A very desirable combined farm and mill property, containing fifty acres of the best possible clay soil; an almost new grist mill with two run of stones and a chopper; a new saw mill; a handsome frame house with stone cellar; several large barns, blacksmith shop, and other buildings, all in good order. Never failing and abundant water-power. This property is part of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd con. of Flos, half a mile from the righty village of Elmvale, and is in the midst of one of the best farming sections of Ontario.

Lor 4 -Let 25, 2nd con. Essa, 2:0 acres; about Lor 6.—Four hundred acres splendid hardwood timbered land, being Lots 29 and 39, 9th con Sombra, County of Lamnon, five miles from town of Dresden, Sydenham River.

Lor 7.—Two hundred acres wild land, in midst if excellent farming country, being Lob 27, con. 9, lownship of Sullivan, County of Grey. All these properties will be sold at reasonable prices. One-third purchase money down, balance

BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie, Or W. THOMSON & CO., Barrie.



ANALYST'S CERTIFICATE OF PURITY. I have examined Samples of the Table and Dairy Sait, made by the Table American Chemical Company of Mon all and Goderich, and find them to contain only the faintest traces of lime and magnessa, in this respect contrasting favourably with the well-known English brands, which all contain a much larger percentage of earthy saits.

Jan. 29. 1880. University College, Toronto.
DAIRY SALT—Dry, in bibls., 234 ibs. Note that
the above label, in colours, appears on ends of barrel.
BAGGED SALT—Dry and finely ground; never
packs or hardens; 8 lbs., 32 in bbl.
TABLE SALT—Dry and extra finely ground; 2 lb.
boxes, with certificate; 4 doz. in case.

HEAD OFFICE, 26 St. Peter St., Montreal, WORKS and BRANCH OFFICE, Goderich, Ownolesale Agents, Tor vbt., N. WEATHERSTON & 20., 62 Front Street; Kingston, A. GUNN & CO.

TOBACCOS

For the last TWENTY-ONE years this TRADE MARK has been known throughout Canada as the safest guide to RELIABLE TOBACCOS.



IDOL SMOKING TOBACCO

on THE IDOL brand IDOL, of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by ve-

teran smokers, surpassing

that of any other Tobacco

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.

to be had in Canada.



For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD, Manufacturer, MONTREAL.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

THE WEEKLY MAIL-Printed as by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING corner of King and Bay streets in

VOL. IX. NO. 419.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880. TURUNT

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Farms for Sale.

UMBER OF FARMS IN mhips of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Mul-mond for list. E. LAKE & CO., Stayner. OR 150 ACRES OF GLEN- MA, GLADSTONE CARRIES MIDLOTHIAN LIST OF CHOICE FARMS

MPROVED FARMS FOR SALE THE NEW CABINET. ARGEST LIST OF FARM AND

ffarms Wanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inserted in this column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word, 3\(\theta\), Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they wan them in The Mail.

MPROVED FARMS WANTED I for insertion in third catalogue for distribution amongst British emigrants. Frms supplied on application to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont. MARMS PURCHASED - PER-SONS having improved farms for sale throughout Ontario will find purchasers by sending particulars, stating acreage, improvements, locality and price to W. G. MURDOCH, Solicitor, Toronto.

899-5 2

Live Stock for Sale

Advertisements of Live Stock for Sale or Wanted, meeted in this column, 30 words for 50c; each additional word, 34c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Ma'L.

Advertisements of Seed for Sale or Wanted, in-serted in this column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word \$4c. Parties replying to diver-tisements worll please state that they saw them in The Mail.

The Quebec river police are to be reduced from forty-five to thirty men.

A movement is on foot to form a volunteer company of Highlanders in London, Ont. Fifty have already signified their intention of joining.

Diphtheria continues to carry off victims with alarming rapidity in the country districts of New Brunswick. Nathaniel Inch, of New Jerusalem, Queen's county, lost three children by the disease in two days.

A Great Liberal Victory all Along the Line.

The Home Rulers Sweep

ing Ireland.

the content of the co

franchise, redistributing the seats, and then dissolve anew, with the certainty of returning a large Liberal majority. This scheme is probably now unnecessary, but reform is among the first measures.

Speculations and conferences have al-

sacrifice of blood and treasure, will dishearten the British troops, will puff the Afghans with the ides of their own invincibility, will encourage sedition among the subjects of Great Britain, and give a serious shock to her prestige among the princes and peo-ple of India.

and the companies when the forming the country of the Angher of the Country of the Countr

future Government as follows.:—

A CRITICAL WEER'S WORK,

The Liberal Cabinet will maintain the Treaty of Berlin in accordance with the public opinion of Burope and the policy of the Great Powers. It will treat the Anglo Turkish Convention as an engagement of contingent obligation, in South Airloa it may enquire whether the annexation of the Transval was not made in error. Although the

TRADE OF THE CITIES.

The total duty collected at the port of Toronto during March was \$310,633 44. The duty collected during the corresponding month in 1879 was \$98,879, showing an increase in favour of March, 1880, of \$211,-

The Only Man who Could not Swim of a Party of Four Saved.

Halifax, N.S., April 4.—A sad drowning accident occurred in the harbour this afternoon. Four soldiers of the Royal Artillery laft Fort Charence, on the eastern side of the harbour, to visit some friends of the same corps at George's Island. The names of the men were Gunners Payae, O'Neill, Mellish and Huset. They went in a small row boat. After spending some hours on the Island, they left to return to Fort Charence, and when near their destination the boat swamped from some cause, and all ware thrown in the water. Rurst, who was the only man who could not swim, succeeded in catching hold of the boat and kept himself affoat uttil the boat from George's Island recued him. The othere were all drowned. Payne's being the only body recovered. He was found dead, floating on the surface with two cars under his arms. The Governor-General and the Princess
Louise to be Present
Orrawa, April 2—Mr. J. C. Rykert, M. P., President of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and Mr. Ira Morgan, a member of the Association, had an interview with the Governor-General for the purpose of inviding his Excellency and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to be present at the opening of the Provincial Exhibition to be held in Hamilton next September. His Excellency said it would afford him great pleasure to accept the invitation. Hon. D. Christie, whe was to have accompanied the deputation, was prevented from doing so through indisposition.

Havemere Bros. & Co., and other leading sugar refiners, of New York, publish a card calling public attention to the adulteration of sugars with glucose, which they severely condemn, and urge prompt legislation to prevent a continuance of this imposition on consumers.

The Supervisors of San Francisco have adopted resolutions that the peace of the city has been seriously imperfiled by alleged incendiary specches by Mayor Kalloch, and have authorized a judiciary committee to investigate. It is said this is the first step toward impeaching the Mayor.

The sale of the United States and Canada Express Company to the American Express Company has its been announced. The changes will be of the nature of a partnership, the agreements affecting only the private interests of the owners. As far as the public are concerned the Companies will sontinue separate organizations.

Rodraan M. Price, ex Governor of New Jersey, sone Squire P. Dowey, survivor of the firm of Theo. Payne & Cu., San Francisco, owned real-cetate there, which he entrusted to Capitain Keys as agent, and Keys entered into a fraudulent conspiracy with Edmund Scott and defendant to defraud the plaintiff of the property.

The public debt of the United States decreased in March \$14,719,336,35.

INCENDIARISM AT OTTAWA MOST FOUL MURDER

Exports and Imports for Two Churches Set on Fire. A Young lady Hacked to Death and Thrown into a Well. One of the Sacred Ediffers Badly Damaged

Orrawa, April 5.—Yesterday morning a fire was started by some unknown persons in the St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church in Wilbrod street, and in the Free Church, Bank street. The alarm was sounding in several parts of the city one after the other, thus keeping the brigade continually on the move. The persons, whoever they were, must have had keys to the fire boxes, and it was some three-quarters of an hour after the fire was discovered in the Free Church before the brigade arrived on the scene. By this time the fire had made considerable head.

Way, All the inside of the church is time the fire had made considerable head. Way, All the inside of the church is totally burntout, and will, therefore, have

crime and the perpetrator.

SURPECTED PERSONS.

A peddler, who was seen in the neighbourhood, was suspected, but, according to the evidence of the cure of the parish, the accused was at the time at Arthabarka station. Since the inquest certain suspicion points to a young man in the neighbourhood. It was remarked that there was blood on the front and back parts of his coat, that he had wounds on his hands, besides a slight scratch on one temple, but he attempted to explain the circumstances by stating that he had fallen while chopping wood, and that one of his hands had come into contact with the axe, and the other with a log. The young man suspected has, up to the present, enjoyed a most excellent character, and his antecedents would seem to be in his favour, and his friends state that they would not believe any such charges as those made believe any such charges as those made against him. He was well known as a friend of the deceased, and the only motive attributed for the commission of the crime was said to be one which cannot be men-

wonth, and the wet season will centinue until the middle of Jure, after which there will be fine and dry weather.

A man was in Ottawa yesterday passing \$10 Consolidated Bank bills. The bank, which is now defunct, never issued any \$10 bills, \$70,000 of that denomination unsigned having been stolen before the bank commenced business, and, in consequence, no bills were issuedligher than \$5.

A number of the so-called unemployed labourers in Ottawa, on being offered employment on Section "B" contract, Canada Pacific milway, refused to go unless their passages were paid. They were offered one dollar and a half per day, and half of their expenses paid, but only a few accepted.

The Provincial estimates for 1880-81 have been submitted to the Nova Scotia Legislature. The probable revenue is estimated at \$190,240, which includes \$30,000 for royalties on coal. Among the items of expenditure \$12,000 is put down for agriculture, \$20,000 for education, \$38,000 for legislative expenses, \$16,000 for salaries, and \$35,000 for roads and bridges.

The names of the four who have refused to go to Wimbledon are Private Langstreth, Lieut. Flynn, Capt. Todd, and Private Shaw. Their places in the team have been offered to the following:—Private Graham, Ontario; Captain Curran, Nova Scotia; Private Heuston, Manitoba, and Sergcant Sutherland, Ottawa. Private Accerson, Octawa, is now the first man in waiting. ENVELOPED IN MYSTERY.

Up to the present the matter is enveloped in mystery, and all the efforts of the authorities have so far been powerless to authorities have so far been powerless to bring to justice the perpetrators of an act which brings diagrace upon the country, fills a family with woe, and calls to Heaven for vengeance. It has been suggested by those who have heard with feelings of indignation of this horrible murder, that a committee be appointed by the residents, and that every exertion possible be made to ferret cut the human-shaped demon who thus outraged civilization and humanity, and it is even hinted that in the event of his capture, speedy punishment, perhaps not altogether in keeping with the law, of the land, will be meted out to him.

ARTILLERYMEN DROWNED

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Probable Return of Lord Northbrooke to Calcutta. LONDON, April 5. The Times says the name of Lord Northbrook, formerly Govercor-General of India, suggests itself as Lord Lytton's successor as Vicercy of India. Lord Lytton has been so identified with the present Government that his prolonged tenure of office is as little possible as desirable. Lord Northbrook does not wish to return to his old post. Regarding the instructions the new Vicercy will take out with him, peace will be made with the least possible disturbance of our normal relations with Afghanistan. If, as is likely, there must be some annexation of territory, what is done will be with a sole view to the safety of India. We shall hear no more of the projected cession of Herat to Persia, and of the entaugling alliance which must have attended it.

A Cabul despatch says:—Mahomed Jan aftecked 250 Hazaras near Ghuzcee, the Hazaras having killed Mahomed Jan, and two other chiefs were cut up. Hard fighting followed with other Hazaras, erding in the total defeat of the Afghans. Another despatch says there is a reasonable hope of a satisfactory settlement and peaceful return soon of the troops to India.

United States Wheat Prespects

United States Wheat Prospects.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Reports from a large number of points in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, show from ten to twenty per cent, greater acreage of wheat was sown than in the previous year. Everywhere, except in some parts of North-Western Ohio and Central and Northern Indiana, the prospects are good for an unusually fine yield. There will be abundance of all kinds of fruit, unless injured hereafter by frost.

St. Joseph's Church, on Sixth avenue, New York, has a large and wealthy congregation. Its pastor, the Rev. Father Farrell, a fatthful servant, known by his works, testifies to the wonderful our ative properties of Giles' Liniment Icdide Ammonia in inflamwatory rheumatism, pains in the joints or loins, for it gives instant valies

DOUBLING PREMIMENT

SETS STATE - CORNELL SEASON

STATE

mortpape would be valid, the rate of interest on which recorded 7 per on an entroly of opinion in the
two a first today may have been discussed.

