (live weight), 5 to 6c; beef, 8 to 9c; mutton, 9 to 9c; dressed hogs, none; hides, 5 to 7c; sheepskins, \$1.28; wool, 15; to 19c; butter, 15 to 19c; ergs, 14 to 15c; cheese, 12 to 12c; hay, \$3 to \$9; potatoes, 60c; coma 5 to 6 to 60d;

c.; hay, 9 to 10c.; potatoes, 65c.; corn, 77c.; rye.

NEW YORK June 13, 12 m.—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red, \$1.20 bid for cash; \$1.20 to \$1.20\for June; sales, \$0.00 bush, at \$1.21\for July; \$1.24 to \$1.24\for June; \$1.25\for bork, see bois; fard, off tes,; whiskey, 1,633 bils.

2 p.m.—Exports—Flour, 2.778 bbls.: wheat, 42,996 bush,; corn, 127,273 bush.; cats, 85 bush. Wheat—Sales, 1,250,000 bush.; close, No. 2 red. \$1.20} for June: \$1.21\$ for Juny; \$1.23\$ for August; \$1.25\$ for September: \$1.27\$ for October; \$1.29\$ for November. Corn—Sales, 450, 600 bush.; close, 65\$ to 66c. for cash: 65\$c. for June; 65\$c. asked for Juny: 66\$c. asked for August; 67\$c. for September: 68c. for October. Oats—Quiet 45c. for June; 45\$c. for July; 41\$c. for August; 38\$c. for September; 39\$c. for October.

MILWAUKEE. June 13, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.10 for July; \$1.12 for August: \$1.14 for September. Receipts—Flour, 10,830 bbls.: wheat, 4,000 bush.; corn, 3,700 Bbush.: cats. 17,000 bush.; rye, 4,000 bush.; barley, 7,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 6,288 bbls.: wheat, 9,000 bush.: corn, 1,000 bush.; cats. 11,000 bush.; rye, 450 bush.; barley, 3,000 bush. bush. 1.05 p.m.—Wheat, \$1.08 for cash or June; \$1.10 for July; \$1.13 for August.

CHICAGO.

June 13.—The following table shows the fluctu-tions of the market to-day :— Ope'd. Clo'd. Hig't. Lo'st. 

OSWHGO. No. 1 oright Canada, side Nyc-Heid at 71c, in 1 ond.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Steady; white State, \$1.23; red State, \$1.25. Corn—Unchanged; No. 2 Western, 65c; yellow, 68c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 1 State, 54c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 77c; No. 2 extra Canada, 81c; No. 1 Canada, 84c; No. 1 bright Canada, 87c. Ryc—Quiet; Canada, nominally, 71c, in bond. Canal freights—Wheat or peas, 35c; coom or rye, 35c.; barley, 35c. to New York; lumber, \$1.50 to Albany; \$2.20 to New York. Lake receipts—Mait, 14,500 bush.; lumber, 185,000 feet.



for July; \$1.19½ to \$1.19½ for August; \$1.21 for September; \$1.22½ for October; \$1.15½ for year. Corn—57c. for cash; 57½c. for June; 58½c. for July; 59½c. for August. Receipts—Wheat, 15.000 bush.; corn, 21.000 bush.; oats, 3.000 bush. Shipments—Wheaz, 21.000 bush.; corn, 34.000 bush.; corn, 36.000 bush.;

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

June 13, 10 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 24,-000; official, yesterday, 24,061; shipments, 2,315; left over, 10,000; low grades, 36,30 to \$6.75; mixed packers, \$6.35 to \$6.70; heavy shippers, \$6.65 to \$6.95. Cattle receipts, 4,000.

EAST LIBERTY.
June 13. 10.30 a.m.—Cattle—Slow; best, \$6 to \$6.25; fair to good. \$5.25 to \$5.75; common, \$4.50 to \$5; receipts, 1,425; shipments 152. Hogs—Slow; receipts, \$20; shipments, 120; Philadelphias, \$7.10 to \$7.20; Yorkers, \$6.00 to \$7.10. Sheep—Fair demand; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 4,600. JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY.

June 13, 12, noon.—Cattle—Steady at 11 to 12c.; receipts, 133 cars. Sheep—Steady, at 4½ to 5½c.; receipts, 9 cars. Lambs—Steady; 6 to 7½c.; receipts, 9 cars. Hogs—Firm, 9 to 9½c.; receipts, 150 cars. EAST BUFFALO, N.Y.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL June 13. 11.30 a.m.—Flour. 11s. to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat 8s. 6d. to 9s. 0d.; red winter, 8s. 11d. to 9s. 2d.; No. 2 California, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; No. 1 California, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 4d.; corn. 5s. 5d., old. 6s. 9d.; barley, 5s. 6d.; oats. 5s. 6d.; peas. 6s. 11d.; pork. 83s. 6d.; lard, 57s. 6d.; bacon. 50s. 0d. to 53s. 0d.; tallow. 42s. 0d.; cheese, 61s. 6d. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 11,000 centals.

