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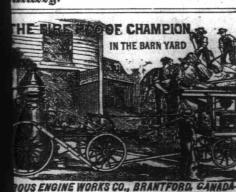
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VOL. X. NO. 472.

The Toronto Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1881.

Introduction of the Land Bill in the Commons.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

A Meeting of Bishops to Consider the Measure.

ENGLISH OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

Disturbances on the Increase Over Ireland.

FATAL ENCOUNTERS WITH THE POLICE.

An Immense Tide of Emigration

THE CASE OF THE FENLAN COLEMA

RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

DUBLIN, April 6. Police-Sergeant Armstrong, who was dreadfully injured in the affray at Clogher, county Mayo, last Saturday, died this morning. The whole district around Ballaghadereen is in the most excited condition. It is little short of civil war. Another horrible affray is reported

from the same county. A process-server was attacked by two hundred women armed with sticks and stones at Ballinamore. His police escort fired on the women, mortally wounding a girl named Byrne, and severely injuring another. The girl who was killed was twenty warred.

Mr. Gladstone in rising to introduce the Land bill in the Commons was enthusiastically cheered. The House was exceedingly crowded. Mr. Gladstone said the bill would deal both with the relations between landlords and tenants, and with subjects which may be grouped as requiring advances from the Exchequer. He said it was the most difficult question he ever had to deal with in the course of his political life. He felt satisfaction at exchanging the dreary work of repression for legislation of an improving and reforming character. The grounds which induced the Government to deal with the land question were not that the Irish landlords were bad—not that appeals to the passions of the Irish duestion were not that the Irish landlords were bad—not that appeals to the passions of the Irish people had been made by persons whose wild proposals are little removed from schemes of public plunder, but because the Irish land laws contain peculiar provisions which prevent the prosperity of the Irish tenants. According to the report of the Bessborough Commission the Irish people declare they do not desire expropriation of the landlords, or the confiscation of the property of others, but desire to cultivate in security the land of the country, and enjoy the fruits of their labour, paying a fair rent for lands. These being the views of the Irish people, we have a broad hasis on which to proceed to found legislation. It is not just to say legislation is necessary because of the faults of the Irish landlords. They have stood a trial, and, as a rule, have been acquitted, though the pro-

lords. They have stood a trial, and, as a rule, have been acquitted, though the proceedings of a limited number of them have been arbitrary, harsh, and cruel. This is partly, but not solely, the reason for the necessity of the legislation we are about to introduce. He then referred to the partial failure of the Land Act of 1870, which he attributed mainly, though not wholly, to amendments which the Government has disapproved of. He reviewed the reports of the Richmond and Bessborough commissions, which, notwithstanding the conflicting authorities' recommendations, had been of the greatest service to the Government. The Richmond commission, with one dissentient, and the Bessborough commission unanimously, agreed in recommending the establishment of a court to deal with differences between landlord and tenant regarding rent. The two great questions to be dealt with are, first, the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland; second, the advances from the public exchequer. He declared that never, as a Minister, had he submitted any measure with a greater sense of the enormous moment of the tonics and propositions the public exchequer. He declared that never, as a Minister, had he submitted any measure with a greater sense of the enormous moment of the topics and propositions involved. Nothing that can be legitimately done, he said, by a Government for the promotion of legislation, shall we hesitate to do to procure the passing of an effective measure to deal with the land question of Ireland. He examined and justified in detail the principles of the measure, beginning with the right of assignment or free sale, which he declared already existed by common law and custom. Before the Act of 1870 the interest which the tenant had to assign was so small as to be worthless. Under that Act the tenant's right, in the shape of compensation for disturbance, became something sensible and considerable. It had been recognized by every member of the Bessborough commission. The minority of the Richmond commission acknowledged it, and the majority had not a word to say against it. The present bill does not introduce unregulated tenant right. Provision is made for preventing it from passing into extravagance, and for protecting the just rights of landlerds by bringing into fair competition the tenant's right to assign and the landlord's right to get what his land is reasonably worth. The salient point and the cardinal feature of the bill is the institution of a court to take cognizance of rent, which will not be debarred from taking

The Land bill has been received with more or less favour by all sections of the press. Agitation upon the bill has already commenced in the north of Ireland, and the measure is being warmly discussed throughout Ulster. Three meetings will be held next week to consider it.

LONDON, April 9.

cluded by saying that justice is to be the principle to guide England in regard to Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. FORSTER stated that the Government would be prepared to make advances to tenants for the purchase of perpetual quit rents, this being a point which Mr. Gladstone omitted to mention in his speech.

The bill was then read the first time.

has been made the subject of a demonstration almost unequalled in the history of Ireland. When the fatal result was announced the country for miles around was lit up by bonfires burning on every eminence in celebration of the event. From Ballaghaderin to French Park, and from Clagher to Coughelyn the whole population turned out to celebrate in this fashion the sad occurrence. The authorities are doing all they can to quell the dangerous excitementspringing up and spreading with alarming rapidity. The military and police in large bodies are being drafted into the locality, and whenever people gather in menacing crowds counter demonstrations of force are made.

Much uneasiness is caused by the The Times says the Land bill covers the entire area of a widely extended complication of questions, and leaves no inch of ground untouched. It has been warmly and hopefully received by the great body of the Laberal party, although the Duke of Argyll was unable to reconcile a support of it with his rigid economical principles. able to reconcile a support of it with his rigid economical principles.

In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of Argyll said he heartily approved of every measure which could tend to increase the ownership of land in Ireland, but he thought the Government scheme tended to paralyse the ownership of land by placing it under limitations unknown in any civilized country. Under this scheme neither landlord nor tenant would be owner. Ownership would be in the commission or in abeyance. This would result injuriously to the agricultural interests of any country, especially Ireland. He felt he could not as an honest man be responsible for recommending the scheme as a whole to Parliament. He repretted to sepa-

LONDON, April 8.

The Standard says the most powerful argument advanced by Mr. Gladstone in favour of the bill is the existence of certain defects in the Land Act of 1873. It strongly con-

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S SUCCESSOR

MISS PARNELL'S BOMANCES.

THE "IRISH WORLD."

ARRESTS UNDER THE COERCION ACT.

A Dublin despatch says two brothers named Nally, of Claremorris, have been arrested under the Corcion Act.

LAND LEAGUE COURTS.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has addressed a circular to the magistrates throughout Ireland, requesting their co-operation in stopping the illegal holding of League courts, and reminding them that all persons taking part in the proceedings of such courts are liable to arrest under the Coercion Act.

the law officers.

setting in from the west and south. Night after night the Dublin wharves are crowded by young stalwart men and well-dressed women of the peasant class taking passage to Liverpool, there to embark for the United States and Canada. The numbers, which last week were covered by tens, are this week up to the hundreds, and before the season is well

Lord Etomo, Inberti-Conservative, gave notice he would oppose the Land bill by an amendment declaring the bill to be economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE stated the lead-Sir STAFFORD NORTHOOTE stated the leaders of the Opposition were not responsible for Lord Elcho's motion in opposition to the Land bill. The bill, he said, involved such important financial and political questions that they did not know how they will attack it.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says regarding the Land bill, the general impression is that no bill of such importance was ever better received. The extreme Irish members will probably take as much credit as they can for having forced the measure on the Government, and will accept the bill, which will probably pass the second reading May 1st by a very large majority. There is universal admiration of the skill with which the bill is drawn, and of the provisions whereby the rights of the tenant apmeeting of the episcopal body on Tuesday to consider the Land bill, and determine if possible upon some course of united action in regard thereto. The importance attached to the subject is marked emphatically by the holding of the meeting on Tuesday of Holy Week, a date of the greatest inconvenience for the bishops, who must all be back in their respective dioceses on Wednesday night to celebrate the all-important functions of Maunday Thursday. Nothing but a sense of the greatest urgency could have caused the meeting to be held at such a time. The meeting is convoked, not by the primate, the Archbishop of Armagh, but by Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin. It is assumed that he must have been especially empowered by the Pope to exercise this act of authority, which he could not do under ordinary circumstances. If this surmise is correct—and it is not easy otherwise to account for the convocation of the whole episcopal body of Ireland by the Archbishop of Dublin—it would indicate that the Holy See is determined to throw in the weight of its influence with the moderate section of the hierarchy, and to restrain the clergy from favouring excessive popular demands. with which the bill is drawn, and of the provisions whereby the rights of the tenant appear to be protected in every conceivable case without injustice to the landlord. The Conservatives, while not denying the magnitude of the proposals, don't appear to be violently averse to the provisions of the bill.

The Post says Mr. Gladstone delivered his speech with unabated vigour, and it was remarkable for his well-known power of lucid explanation of details. It makes a sweeping attack on the landlord-tenant clauses, and says it goes far in the direction of the principles of the Land League, and proposes a change in the principle of Irish land tenure which Mr. Gladstone ten years ago would have condemned as revolutionary.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE LAND BILL. The Morning Post says :- " The Oppos tion are not by any means prepared to accept the Land bill with childlike confidence in the good intentions of Ministers. On the con-trary, they will determinedly oppose many of its provisions, on the ground that they are in-consistent with the rights of property."

London, April 10. It is estimated that 90 of the 103 Irish members will vote for the second reading of the Land bill. Public opinion regards this as the greatest scheme of Mr. Gladstone's

In connection with the Land bill it is said Mr. Chamberlain and other Radicals hope to strike a similar blow before long at the English land owners. If the present bill is rejected by the Lords the Radicals believe there will be a great uprising in the country, and a new Parliament will be elected specially charged with making a clean sweep of all landed privileges.

Lord Carlingford, better known as Mr. Fortescue, formerly Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's previous administration, has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Argyll as Lord of the Privy Seal in the Cabinet A Cork despatch says:—Mr. Parnell at the banquet here this evening traced the history of the Land League. He denounced the desertion of seventeen members from the Irish party as the cause of the Coercion bill. The first portion of the Land bill, he said, was full of doubtful points and pitfalls. He defied anybody to tell accurately hew it would work. It would be the duty of the Irish members to improve the bill as far as possible in its passage through the House, and see that its working be as advantageous as possible to the tenants. The second portion of the bill was by far the most important. He looked thereto for very important results, but believed the compulsory expropriation of bad landlords to be a far easier and more effective method of protecting tenants. He strongly denounced emigration, which he declared was a scheme for clearing out the small tenants. Any bill that did not largely reduce the rents would and ought to fail to satisfy the tenants. Mr. Parnell, in addressing the people afterwards from his hotel, warned them against thinking the battle was won, and said it had only just commenced. THE CORK BANQUET. The Paris Intransigeant publishes this morning a telegram from Miss Anna Parnell, making the startling assertion that two inoffensive women have been shot in county Mayo for refusing to submit to eviction. It is said, adds Miss Parnell, that the Government has ordered the poor Irish in the west to be shot down without pity. Rochefort makes the most of this communication. In the Commons to-day, Mr. Forster, in replying to Lord Churchill, said it was difficult to stop the circulation in Ireland of papers published abroad. If, however, the Irish World contained such articles as were cited, he would feel called upon to ask the advice of the law officers.

THE THREATS AGAINST THE PREMIER. It is stated that on receipt of the reports from New York that Fenian skirmishers were about to make arrangements for the murder of Mr. Gladstone the police took precautions in the district where Mr. Gladtone is staying.

London, April 11.

It is stated that the whole Tory and Whig interest will become an active unit against the Land bill. The landed interest is expected to do some strong speaking against the bill.

Mr. Finnegan, M. P., (Liberal and advanced Nationalist) in a speech to his constituents at Ennis to-day, gave great credit to Mr. Gladstone for the Land bill.

Mr. Dillon, at a meeting at Neagh, Tipperary county, to-day, condemned the Land bill as incomplete and complicated, and warned the tenant farmers against accepting it.

A mob stoned some policemen in West Limerick, wounding three. London, April 11.

ment measured by braiging into fair competed to the thought of the landlord's right to get what his land is reasonably worth. The salient point and the cardinal feature of the bill is the institution of a court to take cognizance of rout, which will not be debarred from taking court options of tenure and salognment. There are strong grounds for making a reserve to the court optional who do not desire the institution of the court optional who do not desire the interference of this court. Every existing tenant might call on the court to fix judicial range that the fifteen years, during which there could be not certain specified covenants. The Uister nusbom remains as now at the tenants. The Uister custom remains as now at the tenants will have the protection of certain specified covenants. The Uister custom remains as a now at the tenants will have the protection of court of the feature when he was assailed with the result which is no deplocrable. When Armstrong fired the first shot, which killed a peasant, he was felled to the ground by a blow from a stone, and atter his commission three persons, one of which mans to 2500 yearly. The court have final authority over land cases. It is to consist of three persons, one of which mans to a perfect jelly. He was precisely the name. At the inquest the doctors described in head as having been beaten into a perfect jelly. He was free and the protection, and his brain was final authority over land cases. It is to consist of three persons, one of which main and result should be a proposed to seasist entire the protection, and his brain was final authority over land cases. It is to consist of three persons, one of which main and result should be courted to a pulp. How the man environments of the Central Commission. The civil is proposed to seasant the manner of the protection of Killumaph police because which when the processory, which have control of the land Commission, which is a provised for each provise of the courts with power to purchase holding court and the provise

Much interest was felt in the arrival of the steamship Australia this afternoon from London, on account of her being several days overdue, and because it was supposed she carried the Fenian Coleman, one of the parties charged with attempting to blow up the Mansion House in London. The Coleman whose name was on the passenger list turned out to be a mild-looking Englishman, a native of Great Yarmouth, Norfolkshire, and who resided at Richfield Springs, N.Y., where he engaged in farming. He had spent the winter in England with his relatives, and attending to business. He was greatly surprised whe the pilot brought aboard a newspaper cortaining reports that the English Government was trying to capture him before his arrive here on a charge of being implicated in Fenian plot. Coleman mentioned

A STRANGE INCIDENT which occurred as the Australia was leaving the London docks. A steerage passenge complained that the vessel was not clear and said he shouldn't go in her. The mathen signalled a small host alongside, go over the side of the steamer, and pulle ashore. This man, he thought, boarded it Australia as a passenger to throw the detectives off the scent, and then, as the vess left, got off and returned ashore. Some the passengers say they under tood the Fenix Coleman was aboard under another name, as men and women who are a loss to the country they leave and a great gain to the country that gets them.

MEETING OF BISHOPS.

The Irish Catholic bishops are to hold a meeting of the episcopal body on Tuesday to consider the Land bill, and determine if possible upon some course of united action in regard thereto. The importance attached to

It can be stated on the best authority that the executive council of skirmishers at a meeting in this city a few evenings ago considered the matter of the shooting to death of two men at Ballaghdarin, county Mayo, on the previous Saturday by the police. It was decided that their deaths were brought about by the enforcement of Mr. Gladstone's Coercion Act. Mr. Gladstone was declared guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. How the sentence is to be executed is now the question under consideration. They consider the Queen a nonentity, and hold the Premier to be the responsible ruler.

New York, April 10.

It is reported that Coleman, suspected in connection with the Mansion House plot, actually arrived here yesterday under an assumed name, and was taken in charge by armed members of the Fenian brotherhood, who swiftly escorted him to a place of concealment. Coleman is reported as saying that he had nothing to do with the Mansion House affair, although he knew something about it. Five men, he asserts, were concerned in it. It is stated that the English consul has taken steps towards securing the arrest of Coleman and O'Donnel. New York, April 10.

BROOKLYN, April 11. At a Land League meeting here yesterday, Mr. Parnell's mother stated that Mr. Gladstone had made overtures to her son, and also to herself, saying: "Only let your son pull with us, and he will be the saviour of Ireland."

THE TUNIS DIFFICULTY.

An Engagement Between the French Troops and the Marauders.

INSULT TO A FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE. The Ouestion in the French Chamber

of Deputies. LONDON, April 11.

Intelligence from Tunis says the Bey has decided to refuse to co-operate with the French troops, and is determined to act independently on his own side of the fronter. The Bey has sent a protest to the foreign consuls at Tunis accusing France of violating his rights, as well as those of the Porte and friendly powers. The Italian Government has declined to accede to the request for the despatch of a squadron to Tunisian waters. It is reported the Turkish general Hussein, residing in Italy, and who is a declared enemy of France, has been invited to come to Tunis. The strength of the marauding tribes is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

A Tunis despatch says:—Hostile demonstrations have been made outside the house of the French consul, but he refuses to leave his post until ordered by his official superiors. Five hundred marauders crossed the French frontier yesterday and attempted to carry off cattle. They laid siege to a block house occupied by the French outposts. Reinforcements were sent, and the Zouaves and Chasseurs attacked the enemy. The fighting lasted an hour and a half, when the raiders retreated. The French lost fifty nine men. The loss of the marauders was considerable, but they carried off nearly all their dead and wounded. Hostilities have now commenced in earnest, and the population of Algeria are greatly excited. OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

A Constantinople despatch says:—The Russian consul at Tuni has informed the Russian ambassador here that the Bey of Tunis has requested him to communicate a protect against the Frenchiviolation of Tunisian territory, and to ask the co-operation of Russia in protecting the rights of the Bey and the Sublime Porte.

A Paris despatch says ... In the Chamber of Deputies to day, the Premier said the state of affairs on the Tunisian frontier was intolerable. The Government intended to chastise the marauders and take steps to prevent a recurrence of their aggressiens. He said: "France does not desire coaquests, but intends to save the future of Algeria. We shall go as far as necessary to secure that future, and when the Chamber assembles we will render an account of our conduct." An order of the day expressing confidence in the Government was adopted by 339 to 131. The Senate has adjourned until May 12th.

Paris, April 12.

Paris, April 12.

The Voltaire to-day publishes a singular despatch from its Philippeville correspondent, stating that the Tunisian pherals had offered General Ritter an indemnity of 300,000 francs on condition that the forward movement of the French troops should be stopped. Gen. Ritter of course declined.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Maritime Provinces.

Halifax, N.S., April 12.—The House of Assembly to-night was engaged up to midnight in discussing a resolution moved by a member of the Government, that a conference be held with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with regard to the abolition of the Legislative Councils in the Local Legislatures of these provinces, and evidently meaning an appeal to the Imperial Parliament to change the Act. of Confederation. Several speeches were in de on both sides of the question, but the resolution for a degicrance passed the Assembly by 25 to 2.

Re-election of Mr. Bradlaugh for - Northampton.

INCREASE OF EVICTIONS IN IRELAND. Discovery of a Plot to Blow up the London Custom House.

The Life of Her Majesty the Queen Threatened.

RELIEF FOR THE SCIO SUFFERERS.

RESH OUTRAGES BY THE BOERS

The hominations for a seat in the Commons om Northampton are Bradlaugh, Radical

Mr. Forster, in the House of Commons last night, said the evictions of tenants in Ireland had increased to 215 during the past month. The Government was watching them with the greatest attention, but it would be contrary to all precedent to make a statement anticipatory of the Land bill,

The authorities of the Custom House.

The authorities of the Custom House today received a second warning of a plot to
blow up that building with dynamite and
gunpowder. A similar warning was received
some few days ago, but it was regarded as a
hoax, and little attention was paid to it, although the authorities in charge took every
precaution to prevent the execution of the
threat. This second warning is more explicit,
and seems to point to a real conspiracy. The
Custom House is situated in Lower Thames
street, not far from the Tower of London.
It contains the offices of the secretary, the
surveyor-general of the port, the comptroller
of accounts, statistical departments, and the
long room. The building itself is not of a
very imposing appearance, but the business
done within its dingy walls is immense. In
addition to the outside care of police, it has
its own special corps of watchmen, and is
moreover guarded night and day by a detachment of the military from the Tower
near by. Within the last few days this
guard has been doubled. PLOT TO BLOW UP THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The English Consul at Syra telegraphs to Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, regarding the great earthquake at Scio, and states that provisions are greatly needed, and that the authorities demand 4,000 texts for the shelter of the inhabitants. The villages are nearly all destroyed, and in Scio there are only fifty houses left standing. Whole villages have entirely disappeared, and the victims are estimated by thousands.

London, April 7. The Lord Mayor has opened a subscription or the relief of the sufferers by the Scio arthquake. Nearly ten thousand pounds are been raised.

Dissessions have arisen in the Cabinet, and there is great excitement. The Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal, has resigned, and

THE SCIO EARTHQUAKE. Shocks of earthquake continue at Scio, and are fast completing the ruin. Of four thousand inhabitants of the village near Kastro only 150 are known to be alive.

London, April 8.

The House of Commons has adjourned till the 25th inst., and the House of Lords till the 5th of May.

A SWEDISH COUNT ARRESTED FOR FORGERY A despatch from Upsot, Sweden, says it is announced that Count Hamilton, Chancellor of the University, has been arrested on a charge of forgery, the amount involved being over £40,000. The names counterfeited include those of the King and Queen.

FRESH OUTRAGES BY THE BOERS. A Newcastle despatch says the Boers are daily infringing the peace terms, looting property of the loyalists, refusing to surrender farms and houses, and assaulting the proprietors if they attempt to take possession. The law is powerless.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. CARLYLE. The Times this morning prints the will of the late Thomas Carlyle. It is a most remarkable document, recognizing immensities of worth, especially in the silent classes in America, and it fulfils his fond notion and bequeathes the books he bought and used in writing his lives of Cromwell and Frederick to Harvard University, as a testimony of respect to the alma mater of his many American friends, and in token of his kind feelings and obligations to New England.

NOTES. It is reported that 407 persons died from plague in Mesopotamia.

The Oxford Election Commissioners report that corruption extensively prevailed in the past three elections in that constituency.

The chief feature in Mr. Gladstone's budget has been largely overlooked namely, the provision extinguishing the sixty million pounds of permanent debt by turning short into long annuities.

The election for member of the House of Commons from Northampton to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Bradlaugh resulted in the re-election of Bradlaugh. The poll stood:—Bradlaugh (Radical), 3,378; Corbett (Conservative), 3,253. THE QUEEN THREATENED.

Various threatening notices concerning the Queen led to extraordinary precautions being taken on her recent journey to the Isle of Wight. Foreign Socialists are believed to be at the bottom of these threats. THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

An Athens despatch says it is believed the Government will not reply to the note of the Powers on the frontier question for some days. England has sent a message to Greece saying that in case of war she must not expect English help. Greece has also been, told that as Turkey made offers no foreign power can prevent the Turks from assuming the offensive. Owing to the great pressure placed on Greece, it is thought she will abstain from war.

A despatch from Paris announces that rince Pierre Napoleon died at Versailles on iday.

Mr. Yates' evening paper the Cuckoo has moved a failure, and has been stopped after inflicting heavy loss on all concerned.

Brigands near Salonica have captured an Englishman, and demand £15,000 ransom.

effigy. A correspondent sends terrible reports of the Transvaal disorganization.

It is reported in Paris that ex-Marshal Bazaine has challenged Admiral Juarez, French Ambassador at Madrid, for alleged discourtesy, and it is said the Admiral will decline to fight.

Handbills are being circulated offering £300 to anybody bringing to the Social-Democratic Club the letter Bismarck wrote to Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, attructing the Government to prosecute Freiheit.

The parkiamentary election at St. Ives to-day to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Sir Charles Reed (Liberal) resulted as fol-lows:—Ross (Conservative), 517 votes; Pen-darves (Liberal), 395.

A SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. President Brand, of the Orange Free State, on returning from Natal was received by a great demonstration along the route. He expressed a conviction that the terms of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal now being arranged by the Royal Commission would unite all the nations of South Africa, and pave the way possibly to a union under one government of the white people of the continent.

The jury in the case of Mrs, Susan Willis Fletcher, the pretended spiritualist, after being absent an hour and a half returned with a verdict of guilty. The judge sentenced Mrs. Fletcher to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE DUKEDOM OF BRUNSWICK A Berlin despatch says it is rumoured that an arrangement has been effected at the suggestion of the Crown Princess by which the Duke of Brunswick will, on the occasion of the approaching jubilee of his accession, receive the title of Grand Duke, and abdicate in favour of the Duke of Cumberland.

The St. Petersburg city police are to be increased by 750 soldiers. General Kauffman, Governor of Turkestar has had a stroke of paralysis.

A Berlin despatch says General Skobeleff is retracing his steps eastward, and this attracts much attention. The Berlin police have forbidden, under the Socialist law, a meeting which Bebel was to address at Munich.

Naru-Kissar, the most advanced fort on the road to Merv, has been taken by surprise by the Turcomans, and the entire Russian garrison killed. Notwithstanding the contempt alleged in certain quarters for the reported Fenian plot against the life of Mr. Gladstone, extra police continue to be employed watching its development at Liverpool and Queenstown.

CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY. THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY ACCEPTED BY THE KING—THE TUNIS QUESTION'S BEAR-ING ON THE CRISIS.

ING ON THE CRISIS.

LONDON, April 9.

A Rome despatch says:—The King has summoned Lecchia and Farina, presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, to confer upon the ministerial crisis. It is understood Farina declined to form a new ministry. The Times Rome special says:—The Tunis question was merely a pretext which gave an opportunity to the Right and the factions of the Left under Nicotera and Crispi to overturn Cairoli, and open the door of office to those cutside.

The King has accepted the resignation of

THE CHIOS EARTHQUAKE. CENES OF HORROR AND DESTRUCTION-FEA FUL DESTITUTION AMONG THE SURVIVORS-HUNTING FOR THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIMS

A Chios despatch says:—The Medical Commission is considering the expediency of covering the rubbish in the fortress with earth, as there is no hope of saving any lives, and the disinterment of the dead might produce an epidemic. It is now believed that throughout the whole of the island, which contained 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000 or 7,000 were killed, and 25 per cent. of the survivors wounded. The Freuch, British, United States, and Austrian gun vessels in the harbour are doing all in their power to assist the authorities in the work of relief. Only ten inhabitants of Chesme were killed, but many houses are in ruins, and 30,000 people are without shelter.

The Times' Chios correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"I have just arrived from Constantinople, and find pictures of desolation such as are rarely witnessed. The town looks as if it had been terribly hombarded. Hundreds of houses are transformed into shapeless masses of ruins, under which lie unburied an unknown number of victims. The majority of the remaining houses are already cracked and roofless, and may fall at any moment. Nearly every building in the town has suffered. The inhabitants wander about anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property, but are afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of clearing away the rubbish. Many who would willingly expose themselves to danger are prevented by their friends or the police. Fear, grief, and despair are depicted on nearly every face. All have a sad or tragic tale to tell. The first shock was felt on Sunday afternoon at half-past one. Immediately houses began to fall, and wild shrieks were heard on every side. Then followed an awful silence of some minutes. The terrified survivors gradually ventured into the uarrow lanes, reached the open spaces, and shortly afterwards another terrific shock completed the devastation. Then it remained quite until sunset, when the island again began to shake throughout as severely as before. All night the shocks succeeded each other at short intervals, each prec

London, April 10.

The British ship Thunderer has arrived at Chios with physicians and a large quantity of

Choos what physicians and a large quantity or provisions.

A correspondent at Chios telegraphs that he has visited the south-eastern part of the island and found Menita, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and the villages of Manastir, Virnos, and Philitia masses of ruins. Not a single house escaped. English and American physicians are assisting the survivors.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT.

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, April 14. THE TOO TT ACT.

and in Hamilton on Wednes day.

AN EXCITING AND ENERGETIC FIGHT

Result of the Ballot—The Act Defeated by a Large Majority,

HAMILTON, April 13.—The all-absorbing topic to-day was the Scott Act, which was voted on. Both parties came to the contest well organized and determined to win. The anti-Scotts, owing to the numerous interests at stake, appear to have had the best organized, certainly the greatest number of, workers, and secured all available cabs, but private city conveyances and teams from the country are placed at the disposal of the Scott Act Association. At nine o'clock, when the polls opened, a number were ready to your mid at none of the twenty-nine polling places did business appear to lag. Each party had an outside checker, who marked off each man as he thought he voted. At noon the anti-Scotts said they were ahead, but no reliance could be placed on the figures before the total vote was counted at the close of the poll. Business was almost suspended, so absorbed did all appear in the contest. Bets were very cautiously made or accepted. The Ladies Temperance Union sustained a daily noon prayer meeting for about six weeks. To-day the meeting lasted from nine until five, and was well attended.