It was a first today may be a first today and the same of the content of the conten

borner rate of interest than they really were. He knew of a case in which a neighbour of his horrowed \$0,000 from a loan company of established reputation. The agent represented that the interest on the loan was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, and promised that if the borrower required it the loan could be converted into a straight at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, and from set the borrower required it the loan could be converted into a straight at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, and from set the borrower determined to change his loan into the straight loan. When he applied for the change, the Company coolly told him he would have to pay \$1,200 as the value to them of the difference between the first loan and a straight loan. Finally, the matter was settled by the gentleman in question effecting a loan at 7\frac{1}{2}\$ or a per cent, from the tirm of which the hon member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) was the head. In his (Mr. Plumb's opinion, Parliament should declare that the rate of interest should be truthfully declared to the borrower.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings)—They will how the load of the straight loan. Finally, the matter was settled by the gentleman in question effecting a loan at 7\frac{1}{2}\$ or a per cent, from the tirm of which the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) was the head. In his (Mr. Plumb's opinion, Parliament should declare that the rate of interest should be truthfully declared to the borrower.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings)—They will how the proper of the straight loan. Finally, the matter was settled by the gentleman in question effecting a loan at 7\frac{1}{2}\$ or a per cent, from, Vanisse, Wallace (North), Wallace (Porth), White (Bastings)—They will head to the him they be lelived they were bargaining for. He believed they were bargaining for. He believed they were bargaining for. He believed they were bargaining for the kind was desirable here. He sympathized with the hon. member for West Durham that it would be a sound principle to limit the time during which incumbrances could be held over an estate. In New York S

were bargaining for. He believed with the hon. member for West Durham that it would be a sound principle to limit the time during which incumbrances could be held over an estate. In New York State, a man, after a certain time, could give a short notice and repay his loan on mortgage. Something of the kind was desirable here. He sympathized with the motives which led to the introduction of the bill, but could not vote for it in its present shape.

After some remarks from Mr. Bunster, Mr. DOMVILLE moved the adjournment of the debate, which was lost.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings) supported the bill. He said that the remark made by the hon. member for East Toronto (Mr. Platt) to the hon. member for East Toronto (Mr. Platt) to the hon. member. That hon. gentleman was hone member. That hon. gentleman was honever. President of a Loan Company, which was drawing interest at the rate of 12 per cent, from farmers' pockets.

Mr. PLATT said he was not President, but a Director.

Mr. WHITE said that the represents.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) directed the attention of the House to the denial made by the leader of the Opposition, that he had interfered in any way in the calling out of the troops in Montreal in 1878. A letter which that gentleman wrote to the Mayor of Montreal on that occasion said: "Perhaps, you will not seriously object to my expressing my opinion to you personally as to what I think it will be desirable for you to do." Another letter, written ally as to what I think it will be desirable for you to do." Another letter, written by the hon, gentleman, said:—"I will see that the troops in the pay of the Dominion, as well as other volunteer regiments, will be ready for the maintenance of peace," and yet the hon, gentleman now said that ne did not in the least interfere.

Mr. MACKENZLE said Ministerialists

mr. MACKENZLE said Ministerialists were trying to make political capital out of the Montreal troubles. He did not object to his letters being read. He did what he believed he was justified in doing on the occasion of the troubles, and he looked with pleasure on the course he took on that occasion.

1879Welland canal 91,935 7,443,900 98,850 11879Welland canal 1879Welland canal 29,254,071 St. Lawrence canals 5,064,537 In record to the effects of reduction and

The state of the control of the cont

severed the fingers and portion of the hand, cutting from the back part, leaving a small bit of flesh below. of the law. The frequency to-day:—
"To Chief Sherwood. a small bit of flesh below.

A farmer in East Flamboro' who has great faith in beat root sugar has been experimenting lately in its manufacture. His cellar is and to represent a family factory. Apparatus for grinding the beats, mash tubs, filters, etc., may be found there, indicating that experiments have been made with a view to prove the practibility of every household making its ewn sugar. So far the sugar has not been produced in a condition exactly fitted for the table, but the gentleman has not lost faith in his ability to make the thing a success.

A sample of potato starch, manufactured "Mr. Earle will be in Ottawa on the first train with Brisbois. Meet him on arrival of train.
"(Signed.) A. CALLAGHAN,
"Chief of Police, Ogdensburg."

"(Signed.) A. CALLAGHAN,
"Chief of Police, Ogdensburg."
It seems that the murderer of Hennessey had gone to work in the woods, and was arrested at a little out of the way place called Rea Jre Mines, near Keane's station, thirty-six miles from Ogdensburg. The capture was made by Detective Earle, of the Ogdensburg police. On the arrival of the prisoner at the railway station here this afternoon, he was taken in charge by the Ottawa police, and placed in a cell. Brisbois talked freely to the reporters, and eaid he killed Hennessey in self-defence. The prisoner is a tall, dark man, with moustache, peaked beard, and of muscular

this atternoon, he was taken in charge by the Ottawa police, and placed in a cell. Brisbois talked freely to the reporters, and said he killed Hennessey in self-defence. The prisener is a tall, dark man, with moustache, peaked beard, and of muscular appearance.

ALLEGED SHIP-SCUTTLING.

Incredible Accusation Against Judge Paimer, of St. John, N.S.
St. John, N.B., March 31.—The direct examination of Howard C. Thomas, second mate of the souttled barque Brothers Pride, was concluded this afternoon in the trial of Capt. Tower. During the evidence Palmer, of St. John, N.E.

Sr. John, N.B., March 31.—The direct examination of Howard C. Thomas, second mate of the scuttled barque Brothers Pride, was concluded this afternoon in the trial of Capt. Tower. During the evidence of witness, he stated that he did not know anything of the insurances, though the captain had told him he was insured for four times her worth. At this time, the captain said he had received a letter from old Mr. Palmer, that he, Mr. Palmer, had a vessel for him, the captain. The captain said he was also going to get a large sum of money before he left the West Indies, 'half there and half when he arrived in St. John. Of course, this has created a good deal of talk about town, as Judge Palmer is the person referred to. There are few who place any confidence in this story, and it rather tends to weaken what Thomas has already said.

Prize will prove profitable to those who have started it, and that before leng, we will see starch factories springing up in many other parts of the Island.—Charlotte-town Examiner.

One hundred and four head of cattle arrived by the Windsor and Annapolis railway on Saturday. They are a fine lot of cattle, and were purchased by the Amherst Company in different parts of King's and Hants counties for shipment to Glasgow by the steamer Scandinavian, which is to sail this morning. Another large lot of Canadian cattle, over 300 head, came by the Intercolonial railway on Saturday to go by the Scandinavian. They are smaller than those raised in our own Province, but are fine cattle and in splendid condition. Mr. David Corbett, of Amherst Point, accompanies the shipment of Cumberland cattle.

—Halifax Herald.

The Easter vestry meeting of Trinity church, Aurora, was held on Monday even-

BARRIE'S BIG BONANZE The Ice Trade of the North

A PROFITABLE SPECULATION

ern Country.

Barrie, Ont., April 3.—"Cotton me king in the South, but ice is king here and Capt. Kerr, of the Northern Railw Company, to a reporter of The Mail to ther day at Barrie. These remarks we called forth by the expression of astonia ment at the appearance of the esplanade the beautiful little bay at this place. Fro the railway junction at Allandale to the town of Barrie there are no less than sit teem large loc-houses constructed as teen large ice-houses constructed filled to overflowing with regularly filled to overflowing with regularly or cakes, on which speculaters anticipate paying return when the "dog dayset in. The unusual display roughly constructed aheds, some twhundred feet in length and abort one hundred in breadth, as seen from the train at Allandale as it whirls rapid round the curve of the bay, has a nover and striking appearance. The first in pression forced to the mind is that of the rise of one of those "mushroom" village such as could be seen almost any dawhen "Oil was king" in the oil regions. Pennsylvania. There, as here, roughoard dwellings were hurriedly run in wherever a rich strike was made, to be removed when the well gave out. Here, the temporary structures will be allowed to is carried over the Northern and North Western Railway to American cities where the speculators live in hopes of good demand and a good price. All appeared to be bustle and activity; gangs of men were to be seen out on the ice following the ice-ploughs drawn by horses: other

good demand and a good price. All appeared to be bustle and activity; gangs of men were to be seen out on the ice following the ice-ploughs drawn by horses; othe gangs of men floated the ice in in large cakes, while still other gangs were en gaged in placing it under shelter.

"You think it a busy scene," remarked Captain Kerr, "but if you had been her two or three wecks ago you would have seen a human hive. Why, sir, at on time there could not have been less that 500 persons at work outting and packing ice, to say nothing of the scores of horses required to draw the ploughs Unemployed men were eagerly snatched up and set to work at fair wages—\$1.25 per day. Barrie labour could not supply the demand, and men were brought from Orillia, Collingwood, Stayner, and other places along the line of the railways."

"Had the speculators to purchase the right of cutting?" was asked.

"No. They could cut and haul where they pleased. Although there were a number of speculators, everything worked harmoniously. One man would map or cut out a certain section within which he would work, and none of the others would infringe on his ferritory. The Northern Railway Company started the ball rolling, and they were soon followed by American speculators from Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, as well as Canadian operators, notably the Grand Trunk Railway Company."

"I suppose the Northern and North-

"I suppose the Northern and North-Western Railway had all they could do in the way of carrying ice freight?"

"Indeed they had. What a scramble there used to be after empty box cars! There must at this moment be thousands of tons of Lake Simooe ice in store at New Orleans."

The financial benefit to Barrie m have been great?"
"If there has been one dollar spent, there can't be one cent less than \$40,000, the greater part of which went in wages. As I said before, there were at one time about five hundred men at work, each receiving \$1.25 per day. So anxious were the ice speculators to gather in their harvest, that many of the firms paid their men an extra day's wage for working up to midnight. To see men working by the light of a hundred torches was a sight worth coming many miles to witness. It was, indeed a fairy scene, one long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to be onlookers.

"The work of ice gathering can hardly be called a pleasant occupation. Men not

be called a pleasant occupation. Men not properly dressed would be liable to contract severe colds," &c., was suggested.

"At first the men experienced considerable inconvenience, but they gradually grew accustomed to the work and the situation."

grew accustomed to the work and the situation. The ice, in many instances, affected the eyes of the workmen, but not to an alarming degree. There are far more pleasant callings to be followed on a winter's day, but hundreds were only too glad to procure work at ice cutting."

"All the ice-houses along the margin of the bay, are packed, are they not?"

"Yes—clear to the roof. Do you see that ice house (pointing to an immense ahed about two hundred feet square); how many tons do you think it will hold?"

"Possibly about a couple of thousand tons," was the reply.

"You are pretty far out this time. There are fully 18,000 tons stored in that building. Why the emailest store-house you see holds from 3,600 tons. Accounts the store in the country of the store in the store in the country of the store in the country of the store in the country of the store in the store in the country of the store in the country of the store in the store in the store in the country of the store in the stor

There are fully 18,000 tons stored in that building. Why the condict store-house you see holds from 3 600 to 4,000 tons, but the majority contain from 12,000 to 15,000."

Mr. J. Downey, the gentleman who has the management of the Northern and North-Western Railway Company's business at the Allandale Junction, was called on in reference to the shipment of ice.

"Active operations," remarked Mr. Downey, "may be said to have commenced about the 10th of February. Since that date, I find en looking over the books that the daily average of cars passing over the lines, loaded with ice, is fifty. This, as I said, is the daily average, but I have known as many as 125 cars to leave the Allandale Junction in one day, and 80 and 90 leaving were looked on as only a fair day's shipment. The cars for the American market were run on the line of the North-Western to Hagarsville, where they were shunted on to the track of the Canada Southern railway. A car loaded at Barrie for Cincinnati would go direct through without breaking bulk. You can imagine, when so many of our cars were dancing along the American lines of railway, as the greater part of the ice was shipped to the United States, we experienced some inconvenience in supplying the shippers with a sufficient number of cars to meet their demands. Besides, our local fraight business, by an means light, had to be attended to."

"There appears to be enough ice stored away, to keep the cars in demand for some time to come"

"It will take nearly three months to clear the houses. Many of the speculators, I believe, intend holding their stock till the summer sets in in earnest. In the Southern cities they then expect to get about \$25 or \$30 a ton for it, and judging from the failure of the crop in the United States, their calculations are pretty well founded." building. Why the condist store-house you see holds from 3 600 to 4,000 tons, but

OPERATIONS AT ORILLIA.

The ice harvest at Orillia has been on a much smaller scale than the operations conducted at Barrie. A few local speculators, notably Messrs. Kane, Perry, Ratley, Alport, and Cameron, embarked in the enterprise, but owing to the poor railway accommodation afforded, the work was not entered into very extensively. The ice taken from the lake with the bestitching and musical name—Couchiching is said to be much superior to that cut from Rempenfeldt bay at Barrie. The superiority does not consist in the quality, as the waters of Simcoe commingle with the waters of Couchiching, but in the thinkness of the ice. At Barrie, the ice at no time wasjover ten or eleven inches thick while at Orillia it could be had anywhere out the lake at from eighteen to twenty in the lake at

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Rev. George Willett, of Hawkes-bury, has received and accepted a call from the Congregational church at Lanark

The manager of the North Shore rail-way has granted a free pass over the road for a year to each newspaper editor in the

Mr. P. F. Daly, of the G. T. R., Strat-ford, has secured a lucrative appointment on the Canadian Pacific railway mechani-cal staff, with headquarters at Selkirk, N.W.T. Wolverines has been doing much damage in the Township of Beckwith for the past three years. Mr. Peter Stewart recently caught three, two in one day in the

Mr. Thomas Armstrong, of Wilberforce, killed seven wolves in the violaity of Brudenell last week. The bounty is forty-two dollars, payable on producing certificate to

the county treasurer. The fine weather and good condition of the land have induced many farmers in Peterboro' to sow spring wheat. A num-ber of farmers and others are leaving Peter-boro', bound for Manitoba.