LONDON. June 13, 11.30 a.m.—Consols—100 1-16 for money; 100 11-16 for account. Bonds—4½'s, 115; 5's, 105½; Erie, 36½; Illinois Central, 43½.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS,
A special despatch to New York quotes the Mark Lane Express of Monday as roviewing the above trade for last week as follows:—
"Good crops and a vigorous stand promise well for the harvest. Crops on poor land look thin and sickly. The demand has not improved; and rates are unchanged. For foreign wheat there was only a retail demand. Little business was done in American. All except Russian and Indian are unchanged. The supply has been large. In off coast cargoes there was very little business, A cargo of Oregon flour was withdrawn. There were I' arrivals and 3 sales. The trade in futures was almost nit. Flour was in little demand and rates are unchanged. The best foreign was firm; inferior was difficult of sale. Barley and oats are unchanged. Foreign barley was in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Oats were weaker. The spot supply of maize did not exceed the demand, and prices were weaker. The sales of English wheat during the week were 55,186 quarters at 47s. 46, per quarter, against 23,609 quarters at 47s. 9d. during the corresponding week last year. ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

UNITED STATES CROPS.

In the June report of the United States Department of Agriculture, issued on the 9th inst., the condition of winter wheat is reported lower than in May throughout the entire area with few exceptions. The decline amounts to 4 points in Connecticut, 14 in New York, 2 in Ohio, 8 in Indiana, 15 in Illinois, and 7 in Missouri. It is slight in Michigan and generally throughout the South. The general average of condition is 75 against 83 in May. In June, 1882, it was 99 for winter wheat. It is by States as follows:—Connecticut, 92; New York, 63; New Jersey, 101; Pennsylvaria, 97; Delaware, 83; Maryland, 98; Virginia, 93; North Carolina, 96; South Carolina, 95; Georgia, 96; Alabama, 95; Mississippi, 83; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 85; West Virginia, 88; Kentucky, 77; Ohio, 60; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 67; Missouri, 70; Illinois, 61; Kansas, 89; California, 88; Oregon, 90. These figures indicate the condition of the growing wheat without reference to loss of area by ploughing up winter-killed areas.

The spring wheat area has been increased.

The area of barley is increased 5 per cent. Total acreage about 2,350,000 acres; condition averages about 97 per cent.

The increase in the area of oats is four per cent; area nearly 19,200,000 acres; condition is high, averaging 96 per cent.

Manufacturers' Cards.

EXTRA QUALITY OF BUTTER AND prices guaranteed to all who use Champion Cabinet Creamers, and Churns; time, labour, and money saved. Send for pamphlets to C. C. C. Co., Morrisburg, Ont. DARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL MFG. CO.Y dimited). Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift. force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers' supplies of all kinds, rubber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms. GRAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES Horse Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and Horse Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and Reapers: send for illustrated catalogue. L. D SAWYER & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

THE CHATHAM MANUFACTURING CO. (Limited)—Capital, \$100.000; hardwood lumber and ship plank manufacturers; also the most extensive manufacturers of waggons, carts, sleighs, and waggon stock, including bent goods, in the Dominion; capacity, 3,000 to 5,000 waggons innually. Chatham, Ont. THE CHAMPION CREAMER IS THE simplest and cheapest in the market; adapted for large and smail dairies and factories; send for circulars. JOHN E. HICKS, Windsor Mills, P. Q.

THE GRAHAM FILE WORKS—NEW files, hand out, made from best English cast-steel; old files re-cut, warranted equal to new. Office and Factory. 150 Front street east, Toronto, Ont.

Books and Stationery.



The picture is 16 x 22. In the background is printed an imitation of solid Gold prolincing a beautiful brilliant and suffixing contents with the other colors which are all male to harmoule so perfectly that there is not be suffixed by the suffixed produce a branch of cold is a representation of cost Saviour (used and shoulders) cladin a secarcit robe, while a mantle of soft blue thrown over his aboutiers and the delicate halo of glory round his head produce a beautiful picture. Entwined around this picture are a namital picture. Entwined around this picture are a namiter of beautiful passion of were all alaround this contraptees are other seemes which portrag the principal service. The high principal service is a contraptee or cheer seemes which portrag the principal service. It is contrapteed around this picture are a namber of beautiful passion of were.