The majority against the Act is upwards of

THE WESTERN FLOODS

The majority against the Act is upwards of

The Missouri at Last Gradually Subsiding.

MILES OF TERRITORY UNDERWATER

creat Suffering and Much Destruction of

YANKTON, April 13.—The Missouri is gradually subsiding. The ice is piled to the height of from ten to thirty feet along the bank, on the bars, and at the bottoms. Yankton is filling with refugees from the low lands. Outside help is needed, as the resources of the citizens is not adequate. Thousands of people are homeless, and all they possessed has been swept away. Nearly all the stock on the low lands—hundreds of thousands of head—drowned; and farm houses and villages are either submerged or floating about in the water. At Green Island of twenty houses but one remains, and the ice is from ten to twenty feet deep. The bottom from here to Sioux, 60 miles long and I to 20 miles wide, is still under water. Yankton parties are still out in yawls bringing in people. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway which rans over the bottom is still under water, its only means of communication with the outside. Yankton is almost destinate of fuel and about of provisions. The winter the Left under Nicotera and Crispi to over-turn Cairoli, and open the door of office to those outside.

The King has accepted the resignation of the ministry.

The King has accepted the resignation of the ministry. shelter for about 1,000, and is making great efforts to supply clothing, fuel, and provisions from its limited store. So soon as the gorge breaks the boats can be sent below for supplies. All the railroads north and west are snowed in. The damage to steamboats an property is \$80,000, including two boats sunk Eight steamers are lying high up on the io and far inland. The losses to property it general are very great. The season of floods has only begun. The entire Missouri slope is buried in snow.

Lord Beaconsfield's Condition LONDON, April 13, 10.30 a.m.—Lord Beansfield is restless and not inclined to take

CHICAGO, April 13.—A corner in the pork market is reported as ended by the cornered parties paying \$100,000.

Stricken With Small-Pox. GLOVER'S GAP, W. Va., April 13.—This place is panic-stricken on account of small-pox. Trains pass through without stopping. The doctors are all sick, and there is nobody to bury the dead. Those who can are already leaving the town. The disease is spreading to Burton village. The Governor was telegraphed to send somebody to bury the dead, he replied that the county authorities should attend to it.

A PLUCKY FRENCHMAN.

Santa Fr., April 12.—On Saturday at a Railroad Camp forty miles west of Chama e desperado from Texas named Baker with two companions rode up to each store and salcon and robbed each proprietor of all his money and valuables. At the last store, kept by a Frenchman, the roughs collected every man in the place, numbering forty, marshalled them into line under their six-shooters, and compelled them all to take a drink at the Frenchman's expense. Baker then made all st on the floor and started away threatening to shoot any who mound. As he turned the Frenchman sprang thou him, took away his revolvers, and shot him dead. The other man then rose and fired a volley at the other roughs, wounding one, but both escaped.

LOVERS AS KIDNAPPERS

An Engaged Couple Steal Two Children for an Expected Reward.

New York, April 8.—William Cullen, a driver on a street-car, and Ann Collins, a servant girl, were arrested on Friday on a charge of attempting tokidnap Carrielarvine and Sofia Graeffer, both aged 3 years. The children were playing together on the sidewalk, and with the promise to give them some candy, the man and woman carried them away. Some of the neighbours saw the incident, and the parents of the children were notified. Pursuit began at once, and the alleged abductors were found with the children in their arms, waiting for an east-bound car at the Franklin avenue station. The children were taken by their parents, and the arrest made.

The man and woman both denied that they had any intention of keeping the children, asserting that they had merely brought them to see the cars. They admitted that they were engaged to be married, but were so poor that they could not have the ceremony performed.

THE CZAR'S MURDERERS

Trial of the Implicated Nihilists at St. Petersburg.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY RETURNED

All the Prisoners Sentenced Be Hanged.

St. Petersaura, April 8.

The trial of the assassins of the Emperor commenced yesterdey. Jelliakoff conducts his own defence. Senator Fuchs, member of the High Court of Cassation, presides over the court trying the Nihilists, assisted by four Senators, and Touravieff, Assistant prosecutor of St. Petersburg, and Postozki, assistant prosecutor of the district tribunal. Sixty-four witnesses and eleven experts will be examined. Greek, Catholic, Lutheran, and one Mohammedan clergy are present to administer oaths. The reading of the indictment occupied two hours. The prisoners were then interrogated. The late Czar's coachman was examined. The prisoners when asked declared to state their names, ages, professions, or domiciles. The decision of the court was read rejecting the protest addressed by Jelliakoff to the ST. PETERSBURG, April 8. The decision of the court was read rejecting the protest addressed by Jellakoff to the court, which maintained that the tribunal ought to be constituted directly by the people or its legally elected delegates, and that in any case the prisoners should be tried by a jury. Jellakoff, in replying to the president, said he was a baptised member of the orthodox Church, but denied its orthodoxy. He recognized the doctrine of Jesus Christ, which occupied an important place in his convictions. When asked his profession he said he served the cause of the people, and his convictions. When asked his profession as said he served the cause of the people, and that was his sole occupation, to which for

he said he served the cause of the people, and that was his sole occupation, to which for years he had sacrificed his whole being.

It is reported that the Czar has received from the Nihilist committee a printed proclamation dated March 22, offering to lay down their arms in return, among other things, for a constitution and an amnesty for all revolutionists. Engineers continue to search for mines in the purlieus of the Annitchkoff palace, and another is spoken of as having been discovered leading from the admiralty to the Soltykoff entrance of the Winter Palace.

Palace.

Kibaltschitisch declared his position in the affair was purely scientific, and acknowledged he knew the destination of the bombs.

London, April 9.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—In the trial of the Nihilists implicated in the assassination of the Czar, the president of the court asked whether the prisoners wished to asy anything. Russakoff spoke for half an hour. He said he primarily desired to agitate peacefully, but entered the late conspiracy seeing no other way out of the social troubles. Michaeloff said he belonged to the terrorist faction party, but denied Russakoff's statement that he participated in the arrangements for the murder of the Czar. Hessyhelfmann acknowledged that she kept a conspirators' lodging-house, which was a depot for their implements, but denied actively participating in the Czar's assassination. Kibalt-schitisch avowed his connection with the Will of the People party, their wish, he said, being to gain their objects by a peaceful propaganda, but they were reluctantly obliged to adopt terrorist measures. He admitted preparing five bombs. Sophie Pieffosky avowed participation in the preparation of the Moscow mine and in the murder of the Czar. Jeliaboff fluently related with LONDON, April 9.

the history of the two Alexandrofsky mines. He said he was the head of one group of the Committee with organizing an attack by hombs, and was connected with the Sadowa street mine as a simple worker. After these clarations the procurator stated that it uld perhaps be possible to shorten the al. Jeliaboff in his statement attempted trial. Jeliaboff in his statement attempted to extenuate the cases of Russakoff and Michaeloff by asserting that the former was only a propagandist among the workmen and knew nothing of the arrangement for the murder of the Czar until the day of its acmurder of the Czar until the day of its ac-complishment, and that the latter was un-connected with the crime. The whole of the second day's proceedings was occupied with the examination of witnesses, the majority of whom were officials, soldiers, and policemen. Jeliaboff showed

GREAT SKILL IN CROSS-EXAMINING

witnesses, and succeeded in utterly confusing one. In the court-room are various articles of tangible evidence against the prisoners, such as boxes of dynamite, papers of chemicals, apparatus, &c., guarded by a gendarme with a drawn sword. The prisoners are all attired in black. Russakoff and Michaeloff appeared dejected. Jeliaboff maintained the animation he had shown throughout the examination of the witnesses. The court was largely occupied with the scrutiny of the material used by the assassins. Great excitement was caused by the production of

similar to those which killed the Emperor. General Feodorf, explaining their mechanism and composition, was cross-examined by Kibaltschitisch, who made them. Among the objects examined were photograph groups of Nihilists who have been executed, a quantity of letters, some numbers of the revolutionary journal Narodayvolia, some large cylindrical tin cases filled with dynamite discovered at the house of Jeliaboff and Sophie Pieffosky, and several plans of St. Petersburg, showing the palace of the Grand Duke Michael, the Michael Menaga, Engineer street, the St. Catharine canal, Little Garden attest, and other points connected with the assassination of the Czar. Jeliaboff and Sophie Pieffosky, refused to answer several questions. All telegrams describing the first day's proceedings were detained at the telegraph office, and about midnight on Thursday the correspondents were informed of their detention, and that no telegrams would be forwarded unless countersigned by Assistant Prosecutor Mouravieff.

LONDON, April 10. London, April 10.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—At the trial of the Nihilists on Saturday the assistant prosecutor strongly denounced the revolutionary doctrines and deeds avowed by the accused, and demanded the severest penalty for all. He decisred the tidelity of the people to the Imperial throne was unshaken, and the efforts of the terrorist party in this direction were absolutely abortive. The prisoners listened unmoved. Jeliaboff and Kibaltschitisch took notes. The counsel for the defence spoke two hours. Jeliaboff also spoke in his own behalf, and was several times interrupted by the judge. The court asked the accused if they had any further defence, and they replied in the negative. The court retired for consultation and returned at midnight. The twenty-four questions formulated for determination concerning the prisoners' guilt were then read. The court again retired for determination concerning the prisoners guilt were then read. The court again retired to consider its verdict, and, after three hours' deliberation, they returned with a verdict of guilty against all and sentence of death by hanging was pronounced. Sophie Pieffosky's sentence will be submitted to the Czar for confirmation because also is of all the confirmation and confirmation because also is of all the confirmation and confirmation also is the confirmation and confirmation also is a confirmation and confirmation also is a confirmation and confirmation also in the confirmation and confirmation and confirmation also is a confirmation and confirmation and confirmation also is a confirmation and confirmation and confirmation also is a confirmation and conf mation, because she is of noble birth. AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

St. Petersburg advices state that Nicholas Sudzilafsky, an important Nihilist, recently arrested at Jassy by the Roumanian authorities, was implicated in the peasant disorders at Ichigrin, but escaped to England and then to America. He afterwards returned to Roumania. He was formerly in Kieff University, and was a companion of the notorious Nihilista Deutsch and Stephanovitch. Russia has taken steps for his extradition by Roumania.

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES.

he Estimates Brought Down in the lature—The Showing for the HALIFAX, April 11.—The Local Legislate The probable revenue for the present year is put down at \$505,387, including the subsidy from the Dominion of \$370,887. The mines, for royalties, &c., are estimated to give a revenue of \$90,000. The estimated expenditure is placed at \$503,953, including for education \$200,000, legislative expenses \$38,000, and roads and bridges \$99,300.

A BRANTFORD MYSTERY.

The Body of the Missing Man Sage Found in the River. The Body of the Missing Man Sage Found in the River.

CALEDONIA, Ont., April 11.—About four o'clock yesterday, as some employés in the knitting factory here were standing on the bridge looking at the ice as it went over the dam, they observed the body of a man going over with the ice. The body was soon brought to the shore, and now lies in the town hall. It was thought to be the body of the man Sage who disappeared so mysteriously from Brantford last fall. A dollar bill and a locket were found on his person. These articles, with some of the clothes, being sent to Mrs. Sage at Brantford, they were at once recognized by the mother as belonging to her missing son. The body was in such an advanced state of decomposition as to be unrecognizable except by the clothes and other articles. A coroner's inquest was held this evening, when a verdict of "found dead" was returned. The body was removed by the friends to Brantford.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

A Buffalo Editor's Confused Notions of the North-West. North-West.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 11.—The geographical and political divisions of North America are not thoroughly understood in this vicinity. A morning paper, with a view to improve the education of the people in this respect, and as an item of news, publishes the following:—

"Canada is becoming much concerned about the heavy immigration from there to Manitoba and the North-West States. It is said to be heavier now than ever before, and it is expected the movement this year will be unprecedented. Canadians who have been struck with the Manitoba fever sell out for what they can get, and are off. At the same time Canada herself is offering extra inducements to foreigners to settle on her soil."

Canada nerself is offering extra inducements to foreigners to settle on her soil."

The article doesn't say in what part of the United States Manitoba is located, but from the prevalence of cold waves from that section, it evidently is supposed to be a part of the territory purchased from Russia some time since.

MANITOBA NOTES.

The Scott Act Carried in Lisgar.

Winnipeg, Man., April 8.—An attempt at gaol delivery by four desperadoes has been foiled by the chief of the Provincial police, and three of the gartette are now in custody. Two of them had been in prison, and had plotted since coming out for the release of one of their companions who is yet in the gaol for larceny. Dynamite had been secretly stored to be used by them, and horses provided to facilitate their escape to American territory. The telegraph lines were also to be destroyed.

The body of James Galliford, who has been missing since December, and who was re-

missing since December, and who was re-ported to have been drowned in the Lake of the Woods, near Rat Portage, was found by some Indians in the bush near Rabbit Lake, some Indians in the bush near Rabbit Lake, four miles north of the town. The body was brought into the Portage by a dog train. An inquest was held by Stipendiary Magistrate McCabe. Dr. Hauseme was examined, and gave evidence as to the cause of death. The jury returned a verdict of death from exposure, he having been frozen to death. The face was eaten off by wild beasts, but the body was identified from his deformed foot. He formerly belonged to Ingersoil. Ont.

The Scott Act was carried in Lisgar yesterday, as far as heard from, by a majority of 36. The places yet to hear from will increase the majority. Selkirk town was the

only place to give a majority against the Act.

of 36. The places yet to hear from will increase the majority. Selikitiv 50vm was the only place to give a majority against the Act.

A VIRAGO'S HIGH JINKS.

Lively Times Around Harriston—A Woman and Her Pistol—Ah Accommodating Constable.

Lively Times Around Harriston—A Woman and Her Pistol—Ah Accommodating Constable.

HARRISTON, April II.—A well dressed woman by the name of Margaret M. Hogg of this town, arrived here from Leadville, Col. on Thursday last, remaining over night and next day. She undertook to view the town and in doing so partook of an occasional drink until she became rather under the effects of liquor. While looking around the market she came in contact with a couple of men, when a convessation took place, which ended in a quarrel, and the woman knocked and kinked both-imen out of time in short order. From this she proceeded to one of the hotels, and while one Jas. Close was trying to make a trade of some kind in the berroom, she approached, and making her brag of having killed several men in Leadvilles het right between the hotels, and while one Jas. Close was trying to make a trade of some kind in the berroom, she approached, and making her brag of having killed several men in Leadvilles het right between the hotels, and while one Jas. Close was trying to make a trade of some kind in the berroom, she approached, and making her brag of having killed one of the hotels, and the try of the bear of the brake there are under the weapon did not go off. Close asked the hotel-keeper if the pistol was loaded. He replied "no," and that she had dointed it at him several times during the day, and it never went off. The woman then mapped the pistol again, when it went off, the ball just graking and burning the cheek of Close, She then retired and took the afternoon train which was granted, and all the praisely. A inseage was a tone sent to Pailey to the constable she asked for a few many to the properties of infidelity, and then deserted the woman there was to be patting in a good time generally.

Laren.—

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Liquor-crazed Man at Fergus Shoots his Wife—The Motive for the Crime.

Fergus, April 8.—This morning our quiet village was thrown into a state of great excitement by the report that a man had shot his wife, and on making full enquiries it was found to be too true. The would-be murderer is Andrew Forrester, builder, of 66 Caroline street, South Hamilton. He shot his wife here with a revolver about nine o'clock this morning. The bullet entered the right cheek below the eye, passing inwards and downwardly a distance of between three and four inches, and is supposed to be lodged in the vicinity of the nose passage. It has not been extracted yet, but the woman is likely to recover, unless inflammation or crysipelas sets in. Forrester and his wife were formerly residents of Fergus. They have not got along well, part of their troubles having arisen between themselves and part between Mrs. Forrester and the children of a former wife. They have been separated for some time, since which the wife and her children have lived here, while the husband lived in Hamilton with his first wife's children. Forrester owns some property, and his wife having left him because of ill-treatment, the Court of Chancery, last fall, ordered him to pay her \$25 a month, which is about one-half of the rent that he draws. This money was not paid, and recently steps were taken to have some of the property sold, in order that the woman might secure what the court had allowed her. No cently steps were taken to have some of the property sold, in order that the woman might secure what the court had allowed her. No donbt this action was what brought about the tragedy at the present time. About a week ago Forrester came up from Hamilton, and he has drank heavily while here. He went to see his wife several times.

THE PERUVIAN WAR. rrible Sufferings of the Chinese Resi

reats, endeavoured to induce her to signed document, which is supposed or friends to be of such a nature as wor elieve her husband of the payment of the for month. He threatened her life repeated San Francisco, April 6.—Chinamen from Peru give a sickening account of the sufferings of their countrymen during the war and since the cessation of hostilities. At the sacking of the Chinese quarters in Lima over eighty Chinese merchants were killed, and upwards of \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed. Since the close of the war large numbers of coolies have been murdered. The leading men appealed to the foreign representatives for protection. It is expected the English Minister will take the matter in hand should the Chinese Government not send a representative to look after the interests of its subjects. but still she refused to either comply with his request or to go and live with him, or to let him live here with her. This morning he bought a small revolver, having first priced it in the shop, and then borrowed from a friend the money with which he paid for it. After loading every chamber in the revolver he started over to his wife's dwelling, and on arriving there he told her to get down on her knees and pray, as she had only a few moments to live. She caught his hand and managed to get the revolver from him. She then gave the weapon to her sister, Mrs. Peter Atcheson, and told hen to run for her life and take it with her. Forrester got the revolver from Mrs. Atchehen to run for her life and take it with her. Forrester got the revolver from Mrs. Atcheson and immediately fired at his wife, who was out on the street at the time, the bullet taking effect as described. The woman ran a short distance, her face covered with blood, and turning round a corner sought refuge in the residence of A. Taylor, J.P., where she hid in the cellar. He followed after some distance behind with the revolver at full cock still in his hand ready, and threatening to shoot any person that interfered, but fortunately constable Alpaugh came along at this time, and approaching the rum-crazed maniac from behind, seized and held his arms until the revolver was wrenched from his grasp. OVER-ZEALOUS OFFICERS. An Ignorant German all but Hunted t Death by a Sheriff's Posse.

the revolver was wrenched from his grasp. The would-be murderer was safely ledged in

the lock-up, and would now give his wife all the property he owns in the world to undo this morning's work. The woman is in a

HAMILTON AFFAIRS.

cott Act Campaign—A Lunatic's Freaks-Shipment of Live Stock to England.

A citizens' meeting was called by the mayor of Dundas last evening to discuss the passage of the Scott Act, and the effect it would have on the community at large. Speeches were delivered by several of the

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Death by a Sheriff's Posse.

MUSCATINE, Icova, April 11.—In Goschen township, the other night, Constable Stafford and five others went to the house of Daniel Foss, a newly arrived German, to search for stolen goods. Foss, who does not understand English, was terrified, and ran out in the snow barefooted, clad onlyin his pants and drawers, and started agrees the prairie. The posse followed, firing three shots. He was chased a mile until he reached Cedar river, when he plunged in and awams across, and his pursuers abandoned the chase. Two days afterwards Foss was found elinging to a fence up to his knees in ice water, and with both feet and hands frozen. He was terribly mangled and bruised by the sharp brush and ice. A warrant has been sworn out against the officers for assault with intent to kill. The citizens are terribly incensed, and are determined to punish the officess.

FENIANS IN COUNCIL.

Shipment of Live Stock to England.

Hamilton, April 8.—Early this morning an elderly man giving his name as Pat Tobin, and his late residence with David Felker, of Saltfleet, walked into the kitchen of the Mayor's residence, made himself at hone, and refused to leave until his Worship came down and persuaded him to go. His particular fancy is that some parties are after him, and desire to get him into an out of the way corner and take his life. After he left the Mayor's house, the officers were bringing him down King street, when he walked out to the middle of the road, and addressing some imginary personage cried, "Come on now if you want to kill me: do it out here." He was taken care of and put into safe keeping. Donovan Rossa to the Fore again—Some Incendiary Talk. Ponovan Rossa to the Fore again—Some Incendiary Talk.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 10.—The O'Donovan Rossa Club were addressed this afternoon by O'Donovan Rossa on the present crisis in Irish affairs. He said he had no faith England would give Ireland anything unless the Irish showed they were prepared to fight for what they wanted. He was glad to see Irishmen working in England against England. Rossa read a letter he received from one of these "missionaries" in England, as he called them, a man who was connected with the recent attempt to blow up the Mansion House. The authorities in England, Rossa continued, have not the real names of the men implicated in the Mansion House affair. The "missionaries" in England would continue to do the work. The enemy must be struck in his own country; the flag of England must be attacked wherever seen. England cared nothing for resolutions, but did care for her interests when assailed. A vote of thanks tas given to Rossa for his address.

James McDermott, a member of the organization, made a violent speech, stating that there was more virtue in virtue clusearing that the virtue clusearing that there was more virtue in virtue clusearing that there was more virtue in virtue clusearing that the virtue clusearing that the virtue clusearing that the virtue clusearing that the virtue clusearing the virtue clusearing that the virt Speeches were delivered by several of the most prominent citizens both in favour of the Act and against it. At the close of the meeting the following resolution was almost unanimously carried:—Moved by Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. Begue, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the passing of the Scott Act in the county of Wentworth, especially as it is not likely to pass in the city of Hamilton, would not only be a great injustice to Dundas, but would also greatly injure the cause of true temperance."

One of the local evening papers gives very full resumes of the speeches delivered at the mass meetings last night; eight and a half columns being given to the anti-Scott meeting, at which E. King Dodds was the principal speaker; and six and a half columns to

organization, made a violent speech, stating that there was more virtue in nitro-glycerine or dynamito than in all the revolutionary sentiments of speakers. He was loudly applauded.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Railway Pool Arrangement—An Ex-millionaire Found Guilty of Forgery—Arrival of Emigrants.

Montreal, April 8.—The presidents of the Central Vermont, South-Eastern, Passumpsic, and Boston, Concord, and Montreal railways have concluded an arrangement, after a lengthened conference here, for pooling through freight and passenger traffic by their several lines. It will also apply to all through freight and passenger traffic of Canadian lines running in connection with the above road. It comes into effect on May 1st.

The jury in the forgery case against T. F. O'Brien brought in a verdict to-night, finding the prisoner guilty of uttering a receipt for \$18,000, well knowing the same to be forged. O'Brien, about seven years ago, was a millionaite, librat oversignediation in real estate, the subscitudit Alergesion in values, and extensive unguing financially embarrassed. The forgeries of receipts for the amount of several mortgages were on a colossal scale, and there are still two charges of a similar kind to that ing, at which E. King Dodds was the princi-pal speaker; and six and a half columns to the Scott Act meeting, at which Prof. Foster spoke. This gentleman's speech is to be re-produced in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation. Our terman citizens held a meeting to-night, and passed strong resolu-tions disapproving of the present Scott Act activation. Agitation.

HAMILTON, April 11.—Messrs. Jardine & Co. shipped on Saturday a lot of fat sheep and bullocks for the English market. In the market to-day an extra lot of 22 head of Durham steers, averaging 1,300 lbs. each, intended for the Easter trade or shipment to Great Britain, were secured by Mr. Thomas Lawry for the Hamilton Easter market. A number will be slaughtered and on exhibition on Saturday.

of receipts for the amount of several mortgages were on a colossal scale, and there are
still two charges of a similar kind to that
upon which he has been convicted pending
against him.

Mr. Sewell, of Quebec, addressed a meeting
of the local Board of Trade this afternoon on
the practicability of making Quebec a winter
port for the departure and arrival of steamers.
His arguments were the same he has frequently urged at public meetings before on
the same subject.

As an evidence of the progress of manufactories, the Montreal Cotton Company,
announces the distribution of a bonus of 33½
per cent. to the shareholders, in addition to
paying 20 per cent. per annum of dividends.

Freight room has been engaged by Ontario
shippers for 12,000 head of cattle to be forwarded to Great Britain from this port in
May and June.

One hundred and fifty Germans arrived
here to-day, who came out of the Fatherland
via Boston, and all of whom are bound for
Manitoba.

Dr. Tanner Outdone.

Iowa City, April 8.—Miss Duell has completed the forty-fourth day of starvation. She is still living, but can no longer make her wants known, and is almost unconscious.

Iowa Cirry, April 7.—The Iowa Medical Society has adopted a resolution censuring the parties abetting Hattie Duell's fast. It is said the authorities will take charge of her.

A Buncombe Resolution.

NASHVELLE, April 8.—The Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution calling on the Government to protect American citizens in Great Britain from the penalties of the Coercion Act and from other outrages.

The Prescott Nominations.

L'Orienal, April 7.—The nominations for the Local election to fill the place made vacant by the death of the late Wm. Harkin, M.D., were held today. An unusually large number of the electrs were in attendance, and each and all of the several speakers were listened to with attention. The following gentlemen were nominated and spoke:—Mr. S. Labrosse, French Conservative; Mr. John Shields, English Conservative; Mr. John Shields, English Conservative; Mr. John Shields, English Conservative; Mr. A. Hager, Reformer; Mr. F. McDongall, Independent; Mr. Isadore Proult, Conservative, and Mr. Daoust, M.P., Conservative. Sheriff Merrick, the returning officer, called on the speakers at two oldock, and from that time until six was consumed in the various speeches. The Prescott Nominations March. He admitted the murder, but justified it on the ground of temporary insanity produced by his wife's conduct.

St. Tromas, April 8.—Four men named Green, O'Lrien, Hislop, and Lindsay, of Toronto, and a man named Walker, of Hamilton, also one Duggan, of St. Thomas, were brought before the Police Magistrate to-day charged with breaking into White's clothing store here some few weeks ago, and stealing a large amount of goods. The four former were discharged. Duggan was remanded until Tuesday, and Walker committed to stand his trial at the assizes here on the 18th of this his trial at theassizes here on the 18th of this month.

New York, April 8.—The police are still occupied with the case of the gang who, pretending to be Nihilists, attempted to extort \$60,000 from Louis Strasburger, a wealthy merchant, on the threat of abducting the latter's, daughter. In reference to the killing of Sagert, a member of the gang yesterday, by Detective Campbell, the police superintendent says the detective was nervous; and the pistol exploded during the excitement of the struggle. The officer will be tried before the Police Commissioners for drawing a pistol. Voget, one of the parties arrested, confessed he fired the pistol in the street, which was the signal for a woman to drop the envelope supposed to contain the money demanded by the blackmailers, but asserts Sagert was the principal mover in the affair and planned it all. He claims others were concerned. Voget is believed, however, to have been the original schemer. No pistol was found on Sagert's person, and his threat to blow the officer's brains out was idle. his trial at the assizes here on the 18th of this

A Useful Invention.

OTTAWA, April 8.—Mr. Jos. H. Perrault, who is in town with the view of obtaining from the Government the subsidy voted for a line of transatlantic steamers, has just submitted to the inspection of Major-General Laard a patent sword shovel which he has patented in France, and which has been nighly approved of by the French Minister of War. The article in question can be put to several uses. Fitted on to the same spring as that by which the sword bayonet is attached to the rifle, it can be used for digging trenches or throwing up earthworks. By planting the bayonet into the ground the shovel becomes a shelter for akirmishers or sharpshooters in the rifle-pits. When separate it can be used as a breast-plate by being placed under the tunic.

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA.-Destined THE COMING DRINK—KAOKA—Destined to entirely supersed to and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, aleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound the fell packages at the tents by all lines disse frocers and druggists.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

(BY TELEGRAPH.

CANADA.

A Conservative daily paper is being started at Brookville. The Nova Scotia sugar refinery comperations on Monday.

A new conservative morning paper is shown to make its appearance at Brockville. There is a great deal of sickness, chiefly carlet fever, prevalent in London East.

Diphtheria is still prevalent among child-ren at Ottawa, and deaths are occurring daily It now appears to be certain that the Okandians will be removed to the Parry Sound

It is estimated that 150,000 cases of salm vill be put up at the Fraser river canneries

A Hamilton firm is seeking to establish a scale factory in London, and is asking a bonus from the city.

A considerable portion of the Grand Trunk offices at Brantford have been de-

Sheriff Taylor, of Hastings, has received notice of his dismissal. Dr. Hope has assumed tharge of the office.

The ice in the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal has broken up, and the early opening on avigation is looked for.