About eighty head of cattle were brought into Almonte on Monday by rarmers in the neighbourhood, and delivered to buyers from the States, who had previously passed through the country and bought them. The price paid averaged \$19.—Gazette.

Mr. W. P. O'Brien, of Lachine, is at present storing at that place over 6,000 tons of ice, which he intends to sell at an tons of ice, which he intends to sell at an advantage when the failure of the ice harvest makes itself felt. He has already been approached by a gentleman from over the line to make enquiries as to his terms, etc. Gillies Bros., on the Colounge, had to shoot two horses last week which had the glanders. It is reported that there are many horses the Upper Ottawa affected with this terrible disease; and that one "concern" had to be broken up in consequence of all their horses having taken the

Thomas Putnam, Esq., of Putnamville, died on Fridsy last. The immediate cause of his death was a severe cold he contracted when leaving home to attend the funeral of his son, Marshall S. B. Putnam, at Hamilton, a few days sgo. De-ceased was born in the township of Dor-

The Saginaw Herald says Wm. H. Powell, of Saginaw City, with an attorney of that place, will soon go to Kingston, Ont., to reclaim a big slice of that ancient city, said to have belonged to his grand-father's estate. Better not throw too much good money away on stale claims with terribly mixed titles.

Another bioneer, Mr. D. Gilchrist, died on the 26th March, in Pickering. He war born in Scotland in 1806, and settled in Pickering in 1832. In politics he was a thorough Reformer. His remains were followed to the grave by a very large num-ber of friends, and the last rites were performed by the Masons, of which body he

C. H. Roberts, of the Rochester, N.Y. Iron Works, has leased an iron mine on the Kingston and Pembroke railway, situated Kingston and Pembroke railway, situated one mile south of the Mississippi river. The ore will be shipped by way of Kingston. Iron mining is being vigorously prosecuted at Mr. Coyd Caldwell's mines in Lavant, six miles from the terminus of the Kingston and Pembroke railway. If this road were completed to Renfrew there would be a large amount expended in mining in Lavant.

ing in Lavant. A sad accident occurred to a son of Mr. A sad accident occurred to a son of Mr. James Slack, of the township of Uxbridge, while cutting feed last week. His elder brother was putting down hay when the unfortunate young lad put the big wheal in quick velocity, and intended to raise the press-board in order to let the feed through more abundantly, when his hand slipped passed the board stand and came in contact with the knives, which almost

A farmer in East Flamboro' who has great faith in beat root sugar has been experimenting lately in its manufacture. His cellar is said to represent a family factory. Apparatus for grinding the beats, mash-tubs, filters, etc., may be found mash-tubs, liters, etc., may be found there, indicating that experiments have been made with a view to prove the practibility of every household making its ewn sugar. So far the sugar has not been produced in a condition exactly fitted for the table, but the gentleman has not lost faith in his ability to make the thing a success.

A sample of potato starch, manufactured by Messrs. Shedd, Moore & Co., Eldon, was exhibited at the Grain Show, in Market Hall, yesterday. It was a most beautiful sample, and all (including the numerous ladies who examined it) seemed delighted with the excellent appearance of the first starch ever manufactured in this prise will prove profitable to those who have started it, and that before leng, we

will see starch factories springing up in many other parts of the Island.—Charlotte-One hundred and four head of cattle ar-

One hundred and four head of cattle arrived by the Windsor and Annapolis railway on Saturday. They are a fine lot of cattle, and were purchased by the Amherst Company in different parts of King's and Hants counties for shipment to Glasgow by the steamer Scandinavian, which is to sail this morning. Another large lot of Canadian cattle, over 300 head, came by the Intercolonial railway on Saturday to go by the Scandinavian. They are smaller than those raised in our own Province, but are fine cattle and in splendid condition. Mr. David Corbett, of Amherst Point, accompanies the shipment of Cumberland cattle. David Corbett, of Amnerst Point, accompanies the shipment of Cumberland cattle.

—Halifax Herald.

The Easter vestry meeting of Trinity church, Aurora, was held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, the incumbent, Rev. C. W. Paterson, in the chair. The financial

W. Paterson, in the chair. The financial statement was read, the receipts during the year amounting to \$725.93. Balance on hand \$18.39. The incumbent appointed Mr. W. H. Perram as his churchwarden and Mr. M. B. Faughner was chosen as people's churchwarden. Messrs. John Van Nostrand and W. H. Perram were elected delegates to the Synod. Mr. J. Smith was appointed vestry clerk, and Messrs. Clift, Willis, Johns, and Connor sidesmen. A subscription list was opened and \$600 snbscribed towards a new church.

subscription list was opened and \$500 subscribed towards a new church.

The following statement shows the value of declared exports form the United States Consular Agency at London, Canada, to the United States for the quarter ending March 31, 1880:—Apples, \$5,628 30; barley, \$15,869 80; bran and shorts, \$1,170; cattle, \$3,925; car wheels (returned) \$6.117.65; eggs, \$483; flax, \$2,369.16; flah (returned), \$54; hides and skins, \$2,857.46; horses, \$20,575.75; household goods, \$4,625; iron (scrap), \$1,758.59; lumber, \$2,370.15; manufactured goods, \$300; malt, \$52,945;78; oat hulls, \$75.24; rennet extract (returned), \$456.75; sheep and lambs, \$13,228.20; tobacco, \$427; miscellaneous, \$335.22; total value of exports, \$135,672.12; corresponding quarter of 1879, \$86,774.66; increase, \$48,897.46.

We learn with regret that a very excel-

672.12; corresponding quarter of 1013, \$86,774.66; increase, \$48,897.46.

We learn with regret that a very excellent clergyman of the Church of England, Rev. W. J. Ancient, is about to leave our city. His charge of Trinity Church will close to-morrow, or very soon thereafter. Mr. Ancient has been here for several years and has worked with exemplary diligence among the Church of England, noor. He has gathered a very good congregation in Trinity. These was work for him to do, and we believe that he did it to the best of his power. Halifax will be the poorer by his departure. No doubt he will leave behind him many able preachers and faithful pastors; but it has always seemed to us that the Church of England poor are more

FIREMY BOULES.
The Ios Trained of the Five Port of the Company of

The control of the co

they are not importers but one-horse formally deposed. The man in the iron cell who saw the roof descending upon him inch by inch, and knew that it was only a question of hours until he should be effected, was probably in no sadder frame of mind than the hon. member for Lambton. Six years ago he was absolute master, under Mr. Baown, of a large majority on the leadership of a minority contemptible at least in numbers. All his labours and all his sacrifices of principle on behalf of the party are forgotten; even those who enriched themselves by his aid, the contractors, the speculators and the Parliament brokers, have turned upon him. Gratifude is a race virtue in any walk of life; in politics it is a phenomenon. Deprive the party leader of his portfolio, and, in most cases, your obb him of his strength. There are politicians in Canada whose freen la eling to them with equal loyalty. There ar politicians in Canada whose friends cling to them with equal loyalty in adversity, but Mc. MACKENZIE is not of them. When he had contracts to distribute and offices to bestow, he was an able leader and a great man; but now that he is poor, he is impracticable. Alas! so wags the world.

Meanwhile, Mr. BLAKE is preparing for his second appearance in the rôle of an independent leader. His dêbut, as we all know, was a fizzle, but his friends think he has got over his timidity and will play the part with vigour. We rather think his timidity is constitutional. It is nearly six months since he told the electors of West Durham that, like the blind Samson, he had "begun" to feel some rousing motions," but as yet he has shown no outward signs of it. However, it would be unfair to judge lows. We give weekly quotations up to him until he has stepped into Mr. Mach, in order to save space, and kenzie's shoes. Then will begin the daily quotations thenceforth to the end long-delayed war with the Globe, and of the month : the country will see the stuff he is made of. Another Liberal fiasco will kill January 7...... \$1 28\frac{1}{28} \frac{1}{28} 22\frac{1}{28} him, and he may fight desperately weak-kneed soldiers fight, not from co age, but for fear of disgrace; but we inclined to think he will run away, a that the leader the party is now ab to discard will be welcomed back. I our readers keep this forecast and re it again this day two years.

THE TEA TRADE.

our Opposition contemporaries do the case at issue. Some years ago, the March 23..... Canadian and American markets were open to the traders of both countries, March 27. there being no differential duty on either side of the line. The consequence was that the Canadian importer could undersell the American importer, porary, in an article headed are shad, as the latter was, by war "Wheat Robbery," said:

is be business as will enable them to aspect the conditions of the Derivative and the series of the Corne gave themselves over to contain the particular they are partners, the American importers are enabled to defeat that object. In the Lambe case, Hinnaman and Hiogo, but in reality to New York, thinks that Character and Hiogo, but in reality to New York, thinks that Galaxy to Proceed that the Corne gave themselves over to creat the Corne gave themselves over the Corne gave themselv

when American tea drummers filled the lassing the tea shipped to Mesars. Lambe & Bro. on this ingerious plan, the Customs Department has been actuated by no motive, other than an house determination to enforce the law, and to protect Canadian importers from Yankee tricks; and although the Globe has seized upon the matter as a text for a batch of distribes against the Opposition journals say that before members disperse, he will have been formally deposed. The man in the invoice, their view of the question cell who saw the roof descend
when American tea drummers filled the law shipped to Mesars. Lambe & Bro. on this ingerious dissolved in an unfortunate fit of petulastic petulation of the customs Department has been actuated by no motive, other than an houset determination to enforce the law, and to protect Canadian importers at the form morning cloud and the early dew. It would seem, therefore, as if Premiers were to be sure of office for a term, and certain to be overthrown at least after a six years' tenure of office. Such is account to be overthrown at least after a six years' tenure of office. Such is account to be overthrown at least after a six years' tenure of office. Such is account to be overthrown at least after a six years' tenure of office. Such is account to be overthrown at least after a six years' tenure of office. Such is account to be overthrown at least after a six years' tenure of office. Such is account to be overthrown at least after a six years' tenure of office. Such is account to be overthrown at least after a six years' tenure of office.

It is understood that Mr. T. N. Gibbs has been appointed to the Senate in the room of the late Senator Seymour. Mr.

him, and he may fight desperately as weak-kneed soldiers fight, not from courage, but for fear of disgrace; but we are inclined to think he will run away, and that the leader the party is now about to discard will be welcomed back. Let our readers keep this forecast and read it again this day two years.	January 14. 1 26 1 25 January 21. 1 25 1 20 January 28. 1 21 1 19 February 4. 1 21½ 1 19 February 18. 1 26½ 1 23 February 18. 1 26½ 1 23 February 25. 1 32 1 24 March 3. 1 28 1 25 March 10. 1 26 1 21	But I was to be				
	DAILY QUOTATIONS SINCE MARCH 15.					
THE TEA TRADE. In discussing the Lambe tea seizure, our Opposition contemporaries do not appear to know the history of the tea-	Toronto, Chicago	ł				

On the 11th February our contem-

minimiser to the second special process and the second special process of the second special pro

cause their choice is determined for them in advance. It is not at all necessary that even the electors should receive their appointment directly from the people, if any State prefers that its Legislature should choose them. These electors, to make the farce complete, vote by ballot in their respective States, as if their decision were not a foregone conclusion. In default of a choice, the House of Retaxation and the high prices the war "For nearly six months Toronto prices on the three high prices the war porary made much ado about the three highest on the line and the high prices the war porary made much ado about the three highest on the line and the high prices the war porary made much ado about the state of the three highest on the line and the high prices the war porary made much ado about the state of the s bave ruled nine, ten, or twelve cents below the prices which would have ruled had the connection with Chicago been maintained. This fact is indisputable. There is not a particle of doubt that in wheat alone the new tariff has cost our farmers millions of dollars. We had a large crop of wheat—probably 25,000,000 bushels. The bulk of it has been marketed since last September. On every bushel sent to market since that time our farmers have lost about ten cents. Practically the whole of the crop has been thus the members for each state only count the members for each state only count ing as one. In this last case, a minority of the Representatives may choose a candidate who has a minority of an Electoral College elected by a minority of the people. Since 1824, when the popular vote was first recorded, Presidents have been elected by a minority of the people. Since 1824, when the popular vote was first recorded, Presidents, In 1876, even admitting the proposition of the three highest on the list—the members for each state only count-the members fo

has been charged with appropriating some nine hundred dollars, which, according to,

Charlottetown Examiner warning others from following his example. He says that the region has been subjected to storms and severe frosts contrary to the published reports, and that the rates of wages said to be paid to mechanics are altogether fictitious. For instance, instead of brick-layers earning from \$4 to \$6 per day and masons \$5, these classes of workmen receive \$3 to \$3.50 per day, and are unable to work more than half time owing to bad weather. Times are dull, and the region

Mr. Mowat has appointed his Agricul-tural Commission and defined its duties. The leading subjects which will come

should have sach er innings. Yet the calculations of the set a stute political experts were completely set at naught by the result. Human nature is just as insoluble a factor as some of the even into which frequently upset the predictions of the keenest weather prophets or foretellers of sporting events.