All around this contraptees are other seemes which portrag the principal service is a static passion. The birth of our Saviour. 2nd. The child Jesus in the Temple. 3-d. The byptum, which show Ohrist being baptized in the river by John, and the Wockmark Fance List.—Sample by Mail, postpaid 25 cts. 3 for 60 cts. 1 dozen, \$2.00. 25 for \$4.00. 25 by Express. \$3.75. 50 by Express, \$7.00. 100 by Express, \$13.00. 560 by Express or regist, and a splendid watch and chain, \$65.

Agricultural Implements.



Tands for Sale.

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And Others Intending to Settle in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territory.

This Company has for Sale, on Easy Terms of Payment, Farming and Grazing Lands in the above-named Provinces, which they offer in blocks to suit Purchasers, of from 160 to 640 acres each, Without any Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.

These are Selected Agricultural Lands, and have all been Surveyed by Competent Professional Men. The Company have no Lands but what are Suitable for Farming Purposes.

Information and Maps Showing the Position of the Lands for Sale can be seen at the Offices of the Company, 65 King street east, Toronto. Detailed Information Respecting any Particular Portion of Land can be Obtained from

ALEX. BAIN, 360 Main street, Winnipeg. F. J. GOSLING, Secretary. Subscribers can do The Mail good ser lling advertisers that they read their sements in The Mail.

VOL. XI. NO. 5

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A sale-320 acres; with 20 acres of choi
wood lot; good house of 7 rooms; good g
and stable; about 40 acres under cultiv
living six years on the place; plenty of be
upland; a never failing well of good wate
water any place at 12 to 16 feet; choice gas
small fruit; part of the purchase may r
for 5 years with interest; situation, half
from the town plot of the county town of in
two railway stauous in sight, with two of wo railway stauons in sight, with two orains daily; a good market at all times

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TAINING largest list of farms in Do

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sion at any time required. For participly to HUGH McKAY, Mount For office.

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soil clay Joam, on limestone, rolling, and worked; beautifully watered; dwelling of and brick, 70 x 40, 14 stories, containing 13 r with cellar 70 x 40; also a new brick hous 22, 14 stories, containing 7 rooms, cellar u neath, kitchen, woodshed, and pantry adjo a splendid orchand of 15 acres, compris apples, pears, and plumbs of the best quaful bearing; taxes amount to \$55 a year; a gravel road bounds the farm, with school churches from 1 to 44 miles; Meaford m towa, and railway station, etc., etc., 44 o N. and N. W. R.; will sell whole or part. terms and price apply to H. M. NORT Meaford, Ont;

SPLENDID STOCK AND GRAIN FA Lot 42, lst concession, township of Vau county of York, 150 acres; 15 hardwood; ard; never-failing stream; good buildin miles from Toronto. Mrs. GRACE LAWRE Thornhill. ACRES OR MORE OF LANII—TE miles from Niagara, with buildin acres in orchard. For terms apply THOMPSON, Virgil P.O.

THOMPSON, Virgil P.O.

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OO ACRES—FARMS FOR SALE—LO

OO Perth, 200 acres; 150 cleared, in good
of cultivation; large bank barn, stables, an
buildings, comfortable rough-cast house,
good repair; price, with crop, \$10,000; wi
crop, \$9,000; possession at once if crop is to
also lot 21, 9th concession of Wallace, 100 acr
cleared, bank barn, fair state of cultivation;
\$3,500; possession given in the fall; also the
half of lot 8 in the 9th concession of the
barn, county of Wellington, 100 acres,
class frame barn and dwelling, excellen
chard, 30 acres cleared; price, \$1,000; posse
in the fall; also lot 2, 8th concession, borough, 200 acres, about 140 acres cleared,
house, sheds, and stables, log house, good
of cultivation; price, \$9,000; all the above
are well situated for markets, schools,
churches, on good roads. Apply to W. P.
PEY, General Agent, Harriston, Ont.,
2nd, 1883.

Teachers Wanted.

PRINCIPAL FOR MADOC M

EMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR

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Business Cards. NTARIO VETERINARY COLLE Horse infirmary, &c., Temperance str Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct.; A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

Business Chances. PRUG BUSINESS AND MEDICAL PR TICE for sale in flourishing western to sentral stand; good railway facilities; satis ory reasons for selling; enquiries and app ions will be forwarded by ELLIOT & CO.,

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J Farmers' Colony, either by all rails and boat; send for map and full info on to Winnipeg office, 544 Main street, or letteria street, Toronto. J. ARMSTRO anaging Director.

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