The residents of Stadacona village have been troubled during the last few days by the nocturnal apparitions of a supposed ghost.

In the Westminster and Nanaimo districts the census enumerators refuse to act, the compensation being considered too small.

Mr. James Slater, of London, is in correspondence with the Wingham authorities in reference to starting a cotton factory there.

It appears that a mine of silver has been

It appears that a mine of silver has been discovered at St. Paul de Montmily. Sam-ples of the ore have been sent to the Laval Jniversity.

Much amusement has been created at Ottawa by the arrest of a well-known contractor, who was mistaken by a policeman for a burglar.

A company for the purpose of manufacturing peat has been started in Winnipeg. If its operations are successful the fuel problem will be solved.

Four hundred Germans and Norwegians passed west on the Great Western railway on Monday evening. They were destined for the Western States.

Mr. V. Sprague, reeve of Sophiasburg, was on Monday elected warden of Prince Edward in place of Mr. J. H. Knox, unseated on a writ of quo warranto.

The election for reeve of Collingwood, to fill the place of Mr. Hogg, disqualified, took place on Saturday. Mr. Moberly was elected by a majority of 173. Mr. Patrick O'Brien has been appointed

deputy sheriff, and Dr. Murphy physician to the Belleville Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, vice Dr. Hope.

There are at present 245 pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, the largest number that have attended since the opening of the institution. It is stated that there is a detective in Lor don, under instructions from the general man-ager of one of the banks, keeping an eye on the personal habits of bank clerks.

Latest advices received by the Department of the Interior in regard to Sitting Bull were to the effect that he was on his way to surrender to the American authorities.

The students of the Picton, N.S., Academy celebrated the defeat of the Government College bill in the Legislative Council on Friday by a torchlight procession on Saturday night.

The town council of Owen Sound has appointed Mr. Duncan Morrison, barrister. a member of the school board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Parker.

A census enumerator named Cote got pitched down stairs at Montreal by an irate French-Canadian, who would not be interviewed on what he considered his own business.

The Grand Trunk Railway receipts for the past week were \$228, 424, an increase of \$24,926 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate increase in 14 eeks is \$140,901. The Prince Edward Island Legislatur

fore being prorogued on Tuesday last passed a resolution directing the Government to take judicial action to recover the Island's share of the fishery award. A militia list similar to the British army

A militia list similar to the British army and navy list, will shortly be published by the Militia Department. It will show the names of the officers attached to each corps, with period of service.

The Quebec commercial travellers have instructed their lawyer to take out a writ of prohibition against the corporation of Quebec to prevent the latter from imposing upon them the cost of licenses.

The body of the daughter of H. Silver, who was drowned in the river at Lindsay some time ago, was found on Friday about two miles down the river in as well-preserved a state a scould be expected.

Reports from the Upper Gatineau state

Reports from the Upper Gatineau state that there is several feet of snow in the bush yet. The water is very low, and unless there are heavy rains within two weeks a great amount of fine timber will be stuck. The International Steamship Company are building a new steamer, which will be about 1,400 tons. Owing to the great traffic in summer it is likely that four trips a week will be made to Boston from St. John.

Letters have been received at Halifax from Ontario capitalists enquiring as to the advantages of Halifax for starting woollen mills, and offering to invest \$50,000 in starting mills providing local capitalists will invest a similar sum.

William Cole arrived at Halifax on Monday from Moose river with a bar of gold weighing seventy ounces, and worth thirteen hundred dollars. He also brought with him from the same locality several fine sp of gold-bearing quartz.

The Mayor of London has been notified by Messrs. Cronyn, Kew & Best, solicitors, that in case the Council decide on closing the streets through the London fair grounds, an investigation of the streets. injunction against the city restraining such action will be applied for.

action will be applied for.

Mr. Murdock, chief engineer of the South-Western railway, has arrived at Winnipeg. It is reported that the work of location and construction of this line is to commence immediately. The bonds are reported to have been successfully floated by Dr. Schultz.

The Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade have appointed S. C. Beeton delegate to the international tariff convention, which meets in London. They also have passed a memorial to the Dominion Government, asking for daily mail communication with Puget Sound.

The Nova Scotia Legislature sat on Saturday, when the Legislative Council by a vote of 11 to 7 rejected the Government bill, which passed almost unanimously in the Lower House, authorizing the Government to borrow \$390,000 to loan to counties for bridge service.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper had a very rough passage across the Atlantic. The health of Sir Charles, nevertheless, commenced to improve before he landed at Liverpool. Recent telegrams convey the gratifying intelligence that he is recovering steadily. The Right Rev. Dr. Cleary was on Thur

The Right Rev. Dr. Cleary was on Inursday installed at the Roman Catholic cathedral at Kingston as Bishop of the Diocese of King ston. His Lordship was accorded a most enthusiastic reception at the principal places on the line of his journey from Toronto to

Six hundred thousand dollars on building operations are already under contract at Winnipeg. The work is being pushed forward vigorously to completion. The contractors are afraid to touch other work for which tenders are asked owing to the scarcity of

mechanics and the fear of lack of railway facilities to import the material. It is thought that nearly two millions of dollars will be expended this year on buildings.

expended this year on buildings.

The deputation from the Montreal Board of Trade had an interview with the Finance Minister yesterdays in regard to the abolition of tolls on Canadian canals. The Minister promised to bring the matter before his colleagues, and the deputation left for home in the evening.

A pumples of

A number of philanthropic ladies have resolved upon starting a newsboys' home at London. It will be conducted on entirely new principles. For the first year it is expected that an average of twelve boys per day can be properly looked after as to food and lodging.

Mr. J. E. Parker, who had charge of the Mr. J. E. Parker, who had charge of the last Manitoba party, telegraphs to Ottawa that they arrived at Winnipeg on Wednesday night, having made the journey in eight days. He says the passengers, between 700 and 800, found nothing to complain of with regard to their treatment.

and sou, round nothing to complain of with regard to their treatment.

Ald. Henri, of Ottawa, has been granted the right, until May, 1882, to prospect for gold on the Saskatchewan, a short distance from Fort Edmonton. It is his intention to thoroughly develop this section of territory obtained, as he is under the impression that gold can be found in paying quantities.

At a special meeting of the Town Council

At a special meeting of the Town Council of Chatham last week the Council passed a by-law for the organization of a paid fire department, with the following officers:—Chief of department, W. E. White; engineer, Robt. Watt; assistant, Thos. Holmes; driver, C. Smith, and eighteen firemen,

Some eight or ten tenders have been received by the Railway Department for the supply of about 100 box, flat, and coal cars and 10 locomotives for the Intercolonial railway. The Canadian tenders are said to be lower than the American ones, so that the work will scarcely be given out of the country. Preparations are being made for the holding of a large military camp at London in June, the largest ever held in Western Ontario. The 7th Battalion, of London, will on Monday next begin to put in their annual drill, putting in the number of days assigned by the Government, and receiving pay therefor.

pay therefor.

The Synod of Hamilton and London of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met in Zion church, Brautford, on Monday. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. Bell, LL.D., of Walkerton. The Rev. John Thompson, of St. Andrew's church, Sarnia, was unanimously elected Moderator for the ensuing year. for the ensuing year.

The Canada Pacific syndicate will com-The Canada Pacific syndicate will commence work at an early date. They have already purchased half a million feet of lumber at Minneapolis, and will shortly engage one thousand spans of horses and drivers to proceed to the North-West. A large number of navvies from Europe will, it is expected, arrive out very shortly.

A cablegram received on Friday says:—
"Sir Charles Tupper, though very weak upon his arrival, is improving. He has been under the very best medical attendance, and the hope is expressed that he will now entirely recover." Sir Charles is the guest of his son-in-law, Major Cameron, R.A., at Newbridge, county Kildare, Ireland.

The mother of the child left at the door of a residence in St. Thomas on the 1st instant has been identified as Mary Ann Wilder, who was confined in the refuge at London. She is unmarried, and lays the paternity on a Yarmouth farmer, who, she says, is worth \$20,000. She has taken the child in charge, and will prosecute her seducer.

An extraordinary letter from Prof. Hind, addressed to the Governor-General, is published. It contains a series of charges against the Commissioner of Fisheries, whom Prof. Hind accuses of international falsification of the fishery statistics prepared on behalf of Great Britain, and on which the claim to an award from the United States was based. The Montreal Witness says that the census

enumerators are experiencing much difficulty with the people in some sections of Quebec profiles, their purpose being very often missing the same journal solemnly avers that in some of the rural districts Napoleon III. is believed to be the Emperor of Canada. This is extended to the American Government will object to paying such designs.

The jealous guardian of the peace and morals of Ottawa who arrested two girls because they wore "loud" hats must be a courageous man. What this policeman's standard of fashion is we are not informed, but if he takes commence of heat of the states are not informed, but if he takes cognizance of hats why not of boots? Under such a weight of police law it might become necessary to go bareheaded and

There is more trouble at the Brantford Blind Asylum. Six of the pupils were expelled on Monday without any explanation of the step being vouchsafed, although it is supposed that their alleged connection with certain manifestations of joy at the result of the recent investigation has something to do with the matter. The expelled ones were carted down to the depot, but declined to leave town without being informed of the grounds for their expulsion.

The London blacksmith Munro continued his walking before St. Andrew's church in that city on Sunday, as he has done every Sunday for six weeks past, with the Bible pressed close to his breast. He quotes Scripture authority for his sighings, groanings, and measured pace. A constable is kept at the gate and prevents his intrusion within the church. Munro is harmless. He says the above conduct has been enjoined upon him in dreams and visions.

dreams and visions. Yesterday morning an eccentric man called Yesterday morning an eccentric man called on the Kingston City Treasurer and wanted to negotiate in reference to securing the City Hall to hold a temperance lecture. He said he was advocating something new. He wanted to impress upon the people the importance of organizing a drunkards tolony about ninety miles from the city on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway, where all the drunkards would be sent on their third appearance before the magistrate.

The mystery concerning the fate of Mr.

appearance before the magistrate.

The mystery concerning the fate of Mr. John Harris, of London, remains unsolved. He disappeared a fortnight ago, and no trace has been since obtained of his whereabouts. He had a valuable watch and about \$25 in his possession when he disappeared. It is remarked as singular that on the night he left his favourite dog at midnight became uneasy, and on being let out sniffed several times and sprang off in the direction of the river. The river has been dragged, but withriver. The river has been dragged, but with-

out success.

Since the Chaudière bridge investigation began the Minister of Customs has taken steps to recover the moneys of which the revenue has been defrauded since the introduction of the has been defrauded since the introduction of the National Policy. The following is the result so far:—Extra duty collected at one port (Clifton) on iron bridge material imported by the firm:—Invoice No. 1, \$3,395; invoice No. 2, \$2,539.75; invoice No. 3, \$2,960; invoice No. 4, \$2,424.75; making a total of duty collected on four invoices on the amended entries of \$11,319.50.

There is a genuine real estate boom in Winnipeg. The Times says that the other day a gentleman telegraphed east to the owner of a Main street lot, which had been offered for \$1,300 last spring. The reply received was that nothing short of \$10,000 would buy it. Again, some other lots, about which an intending purchaser was enquiring last week, advanced in price over \$100 a day during the three days he was cogitating over

during the three days he was cogitating over whether he should invest or not. People up there are evidently not frightened by Mr. Blake's great stories about the syndicate and

A citizens' meeting was called by the Mayor of Dundas on Thursday to discuss the passage of the Scott Act and the effect it would have on the community at large. Speeches were delivered by several of the most prominent citizens both in favour of the Act and against it. At the close of the meeting the following resolution was almost unanimously carried:—Moved by Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. Begue, that in the opinion of this meeting the passing of the Scott Act in the county of Wentworth, especially as if it is not likely to pass in the city of Hamilton, would not only be a great injustice to Dundas.

but would also greatly injure the cause of

A party of drunken Indians, numbering about fifty, arrived at the Grand Trunk railway station at Brockville from the West yesterday morning about four o'clock, and remained at the station till the departure of the Canada Central train for Ottawa at 10 a.m. They made things lively for some hours, their shouting and yelling being hideous. It was feared at one time that they would have a serious row among themselves. would have a serious row among themselves.

A number of fierce scuffles took place, but no serious damage was done. The query is,
Where did they get the liquor?

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morning through the central part of nia. No serious damage is reported. Bradstreets says the total number of failures during the first quarter of 1881 was 1,986, against 1,394 for the same period last

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The forest fires in the vicinity of Matamoras, Penn., are spreading. A large fire has broken out in Laurel Grove cemetery, near Port Jervis, and it is feared the cemetery will be badly injured.

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The Indiana Senate on Friday concurred in the House joint resolutions proposing to sub-mit to the people amendments to the consti-tution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of liquors, and giving to women the right of suf-

Mrs. Parnell stated at a Brooklyn Land League meeting on Sunday that Mr. Glad-stone had made overtures to her son and her-self, declaring that if the Irish agitator would join forces with the Ministry he would be the saviour of Ireland.

Communication is not yet restored across the Missouri. No mails have arrived at Omaha from the east yet, and tons of mails, baggage, and express matter are piled up on both sides awaiting the re-opening of transfer. The water is slowly receding.

The Denver Republican publishes a statement as coming from the Denver and Rio Grande officials that that company intend importing 10,000 Frenchmen and a corps of French engineers at an early day to work on the Denver and Rio Grande extension.

Governor Ordway, of Dakota, called upon the President and Secretary Lincoln yester-day to urge the importance of giving assist-ance to the citizens of Dakota who have been rendered houseless by the recent disastrous floods. He wanted Government rations issued. There is a great fire in the woods south of Jamaica, L.I., and many farm dwellings are in danger. The out-houses of John Remsen, a toll-gate, and the Brooklyn water works bridge have been consumed; also several horses and cattle. The farmers are battling the flames.

It is rather remarkable that among the results of the United States municipal elections held the other day, were the return of a Democratic mayor in Republican Chicago, and the election of a Republican mayor in Democratic St. Louis. The ballot-box is an

The governor of the Chickasaw nation has organized an Indian militia to drive white stock-raisers from the Indian territory, because the latter refuse to pay the sum de-manded for the privilege of keeping cattle there. One hundred armed whites are pre-paring to resist removal.

paring to resist removal.

Hattie Duell, the Iowa city faster, died on Monday, after fasting 47 days. She was buried yesterday afternoon. Immediately after death a post-morten examination was made. Not a drop of blood was found in her body, which weighed 45 pounds. The stomach was also entirely void of any substance.

stance.

A Poplar River despatch says:—Captain McDonald, of the Canadian police, has arrived with delegations of Indians en route to Fort Buford, where he expects to arrange for the surrender of Sitting Bull, who says he will not delay coming in if a favourable report is brought from Buford of the hostiles there encamped.

EUROPE. Extensive floods have occurred in Hungary, some 140,000 acres of arable land being under water.

The entire Whig and Tory interest in England will, it is said, become an active unit against the Irish Land bill.

against the Irish Land bill.

The stream of emigration from Ireland to the United States and Canada is said to to be assuming unwonted proportions.

Chios has been visited by another destructive earthquake, which hasted four reconds, and was followed by the fall of houses.

It is now denied that the Russian Grand Duke Constantine will give up the administration of the imperial navy to the Grand Duke Alexis. Duke Alexis. The Czar continues to receive threatening letters from the Nihilists. Hitherto it has been found impossible to obtain the slightest clue to the authors.

clue to the authors.

Mr. Parnell has been interviewed by a New York Herald representative in regard to the Land bill, and declares himself upon the whole not dissatisfied with its provisions.

The Social-Democrats in London are offering a reward of £300 for a copy of the letter Bismarck wrote to Earl Granville, demanding the prosecution of the now famous Freikeit.

The Porte has been notified that it will be held responsible for the safety of the Englishman captured by brigands near Salonica, and also for the amount of the ransom demanded for him.

man captured by brigands near Salonica, and also for the amount of the ransom demanded for him.

The destruction effected by the earth-quakes in Chios may be summed up as follows:—Forty-five villages totally destroyed, barely twenty habitable houses standing in the whole island, and almost total disappearance of the population in many localities.

A professor at the University of St. Petersburg has created a sensation by denouncing capital punishment, and entering a plea for mercy for the Czar's murderers. It is likely the female prisoners will not undergo the extreme penalty of the law, as no woman has been hanged in Russia for fifty years past.

The London Daily News contradicts the statement that Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Brassey, M.P., were contributors to the columns of the Nihilist organ, the Freiheit, prior to the arrest of its editor. The subject had attracted some attention, as a Conservative member of the House of Commons had given notice he intended to enquire whether the contributors to the columns of the Freiheit could not be prosecuted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A provisional government has been es lished in Peru. The terms of peace diets to Peru by Chili are said to include the sion of Autofagasts, Laropaca, and Tacn large money indemnity for the expense the war, and indemnification for the Chili expelled from Peru and Bollyis. Peru nundertake not to fortify her ports during

An Account of What th Committee Has D

THE NEW TEST

PASSAGES THROWN OUT AS

On the 17th of May the Revis tament will appear in all Eng countries. The copyright belong versities of Oxford and Cambrid Ithough the work was underta mittee consisting of English as Biblical scholars, and was condu

out with a constant interchange son of the results of study and both sides of the Atlantic. Ina the purpose of securing pecunia American committee is well co no question of copyright, and to for the labour of love rendered haps, a share in the honours pected will be showered upon men who are supposed by most settled for all time the literal pressions of the Deity through I sented to the world in the partly dead languages with scholars are at all familia An effort was made by can committee to have the can committee to have the Artions of the new work printed duplicated in England, so that the no question of their correctness was feared that if no copyright America, any publisher might, publishers would, issue their or and the same being necessarily publishers, errors, material and would be ant to run through the publishers, errors, material and would be apt to run through the public would be the sufferers,

was, however, thwarted by the r liberal pecuniary offer made, the apparently that the English con cied that it alone could easily demand of the English-speaking that nobody here or elsewher chase a copy of the work which chase a copy of the work which d the stamp of genuineness put upo university presses of Oxford and Some men of mark think this was take, and the enterprise of An lishers will possibly justify thensions. At the same time, the presses have established an age

THE LIST OF PRICES announced by that agency seems announced by that agency seems little, if any, margin for America at least on the cheaper editions of The prices range from fifteen cent dollars, according to the followin Nonpareil type, from 15 ce covers to \$4 in Levant morocco. Brevier type, from 50 cents i to \$5.25 in Levant morocco. Long primer type, from \$1 in to \$7.50 in Levant morocco. Pica, demy 8vo, from \$2.50 in to \$10 in Levant morocco. Pica, royal 8vo, from \$4 in

HISTORY OF THE REVIS The Revision was talked about the first meeting of the countries take place till June 22, 18 some two years were spent in protection that it was not till 1872 that t was begun. It was finished in I final meeting of the committee the 11th of November of that ye revised work has not been given before this is unexplained; it has and bound for a long time, bu under lock and key, and not a will be allowed to come under will be allowed to come under to of anyone not connected with Committee until the day appoin general distribution of the bowill have a tremendous circuls and otherwise is evidently experient edition is said to consist of the property of the said to consist of the said thousand copies. The price, it is will be put very low, so as to largest possible sales, and, as in any publisher will be at liberty in any form he may choose, a probably be made to underseil edition, the result being to bri the reach of all who can read language.
The Revision Committee has

the outset, the work of revising well as the New Testament, an venience sake, the members of Committee divided into two about twenty-five each, and tinto two of fifteen each, one of panies devoted itself exclusivel Testament revision, now complet other took up the Old Testament is a larger field of labour in morone, it is not possible to pred when its work will be finished when its work will be inished however, does not seem to be re much consequence by Biblical structured to be resulted to be resulted to be a consequence by Biblical structured to be a difference between them whatever controversy or dispute. whatever controversy or disputa version may give rise to, it is cert on the new and old translations Testament and the interpretati passages therein, which in man the language—as for instance, v sentence in the Lord's Prayer, from evil," should be that, or from the evil one," as in the new or "Deliver us from the evil," as scholars, not of the Committee of

The Old Testament Committee The Old Testament Committee times a year, each session being or days, so that forby days a year we with the consultations and compa results of the study given to the the members during the rest of the New Testament Committee also a days each year dividing its smonthly ones (except during Aug tember) of four days each. As a fact, its sittings during the ten y work occupied a total of 407 days. The New Testament Company, consisted of the following:—

AMERICAN NEW TESTAMENT Ex-President T. D. Woolsey, I New Haven, Ct., chairman.
Professor Charles Short, LL.D.
Professor Henry Thayer, D.D. Mass., secretaries.
Professor Ezra Abbot, D.D., Ibridge, Mass.
Rev. J. H. Burr, D.D., Madiso Professor Thomas Chase, M.A. College, Pa.

cellor Howard Crosby, Cha New York. Professor Timothy Dwight, Haven, Conn.
Professor Horatio B. Hackett, I
Rochester, N.Y.
Professor Charles Hodge, D.
Princeton, N.J. Professor A. C. Kendrick, D.D.

Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D., I Diocese of Delaware.
Professor Matthew B. Riddle, ford, Conn.
Professor Philip Schaff, D.D., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D.D.,

ENGLISH NEW TESTAMENT O The Right Rev. the Bishop of and Bristol, chairman.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Palace, Salisbury.

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ment as coming from the Denver and Rio Grande officials that that company intend im-porting 10,000 Frenchmen and a corps of rench engineers at an early day to work on the Denver and Rio Grande extension. Governor Ordway, of Dakota, called upon the President and Secretary Lincoln yester-day to urge the importance of giving assist-ance to the citizens of Dakota who have been

rendered houseless by the recent disastrons floods. He wanted Government rations issued. There is a great fire in the woods south of famaica, L.I., and many farm in danger. The out-houses of John Remsen, a toll-gate, and the Brooklyn water works bridge have been consumed; also several horses and cattle. The farmers are battling

It is rather remarkable that among the re sults of the United States municipal elections held the other day, were the return of a Democratic mayor in Republican Chicago, and the election of a Republican mayor in Democratic St. Louis. The ballot-box is an

Six million claims have been filed by the citizens of New Orleans before the Franco-American Claims' Commission. It is stated the Americans injured by French troops under Maximilian in Mexico will press claims, and that the French Government will object

organized an Indian militia to drive white stock-raisers from the Indian territory, be-cause the latter refuse to pay the sum de-manded for the privilege of keeping cattle paring to resist removal.

Hattie Duell, the Iowa city faster, died on Monday, after fasting 47 days. She was buried yesterday afternoon. Immediately after death a post-mortem examination was made. Not a drop of blood was found in her body, which weighed 45 pounds. The stomach was also entirely void of any sub-

A Poplar River despatch says: Captain McDonald, of the Canadian police, has arrived with delegations of Indians en route to Fort Buford, where he expects to arrange for the surrender of Sitting Bull, who says he will not delay coming in if a favourable re-

Extensive floods have occurred in Hungary, some 140,000 acres of arable land being under water.

Tne stream of emigration from Ireland to

The entire Whig and Tory interest in England will, it is said, become an active unit against the Irish Land bill.

assuming unwonted proportions. Chios has been visited by another destruc-tive earthquake, which histed four reconds, and was followed by the fall of houses.

It is now denied that the Russian Grand Duke Constantine will give up the adminis-tration of the imperial navy to the Grand Duke Alexia Duke Alexis.

The Czar continues to receive threatening letters from the Nihilists. Hitherto it has been found impossible to obtain the slightest clue to the authors.

Mr. Parnell has been interviewed by a New York Herald representative in regard to the Land bill, and declares himself upon the whole not dissatisfied with its provisions.

ing a reward of £300 for a copy of the letter Bismarck wrote to Earl Granville, demanding the prosecution of the now famous Freiheit.

The Porte has been notified that it will be held responsible for the safety of the English-man captured by brigands near Salonica, and also for the amount of the ransom demanded for him

The destruction effected by the earth-quakes in Chios may be summed up as fol-lows:—Forty-five villages totally destroyed, barely twenty habitable houses standing in barely twenty habitable houses standing in the whole island, and almost total disappearance of the population in many localities.

A professor at the University of St. Petersburg has created a sensation by denouncing capital punishment, and entering a plea for mercy for the Uzar's murderers. It is likely the female prisoners will not undergo the extreme penalty of the law, as no woman has been hanged in Russia for fifty years past.

The London Daily News contradicts the statement that Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Brassey, M.P., were contributors to the

Brassey, M.P., were contributors to the columns of the Nihilist organ, the Freiheit, prior to the arrest of its editor. The subject had attracted some attention, as a Conservative member of the House of Commons had given notice he intended to enquire whether the contributors to the columns of the Freiheil could not be prosecuted.

A provisional government has been estab-lished in Peru. The terms of peace dictated to Peru by Chili are said to include the cesto Peru by Chili are said to include the cession of Autofagasta, Laropaca, and Tacna, large money indemnity for the expenses of the war, and indemnification for the Chilian expelled from Peru and Bolivia. Peru musundertake not to fortify her ports during fits years, nor acquire a navy during fits.

An Account of What the Revision Committee Has Done.

PASSAGES THROWN OUT AS SPURIOUS.

nen.
On the 17th of May the Revised New Testament will appear in all English-speaking countries. The copyright belongs to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, although the work was undertaken by a committee consisting of English and American Biblical scholars, and was conducted throughout with a constant interchange and comparison of the results of study and research on both sides of the Atlantic. Inasmuch, however, as the work was not undertaken with the purpose of securing pecuniary profit, the American committee is well content to raise no question of copyright, and to ask nothing for the labour of love rendered, except, perhaps, a share in the honours which it is expected will be showered upon those learned men who are supposed by most people to have settled for all time the literal and exact expressions of the Deity through His Word first presented to the world in the ancient and partly dead languages with which only scholars are at all familiar nowadays. An effort was made by the American committee to have the American editions of the new work printed from plates duplicated in England, so that there could be no question of their correctness; because it was feared that if no copyright existed in

Pica, demy 8vò, from \$2.50 in cloth covers to \$10 in Levant morocco.

Pica, royal 8vo, from \$4 in cloth covers to \$16 in Levant morocco.

HISTORY OF THE REVISION. The Revision was talked about for years, but the first meeting of the committee did not take place till June 22, 1870, and then some two years were spent in preparation, so that it was not till 1872 that the real work that it was not till 1872 that the real work was begun. It was finished in 1880; and the final meeting of the committee was held on the 11th of November of that year. Why the revised work has not been given to the world before this is unexplained; it has been printed and bound for a long time, but it is kept under lock and key, and not a single copy will be allowed to come under the inspection of anyone not connected with the Revision Committee until the day appointed for the general distribution of the book. That it will have a tremendous circulation by sale and otherwise is evidently expected, for the first edition is said to consist of five hundred thousand copies. The price, it is understood, thousand copies. The price, it is understood, will be put very low, so as to induce the ible sales, and, as in this country r will be at liberty to reprint it any publisher will be at noerly will in any form he may choose, an effort will probably be made to undersell the English edition, the result being to bring it within the reach of all who can read the English

The Revision Committee had in hand, at the outset, the work of revising the Old as well as the New Testament, and for convenience sake, the members of the English Committee divided into two companies of about twenty-five each, and the American into two of fifteen each, one of which companies devoted itself exclusively to the New Testament revision, now completed, while the other took up the Old Testament, and as that is a larger field of labour in more senses than one, it is not possible to predict the time when its work will be finished. This fact, however, does not seem to be regarded as of much consequence by Biblical students or the clergy, for the reason, probably, that the New Testament is looked upon as the basis of the Christian religion, and as absolute authority on all questions on which there appears to be a difference between them. Therefore whatever controversy or disputation the new version may give rise to, it is certain to centre on the new and old translations of the New Testament and the interpretations given to passages therein, which in many instances have come to be almost household words in the language—as for instance, whether the sentence in the Lord's Prayer, "Deliver us from evil," should be that, or "Deliver us from the evil one," as in the new translation, or "Deliver us from the evil one," as in the new translation, or "Deliver us from the evil one," as in the new translation, or "Deliver us from the evil one," as in the new translation, assert.

The Old Testament Committee has sat five

scholars, not of the Committee of Revision, assert.