Appand, of Nova Scotia

The Quebec Mercury calls attention to what will be a singular legal anomaly, should the public accounts of that Province, was paid to him when in office for the purchase of books for the legiclative library during 1875 and 1876. In his defence he has attated that about \$300 of the amount was wrongfully charged to him, as he never received it, and as to the balance, he says that he really purchased and forwarded the books. The fact remains, however, that the volumes never found their way to the library, so that this excuse merely transfers the blame from his own shoulders to the Government of which he was the leader.

The Ottawa Herald, an independent paper, gives the true story of the excellent they were going to the States for the simple reason that they were starving at home, owing to the N.P., of course. The Herald, on the other hand, says "many of the men stated that they were doing well here, that wages were on the increase, and that work was getting plentiful, but they wanted to see the States, and the present The Quebec Mercury calls attention

mot much worse luck.

It is variously known as "pampas rice"

"rice corn" and "Egytian corn" and is said to owe its introduction to the Mennon next crop are predicted. Unusually large quantities of wheat will be forwarded thither during the next few monts from ome of the minor sources of supply, especilly India, Egypt and Australia. The last smed country in particular, though not at esent prominent among the food-exporty nations, is rapidly becoming of greater.

The sum of the arid plains of price at which such lands are sold should be paid in full in cash at the time of sale. He said, in opening his remarks, his first proposition was that it was desirable to secure the most rapid settlement possible of our public lands. In the settlement of these lands, we had a powerful rival in the United States, and if we wished to contend successfully with that country for good classes of settlers, we should offer as excellent inducements for settlement as were offered by the United States. Did we, offer as good inducements? In his opinion, we did not. Our however the most rapid settlement of the secure the most rapid settlement of these lands, we had a powerful rival in the United States, and if we wished to contend the most rapid settlement of the secure the most rapid settlement of these lands, we had a powerful rival in the United States, and if we wished to contend the most rapid settlement of the secure the most rapid secure the most rapid settlement of the secure the most rapid secure the most rapi

NEWMAN, Ga , April 5.—At a festival on Satu in a quarrel about ten cents, one negroshot an

layers earning from \$4 to \$6 per day and masons \$5, these classes of workmen receive \$3 to \$3.50 per day, and are unable to work more than half time owing to bad weather. Times are dull, and the region overcrowded with people looking for work, many being willing to labour for their board. The mines of Leadville, about which se much has been said, are rarely remunerative. Of upwards of 3,600 sunk last year, only 300 are paying, and it is estimated that there is \$200 sunk for every \$100 realized.

Scrofulous swellings, carbuncles and boils, blotches, pimples and eruptions, enlarged glands, internal soreneess, torpid liver, and general clogged condition of the system, all yield in due time to nature's sovereign remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold all around the world by druggists and chemists. Foreign trade supplied from London branch. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N.Y., R. V. Pierce, M.D., President.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 5. The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. THE DOMINION LANDS. Mr. CHARLTON moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—

to consider the following resolutions:—

1. That in the opinion of this House the proper policy with reference to the disposition of the public lands of Canada should be, so far as practicable, to sell such lands to actual settlers only, on reasonable conditions of settlement, and in lots or quantics limited to the area which can be reasonably occupied by a settler, and that the sale of public lands to speculators free from conditions of settlement is impolitic and calculated to injuriously affect the settlement of the country, by keeping large quantities locked up for years, and by obliging the settler thereon ultimately to pay a large price than that which is paid into the public treasury for the same.

that which is paid into the public treasury for the same.

2 That as under the existing regulations respecting the disposal of public lands for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific railway, large quantities of the Canadian Pacific railway, large quantities of the Canadian Pacific railway, large quantities of fertile lands are being effected for sale and sold to speculators at one dollar per acre for one-tenth cash down, and the balance in nine equal annual installments, with interest at six per centum per annum, terms which will enable the speculators to obtain countrol of the lands for a cash outlay of ten cents per acre, thereby not only in effect leaning to the speculator on the part of the Government nine-tenths of the capital required for speculative investments, but giving rise, as experience shows, to great expense in the keeping of accounts, and to great expense in the realization of the stipulated price; that so long as the system of selling public lands to speculators without conditions of settlement or restrictions as to quantity is continued, the price at which such lands are sold should be paid in full in cash at the time of sale.

The germas Gevernment are decidedly contributed with carried the party which native manufactures are proposed with cave of Adultion to the company of the contributed with carried the contributed of the contributed with carried the contributed of the contribute The Ottawa Pree Press says:—"A Customs Union is being discussed in the newspapers south of the boundary, and we see no reason why the subject should not with a capital of £500.000 sterling, had Another Company, called the Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company, with a capital of £500,000 sterling, had commenced operations, taking up large quantities of land and holding them on small payments to the Government until the districts were more fully developed and the land was of vastly increased value. The result of these arrangements was that a vast proportion of the railway lands would pass into the hands of speculators. It would be argued that the thing would cure itself by the taxation imposed on the lands. The introduction of such a system sapped political morality. It would be better to keep out non-resident landholders, than to afterwards attempt to remedy the state of things by subsequent action. The time would arrive when remedy the state of things by subsequent action. The time would arrive when these combined speculators would bring pressure to bear on the Government for relaxation of the amount due. The speculator possessed advantages over the settler in purchasing lands, and was thus able to secure the most desirable sections thrown into the market. The settlement of the

country would thus be seriously retarded. In view of the construction of the Pacific Railway, it was not desirable that it should

run through a wilderness, and so import-ant was it to secure settlers, that it was desirable, if necessary, to give away land. We did not want in the country a large desirable, it necessary, to give away land. We did not want in the country a large tenant class, and it was unwise to initiate a policy which would tend in that direction. Such might be desirable in a monarchy, but in a country like Canada a free holding class was desirable. It was not desirable here to have classes such as that of the Fellah, in Egypt. It was not even desirable to have such a state of things as prevailed in England, where the aristocracy own the land, and where the cultivator cannot, to any extent, obtain possession of it. The Government should affirm the policy that the public domain is the people's heritage, the home of the free man rather than the stock-in-trade of speculators and land sharks. The motto should be the greatest good of the greatest number. In dealing with this land question, Parliament should treat it unbiased by party considerations and should treat it in the interest of the mass of the people. Let them forget the bickerings and animosities engendered by party ambition, and rise superior to the chicanery and devious ways of modern political metheds.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Mr. Speaker, I have listened with great pleasure to the mire the lofty and patriotic sentiments which he has offered with so much force. ahall not attempt, as it is out of my line altogether, to use as much eloquence as my hon friend, but I shall, at all events, endeavour to use as much common sense.
(Laughter and applause.) The chief difficulty that meets me at the outset is this, that I cannot learn exactly from my houfriend's speech what his views are as to Scrofulous swellings, carbuncles and boils, blotches, pimples and eruptions, enlarged glands, internal soreness, torpid liver, and general clogged condition of the system, all yield in due time to nature's sovereign remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold all around the would by druggists and chemists. Foreign trade supplied from London branch. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N.Y., R. V. Pierce, M.D., President.

WMST BLUE MOUND, Wis., March Sth, 1879.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

**Dear Sir.,—Having suffered many weary months from liver complaint without relief, I was last summer induced to try your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, At the time I was scarcely able to walk. Owing to their effect I commenced to improve rapidly, and am now as well and strong as ever. I thank you from the depths of my heart for the good they have done me, and wish you all success.

Yours truly,

MRS. S. STAGNER.**

**Hat I cannot learn exactly from my hou. friend's speech what his views are as to the proper mode of disposing of the great domain we have in the West. (Hear, hear.)—In the first place, he says he thinks we should do better than we are doing by giving the lands says our terms are so settlers. Them he says our terms are so settlers thanks we should do better than we are doing by giving the lands away free to the actual settlers. Them he says our terms are so settlers the settlers of the proper mode of disposing of the settlers. Them he says our terms are so settlers. The heart supplies and in the third place, he says that the way to severe they

denied that this is a complex quest Had we had that country free, had it us nothing, and if it was likely to cos nothing, the question of filling it up a a body of good settlers would be an one. But we know that he country cost us money, that it has cost us sething for surveys and the Pacific rails so far as it has gone, and we have to carrying out the country, but the mod carrying out the engagements of the cernment, to open it up in such a way as to press and up upon the inhabitant the whole Dominion in the East. We it to keep that in view, and as we have keep that in view, the question is no easily solved as it would be if we is no obligations resting. ne obligations resting upon
Now, sir, when that country
first bought, it was in a g
degree a wilderness. It was the unive
opinion that we had no object in acqui degree a wilderness. It was the unive opinion that we had no object in acqui that country unless we opened it for tlement; and the experience of the Un States, to which the hon, gentleman alluded, shows that the western cour and prairie can only be opened up i judicious, liberal, and speedy rail system. (Cheers) Therefore, it is ne sary that we should, as we acquired frountry by the universal desire of people of Canada, make it valuable speedily as possible, and in such a man at the same time, as not to weigh define the energy, or to increase the taxation duly, of the people of the older Provin So when it was proposed to build Canadian Pacific railway, Parliamen 1872 adopted a policy. In that year was the uvanimeus desire of the Pament of the day that the railway she not be made a Government enterprise, not be made a Government enterprise, that it should be built by private en prise, aided by liberal grants of to the company or companies should undertake the building of road, and by a money grant. liberal grants of land to be go to those companies could not be designed to be given for the companies to away. It was a subsidy of land, supmented by a money subsidy, and so in away. It was a subsidy of land, supmented by a money subsidy, and so in United States, as in Canada, this land given to any railway company or c panies that would undertake the consti-tion of the Canadian Pacific, was to placed in their hands for the purpose being sold according to the terms of original resolutions in 1872. being sold according to the terms of original resolutions in 1872, at prices to seatled between the railway compared and the Government, and that money to be applied by the railway companish to construction of the road. We know that no company or companies coeded in building that railway, more is the pity. I believe if the original policy had been carried out, we we have seen that railway infinitely fur advanced than it is yet, and stretching most across the continent without most across the continent without heavy burthen being cast upon the peo However, there is no use in lament over what is passed. It so happens the idea that the railway should be by private enterprise we about the idea that the railway should be by private enterprise. the idea that the railway should be by private enterprise was abandoned, the Government which introduced that tem made room for the Government led the hon, member for Lambton (Mr. M. kenzie). At the outset that Government led the necessity of relieving the people the old settled portions of Canada for the properties with the compensation with heavy burthens in connection with railway by utilizing the public lands that purpose, and they carried out policy enunciated by their predecess The Canadian Pacific Railway Act of I The Canadian Pacific Railway Act of Is which was introduced by the hon, men for Lambton, and is now the law of land, provides that the road is to be hif possible, by confractors, that the tractors are to receive grants of lands \$10,000 a mile in money, the land gran be 20,000 acres ner mile, the price be 20,000 acres per mile, the price which it was to be sold being settled by agreement between the Government the contractors. In the original schem of fifty million acres of land should given to the railway company undertak the construction of the road, and severy alternate block of land should every alternate block of land should along to the Government. So that, according to that plan, the fifty million as were to be reserved by the Government order to pay with it the thirty million cash subsidy, and fifty million were to given to the company for the purpose aiding them in the construction of road. In the bill of 1874, it is provious that if the Government think it even that if the Government think it exp ent, they may build the road as a Gov ent, they may build the road as a Gov ment work, and that was the plan adop by the late Government in build the line as far as it had built. What would have been the poof the late Government in carrying it act the plains we don't know, because at time they ceased to be a Government thad not got on so far with the enterpas to make it necessary for them to mup their minds, or to announce any pol on the question. But it occurred to when we came into effice, that as the Gernment had assumed to construct the r as a Government work from Lake Super to Red River, through a difficult, ex to Red River, through a difficult, exp sive, and poor country, which would make any adequate return for the expes and as it was quite clear that the railr running westward from the Red River the foot of the Rocky Mounts would run through a prairie of try, a rich country, through a courtry, a rich country, through a courtry which would be well settled, would involve but little expense in railreconstruction, it would be the height folly for us to give over that paying tion of the road to a company. It would, I say, be wise for us to construct portion of the road which would unremunerative, and hand over portion of the road which would unremunerative, and hand over remunerative portion to a compa (Applause) So that the Governm became, in fact, imitators of the Ameri became, in fact, imitators of the Ameriaystem, which the hose, gentleman praised, but concerning which the he gentleman has neglected to inform House that ours varies from it only on aide of liberality. (Hear, hear.) But became, in making up our mind that road should be built as well west of Red River as east of the Red River, in position of the United States. In United States, every alternate block kept by the Government, while ever the block was given to the companies asle. We stood in the position of the read of the Government, as well as of the Government, was company, as well as of the Government. way company, as well as of the Gove ment, and, therefore, we had to hold hundred million acres, which were conte plated by the continental scheme— fifty millions which would have belone under that scheme to the Government, a the fifty millions which would have g to the company. Thus, then the plane to the company. Thus, then, the plans the United States and Canada were iden cal in the mode of dividing the land a appropriating it to aid the construction the railway. Then, air, the policy of late Government was not the policy of late Government was not the policy of hom. Irlend, which he mentions in one p tion of his speech, namely, that of give the land away to actual settlers, because the late Government when they laid the line from the Red River to Selki and thence to the north of Lake Manito by three general orders in Ceuncil, reser for railway purposes all the land runs along the line of the railway as propo by them, excluding thereby the emig-altogether, and excluding the applica-of any scrip or land grants to the I lying on each side of the railway. So policy of the late Government in tai lying on each side of the railway. So policy of the late Government in tai that land, and utilizing it for the pur of relieving the country of a heavy then, and at the same time constructing railway across the ceatinent, was the same tweety respect. I do not quite unstand whether the hon. member North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) is favour of doing away with emptions altogether. The hon, gentle called my attention to a report issued other day of an American Commission. Commending the adoption of that could may attention to a report of the country of the country

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 5. The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. THE DOMINION LANDS. Mr. CHARLTON moved that the House cive itself into Committee of the

consider the following resolutions :-1. That in the opinion of this House the property policy with reference to the disposition of the public lands of Canada should be, so far as practicable, to sell such lands to actual settlers only, on reasonable conditions of settlement, and in lots or quantics limited to the area which can be reasonably occupied by a settler, and that the sale of public lands to speculators free from conditions of settler.

He said, in opening his remarks, his first roposition was that it was desirable to proposition was that it was desirable to secure the most rapid settlement possible of our public lands. In the settlement of these lands, we had a powerful rival in the United States, and if we wished to contend successfully with that country for good classes of settlers, we should offer as really at indocements for settlement as excellent inducements for settlement as were offered by the United States. Did we offer as good inducements? In his opinion, we did not. Our homestead settlement was mere limited than that of the tlement was mere limited than that of the United States. A large portion of our public domain was held at higher prices than the public domain of the United States. This was caused by the Government Dominion Lands regulations, which prohibited settlement on certain lands and put high prices on other lands. So evident was it that the regulations issued dent was it that the regulations issued soen after the close of last session were preventing settlement that the Govern-ment was within two months compelled to modify them. Still the regulations were severe. They obliged settlers to settle in alternate blocks, thus isolating the settle-ments, detracting from the advantages of the country and compelling intending settlers, owing to the absence of all means of social communication, to look also where social communication, to look elsewhere for homes. He dwelt upon the deairability of furthering the settlement of the North-West, and instancing the mode in which the United States had dealt with its North-West, suggested that the recom-mendation of a committee of the United States Congress be adopted, setting forth the desirability of absolutely reserving the arable lands for homesteads, of abolishing the system of pre-emptions, and of grant-ing permission to form colonies to settle upon the public lands. The 100,000,000 acres set apart for the Canada Pacific was out of proportion to any grant ever made by the United States for railway conmade by the United States for railway construction. The highest grant ever given by the United States for one railway was 47,000,000 acres for the Northern Pacific, only 15,000,000 acres of which were anable land. Then the Government, by the instalment plan of paying for lands which it had adopted, had given speculators great advantages, the payment down being small, and the instalments extending ever large periods of time. Already three hon, mem-bers of this House had applied for incor-Company, the capital of which was to be \$1,000,000, and the object of which was to be the purchasing of Government land, and the holding of it for future settlement. Another Company, called the Scottish Another Company, called the Soc Ontario and Manitoba Land Comp with a capital of £500,000 sterling, commenced operations, taking up large quantities of land and holding them on

quantities of land and holding them on small payments to the Government until the districts were more fully developed and the land was of vastly increased value. The result of these arrangements was that a vast proportion of the railway lands would pass into the hands of speculators. It would be argued that the thing would cure itself by the taxation imposed on the lands. The introduction of such a system sapped political morality. It would be better to keep out non-resident landholders, than to afterwards attempt to remedy the state of things by subsequent action. The time would arrive when these combined speculators would bring pressure to bear on the Government for repressure to bear on the Government for re-invation of the amount due. The specula-tor possessed advantages over the settler in tor possessed advantages ever the settler in purchasing lands, and was thus able to secure the most desirable sections thrown into the market. The settlement of the country would thus be seriously retarded. In view of the construction of the Pacific Railway, it was not desirable that it should In view of the construction of the Pacific Railway, it was not desirable that it should run through a wilderness, and so important was it to secure settlers, that it was desirable, if necessary, to give away land. We did not want in the country a large tenant class, and it was unwise to initiate a policy which would tend in that direction. Such might be desirable in a monarchy, but in a country like Canada a free holding class was desirable. It was not desirable here to have classes such as that of the Fellah, in Egypt. It was not even desirable to have such a state of things as prevailed in England, where the cultivator cannot, to any extent, obtain possession of it. The Government should affirm the policy that the public domain is the people's heritage, the home of the free man rather than the stock-in-trade of speculators and land sharks. The motto should be the greatest good of the greatest number. In dealing with this land question, Parliament should treat it unblased by party considerations and should treat it in the interest of the mass of the people. Let them forget the bickerings and animosities engendered by party ambition, and rise superior to the chicanery and devious ways of modern political methods.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Mr. Speaket, I have listened with great pleasure to the speech of my hon, friend, and, I have no

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Mr. Speaker,
I have listened with great pleasure to the
speech of my hon friend, and, I have ne
doubt, that all who have heard him, admire the lofty and patriotic sentiments
which he has offered with so much force. I
shall not attempt, as it is out of my line
altogether, to use as much elequence as
my hon friend, but I shall, at all events,
endeavour to use as much sommer sense. my hon. friend, but I shall, at all events, endeavour to use as much common sense. (Laughter and applause.) The chief difficulty that meets me at the outset is this, that I cannot learn exactly from my hon. friend's speech what his views are as to the proper mode of disposing of the great domain we have in the West. (Hear, hear.) In the first place, he says he thinks we should do better than we use doing by giving the lands away free to the actual settlers. Then he says our terms are so severe they will prevent immigrants from coming into the Dominion, and in the third place, he says that we are making a missevere they will prevent immigrants from coming into the Dominion, and in the third place, he says that we are making a mistake in giving the land as liberally as we do, thereby opening the way to speculation. (Laughter and applause.) He does not point out what course he would take himself, whether he wishes us to give away the land altogether to settlers, or if he wishes us to sell it, and, if so, on what terms. He has said that our regulations are both severe and liberal—(hear, hear)—and, altogether, I really cannot learn which of the three methods of disposing of the lands he has mentioned is, in his opinion, the most desirable. Now, sir, in considering the complex question, I shall endeavour in the remarks I intend to make, not to enter prematurely into the discussion of the Pacific railway policy. The discussion on that point will arise more properly later on. It cannot be

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO FRIDAY. APRIL 5, 1864.

The street of the first property of the proper The state of the control of the cont

Medical.

Purifies the Blood, Reno. vates and Invigorates the Whole System.

All Writers, and their Names are Legion, Say that to Have Good Health

Reader, Have you got Screfula Scroful lous Humour, Cancerous Humour, Cancer or Any Disease of the Blood ?

You can Positively be Cured Thousands of Testimonials Prove it.

Druggists, Chemists, Speak, Inc. dorse and Recommend it as the Best and Only Reliable

BLOOD PURIFIER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29, 1808.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:—

DEAR NR.—I do not like to write testimonials for advertised medicines, but the great benefit that so many of my customers have obtained from the use of VEGETINE compels me to say that with an experience of over 25 years, both in Great Britain and this country, I have never known such a useful remedy placed before the public.

J. D. L. AMBROSE,

Assistant of the Apothecaries Company of London, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Licentitate in Pharmacy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons

Corner Notre Dame and McGill Streets.

Vegetine is fold by all Bruggists.







lips than this dead sailor, for his face was at once accuser and judge of the criminal before him. And as Alonzo stood and stared at that soulptural mask, memory forced upon him another vision, another face, twin to this, except as woman never is twin to man, crowned with just such clustering gold, lit with such great blue eyes as he knew lay beneath those sealed lids; and he heard a voice saying in sonor-

ous English accents,—
"Whom God hath joined together let "Whom God hath joined together let fact man put asunder!"

He turned away silently, and quitted the house like one in a dream; but as he left the door Pete's yellow dog leaped up and flew at him, and the trivial attack turned back the unwonted current of his thought. He kicked the creature out of his path, and felt a fierce thrill of joy to think that just so this babbler had been flung from his track; there was only the certificate now, and this he must coax out of Polly Mariner.

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The turned away silently, and quitted the house like one in a dream; but as he left the door Peels' yellow dog leaped up and sew at him, and the trivial attack turned back the unwonded current of his thought. He kicked the creature out of but the door better the control of the state of the serificate new, and this he must coar out of Polly Mariner.

But Polly was not to be coaxed; her black eyes mapped as also told him with sevene but triumphant contempt that we was one to Litchfield.

"Tain's no me to swear!" she remarked blandly. "You can't got it food any no how, and you can't mode it if you could. Black ar' white don't lis;" and Aloczo bitterly owned to himself that this was but an attested copy, and there are more. Beside that, the original is not far reach."

"You have does no harm,—""You have does no harm,—"""You have does no harm,—""You have does no harm,—"""You have does no harm,—

The state of the control of the cont

CLARYS TRIAL

(Insurance)

The Werk Ly Mail Toronto Period A Period Service Se

Although the roem should be com ably warm, it ought from time to tim be properly ventilated room soon bee foul, and, therefore, unhealthy, many in this world, both children adults, are "poisoned with their breaths!"

An infant should not be allowed to as the glare tends to weaken the sight, sometimes brings on an inflammation o eyes. In speaking to, and in noticin equint.

Ought a babe to lie alone from the f Cortainly not; at first—say, for the few months—he requires the warmth another person's body, especially in winter; but care must be taken no overlay him, as many infants, from c lessness in this particular, have lost tiliyes. After the first few months he better lie alone, one a horse-hair mattr Do you approve of rocking an infant sleep?

I de not. If the rules of health be served, he will sleep both soundly sweetly without rocking; if they be the rocking might cause him to tall in feverish, disturbed slumber, and not a refreshing, calm sleep. Besides, if once take to that habit, he will not g aleep without it.
Then don't you approve of a rock chair, and of rockers to the cradle?
Certainly not; a rocking-chair, or rock

MOTHERS' DEPARTMEN SLEEP (Continued.) Although the room should be co

to the cradle, may be useful to a lazy m or mother, and may induce a child sleep, but that restlessly, when he do not need sleep, or when he is wet and comfortable, and requires "changin but will not cause him to have that swand gentle and convicts. and gentle and exquisite slumber so charteristic of a baby who has no artificial pliances to make him sleep. No! rock are perfectly unnecessary, and the soo they are banished the nursery the bet will it be for the infant community. I not know a more wearisome and more properties. onous sound than the everlasting rocki to and fro in some nurseries; they often accompanied by a dolorous lull from the nurse, which adds much to misery and depressing influence of performance.

While the infant is asleep, do you vise the head of the crib to be cover with a handkerchief, to shade his every from the light, and, if it be summer time to keep off the flies?

If the head of the crib be covered,

If the head of the crib be covered, habe cannot breathe freely; the air wi in the crib becomes contaminated, a thus the lungs cannot properly performed their functions. If his sleep is to be freshing, he must breathe pure air. I not even approve of a head to a crib, child is frequently allowed to sleep on bed with the curtains drawn complete close, as though it were dangerous for breath of air to blow upon him. The practice is most injurious. An infamust have the full benefit of the air of troom; indeed, the bed-room door oug room; indeed, the bed-room door oug to be frequently left sjar, so that the of the apartment may be changed; taki care, of course, not to expose him to draught. If the flies, while he is asle annoy him, let a net veil be thrown or his face, as he can readily breathe throu net, but not through a handkerchief.

Have you any suggestions to offer as
the way a babe should be dressed when

the way a babe should be dressed when is put down to sleep?
Whenever he be put down to sleep, be mothan usually priticular that his dress loose in every part; be careful that the be neither strings nor bands, to cran him. Let him, then, during repose, have ordinarily free and unrestraine. more than ordinarily free and unrest (To be continued.)

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Skim and strain one gallon of stock mafrom nice fresh beef; take three quar
tomatoes, remove skin and cut out ha
center, put through a fine sieve, and add
the stock; make a paste of butter as
flour, and, when the stock begins to bo
stir in half a teacup, taking care not
have it lumpy; boil twenty minute
seasoning, with salt and pepper to tast
When out of season, canned tomatoes w
answer, two quarts being sufficient.

MEATLESS TOMATO SOUP

MEATLESS TOMATO SOUP. One quart tomatoes, one of water; ste till soft; add teaspoen soda, allow to effer vesce, and add quart of boiling milk, sall butter, and pepper to taste, with a little relled cracker; boil a few minutes an

TURKEY SOUP. Place the rack of a cold turkey and what remains of the dressing and gravy in a pot and cover with cold water; simmer genti for three or four hours, and let it stand to the next day; take off all the fat, and skip off all the lits and house; which a sum of all the lits and house; which a sum of all the lits and house; which a sum of all the lits and house; which a sum of all the lits and house; which a sum of all the lits and house; which a sum of all the lits and house; which a sum of all the lits and house in the lits and house. off all the bits and bones; put the soup of to heat till it boils; then thicken slightly with flour, wet up in water, ar season to taste; pick of all the bits turkey from the bones, put them in the soup, boil up and serve.