The Old Testament Committee has sat five times a year, each session being one of eight days, so that forty days a year were occupied with the consultations and comparisons of the results of the study given to the subject by the members during the rest of the year. The New Testament Committee also sat for forty days each year dividing its sessions into monthly ones (except during August and September) of four days each. As a matter of fact, its sittings during the ten years of the work occupied a total of 407 days.

The New Testament Company, so called.

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Temple, London.
The Rev. Canon Westcott, Trinity College,

resented to the Betty through His Word in the ancient and partly dead languages with which only scholars are at all familiar nowadays. An effort was made by the American editions of the new work printed from plants of the Betty deads of the Betty and the properties of the American and the same being incoessarily prepared in a hurried manner, in order to be ahead of the public words, and the same being incoessarily prepared in a hurried manner, in order to be ahead of the public words on the through them, and the same being incoessarily prepared in a hurried manner, in order to be ahead of the public words, and the same being incoessarily prepared in a hurried manner, in order to be ahead of the public words on the round of the public words on the round of the public words of the round of the public words of the round of the was, however, thwarted by the retual of the was, however, thwarted by the retual of the liberal pecunitary offer made, the resume that alone could easily supply the demand of the Binglish-speaking world, and that nobody here or elsewhere would publishers a copy of the work which did not bear chains as copy of the work which hid not bear than the country, and the enterprise of American publishers, and the netterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than combined that nobody here or elsewhere would produce the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country, and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publishers, as stronger illustration than country and the enterprise of American publish Ghost; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth; the spirit, and the water, and the blood; and these three agree in one." There are many who find it hard to part with these texts of Christian doctrine; but others contend that they were mere interpolations, and must, therefore, come out; and though the result of the revision will not be positively known until the Convocation of Revisers unlocks the room where the new edition is piled, it is given out that these and many other well-

room where the new edition is piled, it is given out that these and many other well-known passages have been eliminated. Meantime it will be seen by the utterances of prominent preachers of this city given below, that among churchmen no apprehension is felt that the basic doctrines of the Church will be in any way affected by these expurgations of matter which never belonged there, since the doctrines themselves are founded upon texts at least as explicit as these, and which will remain.

In addition to what has been stated above, some further facts and information were gathered from the following conversation held with a member of

THE AMERICAN REVISION COMMITTEE. Q. In what way were the members of the English and American Revision Committee appointed? A. By the Convocation of Canterbury, in 1870; that is the chief body of the Church of England. It started there; but the commission they appointed was authorized to invite scholars of other denominations and of other countries. It did so, and many accepted. It even invited a Roman Catholic, Cardinal Newman, but he declined. The American committee was appointed by

Catholic, Cardinal Newman, but he declined. The American committee was appointed by invitation from England; Dr. Philip Schaff was asked to name a certain number of American scholars, and did so.

Q. Did Cardinal Newman give any particular reason for declining? A. He did not.
Q. Was it probably because the Roman Catholic Church does not recognize King James' version of the Bible? A. It may have been.

Q. What ancient manuscripts has the comments.

Deen.

Q. What ancient manuscripts has the committee had access to? A. There are about seventeen hundred manuscripts in all; but the committee did not make use of all, in fact Q. There is no manuscript in existence

known or supposed to have been written by the apostles themselves? A. No; there are the Vatican manuscripts and the Sinaitic A. Neither one. They are of about the same age, that of St. Constantine, the Emperor and founder of Constantine, in the Fourth

Century.

Q. Was there an effort made by the American Committee to secure duplicate plates from the English University presses? A. No, sir? we let it go free; the same as the King James'

we let it go free; the same as the King James' version.

Q. Will the new work be endorsed by the American Bible Society? A. By its constitution the American Bible Society can circulate only the authorized English version. This is a revision, and cannot be published without an alteration of the constitution. That will probably be made as soon as the churches and public opinion announce their verdict. The fate of the new book depends not upon the committee, but upon the verdict of the Christian public.

Q. Meantime individual publishers propose to issue reprints of it? A. Yes, because public interest in it is so great that it will

Ex-President T. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL.D.,
New Haven, Ct., chairman.
Professor Charles Short, LL.D., New York;
Professor Henry Thayer, D.D., Andover,
Mass., secretaries.
Professor Ezra Abbot, D.D., LL.D., Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. J. H. Burr, D.D., Madison, N.J.
Professor Thomas Chase, M.A., Haverford

Rev. Dr. Sims, so long a prominent preacher of the Methodist Church in this city, and who was recently chosen Chancellor of the Syracuse University, was interviewed just before his departure for his new field of labour a few days ago upon the subject as follows:—

Q. Doctor, how do you regard the revision? A. That revision is a thing that was eminently needed; and, judging from the character of the gentlemen engaged in making it, I have no doubt that it has been faithfully and well done. I regard it as one of the necessary things of the times in view of the change in the living English language. Many words used in the old version—King James—have now a different meaning than they had when that translation was made. Beside that, a great deal of the most valuable

sen a single material change. Some proof sxts will probably be omitted, but none of hose upon which any doctrine has been based by the Church. The chief changes will be

Div verbal.

2. Then you do not consider the leaving of the Three Witnesses—"There are see that bear witness in Heaven," etc., as terial? A. No, sir. That passage and a story of the pool of Bethesda, and probly the closing of the Lord's Prayer, will Q. What do you think of the substitution of the word "Hades,"

FOR THE WORD "HELL"? A. Practically immaterial.

Q. You know that Colonel Ingersoll has made a strong point of that substitution, saying substantially that it extinguishes the "brimstone bugaboo" of hell as taught in Christian churches? A. Yes, but Colonel Ingersoll does not know what he is talking about. While there is a common acceptance of the idea of a place of future punishment of the wicked as expressed by the word "hell," the New Testament seldom or never uses it in that sense. The word used is "Hades," the grave, the place of the dead. The idea of "Hell" as a place of future punishment is not based on its use in the New Testament.

Q. Whence is that 'idea then derived'? A. From some such passages as this:—"Who

Q. Whence is that 'idea then derived? A. From some such passages as this:—"Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, from the glory of His power;" "These shall go away into everlasting punishment." It is the same with the word "baptize," which had no religious significance until it was acquired through the ordinances of the Christian Church.

Q. Well, there is a change in the Lord's prayer which is said to be unauthorized by the text. The present version says: "Deliver us from evil;" the revisers make it: "Deliver us from the evil"—which is right? A. "Deliver us from the evil"—which is right? A. "Deliver us from the evil"—Q. How do you account for the substitu-

REV. DR. STORR'S VIEWS. An interesting interview on the subject was had with Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, the conversation being as fol-

Q. Dr. Storrs, what do you think of the New Testament revision? A. I have not seen it yet, but it is quite time that there was seen it yet, but it is quite time that there was a revision of the translation in use.

Q. Why do you think that? A. Because many of the early manuscripts of the Scriptures, which were not known at the time when the King James' version, so called, was made, have since come to light and have been carefully examined; and because a great many forms of expression which were current and entirely intelligible at that time, with the general progress in the English language, have acquired new meanings or have become obscure.

obscure.

Q. Do you think then that the revision will be received as authoritative? A. Yes; the arrangement for this revision has seemed to me to have been very intelligent and

the change in the living English language.
Many words used in the old version—King
James'—have now a different meaning than
they had when that translation was made.
Beside that, a great deal of the most valuable
criticism now known to the world has been
developed since that translation was made.
I look forward to its appearance with a great
deal of interest, and have no doubt that it
will be of great practical and general value;
because the process of the work has been
such as to effectually prevent any improper
translations, having been revised, re-revised,
and revised again.

Q. Do you consider the changes made in
any instance as materially affecting the doc-

9-20—in which the ascension of Christ in heaven is mentioned are expunged—would that affect the belief that Christ did so ascend? A. It would only make a difference in regard to one thing, and that is the dogma that Christ's physical body went into heaven—and I heard it said only twenty-four hours ago that He went up in His own earthly body, which was glorified in heaven. That is a piece of poetry, but as to scientific facts is without foundation.

O. It is also expected that the present in

body, which was glorified in heaven. That is a piece of poetry, but as to scientific facts is without foundation.

Q. It is also expected that the passage in Romans i, 17, wherein St. Paul says that he is not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for therein is "the" righteousness of God revealed, will be changed to read "a" righteousness of God, and make it appear that He represented only a quality or some characteristic of God, as any man might be said to do? A. I can not talk about these things, for I do not know yet what has been changed or left out positively. There are undoubtedly a good many things in the New Testament that might be changed, or a word might be dropped without altering the sense. For instance, there should be expunged that intrusive explanation, that a certain angel went down at certain hours and troubled the westers in the pool of Bethesda; of course that ought to go. But as to the woman taken in adultery—they say that is to be thrown out of the new book; if it is I will paste it in the back of mire. It is one of the most characteristic stories in the life of Christ. But I apprehend that it is not to be thrown out exactly, but to go into some other place. I I have heard both reports. The events recorded by the four Evangelists are not in any one of them recorded strictly in the order of time. They are a collection of remembrances, or "memorabilia," and they come together, some of them by the law of succession. Undoubtedly the Sermion on the Mount in Matthey is largely a collection of Christ's teachings, and veritable; but not all at that very time. They are ground together. If you compare the same thing in Luke, you will see that the two accounts are both of the same transactive and the same transa They are ground together. If you compare the same thing in Luke, you will see that the the same thing in Luke, you will see that the two accounts are both of the same transac-tion; but in Luke they are broken up and purport to have been delivered, some parts on one occasion, and some parts on another; whereas in Matthew they are more like a modern sermon, and have been put together

TEXTS FOR COMPARISON. In addition to the changes already mentioned in this article and the interviews attached thereto, the following are said to afford a good opportunity for comparison between the old and the new version:—

REVISED VERSION. KING JAMES' VERSION. Matthew, xix, 17.—
Why askest thou me concerning that which good? There te none is good? One there is good but one, that is, who is good; but if God; but if thou wouldst enter into life, keep the commandments.

iffe, keep the commandments.

Mark viii., 36-37.—For what doth it profit a man, to gain the whole world and forfeit his life?

Mark viii., 36-37.—For what shall it profit a man, it he shall gain the whole world and forfeit his life?

Luke x., 15-16.—And thou Capernaum, shalt thou be exalted unto heaven; thou shalt be brought down unto heaven; thou shalt be brought down unto hades. He that hear thy you rejecteth me; and he that rejecteth me; and he that rejecteth me rand he that rej

me.

Luke xvi., 8-9.—For the son's of this world are for their own generation wiser than the sons of light. And I say unto you, Make to I say unto you. Make to I say unto you, Make yourselves friends of means of the mammon of unrighteousness; that, when it shall fall, they may receive you into everinto the eternal taber lasting habitations.

into the eternal Taber insting nautations.

Luke xvi., 23.—And in Hell he lift up his his eyes, being in torments.

Acts ii., 47.—And the Acts ii., 47.—And the Lord added to them day by day those that were being saved.

Acts xviii., 23.—To an Unknown God. What therefore ye worship in ignorance, this declare

A PHYSICAL WRECK.—A hacking cough saps the physical constitution, not alone because it destroys the tissue of the lungs and developes tubercles which corrode and destroy them, but also because it ruins rest and impairs digestion. How important, therefore, is a resort to judicious medication to stay its ravages. A total physical wreck must inevitably ensue without this. In the choice of a remedy the pulmonary invalid is sometimes misled by specious representations, to the serious prejudice of his bodily well-being. The only safe resort is a tried and highly sanctioned remedy. The credentials of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda entitle it to the place it occupies, viz., that of the foremost cough medicine and lung invigorant sold on this continent. The testimony of veteran physicians, and a popularity based on merit, combine to give it the prestige of a standard medicine. In cases of asthma, weak chest and lungs, bronchitis, laryngitis, and other throat and lung complaints, it may be mplicitly relied upon.

A law suit has been entered into by various parties laying claim to famous gold mining property recently discovered at Salmon river, Halifax county, N.S.

The Progress and Prospects of the Prairie Province.

BAPID DEVELOPMENT OF WEALTH

winted capital—destined to be for many years at order of the control of the contr

day. Do you think that the viction has seemed will be extracted as antheritative? A. Yes it the arrangement for this review has seemed with the control of the property of of the prope The following property of the control of the contro

Ruby Hill has lately been crowing over the possession of a game cock that hunts for and kills chipmunks. Counsellor Beatty informs us that he has a big white rooster of the dunghill breed that makes a regular business of feeding his feathered harem on mice, and that as a mouser he is better than a Maltese tom-

SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD. in Interesting Table of Education

Statistics.

In a circular now in course of preparation and soon to be published by the United States Bureau of Education will be included some interesting and valuable comparative statistics compiled from the latest official reports, showing certain facts relating to the condition of elementary education throughout the civilized world. Among the facts regarding each country are the total population, the school age as established by law, the total "school population." the number of schools, the number of pupils enrolled, and the number of teachers employed. Some of the most interesting facts thus to be presented are given in the table printed herewith:—

Countries.	Date	School population	Pupils curolled.	Teach- ers.
Algeria	. 1877	58,000	57,592	1,260
raine	1878	250,620	217,619	4,364
Austria	1876	503,078 3,122,863 213,567	116,214 2,131,683	5,893 31,196
Baden	. 1873 . 1878	213,567 ,772,076		11,508
Bremen (fre city) British Burma	al	(0.00 GE 50 GB 425 Ze F1	17,315	400
British Burma British Columb British India.		2,731	80,202 2,101	58
Denmark	1871	745,251 240,500		11,921 3,464
England an	d 1879	*******	167,175	
Finland France	1878	342,286 6 409 087	20,279	532
Greece	1874 e	240,000	81,440	1,205
Hawaiian Is'd Hungary	1878 8. 1875 1877	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	7,755	
Hungary Ireland Italy	11878	4 597 599	1,031,995	10.489
Jamaica Japan Luxemburg Malta. \(\lambda\)	1879 1877	5,251,807 33,000	2,162,962	59,825
Malta. \	1880 1875	33,000	30,477 7,746 349,000	86555
New Brunswic New S. Wales	K 1878	51 684	486,737 54,472	12,292
Norway Nova Scotia Ontario	. 11875	302,000	128,125 261,622 84,356	4,030
Portugal	1976	494,424 615,949	485,012 198,131	6,596
Prussia. Quebec (Prov. Queensland.	11879	4,396,738	4,007,776 239,808 41,380	57,936 6,132 924
Russia	. 1878	700,000 15,000,000	108,824 1,213,325	3,651
Scotland	. 1879	448,814 561,600	451,324 508,452 22,756	7,219 9,477 627
S. Australia	1879	2,603,265	1,410,476	788 29,022
Sweden. Switzerland Tasmania	. 1876	765,645 441,794	598,354 411,754 12,453	9,311 10,156
United States	1878 1879		9,373,195 231,169	4,006
Wurtemberg	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	295,923		5,887

in European countries the average period is a little more than one-half as long. It would not be fair to conclude that because Saxony reported more than 100 per cent, of her "school population" enrolled in public schools in 1878 she was therefore, in an educational sense, ahead of the United States, which reported only 64 per cent of the "school population" enrolled in the public schools in the same year. In Saxony the "school age" covers a period of only eight years, while, as has been shown, in the United States the period exceeds fourteen years. In the table which is printed above the "school population" of Russia is estimated at "15,000,000 in round numbers. This and the reported "school population" of England and Wales already mentioned are the only "estimated" statistics in the table. Of the 69,527 teachers reported in England and Wales, 29,716 are "certified teachers," 6,616 are assistant teachers, and 33,195 are "pupil teachers."

Rules of Conduct.

Never betray a confidence. Never leave home with unkind words. Never give promises that you cannot fulfil. Never laugh at the misfortunes of others. Never send a present, hoping for one in return. Never fail to be punctual at the time appointed. Never make yourself the hero of your own story. Never clean the nails or pick the teeth in company. Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question. Never present a gift saying it is of no use to yourself. Never call attention to the face or form of another. Never read letters which you may find acidressed to others. Never question a servant or a child about family matters. Never fail, if a gentleman, of being civil and polite to ladies. Never refer to a gift you have made, or a favour you have rendered. Never associate with bad company; have good company or none. Never, when travelling abroad, be over-boastful of your own country. Never look over the shoulder of another when he is reading or writing. Never punish your child for a fault to which you are addicted yourself. Never appear to notice a scar, deformity, or defect on anyone present. Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others. Never arrest the attention of an acquaintance by a touch; speak to him.

NATURE BY A RANGE OF WATER BY A LEG

Thirty-Eighth Race Between Ox ford and Cambridge.

VICTORY OF THE DARK BLUES

By Cable to The Mail.

PUTNEY, April 8.—The haze began to lear away at eight. Before that hour the two crews were on the ground, and there was also a large access of spectators. The Oxford crew took a preliminary spin before eight. The Cambridge crew did not take the water until they were ready for the start. The umpire's boat appeared soon after eight. On entering their boats the crews were greatly cheered, Cambridge seeming to hold the first place in public estimation.

THE RACE.

Five steamers accompany the race well filled. Sir Charles Dilke was among the passengers on the press boat. The Cambridge crow embarked at 8.20 and Oxford at 8.25. The tide is nearly spent. There is now neither a strong nor a high flood. The Cambridge boat is fitted with a wind-sail. Oxford won the choice of resition. The skiffs were woors. The tide is nearly spent. There is now neither a strong nor a high flood. The Cambridge boat is fitted with a wind-sail. Oxford won the choice of position. The skiffs were moored very close together. At 8.30 o'clock the men stripped. All were ready at 8.35, and they started well together, both crews striking 36 strokes to the minute. They kept together to the top of the concrete wall; time, 2 mins. 43 secs. Here Oxford's boat drew slightly ahead, but the Cambridge boat got level again at Walden wharf; time, 4 mins. 25 secs. Up to now there was little to choose in time or style, the crews having kept very close together and rowing very steadily. At the Crab Tree, a mile and two furlongs from the start, Cambridge drew over a little towards the Surrey shore. The race was a magnificent one, and the crowds ashore and aboard the steamers cheered loudly. The time to the soap works, about two furlongs further on, was 7 mins. 20 secs. At Hammersmith bridge, a mile and six furlongs from the start, the Oxonians were two seconds ahead; time, 8 mins. 46 secs. They drew away just above the wall, and seemed to be going better than the Cambridge crew, though the latter quickened up and got within half a length when off the oil mills; time to the bottom of Chiswick Eyot, six and a half furlongs from Hammersmith bridge, 11 mins. 44 secs., with Oxford nearly a length ahead, and both rowing 36 to the minute, steadily. Oxford's, however, is a longer, cleaner stroke. In Corney Reach the water was not rough enough to cause inconvenience, although very ripply. Oxford has now clearly the best of what was nevertheless a most determined struggle. They have the race well in hand. When Barnes bridge was sighted they were quite clear of the Cantab's bow, and passed the bridge in 18 mins. 3 secs. Oxford now went clean away, and when the turn was made for Mortlake they were three lengths ahead, rowing with tine same ease, power, and regularity as at the start. The Cambridge crew rowed a splendid race for three miles. The course was admirably

Among those who arrived to witness the finish of the race were the Chinese ambassador and suite. As the crews came in sight at Mortlake it was evident Oxford was the winner. At the brewery Oxford was about two lengths shead, with the Cambridge crew splashing considerably. Oxford pulled up fresh at the finish, but the Cambridge crew showed great distress. The time of the race taken by Benson's chronograph was 21 mins. 56; secs., which differs from all the times taken on the press boat.

Lewis Lloyd, an old Cambridge oarsman, officiated as umpire in the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. W. Chitty, Q.C., M.P.

The steering of both crews was good. E.

The steering of both crews was good. E. C. Brooksbank, stroke-oar of the Cambridge crew, strained himself severely by his exertions during the race, but has since partially

Cambridge

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costweness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., at never has failed to our knowledge. Three deces will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents, Samples 10 cents.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1881.

MR. POPE'S SCHEME FULFILLED. THE announcement made in the summary of the Irish Land bill concerning Irish emigration to Canada has a wider significance, we understand, than is suggested in the despatches. Mr. BLAKE will have to revise one more of his utterances, and admit that Mr. Pope has made at least one stroke of genius in regard to immigration, if the sending for delegates was not suitable to that designation.

Our readers will remember that in October last Mr. Pope prepared a memorandum on the subject of immigration, suggesting to the British Government a scheme for assisting Irish emigrants to Canada. This memorandum was laid on the table of the House, and published during the session, but as no information as to the opinions of the English Cabinet was in a state to be given to the Ho little was said on the subject. The an-nouncement in the Land bill explains the nce of the Minister of Agriculture, whose memorandum we republish else-where, so as to refresh the memory of the

country may, and will, prove most valuable citizens. The details of the measures have yet to be made known, but we have some reasons for believing that the British Government will be able to unite heartily in co-operation with the Dominio Government and the syndicate in forwarding immigration to Canada. Not only do we believe this to be the case, but it is no unlikely circumstance that the money for the purpose will be promptly provided, and a guarantee of energetic action given by the association of at least one prominent Canadian in the work with the English

Nothing in the recent history of the country could be considered more valuable than this signal recognition of Canada by the Government of the Empire. It revives many points which we can but shortly discuss. Lord Beaconsfield's speech advising immigration to Canada has been followed by Mr. GLADSTONE'S action giving aid to emigration to Canada. Those who so savagely criticised Lord Beaconsfield's so savagely criticised Lord Beaconsfield's speech may find reasons for criticising Mr. Gladstone's action. Those who declared that our National Policy would have the effect of alienating from us the good will of the British Government will find in Mr. Gladstone's action a curious commentary on their declarations.

We venture to say that the public will at once see the prudence and forethought of our Government in endeavouring to place so important a matter on so stable a footing, and if individual Ministers may rated from their colleagues in such mattern, we may say that Mr. Pore's name, already associated to his honour with many matters of public utility, will be associated to his honour with this latest and most valuable effort of the de-partment over which he presides. We can hardly over-estimate the value to can hardly over-estimate the value to Canada of a great measure of the kind before us, and an intelligent public needs no more lengthy explanation of its merits.

THE NEW POLITICAL LOGIC.

OUR Opposition friends possess a logic all their own. There has never been anything like it in the history of political discussion in this country. During the past week or two, indeed since the close of the session, the leading organ of the party has pursued a course of defensive discussion for which it is impossible to coin an appropriate epithet. We cannot describe, but can illustrate it. Thus, we have pointed out that the Grit party, under the direct personal sanction of Mr. BLAKE, have been circulating Opposition literature containing several statements which Mr. BLAKE knows to be false; and the organ replies that
—Sir Charles Tupper is not so sick as is pretended. Again, we have pointed out that the whole Opposition case as regards the syndicate has broken down, piece by piece, and that nothing has occurred as piece, and that nothing has occurred as they predicted; and the chief organ asserts, by way of set-off, that— the Premier's kidneys are out of order. Again, we call attention to the fact that

ous wit, that Mr. J. C. Pope's that—a Liberal Government will be in power after the next general elections.

The very dullest reader cannot help seeing how exquisitely inconsequent these replies are, and how wide of the mark the Opposition are shooting. The singular nature of the replies in each case is emphasized when it is considered that the facts as stated in them are not true. If they are true they are not relevant. As they are not true they are absurd. The Opposition party must be somewhat amazed to find its chief organ exhibiting a want of tact, discretion, and decency which must necessarily weaken its influence among all respectable people, no matter how strong their partisanship may

MR. BLAKE'S AMBITION.

THE Montreal Gazette asks Mr. BLAKE to remember that the "voice" which he seeks to gain in the councils of the Empire would be a voice without power. And it might have added that that voice would be drowned in the clamours of hundreds of other voices from other quarters of the great Imperial Confederacy. If Imperial federation should ever become anything more than the toy of an Opposition leader, and if ever even so great a Canadian as Mr. BLAKE is said to be should secure a seat in the House of Commons, with a considerable and united Canadian representation behind him, how much better off than she is at present would Canada be? Already the Imperial House of Commons finds more work than it can do. The burden of the Irish Home Rulers' complaint is that the local interests of their ountry are lost sight of among the multitude of imperial affairs which occur y the attention of statesmen. Similar complaints have been heard in Scotland. It is not likely hat Canadian interests would fare any bet ter under similar circumstances. The pro-portionately few Canadian representatives who might make their way into the Im-perial Parliament would find their time chiefly occupied in listening to discussions upon subjects in which their constituents could not be expected to take more than a

If Canada is given a voice in Imperial egislation the other colonies cannot re-main dumb. Honourable gentlemen from ndia and Australia might not prove capable of writing such long speeches or long amendments as Mr. BLAKE, but their votes would count for as much, and be as eagerly sought after. The Opposition leader's ambition to cross swords with the statesmen of the mother land is personally statesmen of the mother isnd is personally not an ignoble one, but Canadians have no desire to purchase that chonour for him at the price which it must cost them. The individual must not be aggrandized at the expense of the community.

MR. POPE AT WASHINGTON.

WE are glad to learn by private advices that Hon. Mr. POPE, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who has been on a visit to the United States, has greatly improved in health. He has lately been spending some time at Washington, and there is some reason to beheve that his There is reason to believe that the British Government has adopted the scheme of the Dominion Government suggested by Mr. Pope, and that these parties will now be united in an effort to aid Canada by peopling her territory, and to help England and Ireland by relieving them of a surplus or discontented population, who find the laws of life too heavy at home, but who in this country may and will, prove most valuing the fisheries are a constant source of visit to the American capital may have ing the fisheries are a constant source of PARNELL, and several brief accounts of his official anxiety. No treaty which we have public utterances. No one expected that ever made, no regulations which we have the member for Cork would express himever adopted, have been quite successful in satisfying the American mind that justice has been done to their interests. They were dissatisfied with the nterpretation of international law which in the last century prohibited them from using the British fisheries after they had revolted against British authority. They were dissatisfied with the treaty of 1783, by which their "rights" as distinct from their "privileges" were fixed, separated, and defined. They were dissatisfied with the convention of 1818 which followed the war of 1812, and which still more emphatically limited their privileges. Their dissatisfaction expressed itself in endless poaching and fishing without authority; in landing, trading, transhipping, and dealing in illegitimate articles among the fishermen of the Atlantic coast of Canada. They were dissatisfied with the treaty of 1854, which gave them too little, as they said; and they abrogated that treaty in 1865-6. They were greatly dissatisfied at our fishery license system, and steadily disregarded it. They were grossly "outraged" when we put police vescels on the fishing grounds. They were dissatisfied with the Washington Treaty; dissatisfied with the Halifax Award and the payment of the money; dissatisfied with our inter-pretation of the treaty. And finally, un-less their press, which is quite possible,

unintelligently represents the policy of government, they may be so dissatisfied as to give the two years' notice required to terminate the Washington Treaty. The notice will, of course, be given to Great Britain; and in that case there would again be three parties to the negotiation and settlement. and settlement.
Mr. Pope is accompanied by Mr. WHITCHEE, who is the most value the departmental officials in all that con-cerns this fishery business; and as he has had charge in a great measure of this business from the beginning, his resumption of the duties appertaining to it will be a valuable factor in future negotiations.

We can afford to look forward to the re-We can afford to look forward to the resumption of discussion with a good deal of satisfaction, for several excellent reasons. In the first place, we have educated the British authorities up to the point of actually comprehending the value of colonial fishing grounds, and accurately knowing the evidence by which, from the historical, legal, and commercial points of view, we have always sustained our claims. That is a great point gained and the control of the control That is a great point gained, and the gaining of it is due altogether to the Washington Treaty, and to Sir John MacDonald's great confidence in the justice of the Canadian case. In the second place, we have taught the American statesmen, lawyers, and public press a valuable and lasting lesson in international law. These have learned that the Canadian case was not all moonshine: that international law not all moonshine; that international law sustained it; that American jurists en-dorsed it; and that an International Board confirmed it. This lesson will not be lost nother negotiations. These will not in uture begin with the assumption that

Canada has no case.