After boiling a soup bone or piece beef until done, add to the broth boilin water to make the amount of soup wanted and when boiling again add a large handf of cabbage cut fine as for slaw, a half pin of tomatoes, canned or iresh; peel an alice and add three large or four sma onions, and two or three potatoes (som use a half tea-cup of dried or half pint of green corn; if dried corn is used, it shoul be soaked). Let boil from half to three quarters of an hour; if you like a little thickening, stir an egg or yolk with a larg appoonful of milk and a teaspoon of flour, put in five on ten minutes before taking off this makes it very rich. Serve wit orackers. VEGETABLE SOUP.

VEGETABLE SOUP. Three onions, three carrots, three turnips one small cabbage, one pint of tomatoes chop all the vegetables exespt the tomatoes very fine, have ready in a porcelain kettle three quarts of boiling water, put in all except the cabbage and tomatoes and simmer for half an hour, then add the chopped cabbage and tomatoes (the tomatoes previously stewed), also a bunch of sweet herbs. Let soup boil for twenty minutes, strain through a sieve, rubbing all the vegetables through. Take two table spoons of best butter and one of figur and beat them to a cream. Now pepper and salt soup to taste, add a teaspoon of white sugar, a half oup of sweet cream if you have it, and last stir in the butter and flour; let it boil up and it is ready for the table. Serve with fried bread chips, or poached eggs, one in each dish. Three onions, three carrots, three turnips

VEAL SOUP. To about three pounds of a well-broken joint of veal, add four quarts of water, and set it over to boil; prepare one-fourtipound macaroni by boiling it in a dish by itself with enough water to cover it; ad a little butter when the macaron is tender strain the soup and season to taste with the water in which it was boiled onlone or celery may be added for flavour

Take silices of stale bread, cut in small squares, throw in hot lard and fry the brown, skim out, drain, and put in the sountment before serving the sound Crackers crisped in the oven are nice a serve with oyster soup.

CARAMEL FOR SOUPS. For caramel, put one tea-cup sugar and two teaspoons water in a sauce-pan over the fire, stir constantly till it is a dar colour, then add a half tea-cup water and pinch of salt, let boil for a few moment take off and when cold bottle.

To brown flour, put one pint in a sauce pan on the stove, and when it begins to below stir constantly till it is a dar burn, when cold put away in a tin or

vehicle is £10 and an up of half-cold coffee each day, and lender meals very, very wide apart, ourse the better class live as well as ame class does elsewhere, but I speak e fare available for the Northern bird ssage who has revelled in dreams of ty dishes and a profusion of tropical. Going through the streets of the tal, the stranger will be amused at the of the female vendors—quite as insprehensible as the noted London cries. apprehensible as the noted London cries, apare hours can be profitably spent at a excellent free library and museum; a surday morning visit to Victoria market uid be an interesting study of the hardy intrywomen, of varying stades of our, who have travelled barefoot for obably twenty miles with a bushel of ms or oranges on their heads. Many serving charities and select schools are nated in Kingston—good hospitals, gaols, yet the blinding dust and tumble dewn alls will obtrude themselves, and old Sol, ating down on the devoted head of the destrian, marking 88 degrees in the ting down on the devoted head of the estrian, marking 88 degrees in the de in these narrow, recking streets, vokes strong language and damp underthing. If variety is the spice of life, he get it in the West Indies, but if he nts solid comfort and asks about coming ere, I can only repeat somebody's advice a the marriage question, and say "don't."

HUMOROUS.

How long does a widower mourn for his Ruin is always staring the Delaware each crop in the face.

"Ben Hill, I congratulate you. It is a Christians should remember the poor, never allow ritualism to wholly sup-

ant victualism. The order of the red men :- " Give Injun ap more gun, powder un whiskey." The ler of the white men :—" Move on." Postage stamps must not be used more an once. To go through the mails a tter must bear the stamp of originality.

Little drops of pepper,
Mint, and grains of tea,
Doctor up the human breath Quite ingeniouslee, A familiar instance of colour-blindness that of a man taking a brown silk um rella, and leaving a green gingham in its

pes to a ball he kisses all the misses and ever misses a kiss. Or words to that "What on earth takes you off to the

stable so early every morning lately?"
sked a woman of her husband. "Curry An exchange speaks of the "reboomiti-zation" of Grant. The fine for shooting the English language full of holes has got

A Michigan boy committed suicide because his mother scolded him for smoking. It's cheerful to remember that there is aner world where everybody smokes. A man who effered for five dollars to put any one on the track of a paying investment seated an applicant between the rails of the Boston and Albany rail-

Street urchin to Bohemian, whose boots have given way extensively :— "Sa-ay, what sort of jokes have the sidewalks been telling to your boots? They're on the broad arin"

way train out West, recently, and the re-ult showed thirty-two more Republican hallots than passengers. Is this a

A junior was heard to remark on a re-

ent Sunday, after Professor had preached an eloquent sermon: "That was a splendid sermon. Gad! A hundred and eight single gestures and thirteen

"Annette, I am going to have company," says a belle of the Rue Breda to her maid, "and I want you to go to the fish market -she'll swindle you."

At an examination of medical students who have gone up for their degrees:
First Examiner—Guess we ought to pluck
about half of these fellows. Thever saw such an ignorant lot. Second Examiner
—Ssh! Let's pass them. They'll have to

call us in for consultations!

Given an audience that reads nothing outside of the catechism and the marriages and deaths in the daily paper, and the clergyman who cannot knock Darwin, Mill and Huxley much higher than the mythical Gilderoy ever flew his equally think bits must be a worldly poor

A young actress urges her friend, Count "but on one condition—you must never wear it on the stage. My wife might see it if you did," "Oh, I see—and raise a row?" "No; make me buy her one like

A gentleman is presented to an old gentleman who pretends to have discovered the secret of eternal youth, though any one can see with a quarter of an eye that he hasn't. "Eighty-six years of age!" he cries in enthusiastic admiration; "eighty-six years of age! Why, bless my were a day over eighty five."

Two gushing Boston girls walking one day in the suburbs found a mile-stone, day in the suburos found improvement. One of them stooped and read the halfeffaced inscription, "I. m. from Boston," and remarked:—" Here is a grave, perhaps of some young girl, who wished it written on the tombstone, 'I'm from Bos-ton!' How touching! so simple and so

At a club where the players are believed to be in the habit of correcting the errors of fortune by the exercise of skill, a gentleman forgets his diamond ring in the wash-room, and sends a waiter for it. The waiter goes with a mental protest against being compelled to waste his time, but returns in a few moments in stupefied surprise. "I wouldn't go just yet," he whispers to the gentleman, "stay and play. You're in luck. Here's your ring!"

One of the theatre managers of Paris always receives an author who brings him a new play in a cold room, and, when the young man unrolls his manuscript and begins to read, rings for the servant and says, "Justine, put a couple of dramas egins to read, rings for the servant a ays, "Justine, put a couple of dram in the grate." Nestor Roqueplan, where the had the Varietes, was more considerate hough he was not distinguished for take eligious care of manuscripts intrusted im. One day an author came tehim in ristes almis (Anglice—a sad stew) complaing that his piece had been mishaid and lot 'Calm yourself, my dear boy." It to could be the couplant of the couplant

If the head of the crib be covered, the babe cannot breathe freely; the air within the crib becomes contaminated, and thus the lungs cannot properly perform their functions. If his sleep is to be refreshing, he must breathe pure air. I do not even approve of a head to a crib. A child is frequently allowed to aleep on a bed with the curtains drawn completely close, as though it were dangerous for a breath of air to blow upon him. This practice is most injurious. An infant must have the full benefit of the air of the room; indeed, the bed-room door ought to be frequently left sjar, so that the air of the apartment may be changed; taking care, of course, not to expose him to a draught. If the flies, while he is seleep, annoy him, let a net veil be thrown over annoy him, let a net veil be thrown over his face, as he can readily breathe through

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Have you any suggestions to offer as to the way a babe should be dressed when he is put down to sleep?

Whenever he be put down to sleep, he more than usually portional at that his dress be loose in every part; be careful that there be neither strings nor bands, to cramp him. Let him, then, during repose, be more than ordinarily free and unrestrained. (To be continued.)

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Skim and strain one gallon of stock made from nice fresh beef; take three quarts tomatoes, remove skin and cut out hard center, put through a fine sieve, and add to center, put through a fine sieve, and add to the stock; make a paste of butter and flour, and, when the stock begins to boil, stir in half a teacup, taking care not to have it lumpy; boil twenty minutes, seasoning with salt and pepper to taste. When out of season, canned tomatoes will answer, two quarts being sufficient. MEATLESS TOMATO SOUP.

One quart tomatoes, one of water; stew till soft; add teaspoen soda, allow to effer-vesce, and add quart of boiling milk, salt,

TURKEY SOUP. Place the rack of a cold turkey and what Place the rack of a cold turkey and what remains of the dressing and gravy in a pot, and cover with cold water; simmer gently for three or four hours, and let it stand till the next day; take off all the fat, and skim off all the bits and bones; put the soup on to heat till it boils; then thicken slightly with flour, wat up in water, and season to taste; pick of all the bits of turkey from the bones, put them in the soup, boil up and serve.

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, PRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

CARLES SERVICE STATES SERVICE ST

of woo from a shearing, it months old, and this hogs with this mixture the name of the course of the

bark, as well as keep the bark of the trees in healthier condition.

I have a horse that appears to have a humour of some kind. He rubs himself till he wears the hair off and makes a sore place. It is worst at the roots of his mane and tall. What is the remedy?—SUBSCRIBER. Your horse evidently has mange. Wash the parts theroughly with scap and warm water. Then make a mixture of oil of tar 2 cz. and whale oil 24 cz. Apply thoroughly with a brush te the affected parts. Repeat in two or three days, then in a week. Should it be evident that full recovery is not attained, the remedy may be applied every fifth day.

PRESERVING CABBAGE.—Our mode in saving cabbages during the winter is to stand them in rows upright as they grew, buried up to the lower leaves. After an oblong bed of them is prepared, cover with leaves or straw, and place over it an improvised roof, formed et bean-poles laid across a rough frame, covered with cornstalks, and

taste better than they look, and they fragrance is as captivating as their taste. Farmers' cows give milk, which furnishes sweet cream, and with a little sugar added to the strawberries and cream, there is a dish that the most favoured magnates of earth might relish. Strawberries are as easily raised as potatoes or cabbage, and every farmer's table ought to be supplied with them in their season.

Covered Yards for Cattle.—American narmers for the most part have yet to learn the value of a covered yard for their stock. There are many days in the year when cattle could be turned into such a yard, when they would otherwise be condemned, on account of the weather, to stand all day in the stable. The roof would prevent all waste of manure from washing, and would make the yard so leanly and comfortable that the animals could lie down. In this country, where wood is cheap and almost every man sufficiently handy to be his own carpenter, we are convinced that farmers have only to see the advantages of such yards to adopt them at once.—N. Y. Herold,

Dear Sie,—A two-year-old bullock fed on turnips, straw and meal is not thriving.

MISCELLANEOUS

A mother propped up her baby in a chair in a photograph gallery in Columbus. Ohio, to have its picture taken and them excused herself for a moment. She has not yet returned.

The cause of woman suffrage seems to be losing ground with Massachusetts legislators. The last vote in the House of Representatives was heavier against it than any previously cast. A church, nearly completed in Moscew, has cost over \$3,000,000. Dome and cross are thickly plated with gold, and it is calculated that millions of this metal are on Russian church roofs.

Since the great success which attended Moltke's pickelhaubes, all the European armies have adopted this head gear—Russian, Austrian, English, French, and Italian troops all wear it more or less,

where the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control products and the control products are not all the control prod

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cargoes -Wheat and maize cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, nd steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, niet : good cargess red winter wheat, off the

states markets than here. Stocks generally are mather smaller than at our last; those in stere on Mcneday morning were as follows:—Flour, 14,410 bbls; fall wheat, 189,317; bush; spring wheat, 145,465; oats, 33,050; barley, 110,565; peas, 66,876 and rye, stil bush, against on the corresponding date hast year:—Flour, 28,400 bbls; tall wheat, 58,666; bush; spring wheat, 270,852; oats, 21,986; barley, 76,366; peas, 87,985 and rye, stil bush, outside and cited wheat, and of Ld on orn. Markets and cited wheat, and of Ld on corn. Markets during this week have been quiet, but the tendency seems to have been towards some better, feeling than that prevailing during last week, when trade appears to have been decidedly dull.

Provincial markets reported slow sales, and oaris towards some of the calcularly dull.

As reported dow alies, and case of the calcularly dull.

As a profession of the calcular of the calcu they seems to have been towards some better feelthan that prevailing during last week, when
the appears to have been decidedly dull.

BYE—Has sold at \$10 on the street.

STREE—There has been some demand for clover to field ever, and several cars have sold at \$3 60 to \$3 65; on the street it is worth about \$3 60; dealers sell at \$3.75. Assike has been dull, and prices have been mominal. Other sorts selling only in retail lots.