If Mr. Pors is enabled during his visit

But he may be able to give them some notion of the views entertained in Canada on this question. Even the Opposition are now in union with us on this affair, having been converted to our views by facts and results quite beyond their powers of resist-

We do not imagine that Mr. Hinn's mischievous letters will occupy much space in the next discussion. His earlier effusions have failed of effect in any direction. His latest letter is a mere tirade of hysterical insinuation. The case of Canada stands on grounds too firm to be shattered or shaken by this scatterers of incompany stands on grounds too firm to be shattered or shaken by this scatterer of incomprehensible charges against public officials and statesmen. American officials will be very careful before adopting such charges as a basis for an investigation which, should it establish inaccuracy in our statistics, would leave the bona fides of the award untemployed and the stablish in the stablish touched, and should it fail—as fail it must —will simply give a greater authority to such figures than we have ever been dis-posed to claim for them.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. We are pleased to learn from cable telegrams received by the Premier that Sir CHARLES TUPPER'S health is improved, and that the rest from work has been beneficial to him. The trip to Halifax over the Intercolonial was, of course, fatiguing, and his state of health on embarking was not, therefore, as good as was hoped for. The ocean voyage was very severe, the weather being stormy most of the time. Therefore all the conditions of his trip were at first against him, but the rest he has since enjoyed has proved beneficial, and his recovery will not, we trust, be long delayed. There will probably be but one opinion among respectable persons concerning the bad taste, the want of generosity, and the insinuated untruths of the article which appeared in yesterday's Globe concerning Sir CHARLES TUPPER. There is of course not the slightest ground for the mean insinuation that there is something mysterious in the movements of the Min-ister. As a Minister of the Crown, charged with grave responsibilities, he overworked himself for nearly two years n his department, and this overworked period followed a similar period of overwork for his party in 1877 and 1878. Any one who seriously considers the labours of Sir Charles Tupper since 1876, in Opposition and in office, will find no difficulty in understanding how his health has been impaired.

It is untrue that he was working when he refused to see his supporters at Ottawa. If he took the long voyage to Halifax it was because he could not go by telegraph or in a balloon, and had to take the steamer at that port, and there is not the slightest mystery at all in the ill-health which has followed an intense and tooprolonged devotion to the public business. That there is any feeling among the Liberal-Conservatives that Sir Charles TUPPER will not resume his portfolio we deny most emphatically. It is the hope and wish of the party, strongly expressed in caucus, that he may long be spared to conduct the business of his department, and to be, as he has always been, one of the most powerful and eloquent—one of the most industrious and patriotic—members of a Ministry which has conferred so much benefit upon the people and the industries of this country. We have no need to appeal to the sense of justice and honour among our people for a repudiation of the disgraceful levity and mean insinuations of the Globe regarding Sir CHARLES TUPPER.

MR. PARNELL AND THE LAND BILL.

In this week's issue are given the results of a lengthy interview with Mr. self satisfied with the Government measure. It is something that his criticisms are mainly directed at the machinery by which it is to operate. The complaint that the courts are not such as the tenants will have confidence in might have been anticipated. No court would satisfy the extreme portion of them which was not constituted by the Land League, with verdicts given by a jury of Boycotters. So far as the expense is concerned, Mr. PARNELL is evidently trying to mislead the public. The Civil Bill Courts are not only summary in their methods, but exceptionally cheap, and justice as administered in them is brought almost to every man's door. The brought almost to every man's noor. The hon member complained also that the bill made no provision regarding arrears, and it seemed to him a great injustice that any tenant should be evicted for non-payment of runt. In other words, not satisfied with of rent. In other words, not satisfied with the proposed safeguards against arbitrary eviction—the chief cause of complaint— Mr. Parnell desires the Imperial Parlia-ment to enact that a tenant shall not be turned out even for a fundamental breach of contract. If a landlord cannot enforce payment of rent, what remains to him of his proprietary rights? The State might as well confiscate at once.

The bill certainly goes far enough al-

ready in the way of expropriation; to comply with Mr. PARNELL's demand would in

reasonable man can ask.

Mr. Parnell talks of the "abolition of "landlordism." How does he propose to bring it about? He certainly has not yet gone the length of suggesting downright expropriation. Yet, if the tenants cannot pay the arrears of rent, how are they going pay the arrears of rent, now are they going to buy out their holdings? No doubt the member for Cork, amongst the other mea-sures of justice to Ireland, expects the peosures of justice to Ireland, expects the people of Great Britain to buy out the landlords, at a cost of a hundred and fifty or two hundred millions sterling, and present the land to the present holders in fee simple. If he urges that it would only be an advance on the security of the land, where would the difference be? If the tenants to obtain any idea of the mode of proceeding a kely to be adopted by the United they pay the State landlord by inStates the information may be of value. Stalments for the right of ownerto tee

s opposed to emigration; there never yet ras an agitator who did not oppose it. He mows well enough that there are more ecople in Ireland desiring land than there is land to give them, and that emigration would tend to restore the balance of supply and demand; that peace and con ment would be the result; and there in the spirit of a true demagogue, h a scheme which would benefit both who left and those who remained

IMMIGRATION.

We understand that arrangement low being made between the Government and the syndicate for the purpose of placing the business of immigration on a ommon uniform basis, so as to ensure rmonious co-operation in this important natter of public policy. Speedy conclusions will no doubt be arrived at, and although the season is advanced, we may look for a very fair result of the enterprise of the Government and the company.

About the fifteenth of this month a considerable party of Norwegians will leave Norway for this country, with capital enough to ensure the foundation of a prosperous colony in the North-West. Another perous colony in the North-West. Another large party will leave Liverpool next week under the charge of an English clergyman, as the result of an organization for emigration purposes, under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The syndicate have also, we understand, been making their arrangements to attract an immediate flow of immigration by so placing their lands on the market as to encourage the purchase of them by the best classes of bona fide agriculturists. These are of course but the initial evidences of a considerable influx of people that may be expected this year.

From information received from Engpeople that may be expected this year.

From information received from England and Ireland it appears that the course of the Opposition during the session jeopardized and will probably detract from the full tide of immigration. The heated and baseless denunciation of the syndicate in regard to the heavy tolls on freight that would be imposed, the price that would be charged for lands, and the "tyranny" that these alleged imitators of "landlord-"ism" would exercise, have had some effect. The Irish press has, without due consideration, in many cases, we believe, adopted the Opposition creed in regard to these matters, and the articles have, of course, had a sinister effect on the prospects of immigration. But the explanations that have been made, the exposure of the falsehoods scattered, and the favourable terms on which of the syndicate is to be placed on the market, will to some extent counter-balance the foolish stories repeated by the British press concerning the conditions of settlement in Canada. But it is hard work to kill a prejudice once excited among the emigrant classes; and the mischievous and malignant comparison of the syndicate to the Irish landlords, and of the terms they would exact to the terms exacted by the persons, has influenced to a considerable extent the impressionable people for whom they were intended. What the Opposition meant by such declarations and comparisons it is of course impossible to say. It may all have been the result of reckless rhetoric seeking for effective points; or is may have been the result of a settled de ay have been the result of a settled de-armination to obstruct the flow of immi-ration to this country. We can only hope hat the efforts of the Government and the yndicate will be able to counteract the nischief that has been done, and that in

TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION. THE course pursued by a great many ecclesiastical bodies in Canada has long been a standing puzzle to men of moderate views. The clerical members are known by the name of ministers of the Gospel, and yet it is a growing custom with too many of them to enforce by ecclesiastical pressure, so far as it is possible, a doctrine unknown to the Gospel. They desire, whenever practicable, to add one more religious test to the heap already imposed upon the shoulders of professing Christians. If you ask for their authority, there is none to give, except the sic volo sic jubeo of ecclesiasticism. Year after year resolutions are passed laying down a strict law for everyone touching a matter left entirely open by the founders of the faith, and by the universal practice of Christendom. "Be temperate in all things" is an injunction which commends itself at once to the conscience of every man not entirely given over to the slavery of a vicious appetite; and that is all that religion does enjoin. When ministers of any Church go farther than that they are guilty of adding, out of than that they are guilty of adding, out of their own uninspired consciousness, what is not commanded by the Master. In other words, they are doing precisely what Protestants like themselves have always been charging upon the Roman Catholic Church, the sin of being "wise above what

is written." Now without desiring to write anything offensive to a most excellent and well-meaning body of people, it does seem to us as if much of this total abstinance legply with Mr. Parnell talks of the mand would indeed be "the abolition of landlordism" with a vengeance. Singularly enough, whilst one Home Ruler denounces the fifteen years' term as too short, the member for Cork thinks it much too long. What he apparently desires is that landlordism ageneration; but that the tenant shall have liberty to ask for a reduction annually. Thus, of the three F's, one—"fair rents"—is to be construed entirely in favour of one party to the bargain. What the Irish tenants need is the decision, by an impartial anthority, of what is "fair "rent," with the assurance that it will remain fixed as securely as though he possessed a lease for a term of years. Under any rational scheme of that sort, he would be encouraged to make improvements, and with the assurance that he would receive compensation for them, his tenancy would be secure. That is surely all that any reasonable man can ask.

Mr. Parnell talks of the "abolition of "landlordism." How does he propose to terly untenable from a purely religious point of view, and the recalcitrants, or those who would be such if they possessed the courage of their convictions, are thus cowed into silence. The result is an alarming amount of hypocrisy in the

matter.

The Toronto Presbytery certainly did itself infinite credit by the effective resistance made by a majority to this sort of adventitious basis of faith and practice. That they did not go further on this occasion is not to be wondered at. We are exceedingly thankful to them for what they did. The Rev. Mr. Magnonnell is himself a total abstainer from individual choice and conviction; but he is more ardently attached to Christian liberty than to teetotalism. His first, amendment at

use the things of the world without abusing, yet, at the same time, expressing a preference for total abstinence. His amendment, however, was defeated. Then followed the prohibition resolutions. The followed the prohibition resolutions. The high-flyers, not satisfied with admonition from the pulpit, desire to enforce their crotchets by law; even the Scott Act did not satisfy them, although they accepted it as an instalment towards a complete measure of prohibition yet to

The first blow having been by the liberal-minded pastor of St. Andrew's, he soon found assistance. The Rev. Mr. King did himself credit by objecting to the Presbytery taking any point the agitation except in their individual capacity as members of the community. The supporters of prohibitory legistion know well what they are about whether call in the sid of the Character Members. hey call in the aid of the men who themselves drink, as we can testify, voted for the Dunkin by-law in Toronto, whilst avowedly disapproving of it, simply because they feared to lose caste in the Church. They were, in fact, "bull-"dozed," and cast a vote directly against their personal convictions. The Rev. Messrs. Milligan, Hogg, and McLeon were equally outspoken in the matter, as honest clergymen ought always

We observe that the Rev. Mr. SMITH parried the clear objection that temperance and total abstinence were essentially different things. He defined the tormer as the moderate use of what is useful, and abstinence from all that is hurtful, might be well if some one would pres the rev. gentleman with an etymologica dictionary. In no case can temperance mean abstinence, as he ought to know Besides, who made him a judge of what is nen? Does he assert that what may hurtful to one in ten may not be helpful to the other nine? Who is to be the judge but the individual man himself? We certainly have no desire to make light of the essentially good work done in the reforma ion of inebriates by the abstinence move nent; we are sure that to many it has be come a duty to abstain for example's sake; but to lay down a cast-iron rule for all, and then to endeavour to enforce it by law, is

SPECULATIVE SETTLEMENTS.

SINCE the conclusion of arrangement between the Government and the syndicate, naturally enough various forms of speculation in regard to settlement have arisen. And since the power was entrusted to the Government of disposing of larger tracts of land than heretofore for grazing purposes as well as settlement, applications and propositions have been made to the Government in considerable numbers. Now the whole policy of the Government, as we understand it, is easily stated. It is in the first place to encourage actual settlement of the lands, either by individual settlers or communities; and in the second place to utilize the waste lands of the west not yet available for settlement for grazing purposes, to encourage the formation of cattle ranches and the derelopment of cattle raising as a great part of the national industries. No or the national industries. No one has made any serious objections to a policy so reasonable, and likely to be so successful if carried on with caution. But this caution must be exercised, and we have every confidence that it will be

regard to large land grants on even the most unobjectionable terms. To judicious experiments in this direction we give our most cordial assent. Such men as Senator Cochrane and Mr. Wiser, M.P., are safe to trust, and may be considered as having too great a stake in the country utilize their privilege and possessions for other than purely business purposes, the success of which will inure to the development of the country. For railway purposes also, when these are of a bona fide character, large sales of land may be made with a fair degree of propriety. But, from what appears in the news despatches from what appears in the news despatches here and there concerning various schemes for the purposes of settlement, we should judge that a cautious tentative policy in this respect was the best policy to pursue. The trying out of present undertakings to an ascertained end seems to be a necessary condition to further engagements of like character. We have very great confidence in the future of the North-West, and no fear at all of failure in its gradual successful settlement by the right class of people. The Government may be, and doubtless is, anxious to obtain, at as early a date as possible, the largest measure of financial returns from its North-Western property. The public quite sympathise in that anxiety. But he Government is also, we assume, anxious to guard against all reckless or doubtfu experiments by speculative and rash people; and the people will support the Government in a cautious policy, even if by such a policy the day of satisfactory financial results is postponed for a little

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Berlin News rejoices because the Novelty Works of that town have more orders for baby-carriages than they can fill. This argues well for the result of the census.

It was unkind to chuckle over the illness of a number of political opponents, but it was an insult to Mr. Blake to insinuate, as the Globe did insinuate, that he could not do much as a political leader unless half of his opponents were confined to their beds and the other half were nobodies.

The Moncton, N.B., Times says that sixty nen returned from the Eastern States to Truro the other day, two of them penniless. Our contemporary thinks a grave responsibility rests upon those writers and speakers who, for the sake of political effect, make statements which result in such experiences

While the volume of emigration into the United States is this spring unusually large, the exodus has also reached great proportions. The steamboat companies report more bu ness than they can conveniently handle, and passages are in many instances engaged in advance. But the press of the country does not seem to see any politics in these facts.

Free trade advocates often make queer complaints against protective tariffs. The Philadelphia American tells a good story of a news-

ed the right of every man to in Guelph who drink liquor at all who are hings of the world without not drunkards." If this statement is a correct not drunkards." If this statement is a corr one Guelph must afford a field ripe for sickle of the temperance reformer. But i

> It is reported that Sir Richard Cartwright has taken twenty-five shares in the Napanee glass factory, thereby practically endorsing the trade policy of his successor in office. It is a clear case of poetical justice.

organ to speak approvingly of Mr. Blake's revived notion of imperial federation. But revived notion of imperial federation. But as Mr. Blake has not attempted to show how this airy conception of his can be realized, even the *Reformer* does not feel able to discuss it in detail, and contents itself with speaking of the project as "a grand dream." This will never do. Imperial federation may be a dream. It certainly looks like a nightmare. But such a description of the Opposition leader's hobby, coming from one of his organs, does not sound respectful.

The Welland Telegraph tells of a curious mistake made at the funeral of a man named Henry Clark, who was recently killed at Stonebridge on the canal works. One of his comrades stated that Clark was a Catholic. The funeral took place under the management of the Roman Catholic Church authorities, of the Roman Catholic Church authorizes, and the remains were interred in their ceme-tery. It is now said that the deceased was not a Catholic, but a Protestant and an Orangeman, who has relations living in Toonto. The blunder matters little to the poor ellow, but it has created quite a flurry among hose who took part in the obsequies.

Some of our United States contemp are of the opinion that the celebrated Captain Boycott may spend the rest of his exist eath the folds of the stars and stripes. It is stated that he recently went to Amelia county, Va., on a visit to Mr.W. M. Blacker, a former Irish magistrate. Quite an Irish colony has been founded in that section of the State, and it is thought that the chief martyr of the land war may be induced to settle there. He may thus avoid Land Leaguers, but may find himself among bulldozers, minus the protection of police and Coercion Acts. He had better settle in Canada, where such annovances are unknown.

The St. John, N. B., Telegraph explains one of the anomalies of the political situation. It alleges that those opponents of the Government who inveigh against the N. P., but nevertheless embark in new manufacturing industries, do so out of pure charity, "in the interest of the masses of the people, against the interests of their own pockets." Such a display of generosity is all the more remarkable, because when the friends of these benefactors were in power, and when hundreds of workingmen elamoured in vain for leave to toil, these generous gentlemen carefully ab-stained from embarking in any enterprise "in the interest of the masses." The Telest "in the interest of the masses." The Telegraph must deem the masses asses to offer hem any such absurd argument.

Slavery in the United States is, after all, not altogether a thing of the past. In Hancock county, West Virginia, the paupers are sold at auction by the county authorities to sold at suction by the county authorities to the persons who will receive the smallest sum for the expense of maintaining them. Thus, if poverty overtakes a family, the county officials hand its members over to the tender mercies of the slave owner, who, instead of paying for their services, receives so much from the county, with the privilege of working the paupers to death. Poverty in that part of the land of the free reduces a man to a position several degrees below that of the pauper elsewhere, and deprives him of the liberty to raise himself into a position in which he can support himself once more.

Our postal system on the whole is exceedngly creditable to the country. We have a gration to this country. We can only hope that the efforts of the Government and the syndicate will be able to counteract the mischief that has been done, and that in spite of the Opposition we shall witness a healthy influx of people during the coming healthy influx of people during the coming by the Chicago Telegraph, which asserts that circulars and periodicals are actually sent into Canada by express and posted here at our rates to different parts of the States. This practice, the *Telegraph* thinks, should be broken up. The way to do that, as our contemporary says, is to make the rates on each side of the line uniform, but they should always be as low as the expenses of the service will receive the expenses. vice will possibly permit.

The death of John E. Layton, of Springfield, Ohio, recalls an incident of those stirring days when Canada was the refuge to which fugitive slaves directed their steps. A runaway slave making for this land of the free was overtaken in Ohio, and carried back on the return road to chains and stripes, but Layton, then a sheriff, followed after, armed

which he has rendered valuable services for a long series of years. His appointment will, however, be a grievous blow to sundry members of the party who have themselves looked forward to securing the office. There seems to be some mystery surrounding the dismissal of the late incumbent, and our contemporary calls for light on the whole transaction, of which the last has probably not been heaved.

People who eat fish under the impres that they are feeding their brains are, according to Prof. Atwater, throwing away good appetites; for, says the professor, late investigations prove that the flesh of fish is no richer in phosphorus, and therefore no more valuable as brain food, than the flesh of other animals. This observation would seri-ously impair the popularity of the finny tribe were it not followed by the statement tribe were it not followed by the statement that fish have as a rule higher nutritive qualities than medium beef. Rating the nutritive qualities of ordinary beef at 100, the professor rates smoked herring at 163, salt mackerel at 111, salmon at 108, canned salmon at 107, whitefish at 105, salt cod and halibut at 100. The fish has evidently been both over and under estimated.

Mr. Gladstone's troubles in the Transvaal

are evidently not over yet, and few people will be surprised to see a renewal of the war. Both the Boers and a large portion of the British public are dissatisfied with the terms of peace. The Boers think that as victors they did not get all they were entitled to, and the British patriot objects to what he considers the abject humiliation of his country. Under such circumstances the situation must of itself be critical, but when to the existing feelings is added the fact that the Boers are looting the lands of loyalists and confiscating the property of refugees, it will at once be seen that a very small spark is liable at any time to rekindle the blaze. If the war should be revived, Mr. Gladstone will not have his predecessor to blame, but his own week vacillating policy will be at fault. Had he conceded a few months ago as much as he has now been compelled to do, partly by the bravery and snocesses of the Boers and partly by foreign opinion, there might have been some grumbling, but there Both the Boers and a large portion of the

would never have been that keenness of feel

Mr. Carbut, a new member of the Imperial arliament, has introduced a bill providing for the closing of public houses, as in Canada, during the hours of polling. It has been the practice, it seems, to hire public houses at so much each to supply the electors with liquor on polling day. For instance, at Sandwich 71 public houses were engaged at a cost of £5 to £10 each. In Chester the great weapon of parliamentary warfare is beer, and the party that engages the most public houses gets the largest number of votes. Mr. Warton, who opposed the bill in the House of Commons, was of opinion that the electors should not be deprived of their beer, but that care should be taken that a good article was supplied by both parties. It would be a great day for Chester if it was decided that the first duty of every candidate for parliamentary honours should be the distribution of Bass' and Alsopp's best. The bill stands for the present, as the Government intends to bring in a measure more effectively to prevent alectors and an during the hours of polling. It has been the as the Government intends to bring in a measure more effectively to prevent electoral corruption, and particularly those classes of bribery which came to light during the late trials before the election commissions. ore the election comp

Some interesting and eloquent figures are given in a commercial agency report. By a strange contradiction, no better evidence of the prosperity of a country can be furnished than that afforded by the bankruptcy statistics. It may be argued that few failures do not of necessity prove that business is rushing. To a certain extent that is true, but it does show that trade is transacted on a stable and satisfactory basis, which of itself means a measure of prosperity. A year or two ago, during the reign of one Mackenzie, a leading manufacturer of our own city called us "a nation of bankrupts." At that time the term was justified, but to-day he could not so speak truthfully, in proof of which we have only to quote the failures in Canada for the first quarter in each of the last three years: first quarter in each of the mass of the Year. No. of Failures. Liabilities. 1879... 601 \$9.383.264 1880... 263 4,454.888 2,754,850 first quarter in each of the last three years :-

In this relation, in order to show that our prosperity is not altogether reflected from the United States, as many Reformers profess to believe it is, we will quote the failures in that country for the same periods, by which i very large increase over that year :-

 Year.
 No. of Failures.
 Liabilities.
 Assets.

 1879...
 2,350
 \$38,874,172
 \$18,467,599

 1880...
 1,394
 13,630,726
 6,357,910

 1881...
 1,986
 24,167,730
 11,983,792
 Are we not right in calling these figure

The Pacific Railway Company have made preliminary arrangements for the active prosecution of their emigration policy, and have issued the following circular, which has been widely circulated in England .-"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company,

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, subsidised by the Dominion Government for the purpose of completing a continuous line of railway through British territory from the present Canadian system of railways to the Pacific Ocean, have a grant of twenty-five million acres of the best farming lands, situated between the Red River of the North and the Rocky Mountains, in what is known as the Fertile Belt of North America, and continuous to the main line of the projected contiguous to the main line of the projected railway and its branches. The company purposes to complete and have in operational of the railway west of Winnipeg miles of the railway west of Winnipeg by the close of the present year, and to carry it to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, 650 miles further, by the end of 1884. The work of construction will, during the next ten years, afford employment to a large force of men and boys. To encourage the rapid settlement of the country, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be prepared, until further notice, to sell its lands at the low price of \$2.50, or ten shillings sterling, an acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allowance by way of rebate from this price of \$1.25, or five shillings sterling, for every acre of said lands brought under cultivation within three to five years following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other ments made thereon. Contracts at special rates will be made for lands required for catrates will be made for lands required for cat-tle raising and other purposes not involving immediate cultivation. Intending settlers and their effects, on reaching the company's railway, will be forwarded thereon to their place of destination on very liberal terms."

A week or two ago, in an article on the labour market, THE MAIL gave some particulars as to the rate at which the workmen of the city were paid. That article has been largely quoted by the Reform press for the purpose of making capital against the National Policy, it being alleged that the wages were lower than they should be. In a general way reference has been made to the rates was overtaken in Unito, and carried back on the return road to chains and stripes, but Layton, then a sheriff, followed after, armed with a writ, and attempted a rescue. A lively fight followed, and the sheriff's party was defeated. He himself was wounded. Meanwhile the Ohio people were growing all the more indignant, and finally a large body of them took away the fugitive and ran him safely into Canada, so that the whole movement to return the slave was a failure, and served only to create anti-slavery sentiment.

Great surprise has been caused in Belleville by the removal of Mr. Taylor from the shrievalty of the county of Hastings, and the appointment of Dr. Hope, who says that he was not an applicant for the position, but that it was tendered him by the Ontario Government. The Intelligencer says that Dr. Hope is well qualified for the discharge of its duties, and has deserved well of his party, to which he has rendered valuable services for a long series of years. His appointment will, however, be a grievous blow to sundry mem-Wages paid per day. In Toronto. In Washingt

penters...\$1.25 to \$1.75 \$1.50 klayers...\$2.25 to \$2.50 \$3.00 terers...\$1.75 \$1.50 to \$2.00 hhers...\$1.50 to \$2.20 \$1.50 to \$2.00 hinists...\$1.75 to \$2.25 \$1.50 to \$2.00 klnists...\$1.75 to \$2.25 \$1.50 to \$2.00 klnists...\$1.75 to \$2.25 \$1.50 to \$2.00 klnists...\$1.75 to \$2.25 \$1.50 to \$3.00 klnists...\$1.75 to \$2.25 klnist Unfortunately for our purposes, the Star does not quote the prices paid in any other trades than the above. It is true that bricklayers, stonecutters, and plasterers have with us a longer close season than they have as far south as Washington, but even in the latter city the Star says the weather seriously in-terieres with the work of the bricklayers, and it must be borne in mind that where it is generally so much hotter, the cold is always more severely felt. In this city building is now more severely leit. In this city building is now carried on to some extent during the winter, and the enforced season of idleness is considerably less than it used to be. On the whole, we think after reading the figures here given our workmen will see that they have greater reason to be content than they imagined.

His Honour Archibald MacDonald died on Tuesday evening at the residence of his son, Major MacDonald, at Guelph. In September, 1878, he had an attack of paralysis, and on Saturday last he had another attack. He was judge of the county of Wellington over twenty-six years.

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The Registrar for the county of Dundas, Mr. John Plyny Chrysler, is dead. Mr. Chrysler was one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of Dundas, and was in his eighty-first year. He represented that county for a number of years in the old Parliament of Canada, and was appointed to his late position over thirteen years ago.

Mr. W. Clow, license commissioner and an old and respected resident of the counties of Leeds and Grenville, died on Monday at his residence, Coles Ferry, a short distance from Brockville.

Mr. Archibald Barker, postmaster at Mark.

Mr. Archibald Barker, postmaster at ham for the past forty years, and a respected citizen, died yesterday morn one o'clock,

WHAT THE PEOPL

THE PRICE OF LIVE S To the Editor of The M Having read a letter in of 26th March from Sw inburgh, that has a tendency to ces of cattle in Canada, I may Englishman has come out he bi cents per lb. live weight 100 of Toronto, the cattle being weigh stables without fasting. This do like prices being lower. The fart remember pork is high, mutto scarce, and very few calveswil The men on the Canada Pacific a be large consumers. There has loss of cattle in the Western Stat say feed well, sell slowly, and ke cattle that have not come to their nto the summer.

Yours, &c., Thornbury, April 6. THE VANCOUVER ISLAN

To the Editor of The I SIR,-Please allow a subscri paper to express the deep sense miliation of the people of this contrict (New Westminster) at the position in which we have been players of all right thinking men by the us act of our representatives in Mr. Walkem to send Mr. Ame to England to possibly insult her l Queen on the matter of the Island a work which no sane man who

country would entertain for a me know the position of the Island Toronto. It would be just as rethose crossing that Island to dem terminus of the Northern railwa on the south side of the Island there should be the great depot trade that now centres at would be as reasonable, I say, people of Victoria to demand Government to force the Domini the Island railway. Our representatives have been l we have been sold.

Yours, &c., JAMES KE New Westminster, March 29. GRIT MISREPRESENTA To the Editor of The Ma

SIB,—The following item appearage of the Lindsay Post of April It seems that out of the who left Millbrook the other for Manitoba 500 will make the Dakota. This was a Manitoba vengeance."
This innocent-looking paragraph
an undoubtedly reliable source, at
current (among those who wished

into no less than eight of the into no less than eight or the tles" of the "pairty," and it now, forms a valuable addition to exodus literature. The facts previous to that issue of no "Manitoba party" had left One had been advertised to str March, but postponed the date of to 5th inst. It consisted of sixt and ten car loads of stock and in the Lowden settlement in the Sc N.W.T. All of these emigrants their free grant lots before start has been no other excursion from although a good many Grits I desultory way for Mr. Blake's Dakota. As an instance of the effect of systematic detraction of country, I may mention that wi servatives emigrating take ticke toba all Grits go to the States, of the latter men not only acti getic, but were of capital and m be seen that our astute neighbo line have derived considerable the advertising of the Reform

Yours, &c., Millbrook, April 8. DAKOTA.