BYE—Pressed has been in improved demand, to foreign. In the face of rapidly diminishing stocks and unusually light arrivals, a decidedly improved consumptive demand was experienced for all varieties of foreign wheat, but only at former prices, any inclination on the part of holders to make their pretensions having been strenuously resisted by buyers. Weather showed an improvement and crop prospects were better than for many pass, and the strength of t ment and crep prospects were better than for many
years; a few weeks more of such weather were said

No. 2, and No. 3

No. 2, and No. 3

Rys. agricultural produce. Prospects of supplies looked rather dark at latest mail advices. Beerbohm then estimated English wants for the seven weeks ending April 30th at 3,000,000 quarters. Of this he expected 770,000 quarters from home deliveries leaving 2,280,000 to be imported. Of this he expected 1,000,000 quarters from grain in transit, leaving 1,280,000 quarters from grain in transit, leaving 1,280,000 quarters to be supplied by shipments from American Atlantic ports in the five weeks from March 1 to Apul 3. Shipments from these ports in the four weeks, ending March 27, were equal to emply 5,288,000 bushels, to which probably 1,250,000 was added last week, leaving the supply short by 2,282,000 bushels, or 310,000 quarters which is 83 per cent of two weeks consumption of the United Kingdom. It must be remembered, however, that English buyers do not seem to have felt any slamm either at actual short supplies in the past or as prospects of them in the future. Continental advices by mail state that in France improved crop prospects had led many holders of wheat to sell at rulking prices rather than run the risk of a future decline in value, so that supplies were on a more liberal scale than revelously at the departmental start, per ton. to be sufficient to secure a rich development of all gricultural produce. Prospects of supplies looked ather dark at latest mail advices. Beerbohm then prospects had led snany holders of wheat to sell at culing prices rather than run the risk of a future decitine in value, so that supplies were on a more diboral scale than previously at the departmental exchanges. Millers had not, however, taken much advantage of the better selection thus afforded them and as flour was still relatively cheaper than wheat, their transactions were characterized by a good deal of reserve. The trade during the week consequently ruled quiet, as the demand was light, and with smaker adjects from abroad, prices declined in a good many instances. The week's arrivals of foreign wheat at the six principal ports amounted to 120, 250 gm, against 160,600 grs. in the preceding week.

A smaker tone pervaded the trade, and prices declined 50s at Havre, Runkirk, and Mantes. At Headen there was a good demand for red winder wheat there was a good demand for red winder wheat there was a good demand for red winder wheat there was a good demand for red winder wheat there was a good demand for red winder wheat there was a good demand for red winder wheat there was a good demand for red winder wheat there was a good demand indicated a cancetty of house-grown wheat in the interior. In Germany there was inscitutly at Bentin with small supplies. At Hamburg the wheat trade ruled firm, all fine sorts having met a fair demand at full grees. Fine red Holstein was quested at 51s to 50s, choice mixed white, 54s to 56s; yellow Saale and Restock 56s to 58s, and choice white Saale 57s to 50s per 506 lb, free on board. At Dansig, wheat in small supply, but the demand had falles of, and see were practicable only at reduced prices.

Energy for the meter supplies on the reduced prices in mall supply, but the demand at full week, and were then probably insufficient; prices have been steady, with sales of small lots of the prices of the price of the price of the prices of the pric

ing period last year. The visible sup-ply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and the rall shipments from West-ern lake and river ports was on the dates indicated

..... 46,669,892 47,791.741 38,819,691

WILLIAM RENNIE SEEDSMAN,

ORONTO, CANADA. Grain, Clover, Timothy, etc., in quantiti

BRAN-Seems easier; a car sold on Monday at \$14

PRODUCE.

Quietude has been the ruling feature of the market during the week. No very active demand has been heard for anything; but prices have been heard for anything; but prices have been heard for anything; but prices have been hard for anything. There has been no demand heard for anything; but prices are too high to leave a margin and purchases could be made much cheaper in States markets than here. Stocks generally are rather smaller than at our last; those in stere on Mine and purchases could be made much cheaper in States markets than here. Stocks generally are rather smaller than at our last; those in stere on Mine day morning were as follows:—Flour, 14.410 bbs.

Restock 16s to 58s, and choice white Saale 57s to
16s per 594 lb, free on board. At Dansig, wheat
was in small supply, but the demand had fallen off,
and cales were practicable only at reduced poice.
Term wheat also was dell and rather cheaper to
sell, but there was a fair enquiry for rye at fally
late nates. At Eonigaburg the trade was in a
state of stagnation. Austro-Hungarian markets
were quiet. States' markets have been weak in price
all over, and New York rather irregular, both in export demand and in price. On the whole, the enquiry
for export seems to have been fairly good, but sales
have been checked by an advance in ocean fraights'
western markets have been decidedly lower. Ship
ments of wheat from the western lake and river

the increase. Statest receipts small, and prices to
day about 15 to 16c.

PORE—Has been steady, with sales of small lots
at \$14.75 to \$15; but nothing reported in round lots.

EAON—Active, at very firm prices, with an upward underly in some cases. Long-clear has sold
is round lots at 72c, this price, but in price being paid for a lot
of 400 sides; tons and under, Rolls and bellies are
recognized. States' markets have been weak in price
all over, and New York rather irregular, both in export demand and in prices. On the whole, the enquiry
for export seems to have been fairly good, but sales
have been encocked by an advance in ocean fraights'
The prices of the stage of the stag

we sold by the car-lot at 9c, and at 9c in small at Pails have been firm at 10 to 10c for small

CATTLE.

Thads—Has been quiet, but decidedly firm.

Benvus—Receipts have been small, and, as the Easter purchases have been exhausted in this maket, and there has been an active demand for Moneal, they have been probably insufficient for the wants of buyers. Prices have been firm all over first-class, that is, steers weighing not less that, 200 lbs, have been offered; prices are raths firmer at \$4.75 to \$5. Second-class, consisting light steers and heiters and heavy cows and bull have been wanted for the local market at \$3.76 to \$4; and heavy oxen may be quoted about 2 higher. Third-class have sold fairly well, all offe log being baken at \$3 to \$3.60.

Sinssi—Offering of these and of yearling lam have fallen off; and as there has been scarcely an mutton on the street, they have been decidedly be

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

peason.

Hidss—Green have advanced 25c, and No. 1 now stand at \$8 75-to \$9.25; offerings are small and all wanted. Cured are firmer; cars have sold at \$5 76 for cows and \$0.25 for steers.

Calffilis—Green have advanced, and now bring 14 and 15c; offerings have been rather light fer the season. Cured are nominal, but usually held at

SHEEPSKINS—Have been rather easy, with less disposition to pay high prices manifested; still green may be quoted at \$2 to \$2.50, and dry at \$1.25 to may be quoted at \$2 to \$2.50, and dry at \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Wook.—The movement has been small, because there has been very little offered. Prices, however, have been steady, and sales of some small lots have been made at 35 to 34c for super; at 38 to 39c for extra super, and at 32c for ombing, which prices would prebably be repeated. Fleece nominal.

TALLOW—Iractive and weak at 59c for rendered, with the demand slack; and stocks on hand large. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, 47.75 to \$3.25; No. 3 inspected, \$7.75 to \$3.25; No. 3 inspected, \$7.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

tions nominally unchanged. Superior extra at \$4.10 to \$6.15; extra superine at \$6.06; spring extra at \$6.06; spring extra at \$6.50 to \$6; superine at \$6.06; spring extra at \$6.50 to \$6.75; strong bakers at \$6.50 to \$6.75; fine at \$5 to \$5.10; middlings at \$6.50 to \$6.75; fine at \$5 to \$5.10; middlings at \$6.50 to \$6.75; fine at \$5 to \$6.10; middlings at \$6.20 to \$3; city bags, delivered, at \$6.20.

Barlay-Nominal.

OATEMAL—Ontario at \$4.60.

RYB—Nominal.

OATEMAL—At \$6.00.

CORN—Nominal.

WHART—Canada—Receipts, 2,400 bush; spring, nominal, at 1.37 to \$1.39

BUTTER—New at 30 to 85c for retail; 20 to 24c for wholesale lots.

CHRESS—At 14 to 15½c, according to make.

Land—10 to 10½c for tubs and pails.

PORE—Mess at \$15 to \$15.50.

HAMS—10 to 11c.

BAONN—9 to 10½c.

ARHES—Pots, about \$3.70 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs.

EGGS—13 to 14c per doz.

Eccs.—Quoted at 10 to 18c for state and Pennsylvania.

WHINKEY —Quoted at \$1.08 to \$1.10.

TALLOW —Quoted at 64c.

COAL —Firm.

LRATHER.—Market firm; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grav de, light to heavy weights, 25 to 27c.

WOOL.—Market steady; domestic fieces, 50 to 65c; unwashed, 18 to 42c; pulled, 23 to 62c,

RECEITE —Flour, 18.524 bbls; wheat, 116,000 bush; corn, 120,000 bush; cats, 17,000 bush; rye, 11,000 bush; pork, 209 bbls; lard, 2,654 tos; whiskey, 505 bbls.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1.55 p.m. New York, April 7, 1.55 p.m.

WHEAT—No. 1 white, sales, 8,600 bush at \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for April; \$1.31\rmsyre{c} to \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for May; No. 2 red, sales, 8,000 bush at \$1.38\rmsyre{c} for April; \$1.35\rmsyre{c} to \$1.36\rmsyre{c} for May; 56,000 bush, at \$1.33 to \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for May; 56,000 bush, at \$1.33 to \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for May; 56,000 bush, at \$1.33 to \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for May; 56,000 bush, at \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for May; 56,000 bush, at \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for May; 56,000 bush, at \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for May; 56,000 bush at \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for April; \$1.55\rmsyre{c} for May; 56,000 bush at \$1.33\rmsyre{c} for April; \$1.55\rmsyre{c} for April; \$1.55\rmsyre{c} for \$1.55\rm for \$1.55\rmsyre{c} for \$1.55\rmsyre{c} for \$1.55\rmsyre{c} for \$1.55\rm for \$1.55\rm for \$1.55\rmsyre{c} for \$1.55\rmsyre{c

Corn-No. 2 at 521 to 521c for April; 482 to 49c Chicago Markets.

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0 20 0 June. 10.25; mominal, for April; \$10.27; to \$10.30 for May; \$10.42\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$10 55 for June.

Land-30.92\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid, \$6 95 asked for April; \$6.97\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$7 for May; \$7.05 to \$7.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June.

Spouse-Wheat, \$878.319 bush; corn, 5.100.085 bush; oats, \$62.831 bush; rye, \$12,390 bush; barley, 501,348 bush.

CHICAGO, April 7. FLOUR-Not quoted. OHICAGO, SPILIS, 102 WHEAT SI 11; for April; \$1.13 to \$4.18; for fav; \$1 11 for June. Conn-86 c for May; 88 to 362c for June; 874c

Corn—S6jc for May; 36j to 36jc for June; 37jc for July;

Oars—50j to 30jc for May; 30jc for June.

Bys—Not quoted.

Balley—Extra No. 3 at 55c for cash.

WHISENY—Not quoted.
PORK—\$10.80 for May; \$10.42j for June.

LARD—\$0.57 for May; \$1.06 to \$1.07j for June.

LARD—\$0.57 for May; \$1.06 to \$1.07j for June.

LOSS MMAYS—Nominal; short clear, \$0.45; long clear, \$6.15; short rib, \$6.25; shoulders, \$4.05; singer hams, 7jc.

Day Balyred MMAYS—Short clear, \$5.65; short rib, \$6.45; long clear, \$6.35; shoulders, \$4.05; sugar pickled hams, \$jc.

RECEITS—Flour, 23,744 bbls; wheat, 64,000 bush; corn, 368,000 bush; cate, 51,000 bush; rye, 8,600 bush; sarley, 19,000 bush; bork, none; lard, 518,110 lbs.; cut meats, 114,688 lbs.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,750 bbls; wheat, 44,000 bush; corn, 1,223,559 bush; cate, 95,000 bush; ye, 16,000 bush; barley, 27,000 bush; pork, 3,103 bbls.; lard, 5,350,370 lbs.; cut meats, 6,278,985 lbc.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukes, April 7, 10.16 s.m.

DETROIT, April 7, 12.58 p.m. WHEAT—No. 1 white at \$1.21 for cash a april; \$1.20} for May; \$1.19 for June.

WHAT—Unchanged; sales, 1.600 hush white states of the con-tion of the control of

BARLEY — Quoted, bright Chands at 97c; No. lanads, 75 to 85c; six rowed State, 65 to 80c; two towed do. at 65 to 70c. Toledo Markets.

TOLEDO, April 7, 10 a.m.
WHEAT—Call—No. 2 red, \$1.24\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.24\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.24\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.24\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$0.000.

Outh—No. 2 at 39\frac{1}{2}c for cash ; 40\frac{1}{2}c for May.

OATS—Nominal

Montreal Cattle Market.

Montreal Cattle Harket.

Montreal, April 5.