To the Editor of The SIR, Journalists and politicia to the cause and extent of the s some of our young farmers in other north-west States. But no that their preference of a foreign their own is largely due to exag false representations of the po Canadian Pacific syndicate to di for the transportation of produce by their own consciences, and to settling in Dakota they will some consider a nineteenth cen vassalage to a great railway monor if any, of those intending to settl are aware that one of two director Paul and Pacific railway are al of the Canadian syndicate, and former capacity they and the direct Northern Pacific control a far lar tion of the cultivable area of Dak members of the syndicate they in the Canadian North-West, a settling under the Stars and Str. subjects will lose, along with many able privileges, the right to parlian Government protection against freights. The charter of the Cana provides that the schedule of rat manded by the company shall be app the Governor-General-in-Council, subject to Government revision the dividend received by the amounts to or exceeds ten 'per ce capital expended on the railway. influence of this vast enterpri doubt, be very great, but no however desirous of the company would dare to openly defy and di public opinion and interests of the minion by failing to put in force vision of the charters. The charter Paul and Pacific and Northern contain no clauses equivalent to the vide no effective machinery for protortion, so that it cannot be too widely repeated that by settling instead of the Canadian North-We are subjecting themselves to the they wish to avoid.

Yours, &c., A. SPENCER Toronto, 8th April.

THE FINANCIAL AS TION OF ONTARI

The foregoing circular has been the shareholders in The Financial of Ontario, London, Canada:— "I am directed to inform you dividend for quarter ended Marc usual rate of eight per cent. per usual rate of eight per cent. per both the Preference and Ordina will be payable on the 23rd inst.

"Another quarterly dividend velared in July next, after which will be paid half-yearly—in Ja July. It has, heretofore, been evisable to do so quarterly, as sind interding all peripages, would and intending subscribers woul wish to have the opportunity, intervals, of ascertaining the deg cess the company was meeting w was in the interest of all concern information should be supplied. tors consider the profitable business of the company has now pletely established, and they are the payment of dividends oftener yearly would not, hereafter, be expense and labour a large and co

reasing list of shareholders would "The issue price of preference been advanced to three and a he premium, equivalent, at the minimalividend, to a return of 74 per num on the amount invested. The of the company justifies the sale at a much higher price, and the issue will be made at a further im

"The amount of stock now sul ed for exceeds a quarter of a on which an average of overfor seen paid in. (Sgd.)—Enwar ald never have been that keenness of feel-

Mr. Carbut, a new member of the Imperial Parliament, has introduced a bill providing for the closing of public houses, as in Canada, for the closing of public houses, as in Canada, during the hours of polling. It has been the practice, it seems, to hire public houses at so much each to supply the electors with liquor on polling day. For instance, at Sandwich 71 public houses were engaged at a cost of £5 to £10 each. In Chester the great weapon of parliamentary warfare is beer, and the party that engages the most public houses gets the largest number of votes. Mr. Warton, who opposed the bill in the House of Commons, was of opinion that the electors should not be vas of opinion that the electors should not be eprived of their beer, but that care should deprived of their beer, but that care should be taken that a good article was supplied by both parties. It would be a great day for Chester if it was decided that the first duty of every candidate for parliamentary honours ahould be the distribution of Bass' and Al-sopp's best. The bill stands for the present, or the Government intends to bring in a heasure more effectively to prevent electoral orruption, and particularly those classes of ribery which came to light during the laterials before the election commissions.

Some interesting and eloquent figures are given in a commercial agency report. By strange contradiction, no better evidence of the prosperity of a country can be furnished than that afforded by the bankruptcy statis-tics. It may be argued that few failures do t of necessity prove that business is rushng. To a certain extent that is true, but it does show that trade is transacted on a stable and satisfactory basis, which of itself means am easure of prosperity. A year or two ago, during the reign of one Mackenzie, a leading manufacturer of our own city called us "a nation of bankrupts." At that time the term was justified, but to-day he could not so speak truthfully, in proof of which we have only to quote the failures in Canada for the first quarter in each of the last three years :-Fear. No. of Failures. Liabilities. \$9,393,264 879... 263 4,454,888 881... 174 2,754,850 Assets, \$4,683,294 2,205,049 1,674,250

In this relation, in order to show that our sperity is not altogether reflected from the States, as many Reformers profess to elieve it is, we will quote the failures in that ountry for the same periods, by which it will be seen that while our bankruptcies show a very large decrease in comparison with 1880, the failures across the border show a very large increase over that year :-
 Year.
 No. of Faulures.
 Liabilities.
 Assets.

 879.
 2,350
 \$38,874,172
 \$18,467,592

 880.
 1,394
 13,630,726
 6,357,910

 881...
 1,986
 24,167,730
 11,983,790

Are we not right in calling these figures eloquent?

The Pacific Railway Company have made preliminary arrangements for the active prosecution of their emigration policy, and have ssued the following circular, which has been widely circulated in England :-"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company,

subsidised by the Dominion Government for the purpose of completing a continuous line of railway through British territory from the resent Canadian system of railways to the Pacific Ocean, have a grant of twenty-five million acres of the best farming lands, situated between the Red River of the Norta and the Rocky Mountains, in what is known as the Fertile Belt of North America, and entiguous to the main line of the projected ailway and its branches. The company puroses to complete and have in operation 250 iles of the railway west of Winnipeg by the close of the present year, and to carry it to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, 650 miles further, by the end of 1884. The work of truction will, during the next ten years, afford employment to a large force of men and boys. To encourage the rapid settlement of the country, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be prepared, until further notice, to sell its lands at the low price of \$2.50, or ten shillings sterling, an acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allowance by way of rebate rom this price of \$1.25, or five shi ings sterevery acre of said lands brought r cultivation within three to five years the nature and extent of the other improve nts made thereon. Contracts at special rates will be made for lands required for catthe raising and other purposes not involving mmediate cultivation. Intending settlers and their effects, on reaching the company's railway, will be forwarded thereon to their place of destination on very liberal terms."

A week or two ago, in an article on the lapour market, THE MAIL gave some particulars as to the rate at which the workmen of the city were paid. That article has been largely quoted by the Reform press for the purpose of making capital against the Na-tional Policy, it being alleged that the wages were lower than they should be. In a general way reference has been made to the rates f payment for labour in the United States, n order to show how much better off, rela tively, the workingman is there than here. The experience of Canadians at Coney Island last year undeceived a great many. Up to that time it was thought the Republic was an elysium for the labourer and the mechanic pared to Canada. We now know that it compared to Canada. We now know that it is not. But still it is alleged wages are higher across the border. Considering the greater cost of living they need to be, but, as a matter of fact, in many places they are not. We will take Washington, for instance, an expensive city, all will allow, to live in, and a city nearly twice the size of Toronto. Surely wages should be higher there than here, but the following table made up from our own columns and the Washington Star speaks for itself. It should be mentioned that the outside figure is paid in very few instances, but in that respect what applies to Toronto also applies to Washington:— Wages paid per day. In Toronto. In Washington

Carpenters.....\$1.25 to \$1.75 \$1.50 Sricklayers.....\$2.25 to \$2.50 \$3.00 Plasterers....\$1.75 \$1.50 to
 Bricklayers...
 \$2.25 to \$2.50

 Plasterers...
 \$1.75

 Plumbers...
 \$1.50 to \$2.25

 Painters...
 \$1.50 to \$2.00

 Machinists...
 \$1.75 to \$2.25

 Stonecutters...
 \$3.00

 Tailors, per week...
 \$10 to \$12
 Unfortunately for our purposes, the Star does not quote the prices paid in any other trades than the above. It is true that bricklayers, stonecutters, and plasterers have with us a longer close season than they have as far south as Washington, but even in the latter city the Star says the weather seriously incity the Star says the weather seriously in-terieres with the work of the bricklayers, and it must be borne in mind that where it is generally so much hotter, the cold is always more severely felt. In this city building is now carried on to some extent during the winter, and the enforced season of idleness is coniderably less than it used to be. On the whole, we think after reading the figures here given our workmen will see that they have greater reason to be content than they

OBITUARY.

His Honour Archibald MacDonald died on Tuesday evening at the residence of his son, Major MacDonald, at Guelph. In September, 1878, he had an attack of paralysis, and on Saturday last he had another attack. He was judge of the county of Wellington over twenty-six years.

The Registrar for the county of Dundas, Mr. John Plyny Chrysler, is dead. Mr. Chrysler was one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of Dundas, and was in his thy-first year. He represented that county a number of years in the old Parliament f Canada, and was appointed to his late posiion over thirteen years ago.

Mr. W. Clow, license commissioner and an old and respected resident of the counties of Leeds and Grenville, died on Monday at his residence, Coles Ferry, a short distance from Recolville

Mr. Archibald Barker, postmaster at Mark-ham for the past forty years, and a highly respected citizen, died yesterday morning at one o'clock,

WHATTHE PEOPLESAY.

THE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

To the Editor of The Mail. Sis,—Having read a letter in The Daily Mail of 26th March from Swan & Sons, Edinburgh, that has a tendency to lower the prices of cattle in Canada, I may state that an Englishman has come out bere and paid by cents per lb. live weight 100 miles north of Toronto, the cattle being weighed near the stables without fasting. This does not look like prices being lower. The farmers should remember pork is high, mutton never so scarce, and very few calvesswill be fatted. The men on the Canada Pacific railroad will be large consumers. There has been great loss of cattle in the Western States. I would say feed well, sell slowly, and keep all the pattle that have not come to their growth on ttle that have not come to their growth on nto the summer.

Yours, &c., A FARMER. Thornbury, April 6.

THE VANCOUVER ISLAND RAIL-

To the Editor of The Mail. Please allow a subscriber to your paper to express the deep sense of the humiliation of the people of this city and district (New Westminster) at the invidious position in which we have been placed in the eyes of all right thinking men by the treacherous act of our representatives in voting with Mr. Walkem to send Mr. Amor DeCosmos to England to resible in the send that the sen Mr. Walkem to send Mr. Amor DeCosmos to England to possibly insult her Majesty the Queen on the matter of the Island railway—a work which no sane man who knew the country would entertain for a moment. You know the position of the Island in front of Toronto. It would be just as reasonable for those crossing that Island to demand that the terminus of the Northern railway should be on the south side of the Island, and that there should be the great depot for all the trade that now centres at Toronto. This would be as reasonable, I say, as for the people of Victoria to demand the Queen's Government to force the Dominion to build the Island railway.

"The Scott Act in Hamilton, and both shades of opinion here will be largely represented. The temperance men are giving all the assistance in their power to their co-labourers in Hamilton, whilst the Licensed Victuallers will assist their brethren financially and otherwise to oppose the passage of the Act. It is claimed that the vote will result largely against the teetotallers. Government to force the Dominion to build the Island railway.

Our representatives have been bought, and

we have been sold. Yours, &c., JAMES KENNEDY.

New Westminster, March 29. GRIT MISREPRESENTATION. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The following item appeared in the ssue of the Lindsay Post of April 1st :— "It seems that out of the 790 passengers who left Millbrook the other day ostensibly for Manitoba 500 will make their homes in Dakota. This was a Manitoba party with a

This innocent-looking paragraph, from such an undoubtedly reliable source, at once passed current (among those who wished it to be the current (among those who wished it to be the case) as truth, and I have since seen it copied into no less than eight of the "penny, whistles" of the "pairty," and it now, I presume, forms a valuable addition to the Globe's exodus literature. The facts are that, previous to that issue of the Post, no "Manitoba party" had left Millbrook. One had been advertised to start on 30th March but restread the detted des One had been advertised to start on 30th March, but postponed the date of departure to 5th inst. It consisted of sixty passengers and ten car loads of stock and implements for the Lowden settlement in the Souris Valley, N.W.T. All of these emigrants had secured their free grant lots before starting. There has been no other excursion from this district, although a good many Grits have left in a desultory way for Mr. Blake's paradise and Dakota. As an instance of the pernicious effect of systematic detraction of one's own country, I may mention that while the Conservatives emigrating take tickets for Manitoba all Grits go to the States, and as many of the latter men not only active and enerof the latter men not only active and energetic, but were of capital and means, it can be seen that our astute neighbours over the line have derived considerable benefit from the advertising of the Reform leaders and the

Millbrook, April 8.

DAKOTA.

to the cause and extent of the settlement of some of our young farmers in Dakota and other north-west States. But no one denies that their preference of a foreign country to their own is largely due to exaggerated and false representations of the power of the Canadian Pacific syndicate to demand rates for the transportation of produce limited only by their own consciences, and to a belief that by settling in Dakota they will avoid what some consider a nineteenth century form of vassalage to a great railway monopoly. Few, if any, of those intending to settle in Dakota are aware that one of two directors of the St. are aware that one of two directors of the St. Paul and Pacific railway are also members Paul and Pacific railway are also members of the Canadian syndicate, and that in the former capacity they and the directors of the Northern Pacific control a far larger proportion of the cultivable area of Dakota than as members of the cultivable area of Dakota than as members of the syndicate they will acquire in the Canadian North-West, and that by settling under the Stars and Stripes British subjects will lose, along with many other valu-able privileges, the right to parliamentary and Government protection against exorbitant freights. The charter of the Canadian Pacific provides that the schedule of rates to be disdes that the schedule of rates to be deprovides that the schedule of rates to be de-manded by the company shall be approved of by the Governor-General-in-Council, and shall be subject to Government revision whenever the dividend received by the shareholders amounts to or exceeds ten per cent. on the capital expended on the railway. The politi-cal influence of this vast enterprise will, no doubt, be very great, but no Government, however desirous of the company's support, would dare to openly defy and disregard the public opinion and interests of the whole Dopublic opinion and interests of the whole Do-minion by failing to put in force this pro-vision of the charters. The charters of the St. Paul and Pacific and Northern Pacific roads contain no clauses equivalent to this, and pro-vide no effective machinery for preventing ex-tortion, so that it cannot be too often or too widely repeated that by settling in Dakota instead of the Canadian North-West farmers are subjecting themselves to the very tyranny they wish to avoid.

Yours, &c., A. SPENCER JONES.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIA-TION OF ONTARIO.

The foregoing circular has been issued to the shareholders in The Financial Association of Ontario, London, Canada:

"I am directed to inform you that the dividend for quarter ended March 31, at the

"I am directed to inform you that the dividend for quarter ended March 31, at the usual rate of eight per cent, per annum, on both the Preference and Ordinary capital, will be payable on the 23rd inst.

"Another quarterly dividend will be declared in July next, after which dividends will be paid half-yearly—in January and July. It has, heretofore, been deemed advisable to do so quarterly, as shareholders and intending subscribers would, naturally, wish to have the opportunity, at moderate intervals, of ascertaining the degree of success the company was meeting with, and it was in the interest of all concerned that the information should be supplied. The directors consider the profitable character of the business of the company has now been completely established, and they are of opinion the payment of dividends oftener than half-yearly would not, hereafter, be worth the expense and labour a large and constantly increasing list of shareholders would entail.

"The issue price of preference stock has been advanced to three and a half per cent. premium, equivalent, at the minimum rate of dividend, to a return of 72 per cent. per annum on the amount invested. The business of the company justifies the sale of its stock at a much higher price, and the following issue will be made at a further important advance.

"The amount of stock now subscribed and

TORONTO ITEMS.

OTTAWA MAYORALTY.—The appeal in this matter came on for argument before Chief Justice Hagarty on Tuesday, and was referred, by consent of counsel, to the full court.

The issue of the edition of the revised New Testament is anxiously awaited by both orthodox and unorthodox people in Toronto. The booksellers have received large orders for copies, and it is expected they will be delivered within six weeks.

The McHolme Case.—Application was made to C. J. Hagarty on Friday last for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the conviction in this case. His Lordship having examined the papers gave his opinion in the

amined the papers gave his opinion in the case on Tuesday. In view of his Lordahip's opinion Mr. Murphy did not take out the writ, so the prisoner will now be taken to England to undergo his trial.

THE danger of handling firearms carelessly has received another fatal exemplification in this city. On Wednesday night a lad, Geo. Wm. Merritt, attempted to repair an old revolver of which he had became possessed. The weapon, it appears, was loaded in three chambers, one of which was discharged in the handling. The unfortunate lad was shot through the heart, and died immediately.

through the heart, and died immediately.

Judgment was given by Chief Justice Hagarty on Tuesday on the application to set aside the cross petition of the respondent in the North Oxford election case, Mr. Sutherland, and also to strike out certain paragraphs of his answer to the petition filed by Mr. Pattullo. His Lordship granted an order setting aside the petition, and also striking out the second and third paragraphs of the answer with costs.

The Scott Act.—Toronto men are taking great interest over the approaching submittal of the Scott Act in Hamilton, and both shades of opinion here will be largely represented.

against the teetotallers.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Late on Thursday night a western hotel-keeper named James Pearson was robbed of nearly \$400 either in the city or while leaving it on the 11.45 p.m. train west. He discovered his loss only when near Lambton, and telegraphed back to the police here. On Friday Detective Hodgins arrested a hotel-runner named Louis Ganthier on suspicion, Gauthier having been the last person in Pearson's company. No money has been recovered yet, but the pocket-book in which the notes had been was found empty on Front street. on Front street.

THE KINGSTON MAYORALTY. - Dr. Stewart's application for a mandamus to compel the Judge of the County Court, Frontense, to proceed with the trial of the election of Mr. Pense, who was returned as mayor for Kingston, came up before Chief Justice Hagarty on Tuesday. His Lordship discharged the application with costs, the order not to issue for two days, until judgment is given in a somewhat similar application for a mandamus to the Ludge of the County Co in a somewhat similar application for a man-damus to the Judge of the County Court, Ottawa. The order was merely stayed at the request of counsel for Dr. Stewart, his Lordship's opinion being, however, that there is no parallel between the two cases.

Is IT INFANTICIDE?—Yesterday afternoon ome workmen employed on Clyde street came across the body of a male child, apparently about a week old, lying in rear of the premises occupied by a Mrs. Phair, who resides at No. 13 Clyde street. They at once notified Constable Bennett, who proceeded to investigate, but was met at the door by Amos Phair, a seventeen-year-old son of the woman, who offered a vigorous resistance. As he was armed with a knife Bennett had some trouble in securing him, but when he at some trouble in securing him, but when he at length succeeded the woman was nowhere to be found. The lad was conveyed to the west end station and the body of the infant to the morgue, where it now lies awaiting the action of the authorities.

INTERESTING FIGURES.—During the month of March 278 settlers left this port, taking with them effects to the value of \$19,817; and 157 settlers arrived, with effects valued at \$14,368. Among those who left are numbered bered the emigrants to Manitoba. For the same month, the value of the exports amounted to \$304,278, against \$266,349 for the same period last year. The principal articles exported were—Horses, 102, valued at \$18,643; cattle, 137, \$8,828; sheep, 319, \$3,332; butter, 18,500 lbs., \$3,100; furs, dressed and undressed, \$8,880; meats, viz., bacon, hams, beef, and mutton, 341,566 lbs., \$37,194; wool, 40,127 lbs., \$12,118; fruits, green, \$7,969; barley, 117,165 bush., \$100,150; beans and peas, 8,072 bush., \$5,824; wheat flour, 597 bbls., \$3,046; malt, 100,640 lbs., \$3,001; seeds, \$7,207; vegetables, \$10,091; manufactured articles, \$13,101.

New System of Astronomy.—We undersame month, the value of the exports amount-

factured articles, \$13,101.

New System of Astronomy.—We understand that Mr. Francis Jones, ex-M.P., is in the city selecting apparatus for the illustration of his system of astronomy as opposed to that of Sir Isaac Newton. Mr. Jones maintains that the motion of the planets is not caused by the law of gravitation and the projectile force, but by electricity emsnating from the sun acting as an immense magnet in the centre of the solar system, and exercising both an attractive and repulsive influence in accordance with the magnetic condition of in accordance with the magnetic condition of matter with which the sun's rays come in contact. This is certainly a new and strange theory, and if well founded will produce as great a revolution in astronomy as any here-tofore produced by such astronomers as Copernicus, Kepler, or Newton. The papers in the eastern part of Ontario speak highly of the manner in which Mr. Jones proves and illustrates his new system.

The Toronto Baptist College.—A meeting of the trustees of this college was held on Tuesday in the lecture-room of the Jarvis street Baptist church. The following gentlemen were present:—Hons. Wm. Mc-Master and Alex. Mackenzie, Rev. John Harvard Castle, D. D., Toronto; Rev. Andrew H. Munro, Messrs. T. J. Claxton, Albert A. Ayer, and John Turnbull, Montreal; Mr. Wm. Craig, Port Hope; Mr. John Mills, St. Catharines; Messrs. Thomas S. Shenston and Wm. Buck, Brantford; Mr. Charles Raymond, Guelph; Mr. Henry Moyle. Paris; Dr. H. E. Buchan, Messrs. J. A. Boyd, J. B. McArthur, and D. E. Thompson, Toronto. The meeting opened with Rev. Dr. Castle in the chair. Hon. Wm. McMaster was afterwards elected chairman of the Board; Dr. Buchan, secretary; and Mr. D. E. Thompson, treasurer. The greater part of Tues-THE TORONTO BAPTIST COLLEGE.—A meetson, treasurer. The greater part of Tuesday's session was taken up in discussing and adopting the constitution. At 11 o'clock p.m. the meeting adjourned.

Proposal to Form an Immigration Gomrany.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in
the immigration to this country of tenant farmers and persons of capital was held at the
offices of Messrs. Morrison, Wells & Gordon,
British America buildings, on Thursday afternoon, when the question was discussed of
establishing the Canada West Land and
Agency Company on such a basis as would
enable it to secure and bring to this country
the class of persons above mentioned. Among
those present were:—Mr. Goldwin Smith,
Captain McMaster, Mr. A. H. Campbell, Mr.
Charles Robertson, Mr. William Elliott, Mr.
Jas. McGee, Mr. J. S. Lockie, Mr. Samuel
Nordheimer, Mr. James Scott, Mr. D. McGee,
Mr. Edward Hooper, Mr. William McLean,
and Mr. Donaldson, emigration agent. The
meeting was unanimous in the opinion that
the company should be organized on such a
basis as would enable them to carry out its
object efficiently, and resolutions were passed
to that effect, and recommending the subscription of capital in Canada and Great
Britain to the extent of \$100,000 with the
view of effecting this object. PROPOSAL TO FORM AN IMMIGRATION COM

of the company justifies the sale of its stock at a much higher price, and the following issue will be made at a further important advance.

"The amount of stock now subscribed and pplied for exceeds a quarter of a million dolars, an which an average of overforty per cent. Its been paid in (Sgd.)—Enward Le Ruar, langing Director."

Should there any be in doubt as to which sewing machine is most adapted for family or tailoring work, look for a machine with a large space under the arm, thus giving plenty of room for the free passage of the work. All the old fashion machines have small arms, which makes it very difficult to handle large pieces of work. The Wanser is perfect in every particular,

PASSOVER.

ration of the Release from Bondage.

On Wednesday night began the annual commemoration by Jewish oitizens of the flight from captivity in Egypt of their ancestors, over three thousand years ago. The solemnities, all the world over, are similar in kind, and in Toronto as elsewhere will continue for a little over a week. A member of the synagogue in the city, in speaking to a Mail reporter, gave a brief description of the services which mark the festival here, and although nothing of mystery attaches to them, there is much that is peculiar and interesting. The opening commemoration on Wednesday night was purely household, and to it clings the most of traditional observance. Thursday is properly the first day of Passover, or

and will be observed by Jewish citizens as a holiday, all their places of business being closed. Service will be held in the syna-gogue morning and evening. On Friday similar services will be held. Thursday and gogne morning and evening. On Friday similar services will be held. Thursday and Friday constitute what are known as the "first two days" of Passover, and are more strictly observed than the succeeding ones up to the next Thursday, April 21st. Thursday and Friday. April 21st and 22nd, age the "last two days," and will be observed like the first two, Thursday again being a day upon which all business will cease. Passover thus consists of eight days, following upon the night commemoration of Wednesday. During all these days no ordinary bread, cakes, or flour may be eaten at all by Jewish families, cakes of unleavened bread, specially prepared, alone being used; in conjunction, of course, with meat and some kinds of vegetables. This unleavened bread is somewhat difficult to make, and is being imported by the Toronto synagogue from New York. There it is made by machinery in the form of large cakes. Of these the Toronto synagogue, which consists of about one hundred families, take some \$250 worth. Next year an attempt will be made to prepare the bread here, as the duty upon the import is heavy. The services in the synagogue vary from ordinary services only as Protestant or Catholic Christmas or Easter services differ from Sunday ones, that is, in being made of special bearing on the significance of the time.

on the Wednesday evening carried the direct remembrance with it of the hurried departure from Egyptian bondage of the children of Israel, after the night upon which the first-born of their oppressors died for the sin of their nation. The members of the household gather round a table in travelling dress. On the board is wine of various kinds, unleavened bread, bitter herbs, certain kinds of apples, a hard-boiled egg stripped of the shell, and other things. These all have their meaning. The unleavened bread is eaten with the bitter herbs, which signify the bitterness of the bondage from which the nation fled. Apples and other things typify traditionally the labour done, while the egg, in some curious way, is significant of death—the death of the first-born of Egypt.

But the solemnization of the Passover is best observed in all its traditional uniqueness THE HOUSEHOLD COMMEMORATION

best observed in all its traditional uniqueness in the Jewish communities in Europe. in the Jewish communities in Europe. In Canada, or for that matter in all northern nations those, of Jewish race, surrounded as they are by comparatively unsympathetic neighbours, confine the services to the seclusion of their houses or synagogues. But along the Rhine and in the Vosges mountains the commemoration of the Passover is shared in by whole villages or hamlets, and has a deeper and more curious interest. On the first day presents and kindly visits are given and made on all sides. In the households great preparations are made beforehand, consisting of the most extensive washings and cleanings and traditional arrangements. Every cup to be used in the household feast must be boiled in water; floors are sprinkled with red and yellow sand, and new plates, to be used only at the sand, and new plates, to be used only at the feast, are prepared. In the better houses white curtains adorn every window, the seven-branched lamp is brought out, and the misrach, a piece of paper upon which that word, meaning east, is written, is brought, produced, and hung on the side of the room toward Jerusalem. To this all turn as they pray. The household feast is celebrated with far more curious minuteness and allegorical detail than is customary here. Nor does the memory of the time cease with the week,

FOLLOWING PASSOVER comes a period known as omer, an interval of

comes a period known as omer, an interval of seven weeks between Passover and Pentecost, the time which elapsed between the Israelites leaving Egypt and the receiving of the law. The interval was marked in former times by the giving of an omer of barley daily at the temple. Now, however, among the secluded communities of Central Europe, it is looked on as a fearful period during which there is something dangerous and fatal in the air, and in which it is necessary to be more than ordinarily cautious in all matters.

Thursday, known to Christians as the 14th of April, is with Jews the 14th of Nisan, Passover always comes in with the 14th of Nisan, but the month Nisan varies in the calendar as compared with the recognised Christian months. This is due to there being a Jewish "leap year," in which there are two extra months introduced, the ordinary months being broken up so as to admit of these two additional ones. The 14th of Nisan usually comes in March, about the 29th or 30th. This year, however, is a leap year, whence Nisan comes in at a later time in the Jewish calendar, and the Passover is thrown later into the year.

Reputation and Life. The two most precious things on this side of the grave are our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon of the other. A wise man, therefore, will be more anxious to deserve a fair name than to possess it, and this will teach him so to live as not to be afraid to die.

Thousands suffer untold miseries from Ner-yous weakness, Pain in the back, and other distressing symptoms arising from disordered Kidneys. Burdock Blood Bitters is the sovereign remedy. Trial bottles ten cents.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is mild and soothing in its immediate and apparent effects, and possesses far-reaching and powerful healing qualities which its persistent use will demonstrate in any case of coughs, colds, throat or lung troubles of any kind.

From numerous cases of Dyspepsia and Constipation, cured by the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, after every other known remedy has been used in vain, its efficacy in restoring the functions of A pure smooth skin is a womanly charm which every individual of the gentler sex appreciates, and may, if she chooses, possess. Every variety of pimple, blotch, sore, pustule, and exfoliation—and their name is legion—which disfigures the face, or arms, or neck, may be removed by a course of Briston. TOL'S SARSAPABILLA AND PILLS, the most agreeable and harmless, yet the most potent of all vegetable disinfectants.

Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

PERRY—On April 5th, at 72 Wollesley street he wife of Robert D. Perry, of a daughter. KERRIGAN—In this city, on the 5th inst, the wife of James Kerrigan, of a son.

MILES—At Wingham, on the 5th inst, the wife of Charles F. Miles, Esq., Dominion Land Surveyor, of a daughter. Surveyor, of a daughter.

BEYNON—At Brampton, on the 9th inst., the wife of John W. Beynon, parrister, of a son.

FULLER—At Woodstock, on the 11th inst., the wife of Shelton B. Fuller, Manager Imperial Bank of Canada, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. McDonald—Vrooman—At Vroomanton, A fine by the Rev. J. A. Dowler, Alexande McDonald, of Georgiana, to Christina E., yo est daughter of the late Colonel Vrooman CHRISTIE—WATSON—At Christ church, Dray-ton, on Tuesday, 5th inst., by the Rev. Robinson Gardiner, William Anthony, fourth son of the Rev. C. M. Christie, of Bristol, England, to Cecilia Margaret, third daughter of Thomas Watson, Esq., Hazel Cliff, Drayton, Ont. HUNTER—FAWGETT—On Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. Annis, B.A.. Samuel M. Hunter, Esq. to Eva, daughter of Wm. Faw-cett, Esq., all of Scarboro'.

GLADSTONE ORPEN—At St. Stephen's church, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, Thomas J. Gladstone to Adelaide Dorcas, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Orpen, both of Toronto. Hipwell—At Penville, April 4th, Emily Jane, eldest daughter of H. T. and Ruth Hipwell, aged 14 years and 3 months.

Scadding—At Toronto, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 5 p.m., John Scadding, aged 33 years, youngest son of Charles Scadding, Esq.

Browns—Suddenly, at the residence of son, No. 10 Bleeker street, Toronto, J. O. Broaged 73. aged 73.

CRAIG—Suddenly of apoplexy, in India, on Saturday, 2nd inst., Martha, beloved wife of Rev. John Craig, Baptist missionary.

TREGENT—Died of heart disease, on 4th April, at the residence of the Molsons Bank, Smith's Falls, Margaret Annie, wife of A. P. Tregent, Esq., and daughter of thelate Judge Wm. Mercer Wilson, of Sincoe, aged 27 years.

McCleary.—At her father's residence, corner of Elm and Centre streets, Sarsh Annie, beloved and youngest child of Joseph and M. A. McCleary, aged 3 years and 6 months.

DINEEN—At the residence of her daughter, London, Ont., Hanorah Dineen, aged 73 years.

aged 41 years.

Dickson—At No. 2 Windsor street, Toronto, on Friday, the 8th inst., William Geale, infant son of Captain R. G. Dickson, aged two months and fourteen days.

EADE—On April 6th, Mrs. George Eade, of Scarboro', aged 72 years and 8 months.

WEILS—Suddenly, at 545 Church street, W. B. Wells, late Judge county of Kent, in his 71st year.

WARNER—At 387 King street west, on Friday, Sth inst., Mrs. Eleanor Warner, aged 77 years. New York and London, Eng., papers please

late Wm. McNab.

Crawford—Suddenly, at her residence, Stamford, March 24th, Mrs. Margaret Crawford, in the 83rd year of her age.

Howard—Suddenly, at Millbrook, on the 9th inst., Mary Jane Beatty, the beloved wife of Rev. J. B. Howard, in the 60th year of her age. MOORE—In Simcoe, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. Mulkins, on the 9th inst., Mary, relict of the late Mr. James Moore, of Brantford.

net, daugnter of J. M. Chaice.

SEWELL—At Ningara Falls Ont., on Monday.

11th April, Maud; 'only' and beloved child of
Langley Sewell, aged 8 months and 9 days.

Gold—On the lith inst., Harriett, the beloved
wife of Adolphus Gold.

Maedical.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. F. Bouti-lier, and know the above to be true.

AVERY F. BUCKLEY,

Scrofulous Affection of the Blood

Chemist and Druggist

St. John, N. B., May 19, 1880.

Resp'y yours, DAVID COLLINS,

Weakness Cured.

MR. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR,—In December last I became very much reduced and very weak, so weak in fact that I could not walk one hundred yards without becoming completely exhaust id. I tried various remedies without any benefit. I happened to get a bottle of your Vagerine through the kindness of a friend, and before I had used the whole bottle I was very much improved, and although I cannot say I am completely cured, I am satisfied that your Vegerine possesses very valuable medicinal qualities, it having acted so magically in my case.

F. T. BRIDGES.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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THE NEW REMEDY
FOR
DYS PE PS IA,
IN DIGESTION,
CHOLERA INFANTUM

9 Castle street.

Vegetine.

TWO BOTTLES CURED. HALIFAX, N. S., July 1, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

DEAR SIR.—I have used Vegetine in my family with great satisfaction, also recommended it to a friend suffering with Evysipeias in the head. Two bottles effected a perfect cure. Yours respectfully,
FREDERICK BOUTHLER, Third Engineer s.s. "Beta," Cunard Line

H. K. STEVENS, ESQ., Boston;
SIR,—I have been using your valuable preparation VEGETINE for a Scrofulous affection of the blood and also for Indipestion, and am happy to say I have been very much benefitted by it. Am now nearly eighty years old, and I feel stronger and better than I did years ago, which change I attribute to the use of VEGETINE. Have recommended it to some of my neighbours, who speak very highly of it. 58 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

LOOD

MRS. JULYE MYERS' RHEUMATIC CURE

NORMAN'S ELECTRO

A. NORMAN. Queen street east Toronto Situations Telanted.

LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 2 Floral Metro Cards, with name, 10 cents paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR

HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGILIAN HAIR RENS is a scientific combination of some of the powerful restorative agents in the vegingdom. It restores grey hair to its colour. It makes the scalp white and o cures dandruff and humours, and fally in the property of the ALLLITHOGRAPHED CHROMO CARDS, no two alike, 10c. Agents big outfit, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 457-52

PUPILS—IN SHORTHAND WRITING—BY mail or personally; satisfaction gnaranteed; situations procured competent pupils. Apply to W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N.Y. 466-18-cow.

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BEAUTIFUL ROSEBUD, JAPANESE, 50 transparent, comic, and bluebird cards with name 10c.; agents outfit 10c. QUEEN CITY CARD HOUSE, Toronto. economical preparation ever offered to the pilic, as its effects remain a long time, making on an occasional application necessary. It secommended and used by eminent medical me and officially endorsed by the State Assayer fassachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Halenewer has increased with the test of man sars, both in this country and in foreign land id it is now knew and COAL OIL DISCOVERY—A GOOD SITE for any party who wishes to invest in coal oil speculation; there is abundance of it within ten or fifteen feet of the surface. Lot 8 tenth concession township of Bidwell, Manitoulin Island. For any further particulars apply to GEORGE MCKAY, Shequindah P.O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS U by Mechanical Treatment. No Cutting. No. Pain. You can straighten your child's feet yourself by this new method. Have tried most old patterns—done more harm than good. Motto (same as Cluthe's Patented Spiral Truss for Rupture). "Simplest of Simplicity." Send for Free Book on Rupture and Human Frame.
Address, CHARLES CLUTHE, 1184 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

YE, EAR, AND THROAT-DR. G.
Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., Oculist and Auriconto General Hospital, late Clinical Assista
oorfields Eye Hospital, London, Eng.
urch street, Toronto.
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LLAMY'S GALVANIC ABSORBENT

THE MILD POWER OURES Sumphreys' Homeopathic Specifics popular use.

AL NOS. CURES.

Congestion, Inflammations, Congestion, Inflammations, Common Pever. Worm Colle, 2

Dolle, or Teething of Infants, 2

s of Children or Adultations, 2

THORNTON—Accidentally killed, at Barrie branch Northern railway, by collision, David, son of Peter Thornton, of 271 King street west, aged 41 years.

Monas—In this city, on Thursday, the 7th April, Harriet Amelia, second daughter of the late Wm. McNab.

Young—On April 9th, at 214 Queen street east, John Young, aged 59 years, Aberdeenshire and Merayshire papers please O'LEARY—At Duffin's Creek, on Monday, Geo. O'Leary, aged 85 years. CHAFES—On Sunday, April 10th, Mary Har-riet, daughter of J. M. Chafeo.

e Great Blood Purifiers!

AND PILLS Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrossals in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary; Tumors, Foul Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and all diseases or sores produced by bad blood or humors.

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THE GENUINE

FLORIDA WATER.

PERFUME FOR THE

TOILET & THE BATH

THEBEST

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

RADICAL CURE

DR.J. ADAMS

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE a perfect our of rall the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA. PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely vegetable. Internal and external use. I authorize and thank all dealers to return the money and charge it back to me in all cases of failure. None for over twenty years. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send for NEW PAMPHLET FREE. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist Boston. PERRY, DAVIS & SON & LAW. RENCE, Agents, Montreal.

CURATIVE BELTS AND BANDS tely relieve and permanently Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgis ses of the nerves, and revitalis iroular and consultation free.

BY A YOUNG MAN USED TO FARM work—an engagement with a farmer for a few months. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Address T. H. S., 187 Parliament street, Toronto.

Miscellaneous.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00 per 12; Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 12; R. HAMILL, Box 544, St. Catharines, Ont.

CIDER WANTED BARREIS FURNISHED
—correspondence invited. B. E. CHARLTON, vinegar manufacturer, Hamilton. Excellent stock of vinegars on hand as usual.

FOR SALE—A TUFFNEY BRICK AND
Tile Machine in good repair, with complete
sets of diel for tile or brick; sold cheap for cash.
Address Box 109, Petrolia.

SEWING MACHINES THE WILSON B

A Perfect Picture. GUARANTEED THREE YEARS.

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Business Chances. BARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS, hotels, mills, and city property; send for ist of over 400 farms. ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton. TOR SALE—STEAM SAW AND GRIST mill; village of Trowbridge; in good running order. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Apply to JOHN THOMPSON, Constance P. O., Ont.

CRIST MILL AND SAW MILL IN GOOD
Tworking order for sale or exchange for farm property; a bargain; good water-power.
Apply to CHARLES FARREND, Newbridge, Ontario. Ontario.

I IVERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A GOOD livery business in one of the most thriving towns in Western Ontario; will be sold at a ressonable figure. In connection with a first-class commercial hotel and an excellent local trade. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply Box 282, MAIL Office.

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CONSTANT employment; light work; no capital required, JAS, LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 431-52
\$12 PER WEEK-AGENTS WANTED IN every town in Canada. Address C. W. DINNIS, 213, Yonge street, Toronto. T ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO learn telegraphing at the Canadian School Telegraphy, 131 Church street. M. T. FITCH, fanager.

Manager.

WANTED—A MAN IN EACH COUNTY IN
Ontario who can pay cash or give security
for a \$1,000 worth of goods, in order to obtain
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APRIL 19

MY JOSIAR things has come to a preity pass. The whole wide country over, when every married woman has To have a friend or lover; tain't the way that I was raised. An'I hein't no desire to have some feller pokin' round Instead of my Josiar.

Inever kin forget the day
That we went out a walkin'
An' sobdown on the river bank
An' kep' on hours a talkin';
He twisted up my apron string
An' folded it together,
An' said he thought for harvest time
Twas cur'us kind o' weather.

The sun went down as we sot there—
Josiar seemed uneasy,
An' mother she began to call:
"Looweezy oh, Looweezy !"
An' then Josiac spoke right up,
As I was just a startin,
An' said. "Looweezy! what's the use
Of us two ever partin'?"

It kind o' took me by surprise,
An' yet I knew 'twas comin'—
I'd heard it all the summer long
In every wild bee's hummin';
I'd studied out the way I'd act,
But law I I couldn't do it,
I mean't to hide my love from him,
But seems as if he knew it.
An' lookin' down into my eyes
He must have seen the fire,
And ever since that hour I've loved
An' worshipped my Josiar.

I can't tell what the women mean
Who let men fool around 'em,
Bellevin' all the nonsense thet
They only say to sound 'em;
I know for one, I've never seen
The man that I'd admire,
To have a hangin after me,
Instead of my Josiar.

PIPPO'S REWARD.

"If I could but buy it?"

He was only a little brown-faced, barefooted Italian lad, and he stood with his wistful eyes fixed on the window of a dingy shop in a still more dingy London street. Above his head the hot sun poured down its burning rays, but he did not mind that; it reminded him of his own land on some dim cloudless afternoon, when he had had nothing to do save to be under the shade of the vines on the mountain-side, or to listen to the music of some rill of water babbling under cool green leaves, with a stone image sculptured above, that those who sought its shelter might also give due reverence to its patron saint. There give due reverence to its patron saint. There were no vines here, and no babbling fountains, and sculptured Madonnas; only hot streets and countless roofs, and but chance glimpses of blue sky far up above the house-tops. Neither were there market days and feast Neither were there market days and feast days, for innocent merry-making; nor any rest or peace for his little weary body, since the cruel black-browed padrone had brought him from across the seas to this country of want, and work, and endless misery.

No. There was never any peace for him now; any pause of time when he might dream day dreams of all things beautiful. All was

ise, and turmoil, and ceaseless clangour, and tending strife, and life was a sordid, pitiful thing that left him only too often sleepless, and hungry, and foot-sore, and with a tired aching in his heart that he could not put into any words; that even if put into words would have won for him nothing but mockery, and jeers, and perhaps blows. Blows—was that a blow now that fell on his

shoulder from which the ragged little shirt had partly fallen? He started and shrank back with the timid, frightened gesture of a beater dog. But it was no blow this time, only the pressure of a strong hand on his little shrinking form.
"What are you staring at so earnestly?"

asked a kind hearty voice in the language which the child as yet only imperfectly under-

which the child as yet only imperfectly understood.

"Nothing, Signor Inglese," he answered timidly, and shrank away with his little broken fiddle under his arm, as though he had done something to be ashamed of.

"Nothing? Why, your eyes look as if they would start out of your head. If it had been a cook-shop now, or a baker's, I could have understood it; you look half-starved. But this old rubbishing bric-a-brac place. What the deuce could you see there?"

He was a young man who spoke, dressed in Naval uniform, but his loud, hearty voice bewildered the little lad, whose scant knowledge of English prevented his understanding what was said. He stood looking helplessly at the stalwart frame and sunburned face of his interrogator, but something in the kind

blue eyes gave him courage at last. He drew "I look but at—this," he said shyly, point-

ing to an old violin lying among a heap of "That! and what do you think of it?"

asked the young man wonderingly.
"It makes music," faltered the child.
"Music!" laughed the young Lieutenant,
"and what of that?"

The little led? ""

"and what of that?"
The little lad's eyes grew soft and dreamy.
"What?" he murmured in Italian; "only that I love it; only that in all this great city

it is the one thing that speaks to me of the home I have lost."

"Poor little chap," said his interrogator regretfully. "I don't understand your lingo, but I dare say you're a victim of one of those rascally padrones who make a living by sending women and children into the streets to work for them. Would you like that fiddle?" he added slowly, pointing to the instrument

so to make it clearer the young man walked into the shop, making a sign to the little lad to follow. An old Jew rose up from behind the counter and peered through the gloom at

"Vhat you pleashe, sare?" he asked, rubbing his dirty hands slowly together as if he scented business. "Let me see that fiddle youhave in the win

dow," said the young man.
"That—violine," corrected the dealer.
"Well, I don't know that the name makes

"Well, I don't know that the name makes any difference," returned the customer, impatiently. "Haul it out of your hold, and let's have a look at it. It doesn't seem up to much, to judge by its appearance."

"It ish one var fine inshtrument, sare," exclaimed the Jew, indignantly. "It ish an old Italian violine, of fine make, and of tone wonderful. Try it, sare."

"Try it!" exclaimed his customer, contemptuously. "You don't suppose I should play on a dirty blackened old thing like that? If I ever perpetrated anything in the musicalline," he added, laughing, "I should take care to have a fine brand-new instrument, at all eventa."

The Jew looked with unfeigned commisera-tion at this display of musical ignorance.

"A new violine!" he exclaimed; "play on a

"A new violine!" he exclaimed; "play on a new violine! Ah, sare, it is plain you know not much of music."

"You're right there," laughed the young sailor; "but I want to try what this young-ster does. I found him looking very covetously at that rubbishing old piece of wood and catgut. Just hand it over here a minute."

"Let that dirty little vagabone touch my Italian violine? Nevare!" exclaimed old Jacobi with indignation. "Do you take me for yon fool, sare? I thought it vas you that needed the inshtrument for yourself; but that street brat—"

He turned away contemptuously, and

He turned away contemptuously, and thrust the violin once more into its old place among the cracked china, and dull brasses, among the cracked china, and dull brasses, and timeworn bronzes, and bits of genre, as he called them. The little lad, who had imperfectly understood the dialogue, clasped his hands despairingly together as he saw the coveted treasure put once more beyond his reach, but his new protector was not to be easily baffled, and he sternly ordered the Jew

to give the instrument to him and tell him its price.

"Twenty pounds," was the cool response.

"Twenty pounds?" exclaimed the sailor indignantly. "Do you take me for a fool!"

"No, sare, for a shentlemans," answered the Teutonic Hebrew with a grin; "but if you were a connoisseur, you would know that this is a fine old Italian instrument, and worth every penny of what I ask you."

"Put some string on it, and let me hear what it's like," said the customer shortly. The old man obeyed, and presently handed the violin to its prospective purchaser with its bridge fixed and its strings in playable condition.

"Of course," answered the young man loft-ily, though when the violin and bow were in his hands he knew nothing of how to use

them.

"I used to see old Jack Barber play the thing on board ship often enough," he said ruefully; "but I'm blest if I know how to clap sail on myself. Here boy," he added, unheeding the Jew's remonstrance, "see what you can make of it."

The child took it with reverent, tender hands, and without an instant's hesitation began to play. Something in the little rapt face and earnest eyes, as well as in the instinctive grace with which he used the bow, and brought the long-silent music from out of that old time-worn instrument, silenced the Jew's remonstrances, and changed the young sailor's laughing curiosity to a deep attention.

"By Jove! the little chap understands

"By Jove! the little chap understands what he's about," he said in surprise. "Curious, how natural music seems to these Southern birds. What do you think of that, eh?" he asked old Jacobi suddenly.

"Tink! Why, that he vill spoil my violine, and I shall hold you responsible," was the strictly professional reply.

The sailor gave a prolonged whistle.

"Stow all that trash," he exclaimed indignantly. "That lad knows more about the instrument than you do. Spoil it? Those clever little fingers? Bosh! I'll tell you what, though: I'll give you five pounds for the old fiddle, and a deuced good offer it is. Take it or leave it as you like. I can soon pick up another. I saw some in Levi's, in H—street, and he's an old friend of mine."

"Levi ish mine cousin, and he is rich, and I am vonver poor dealer," screamed the old Hebrew excitedly; "but Levi has not in all his shop von single violine that is in the least degree so goot as that. No, sare; you would not rob a poor old man; you vill give me for him ten pounds."

"Five. and not a halfnenny more." was

not rob a poor old man; you vill give me for him ten pounds."

"Five, and not a halfpenny more," was the resolute answer, as the young man took the violin from the child's reluctant hands and placed it on the counter.

"Seven—six—five pound ten," persisted the Jew in a most broken voice, as each abstement was steadily ignored. "Vell, vell, if it must it must. I make von great sacrifice, but it shall not be said that you ver imposhed on by one of my Cousin Levi's bad violines. No: sooner vould I suffer myself than that, and von day you may again see a leetle inshrument you like—also it shall be a bargain shrument you like—also it shall be a bargain—if you go not to Levi. He is noting of a dealer, noting. I should not like to see a goot young shentleman like you imposhed on by him."

The young man laughed heartily at this tirde and draw his purse out.

"All right. I won't go to Levi," he said.
"All right. I won't go to Levi," he said.
"Now, put that fiddle in a case and hand it over, will you?"
"Shall I not send him for you?" asked the dealer, persuasively. "It shall come to-day, certain."

certain."

"Thanks," said the young sailor cautiously.

"But you see I'm not a good judge of instruments, and—ahem—I might forget what it

The Jew had to confess himself worsted in the encounter, and soon after his strange customer left the shop with the little Italian lad carrying the case, and trotting beside him.

"And I thought it mosh be all sailors are so confiding," murmured the old Israelite regretfully, as he returned to his dingy den.

"I have heard it said so. But still"—and he rubbed his dirty hands gleefully—"still, it has not for me been so bad a bargain. Five shillings I gave for that old fiddle two years ago, and now five pounds I sell him for; and then, I have secured a customer from mine ver goot cousin Levi!"

This last reflection seemed to give him almost as much satisfaction as his bargain—not quite; for a Jew's pocket is usually his most sensitive point, and what affects it is in consequence his primary consideration. The Jew had to confess himself worsted in

The child looked a little awed and surprised. "Not mind the Madonna," he thought; well, that certainly could not be a right thing to say. Truly the Madonna was neglectthing to say. Truly the Madonna was neglectful sometimes or hard of hearing; for had he not prayed and besought her unceasingly to send him back to his own land again, and was he any nearer going now than when he had begun the first of these petitions a twelvementh before." Nevertheless, he did not cease praying, for he had been reared in that blind, ignorant faith which is so hard to shake off, and had the strong poetic reverence for saints and priests that all his nation possess in a greater or less degree. in a greater or less degree.
"And now, what will you do with this?"

asked his new friend, as they reached the end of the street.
"Play on it," answered the lad readily "I may make money now, and the padrone will not beat me so much. This has beautiful music in it, and the other was so old and bromusic in it, and the other was so old and broken, it was no use, and the people used to drive me away when I played in the streets; and as for money, they never gave me any for playing, only when I sang."

"You poor little chap," said Ned Fordyce pityingly. "What a life!"

"You poor little chap," said Ned Fordyce pityingly. "What a life!"

"The life I would love in my own country," said the child in his eager, imperfect English; "to wander through the fields in the moonlight and play while the stars are shining and the nightingales singing in the thickets. Ah!" He drew a long, deep breath; he knew what he felt, but he could not express it in this cold and unfamiliar tongue.

The young sailor looked down on him with wonder. The child was a mystery to him. That he should desire a piece of wood and four strings in preference to toys or something to eat was in itself a surprise. That he should rhapsodize in this fashion about it, regardless of bare feet and ragged clothes and scorching sun, was a cause of greater aston-

orching sun, was a cause of greater aston-"Where do you live?" he asked him sud

"Where do you live?" he asked him suddenly.

The child mentioned a low street in the neighbourhood of Soho, and to the further inquiry whether he had any parents, told all his pitiful little tale about having been stolen away from his own country and brought here to earn a living for a task-master as pitiless as he was unprincipled. It was a common enough tale in the mouth of an Italian beggar, but the simple pathos of this child's delivery touched his warm-hearted acquaintance with a deeper compassion than he had ever felt before for any friendless, homeless outcast, and there were many such who had experienced the benefit of his generous and large-hearted charity.

charity,
"Will your master allow you to play on
that violin?" he asked the boy at the conclusion of his talk.

The child was long in understanding the child was long in the child was long in understanding the child was long in understand the child was long in understand the child was long in understan

meaning of the question, but when he did, a sudden fear flashed into his eyes.

'I don't know," he said hesitatingly; then

'I don't know," he said hesitatingly; then his face brightened. "Netta is very good," he added, "and I will pray her to speak to the padrone. He minds her always."
"Who is Netta?" asked his companion.
The child looked perplexed.
"She iz with us—there," he said nodding in the direction of the street he had named, "and she is just Netta; but she is very good, though sad—always sad; and when she dances her feet are, oh, so heavy; but she says her heart is heavier still, and I think it must be," he added with a sigh.
"Well," said the young man, giving him

must be," he added with a sigh.

"Well," said the young man, giving him some loose silver as he spoke, "go home now, and I hope your new treasure will outlive the padrone's anger, and you will not weary of it very soon. And look here. This is my card; I live here, and if you get into any trouble with your master, just you come round and let me know, will you?"

"The signor is too good," exclaimed the boy, raising his great soft eyes to the bronzed and manly face above him. "I shall never forget him—never; and may all the saints and the blessed Madonna herself.—"

the blessings. I have heard them so often, and found the more numerous they are the less of gratitude goes with them. Run along, now, little chap, and don't lose my card. I never make empty promises, and if you want me you'll know where to find me."

"I had a rare lark to-day," said young Fordyoe, as he sat at dinner with his mother and sisters," that evening. "I meta little Italian beggar boy, and what do you think he was breaking his heart about?"

"Polonies or macaroni," suggested pretty Edith, the elder of the two girls.

"Not a bit of it," said her brother, laughing. "He wanted a fiddle—I beg pardon, I believe I ought to say a violin. He was a rum little chap, but couldn't he play just!"

"Did you hear him, then? What new act of philanthropy have you been committing?"

ting?"
The young man looked a little confused,
"None—at least, not exactly," he replied.
"I couldn't bear to see his poor, wistful
little face there against the window, and

"Oh, yes, I quite understand," said Mrs. Fordyce. "You took him in and bought him what he wanted. If it had been a twenty-guinea affair you would have done just the same. You are just like your poor father. His hand was always in his pocket. I think all the beggars in London knew him."

"I am sure it is a good thing Ned does not stay very long when he is on shore," exclaimed Edith, "for the number of crossing-sweepers, beggar-women, blind men, organ-grinders, white-mice sellers, and image-dealers that flock to this street—well, it's something quite too dreadful. Ned is as well known as the Prince of Wales, I think."

"What a compliment to an obscure individual like myself!" laughed her brother.

"Well, but what did you do about the boy this morning?" asked his younger sister, Gertrude.

ertrude.

Ned-told his tale in a few words, making

Ned told his tale in a few words, making so light of the purchase of the violin that none of them imagined it had cost him more than a few shillings.

"I hope, however, you did not tell the child to come here?" said his mother as he concluded his story "We have quite enough pensioners of yours already."

"Besides, it is really not safe," put in prudent Edith. "One hears such dreadful things nowadays about thieves' kitchens and the like, and I dare say Ned would find all his deaf, lame, and blind beggars in full possession of all their faculties and limbs if he only knew where they congregated."

"Well, 'what the eye doth not see the heart doth not grieve for," laughed Ned, as he rose from the table to open the door, "and I am sure my poor beggars have never done any harm as yet."

"But there's no knowing what they may do," persisted Edith, pausing behind the others as they passed out of the dining-room. "I'm sure when you're away, Ned, I'm always in terror lest some of those creatures should rob or murder us, or set the house on fire. I really am."

"And so I am in the proud position of acting as an entered the said of the proud position of acting as a safeguard against robbery murder."

ed the selling of white mice and plaster images, the dancing in heavy shoes in the muddy streets, the fighting of black-browed brigand-looking padroni; and amid all and through all these varied occupations, hearing the soft sad wail of a violin, whose sounds nothing could stifle nor silence. These counds were still in his ears as he woke with a start and sat upright in his chair, in that very self-evident, wide-awake manner peculiar to people on whom slumber has stolen unawares in an auspicious moment.

whom slumber has stolen unawares in an auspicious moment.

Was it fancy, or was there really a face peering at him through the window—a sallow, evil-looking face with fierce black eyes that glowed through the semi-darkness with covetous and vindictive longing? He sprang to the window in a second. It was a French window opening on to the balcony, and that in turn led by a flight of steps to one of those squares or gardens so often found in London suburban houses. The window was fastened by an ordinary hasp or lock, which did not yield quite freely to his hand. With an impatient effort he flung it open at last, but there was no one on the balcony, and all the square was solitary and deserted as was usual at that time of the evening.

evening.

Half angry at his own sudden alarm, he re-Half angry at his own sudden alarm, he returned to the room, taking care, however, to shut and bolt the window securely.

"I mustn't tell my mother or the girls," he said to himself, "or they will be more nervous than ever." Then, with one more searching look around he left the dining-room and rejoined the feminine members of the family in the pretty lamp-lit drawing room beyond. When he reached the door he pansed. Was it only fancy, or was his dream still haunting him, for, floating through the air and up to the open windows came the self-same plaintive, sorrowful strains that had been ringing in his ears a few moments before. Impatiently he turned the handle and entered. A group of figures stood at the window overlooking the street—his mother and sisters, the now ubiquitous curate, and a pretty girl from next door, who was Gertrude's bosom friend, and possessed a charming voice and a passion for

door, who was Gertrude's bosom friend, and possessed a charming voice and a passion for dancing.