The offerings of cattle at St. Gabriel market were eleven car-loads. A large number were bought up for shipment. Dealers represented by one load each were Rabert Cochrane, Guelph; Thomas Bonner, Brantford; M. Elliott, Newcastle; and W. Jack, Port Hope. Messra. Roberts and Wilder had two cars from Lennoxville and Compton. James Eakins had three cars from Port Hope, and Thomas Crawford two cars from Toronto. Mr. James Mc-Shane, M. P. P., bought 18 castle for shipment from W. Jack at \$65.50, or 5c live weight, 21 from J. Akins at \$65 Se ach; 4 buils in this lots sold at 4c and 17 cows at 5c per pound. Mr. McShane also bought 8 head from Mr. Elliott at \$55 each, 28 from T. Crawford at \$65 each; 6 from L. DeLorme at \$65 each, 18 from L. DeLorme at \$65 each, 18 from L. Belor at 18 from fed cattle were sold to the same shipper for future delivery at \$6 per cwt. Total number of cattle purchased by Mr. McShane, 142 F. Ritchings sold 10 cattle to Mr. Nichoson at \$56 each, 8 to Oharters at \$50 each and 2 tollbagenais at \$50 each. S. Price bought a load of cattle from T. Crawford at \$31 each, which he afterwards sold at from \$3 to \$60 each and 2 tollbagenais at \$50 each. S. Price bought at \$56 per cwt. Total number of cattle purchased by Mr. McShane, 142 F. Ritchings sold 10 cattle to Mr. Nichoson at \$55 each, \$5 to Oharters at \$50 each and 2 tollbagenais at \$50 each. S. Price bought a load of cattle from T. Crawford at \$31 each, which he afterwards sold at from \$3 to \$60 each and 2 tollbagenais at \$50 each. The only other lot of hogs on the market was owned by R. Craig. They were fine light hogs, \$65 in all, and sold at \$5.25 Robert Cochrane sold a fine springer for \$60. The ordinary run of prices was from \$2 to 5c, but, as shown above, shippers were willing to go one cent higher for really fine stock.

At Viger market only 50 cattle, half a dozen sheep and about 25 calves were offered. One lot of 19 cattle, belonging to D. McMillan and Dunber, were from the west, and 17 of the

New Hamburg Spring Fair.

New Hamburg, April 6—The annual spring fair of entire horses, bulls, and seed grain held here to-day drew together a large concourse of people, notwithstanding the lunplessant appearance of the weather and the souddy state of the roads. There was a fine display of horses, many of them being particularly admired. Prizes were distributed among the different classes. Horse buyars were present, and several sales were made. Altogether the fair was a decided success.

Erin Cattle Fair.

Erin, April 5.—The quarterly fair held in Erin today was largely attended. Notwithstanding the large number of cattle that have been bought in this section of the country for delivery in May, there were quite a number offered today, and met with ready sale at prices from four to five cents. A large meeting was held in the town hall in the atternoon for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a monthly fair, when it was unanimously agreed to hold the fair on the first Monday of every month.

Little Falls Cheese Market. Livels Falls, N.Y., April 5.—Sales of cheese to day, 200 boxes, prices 6 to 114c; sales of butter, 400 packages at 23 to 27c.

farms tor Sale.



SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE Lot No. 9, in the Third Concession of Vaughan, County

containing 150 acres of most excellent land. The soil is clay loam, 125 acres are cleared and in excellent state of cultivation, 25 acres of good hardwood, beech and maple.

This farm is situated a short distance from Woodbridge, and about 18 miles from Toronto, accessible by good roads. There are a frame dwelling house, barns and outbuildings, good wells and distorts.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES

A very desirable combined farm and mill property, containing fifty acres of the best possible clay soil; an almost new grist mill with two run of stones and a chopper; a new saw mill; a handsome frame house with stone cellar; several large barns, blacksmith shop, and other buildings, all in good order. Never failing and abundant water-power. This property is part of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd con of Flos, half a mile from the rising village of Exmysle, and is in the midst of one of the best farming sections of Ontario.

Lor 2—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of Midland, on Georgian Bay, all laid out, with regular streets, in village lots, which are in great demand.

Lor 3.—East half of Lot 5, 18th con., Vespra. 100

Lor 2.—East half of Lot 5, 13th con., Vespra, 100 acres excellent wood land.

Lor 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot. timber.

Lor 6.—Four hundred acres splendid hardwood timbered land, being Lots 29 and 30, 9th con. Sombra. County of Lambton, five miles from town of Dresden, Sydenham River.

Lor 7.—Two hundred acres wild land, in midst of excellent farming country, being Lot 27, con. 9, Township of Sullivan, County of Grey.

All these properties will be sold at reasonable prices. One-third purchase money down, balance at 7 per cont.

Apply to 41526 Or W. THOMSON & CO., Barrie. GRAND'S REPOSITORY, ADK.



Great Spring Sale of 300 Horses.

APRIL 27TH, 28TH, 29TH AND 30TH.

Muceilaneous

50 CHROMO, FLORAL, GLASS etc., Cards in case, name on all, 19c. Out-DAVIDS & CO., Northford, Ct. 894-26 VOUR NAME ON ONE CARD Cards, 10c. Agent's outfit, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 394-26 50 RLEGANT MIXED CARDS, 25 BEAUTIFUL TURN-DOWN N ELEGANT AUTOGRAPH

GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,
Winnipeg; the only first-class hotel in town;
first-class livery in connection; large sample rooms;
charges moderate. J. & D. SINCLAIR, Proprietors. TRUSS TOMEAL RUPTURE

HUTCHESON HOUSE, COR.
Main and Dominion streets; only first-class
Hotel in Emerson; free bus to all trains and
steamers. HUTCHESON & SCOTT, Proprietors.

A RTESIAN WELL BORING.—
The "Star" Augur bores twenty feet per hour. Numerous testimonials of efficacy. Send for HOTEL TO LET IN THED FORD III. —Immediate possession. Apply to T. Mo FOR SALE CHEAP-LARGE Trame store and dwelling in the Village of Port Sydney. First case opening for a good business man. Good storage, cellar, well, and every convenience; good stabling, with garden of four love. For particulars, apply to ISAAC FAWOETT, Port Sydney Post Office, Muskoka.

419-2 PLEWS & KENNEDY, YONGE

street, Toronto, will sell out their wooden pump business, stock and plant. Best opening of the kind in the Dominion. Present partners dissolving partnership and retiring; none but principals treated with; half cash, balance on time; stock and plant about \$4.00. CAW MILL AND SHINGLE FACTORY for sale or to rent.—Evensville, known as Bell's Cornora, in the township of Luther. Said mill and machinery first-class and new; in a good locality; has at present a great number of logs on the premises; on the leading road from Mount Forest to Shelbourne; also machinery on premises for grist mill; also good frame dwelling house, frame blacksmith shop and frame stable and good well, all in the same village. The whole or part of the above property can be purchased, or "traded for a good hotel. As my health has failed I have decided on renting, selling or trading. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, ROBERT HAS-SERD, Coun P. O., Ont.

Hurrah for Manitoba! THE NEXT EXCURSION TRAIN FOR MANITOBA

WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1880. For particulars apply, enclosing 8 cent stamp, to R. W. PRITTIE MANITOBA LAND OFFICE, 400-80 64 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS. All parties holding Debentures of the County of Lebnex and Addington are requested to furnish the undersigned by the 15th OF MAY REXT.

with the following particulars respecting the same, viz:—Amount, number of hy-law issued under, date, when maturing, name of original purchaser, and the rate of purchase.

By order of the County Council.

J. M. MARKOTT, Treasurer, County of Lennox and Addington.

Napanee, 18th March, 1880. 417-8



stop organ only \$65; 13 stops, \$07—Circular free. Il sent on 15 days' trial—freight free if unsattendory. Factory, 57th street and 10th are HEALT BUSIC at \$1 price. ORGANS ent for \$c stamp. Address MENDELSSHON PIANO CO.. Box 2058, N.Y. WALL STREET SYNDICATES.

The Syndicate System offers the best guarantees for success in stock speculations. Thousands of investments from \$546 to \$2.5.00 are consolidated and operated as one immense capital; profits equitably divided mouthly. Shareholders have all advantages of unlimited capital and rare experience. "How they make moving in Wall Streets." Circular sent free. Address Allens. Sordan & Co., Hamklors and Brokners, 52 Wall Streets N. Ye. AN ENGRAVED GOLD BIND RING FOR 890.

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PATERFAMILIAS (from behind his newspaper)-Annie, dear, why is that Sewing Machine like you?

ANNIE—I am sure I don't know, William, unless it is the best in the world.

PATERFAMILIAS—Not a bad answer, love; but I can better it. Because it's Williams' improved Singer. You have been twice as merry and twice as musical since

you got it.

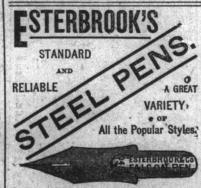
ANNIE—It's no wonder, darling. Such a present would make any woman happy. By the way, did you hear the trouble Mrs. Farseeker has with the imported machine she got the same time we got our Williams?

PATERFAMILIAS—Yes; it is the best joke in the world. You know, they thought they were going to get something that would beat all creation. Now Mrs. Farseeker hasn't a good word for it. She says she is out of all patience, and that when the agent comes for his money she will make him take the rattletrap away, as it is nothing but a rough, cheap imitation of the Williams. She says she will not rest until she gets one like ours. "Bought experience" is the best for some people, you know, Annie.

ANNIE—That's so; she saw her mistake when I showed her how easy and noise-lessly my machine ran and what beautiful sewing it did. It tucks, frills, hems, braids and cords so beautifully, and it is never out of order. Just see how the children can PATERFAMILIAS—I was watching them for some time and was amused to see little Freddie driving the machine, while Maud was sewing like an old woman. I think that machine should be called Williams' Household Joy, instead of Williams' Singer, as it brings so much comfort.

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VOL. IX. NO. 420

farms for Sale.

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MPROVED FARMS FOR SA Counties Wellington and York.
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For particulars coquire of JOHN SWITZE

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BOTTOW, No. 40 Richmond street wa
to. 1 here are 20 acres fall wheat and 30 acr O SELL OR RENT IN NORT

TARM FOR SALE-IN TH lind; good gravelly loam; tour scree of orcha fruit of all kinds; good plank house, 24 x 26; ba at author; possit of water; two miles from Fe Erie; one mile from Go.T. R. station; one and half mile from Southern and Western stations. Fe particulars, apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH CO THARD, Fort Erie, Out. 420-5 MARMS FOR SALE AT A BAR GAIN—50 acres in the township of Dawn
10 acres chopped, and all well timbered; soil clalearn; price \$800. 50 acres—township of Zone; 3
cleared, well fenced; log house; good large ordnard
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419 2

farms Wanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inserted is column, 20 words for 50c; each addition red, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}. Parties replying to advertisements with the partie of them in The Mail. MPROVED FARMS WANTED for insertion in third catalogue for distribution mongst British emigrants. Frms suppled on application to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont. MARMS PURCHASED - PER SONS having improved farms for sale through Outario will find purchasers by sending particus, stating acreage, improvements, locality and to W. G. MURDOCH, Solicitor, Toronto.

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CTALLION FOR SALE-3 years old, sire Toronto Chief, weight 1,240 lbs., 16 hands; splendid action. Adoress W. J. SPARHAM, Ronton Station P.O., Ont. 419-2 A FIRST-RATE HAMBLE. TONIAN stallion for sale. For further particulars address WM. R. MURDOCK, North Pembroke, Genesses County, New York. 418-4

THE ROUGE RIVER REVELATION Body of the Woman Found Last Week Identified and Proofs of the Crime Ferthcoming.

Direct, Mich. April 12.—The body found in the Rouge river near Delay on Friday has been identified fully as that of Anna Clemens, a respectable and wall-connected young woman of Bay City, Mich., who had kept company with a young man of that place for four years. She was about to become a mother and came to Detroit, where an abortion was produced, and it proving fatal, she was bound securely and her body thrown into the River Rouge at a lonely place known as Bellay bridge, about fire miles from this city. An investigation is now in progress, which is likely to lead to the punishment of the persons involved.

Woodsfock, April 12 — The monthly cattle market was held to-day. Sixty head were brought in some of them very fine. Jehn Clarkson, of West Oxtord, brought in tour head, which he sold for 51clive weight. F. Sians sold two very good ones. H. Masalows sold one, J. Miller three for 396, Wm. Weir sold six. weighing 6,755 lbs. Robert Parker sold one for \$35 53. Allen Virtue sold five, D. Mc-Leod shret, Thos. Cole one, and Chas. Rowe eight. Kay tan head at 4½c per lb, J. Prouse two, J. Mc-Leod shret, Thos. Cole one, and Chas. Rowe eight. The following offered cattle for sale:—Hugh Mc-Call. One fat cow, weight 1,370 lbs; J. Dibble, one bull; H. Meadows, one bull; J. Hobson, one milch cow; W. Chesney, one cow; Alfred Cope, one cow; Thomas Gioson, a yoke of oxen; A. Rice, two sheers, weight 2,710 lbs; Thomas Masadows, one; Wm. Schell, a large yoke of oxen; T. Walson, one cow. Some of the above were sold, but here, one cow. Some of the above were sold, but not reported. The buyers present were:—Messra. Snooks, McCarlby, Wm. Gould, J. McCalloch, J. K. Janes, and J. Blackburn. Messrs. Snooks, McCarlby, Wm. Gouldon, J. K. Janes, and J. Blackburn. Messrs. Snooks, McCarlby, Wm. Gould, J. Woods, in the weight. Weedstock Cattle Fair.

ra Live Stock Fair. t. April 13.—The regular monthly peaterday. The number of cattle as than ir March. Prices declined me difficulty being experienced in a pound, live weight, for shipping cows ranged in price from \$25 to \$42. the scarcity of cattle is that a numed cattle had been sold on private eighbourhood, f r May delivery, pre-ir.