"What are you all looking at?" exclaimed Ned in wonder.

"Hush!—Is it not beautiful?" said Gertrude softly, and pretty Ads Singleton held out her hand in silence.

He took it, and stood by her side looking out over the heads of all the group into the quiet lamp-lit street. He could see nothing, though still the soft slow strains floated up, simple as a child's prayer, but sweet with the pasionate sympathy of a loving, longing soul, that poured into the music what words were too feeble to declaim. Ned stood quite still; instinctively he knew who the player was, and felt that the little friendless lad had travelled all those hard stony streets to pay this tribute to his young benefactor. The delicacy of feeling which had prompted this ignorant and untutored child was recognized and understood, even as he would have had it ignorant and untutored child was recognized and understood, even as he would have had it understood, and Ned stayed his sister's hand as she was about to toss out some coins to the

she was about to toss out some coins to the hidden player.

"No," he said, hastily; "there are some cases where money is an insult. I know why this child is here."

Just as he spoke a sweet young voice lifted itself up, seeming as if it must find its way straight to heaven, with its rich far-sounding notes. On many a saints, day the heaven, straight to heaven, with its rich far-sounding notes. On many a saints' day the boy had walked in the procession with hundreds of other children, singing what they had been taught to sing, and glad to sing it because the music was beautiful and the saints would be pleased with their service. At least, Pippo had always felt this, but then music was in his head and his heart, and nothing could drive it thence. He sang on now, forgetful of the flinty streets, of hunger, and fasting, and blows; he sang on in the passionate gratitude that filled his heart for this one human being who had had a kind word and look for him to-day when no other had noticed him; who had given him an inexhaustible source of happiness in this long coveted instrument, whose strings he touched now and again with a stairway to where Netta awaited

soft and lingering grace that woke them into harmony with his own voice. And as he sang he was once more in his own land, and above him beamed the cloudless blue of an Italian sky, and he saw glowing waters and dancing waves, and the brightness of the morning sunlight, and the little grassy paths where the river ran by his side and— He woke from his dream with a start of fear and the snap of a broken string. A shadow fell across the white moonlit road, and a harsh voice muttered in his own tongue:

"Thou hast sung enough; go, ask for money now."

"Thou hast sung enough; go, ask for money now."
The child shrank back as from a blow.
"Oh, no," he entreated; "not money tonight. I gave you the money of the kind stranger. I did but come hither to play to him in gratitude; he will understand, he is so noble and good and strong, just like the Archangel Michael in the picture on the chapel walls, and—"
"Carramba," hissed the man fiercely. "I have not asked thee to prate of archangels and chapels, silly fool. Go, do what I bid thee, or fifty stripes and no supper on thy return home."

thee, or fifty stripes and no supper on thy return home."

The child answered never a word. With proud mute dignity he put his violin back in its case and walked away, leaving his task-master to follow or to beg in his place.

Perhaps the man had a reason of his own for choosing the former course of conduct. In any case, the group at the window were not beset by any request for alms, and only Ned Fordyce's sharp eyes wondered why that slouching shadow followed on the heels of the little lad, who was a flitting down the quiet street with the pale moonrays shining on his bare brown head, and a look of patience and courage in his eyes strangely at variance with

with the pale moonrays shining on his bare brown head, and a look of patience and courage in his eyes strangely at variance with his tender years.

He took his stripes and went hungry and bruised and footsore to bed, yet he uttered no cry, and gave no word of conplaint even to pitying Netta. In his own simple childish fashion he thought he deserved such chastisement for his disobedience, but in his heart he said: "I could not have begged of him. I never will beg of him though I saw him twenty times a day. He heard me play tonight—he will understand."

Did Ned Fordyce understand? They were all talking over the beautiful singing in the pretty lamp-lit drawing-room, and wondering that it was succeeded by no solicitation for the usual donations.

"I should like to have that boy in my choir," said St. Theophilus. "What a voice! It was exquisite."

"He is better in the streets," said Ned abbruptly—almostrudely, Edith thought. "One does not cage nightingales."

Was Pippo dreaming?

He sat up in his bed of straw and rubbed his eyes. There was a dim light in the room, and many forms huddled up in different corners. It was close and pestilential and unwholesome, but the little lad had grown used to it now, and, indeed, was often too weary ad spent to notice anything—only too glad to lay his little aching limbs down on his heap of straw and sleep the sleep of utter exhaustion.

What had awakened him now? Had he

should rob or murder us, or set the house on fire. I really am."

"And I thought, it noish be all sailors are so contining, "murnived the old laraelite reason or so contining, "murnived the old laraelite reason or the beard it said so. But still." and he rubbed his dirty hands gleefully.—"still, it has not for me been so bad a bargain. Five shillings I gave for that old fiddle two years ago, and now five pounds I sell him for; and then, I have secured a customer from mine vering goot consin Levi!"

"This last reflection seemed to give him almost as much satisfaction as his bargain—not quite; for a Jew's pocket is usually his most entire point, and what affects it is in consciute when the point, and what affects it is in consciute when the point, and what affects it is in consciute when the point, and what affects it is in consciute when the point of the point, and what strange companion went out the point of the point of the words, but her remonstrance was effect ally silenced by them, and she left her brothery much and the strange companion went out the point of the country of the words, but her reason and the strange companion went out the point of the words, but her remonstrance was conditioned to the part of pretty Edith. She coloured the brother to his solitaxy dessert and soothing cigar with an indignant prompt the heavy of the pretty pression of gratitude on the part of anyone be refitted by his generosity.

"Come, come, that will do," he said good, and the pretty pression of gratitude on the part of anyone be refitted by his generosity.

"Come, come, that will What had awakened him now? Had he

fashion.

Once he had heen wandering through the streets on a Sunday, morning, and had found his way to the doors of a great cathedral. The sound of the singing and the sonorous swell of the organ had made him forgetful of shyness and strangers, and he had crept nearer and nearer, until at last he pushed open the swinging doors and stood within. He had been lost in a dream of wonder at the beauty he saw—at the marble pillars and the open the swinging doors and stood within. He had been lost in a dream of wonder at the beauty he saw—at the marble pillars and the moulded roof, and the flood of light that poured itself in every rich and varied hue through the stained glassofthe windows, but it was the music that he thought of most. The tuneful harmonies of trained and perfect voices entranced and awed him. It was so beautiful—oh, so beautiful—and he stood drinking it all in in a passionate ecstasy of delight, thinking that this must indeed be the heaven his priests had told him of. He was a little ragged footsore child, with bare head and shoeless feet, sun-tanned and not over clean, for the padrone cared little for such trifles, and water was a luxury to be prayed for in the dingy crowded room where heand many of his country-folk were all huddled together. Only a little ragged child, a beggar who played on that tuneless broken violin for a livelihood; and it was no wonder that when a great personage with sweeping robes and the majesty of official dignity on his brow saw him standing there, he waxed wrathful and indignant at such audacity. In an instant he bore down upon the delinquent, and fiercely ordered him out. The child looked in wonder at his angry face and disgusted gestures. True, he was only a little heggar but bore down upon the delinquent, and fiercely ordered him out. The child looked in wonder at his angry face and disgusted gestures. True, he was only a little beggar, but might not beggars go to church if they so wished? In his own land the bare feet of peasants and lazzaroni trod the same floor that was swept by the silks and laces of great ladies. He had never been turned out of chapel or cathedral there. But he was too timid to expostulate, and so shrank away at the great man's bidding, and left the music and the services behind him again; nor ever after that dared venture in any place of worship, for in his heart grew a fixed idea that the English God was only for the rich and prosperous; that He did not want beggars and wanderers to worship at His shrine.

So now on this bright Sunday morning he heard the sound of ringing bells, and pictured to himself the scene of that one effort of his to penetrate into an English church, and then he crept away into a corner, and took out his new treasure, and wove fresh melodies out of his own dreaming fancies, and forgot that he was living in misery, cruelly treated, and hungry often, and with never a living being to speak softly and tenderly in his ears. The music carried him away into a land of forgetfulness, and his eyes brightened and his lips smiled, as the lips of a child who slumbers and dreams of beautiful things that his waking moments never know.

Netta brought him a dry crust and an arnele for his Sunday meal, and he washed it

Netta brought him a dry crust and an apple for his Sunday meal, and he washed it down with a draught of water that was warm and dull-looking, and bore little affinity to the clear sparkling mountain streams from which he had once been wont to drink.

Then the girl, who pitied the gentle dreamy little lad, and saw how unfit he was for such a life as he now led, bade him wash his face and come out with her. The padrone had given her leave to take him away, and they would not return till the evening, and she would go in one of the river steamers and get out at some place where there were green fields and shady trees and the noise and dust fields and shady trees and the noise and dust and glare of the city might be forgotten for even a few hours. Pippo started to his feet in delight. Such a holiday as this Netta had often spoken of and planned, but they had never been able to accomplish it. He could scarcely believe it was possible even now. His preparations were soon made, and his little wan face was flushed, with excitement, and his hig brown eyes literally dancing with delight, as he ran down the dark and crooked stairway to where Netta awaited him.

street below. She was a rough-looking, blackbrowed girl of some twenty years. She might have been pretty once, but years of a coarse, sordid, oriminal life had taken all the womaniness from her face and eyes, and left her very hardened and reckless.

She took the child's hand in hers, and together they went out into the hot sunshine. Pippo had lost all memory of what he had heard the previous night in the rapture of this granted holiday. To float down the river, to feast his eyes on fields once more, and see the blue sky stretching wide and vast above his head, instead of being hemmed in by thousands of roofs; to hear a bird's song from the safe free shelter of boughs, not from the narrow cramped bars of a cage; to high see the tufts of reeds and seedges standing as his own head on the river banks; above all, to have no fear of harsh voices and blows for the sweet glad length of a summer afternoun; this was as much joy as his little heart was capable of holding for hours after.

They were lying in a field with the river stretching before them like a streak of silver in the rays of a full August moon. Pippo rested his cheek on the cool, soft grass, and drank in the quiet beauty of the scene with greedy eyes. A deep sigh passed his lips. "When would such a holiday be his again?" As the thought was in his mind he heard the far-off chime of some church clock striking the hour. Mechanically he counted the strokes. Nine! At last he sprang to his feet with a cry of terror, sharp and sudden. "Netta," he said wildly; "Netta, I must go back. I had forgotten. Oh, Netta, Netta, Wake!"

The girl was fast asleep, but his startled cry roused her, and she sat up and looked at him with drowys stupefied eyes.

"What is it?" she asked.

"The girl was fast asleep, but his startled cry roused her, and she sat up and looked at him with drowys stupefied eyes.

"What is hery of terror, sharp and sudden." Netta, letta, wake!"

The girl was fast asleep, but his startled cry roused her, and she sat up and looked at him with drowys stupef

"What is it?" she asked.
"I must go back—last night—and then to
forget! Oh, the wasted time! Netta, dear
Netta, let us hurry home; we may be in
time yet. Oh! how could I forget? How
could I?"

could I?"

"What are you talking about?" asked the girl crossly. Her slumber had been very pleasant, and she did notlike to be disturbed.

"Oh, Netta!" cried the lad, his white terrified face bent pleadingly toward her.

"Let me go home. I know what they are going to do to-night, those wicked men. Netta, if anything happens to him I shall never forgive myself. I ought to have warned him. I meant to, and then—this afternoon, and it was all so beautiful, and I forgot till now, and it is late, and—"

"Don't be foolish, Pippo," interrupted the girl. "I know what they are going to do, and I was told to keepyou out of the way. Rest contented; you cando nogood now; it is too fate."

The little lad turned on her with such a look of horror, shame, agony in his great

look of horror, shame, agony in his great wild eyes as struck her to the heart. "You

know!"

It was all he said. Then, with one appeal ing glance to the calm, wide heavens that looked so bright and pitless and far above, he sprang away like an arrow from a bow, and with fleet feet that baffled the girl's instant pursuit, he traversed the field-path by the riverside, and was lost to sight in a few

the riverside, and was lost to sight in a few moments.

Netta's senses, though drugged by drink and sleep, were yet quick enough to warn her of the danger in store for her should Pippo succeed in his attempt; but she was no match for him in speed, and when she reached the landing-stage she found there was no sign of him, and that the last boat had left an hour before. "He will have to walk all the way," she thought to herself. "He cannot be in time."

But Pippo had no intention of walking. He had noticed the position of the railway lines, and he knew they must lead to a station, and as soon as he was out of Netta's sight he made his way to the little town, and some

made his way to the little town, and some curious chance or blind instinct guided him direct to the spot he sought. Yet here a fresh difficulty awaited him. He had no money wherewith to buy a ticket. The clothes on his back and the violin in his hand were on his back and the violin in his hand were his only possessions. The engine was screaming and puffing, the passengers were already taking their places. The child dared not hesitate. He sprang into a carriage where the people were humbly dressed, and which he thought would be cheapest to travel in, and sat trembling in a corner at his own temerity until the train was fairly started. Then he rose up and stretched out his little hands in

rose up and stretched out his little hands in an agony of appeal to the wondering passengers.

"Oh, good people," he cried, "I am a poor little lad, and I have no money, and some one I know is in great danger to-night, and I must get to him and warn him. It will kill me if I cannot. I thought the iron way would carry me quickest, and so I came in here, but they may turn me out, for I have no money to pay them. You know how much it is, and I will play to you all the way for just so many copper pieces as it may be. Oh, good people, it is for more than charity, it is for a life I pray. Do hear and help me, for love of the God you serve!"

The passionate appeal, the sight of the little eager face and tear-blinded cyes, stirred many hearts there to sympathy. Before the child had touched a string, or played a note, eager hands thrust the money into his own, and kindly voices were uttering assurances of sympathy in his ear. He thanked them with the rapturous ecstacy of southern grace that for once overcame his natural shyness, and then, true to his word, he played to them, with all his heart in the music he poured fourth. The noise of the train bewildered him; the sparks of fire and coloured lights of signals flashing by dazzled his eyes; the darkness and clamour, as the carriages rushed through the long black tunnels, frightened him, as all things weird and strange frightened him, as all things weird and strange frightened him, as all things weird and strange frightened a child; but his heart was filled with a brave and steadfast purpose, and nothing but death would have stayed him now.

When they told him he could get no nearer to the place he wanted that night, he bade them all farewell and got out, and as he stood on the platform, his brown curls glistening in the lamp-light, his violin clasped in his arms, his eyes gazing bewildered and frightened around him, many a woman's eyes grew dim with pity as the train whirled off, and his fellow-passengers lost sight of him at last.

There was a long walk still before him There was a long walk still before him, and the way was strange, and there were but few people of whom to ask it, and those few either ignored or misdirected him. The sultry heat of the day which had portended a storm now began to fulfil its promise, and the roll of thunder overhead and the heavy plash of raindrops on his face warned him of its approach. Still he battled on mechanically, though a vague terror shook his little soul, for he held all storms and warfare of the elements in superstitious dread. A clock was striking midnight when he at last discovered the street he wanted and had searched for so long. He was drenched to the skin

was striking midnight when he at last discovered the street he wanted and had searched for so long. He was drenched to the skin with the heavy rain, and his brain seemed dizzy and bewildered by the shock of the thunder's roar and the flash of the vivid lightning. Still, that one purpose was in his mind, and to that his patient fidelity pointed as steadfastly as the needle to the pole.

When he reached the house it was all in darkness. He had formed no plan, had no distinct idea of what he was to do, only he had learned that a plot was on foot to rob, perhaps to murder, his generous young benefactor, and he must warn him of it. He crept round the house. All was quiet. It was a semi-detached villa, and a small garden ran round it leading to a large square at the back of the house. Pippo knew that from the back an entrance would be effected; he had overheard the men say so. Silent as a shadow he flitted up the steps, and mounted the balcony on which two long French windows opened. They were closely shut and shuttered, but as he placed his eye to the pane he caught a faint gleam of light. With beating heart and face white as death he looked in. The shutters had evidently been unfastened, and through the crack this ray shone at intervals. Even as he looked it went out, and all was dark again. The child passed his hand over the window, and found that a whole pane ot glass had been removed. He then timidly pressed the shutter, and found it gave way at once. The men were here then, and their dastardly work had begun. Without an instant's heartain the whole

the flash of lights, the sound of voices, filled the room.

The scene told its own tale, but the sound of the voice he loved, the presence of the friend for whom his loyal little life had been sacrificed, recalled Pippo'sscattered senses, and through the dim haze of death he stretched out his hands to Ned Fordyce.

"It is all safe, signor," he said. "I kept it. I meant to—to warn you, but I came too late for that—only—I said they should not rob you, and they—have not."

The heavy lids opened, and the glazed eyes seemed to smile.

"You were so good," said the child softly.

"I had always been unhappy till I—saw you. Perhaps you will remember me a little—sometimes—and help some other child like myself—just for Pippo's sake. The violin is out there—on the balcony. I should like to take it with me, because—you gave it—for, though doubtless the Madonna will give me one in heaven, it will not be quite the same—as yours—"

—as yours—"

Then his head fell back like a tired child's and his eyes saw the face he loved no more.

So Pippo found his reward.—All the Year Round.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CURLING.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO BRANCH OF THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN CURL-ING CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Ontario branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club was held yesterday afternoon in the Walker house, and was attended by the representatives of thirty-nine clubs out of the sixty entitled to be present. Ald. Walker, president of the branch, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. S. Russel was secretary.

The SECRETARY presented his reports as secretary and treasurer, and also the report of the Executive Committee, in which records of the past season's competition games were included. The first report covered the result for 1881 of the Annual District Medal competition in the province. Twenty-two

competition in the province. Twenty-two clubs competed:



The competition for the Ontario silver tankard took place in Toronto on the 25th and 26th of January. Thirteen clubs were entitled to compete by the preliminary scores required under the conditions governing the competition. Of these, one club, the Scarboro', retired under a misapprehension, and the Walkerton club also withdrew before the contest opened. The remaining eleven drew contest opened. The remaining eleven drew off as follows:—

Second Round. Port Hope.......Whitby 38 to 28 Hamilton Thistle..... Toronto Caledo

(Ottawa Granite retired.) Hamilton Thistle.....Port Hope.. The Hamilton Thistle thus winning the Tan

The Hamilton Thistle thus winning the Tankard.

The competition for the Tankard was preceded by a grand bonspiel, the expense of which was borne by the Toronto clubs. Twenty-two clubs entered for the bonspiel, but only sixteen turned up. On being paired off, Bowmanville defeated Barrie; Toronto, Fergus; Hamilton Thistle, Brampton; Woodstock, —; Toronto Caledonian, Cobourg Waverley; Scarboro', Toronto Granite; Port Hope, Scarboro' Maple Leaf; Scarboro' Heather, Ottawa Granite. In the second round, Bowmanville defeated Scarboro'; Toronto, Scarboro' Heather; Port Mope, Hamilton Thistle, and Toronto Caledonian, Woodstock. Port Hope then defeated Toronto, and Bowmanville the Toronto Caledonian. Finally Port Hope defeated Bowmanville and won first prize in the bonspiel.

In referring to the prizes left by Lord Dufferin, the report pointed out that the two clubs which competed for them at Ottawa this season, the Toronto Caledonian and the Blue Noses of New Glasgow, N.S., had travelled over a thousand miles to meet

and the Blue Noses of New Glasgow, N.S., had travelled over a thousand miles to meat each other.

An enquiry by Mr. Climie, of Bowmanville, as to what action was to be taken regarding a protest put in by his club in the Tankard competition, resulted in a motion being passed to sustain the action taken at the time by the Executive Committee, and dismissing the subject.

A motion of Mr. Russell's, to the effect that henceforth the office-bearers and standing committees of the branch should be elected at the general fall meeting instead of in the

scene was photographed on his brain. Two black masked figures were bending over a heap of plate that they had taken from the sideboard; and as the boy's entrance startled them, the light of a bull's-eye lantern flashed full on his face. An oath and a blow followed in quick succession, but the lad slipped like an eel through the fingers that sought to detain him, and, throwing open the door, raised a shout of alarm that roused every inmate of the house. Then with equal rapidity he sprang on the heap of plunder that the two men had been fastening in a leather case, and with his feeble arms flung round it, and his little frail body interposed between them and their booty, he strove to defend it for his benefactor's sake.

"Come, Luigi," cried one of the men in alarm. "The whole house is up. We shall be caught. Fly."

"I won't go without this," muttered the other with an oath. "You young devil, will you let go?"

The little lad did not answer; his strength wasnearly gone, his breath only camein pitiful gasps. He had but the mute dumb persist-

Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Barclay, Toronto.

Executive Committee—Wm. Rennie, Toronto Caledonian; Capt. Perry, Toronto Club; Wm. Badenach, Toronto Granite; Robert Crawford, Scarboro'; James Simpson, Hamilton Thistle; and W. R. Climie, Bowman-wille.

Auditors—F. McLaw and James Pringle.
Committee on the Annual—W. F. Davison,
S. Russell, and W. D. Macintosh. Committee on Protests and Appeals—R. H. Ramsay, H. Fysh, and Wm. Ramsay.

THE ANNUAL DINNER. In the evening took place the first annual dinner of the association, in the Walker house. Ald Walker was at the head of the table, which was substantially set. About fifty gentlemen were on hand, almost without exception all lights in the curling firmament.

AQUATICS.

TRICKETT CHALLENGES BOYD. London, April 8.—Trickett, the Australian oarsman, has challenged R. W. Boyd to a single-scull match, to take place on the Thames on a date hereafter to be decided. It is thought the challenge will be accepted.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP. The following letter from the Secretary of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club to a gentleman connected with the New York Yacht Club is the first official information as to the determination of that club to issue a challenge for the America cup:—

the America cup:—

"Belleville, April 1st, 1881.

"Bear Sir,—Captain Cuthbert has handed me your letter asking information as to the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, which you will find inclosed. * * * The club, I may add, has a membership of seventy-five. The officers are those of 1880, as our annual election does not take place until the first Wednesday in May. Captain Cuthbert desires his compliments to you, and says you may fully calculate on seeing him in New York this summer. His new sloop is nearly in frame, and will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The challenge will be forwarded at an early date. * * * * "RICHARD S. BELL, "Secretary B. Q. Y. C."

"Secretary B. Q. Y. C."

The yacht which is building as the champion
of the Bay of Quinte club, and with which
the club hopes to win back the America Cup,
is a centre-board sloop, to be called the
Atlanta. She is to be 63 feet long and 19
feet beam, and will measure 84 tons.

BASEBALL

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MAPLE LEADS BE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MAPLE LEAFS.
GUELPH, April 12.—A large and enthusiastic baseball meeting was held at the Queen't hotel this evening for the purpose of re-organizing the Maple Leaf Baseball club for the year 1881. The following officers were elected:—G. Sleeman, Mayor, president; Thomas Goldie, vice-president; J. W. Ogston, secretary; Alf. Burrows, treasurer; F. B. Skinner and H. Smallpiece, auditors; M. Conway, G. Bookless, and J. Wayper, field directors.

MISCELLANEOUS. sport, but since it appertains to horses this item must be excused for finding its way into this column. Mr. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, has purchased a fine bay heavy draught stallion colt, 9 months old, weighing 1,260 lbs. This is believed, with good reason, the bath of the column that the same in this result of his column. to be the finest colt of his age in this country. He has five good crosses. He is going to Mr. George Hendrie at Detroit.

FIREMAN, St. Catharines.-No record. A SUBSCRIBER, Fort William.—They were stationed at Hamilton.

R. R., Port Hope.—On January 10th, 1859, the thermometer in Toronto registered 26.5 below zero.

B BATTERY, Kingston,—Warren Smith beat Wallace Ross on Bedford Basin in a race of three miles and turn for \$1,000 a side on September 1st. 1879. CONSTANT READER, Port Hope.—Great Britain's debt at the end of 1880 was £774,-044,235. The United States debt on July 1st, 1880, was \$2,119,596,046, or £423,919,-

GATEWAY HOUSE, Emerson, Man.—Two hundred and forty-eight horses are employed in drawing street cars in this city. There were 249, but one died the day your question A SUBSCRIBER, Lansdowne.—What do you think of a fodder called the prickly comfrey? Would you recommend it as a fodder for cattle, sheep, and hogs? Answer—We cannot recommend it.

W.A.H., Orillia—The question was finally settled at Quebec four or five years ago. A native of Canada can neither own, sail, nor command vessel property in the United States without first becoming a naturalized citizen of the latter country. M. J. R., Brockville, Ont.—You win your bet. Your friend is very far from right. No horse in the world ever weighed four thousand pounds. London and Liverpool horses will weigh from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. A horse would be extra heavy to top the scale at 2 100 lbs.

2.100 lbs. J. J. M., Uxbridge.—What would cure the mange in two Broncho Rock Mountain ponies? Answer—Have the ponies closely clipped and apply a small quantity of weak mercurial ointment to the parts where the greatest irritation exists. We work recommend you to place your case under the care of a graph.

irritation exists. We would recommend you to place your case under the care of a qualified veterinary surgeon.

Jas. Fell, Fenelon Falls.—The rule governing the sale of cattle in the Toronto market is twelve hours' fast, or 5 per cent. off for distillery cattle, or those fed in the immediate vicinity of the city. Those coming by rail or from a distance are taken at the weight shown by the scale without any deduction. This rule is in force all through Western Ontario.

EPPS COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selection. natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist tvery tendency to disease. Hundreds of cubele maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wa may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Epps & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 101.35

AGRICULTURA

THE CATTLE ORDE EISEWHERE will be found

ter-in-Council on the subje ttle trade. It provides in the that all vessels carrying cattle American port to another sha hibited from loading cattle in Ca period of thirty days thereaf without reference to whether been disease or not. In place, it provides that vesse have carried cattle infected and mouth disease from any States port shall be from loading cattle in Canada days thereafter. In the third provides that vessels which have from any United States port sha hibited from loading cattle in (a period of ninety days thereaft order may, and doubtless wi trouble to shippers of cattle by vessels, but it is an absolute sary measure. The feeling land is so strong, and the stringent, that there is no tive left but to follow the Englis It is necessary to the preservation Canadian cattle trade with Engl these measures should be adopted were not adopted Canada wou rigorously "scheduled" in Engla United States or any other country. The common sense of t in cattle will recognise the absolu sity of the measures now adopted. has had a bitter and costly exper the meaning of "cattle disease," not tolerate the slightest risk in it. No English Government wo for a day that neglected to take a tions in this matter. Canada must he example of England if we wish serve our trade and have a extending it.

· EDITORIAL NOTES

Extensive preparations are being Halifax for the development of a meat trade with England, France, many. It is proposed to export to London, Antwerp, and other Europ In consequence of the fierce weat prevails on the North Atlantic d

winter months, a writer to the Lon-Telegraph suggests that the transportle should be prohibited between the of October and April. Our barley trade with the United growing to almost enormous producing the last six months no less th 660 bushels were exported to Oswe

increase during the past few years wonderfully rapid, in spite of the twenty per cent. THE memorandum of the Hon. which we publish in another colum ing to the Imperial Government a promoting Irish emigration to Can be particularly interesting in view of filment of Mr. Pope's proposals by visions of Mr. Gladstone's Land bill i

During the winter settlers in Neb Dakota were obliged to burrow in lars to keep warm. Now they are co to roost upon their roofs to keep dry are the places to which some peop have us believe that Canadians are it comfort and safety. This statement the banks of the Dakota rivers—it Writing of the annual return

States of men who have been er lumbering all winter, a contempo would be interesting to ascertain he thousands of acres of Canadian la been cleared with the proceeds of th of such men, who yearly bring back able sums of money. This is a sort odus" that does no harm.

The Foley township corresponder Parry Sound Star sends the following

that paper : "A letter reached here from Dako March 16th, from Wm. Rankin. that he had to get through the ros stable to feed his cattle as he could the door for snow, and his cattle I without water for two days. He had lumber he had on hand for building to keep them from freezing. Green is \$30 per cord, and coal \$28 per ton. Mr. Rankin is probably sitting on t pole of his house by this time, provid escaped death by drowning. Who emigrate to so delectable a country?

We have heard enough and to spa attractions of the Western States. only beginning to learn that there as the ointment of those who have settle A correspondent of the Cincinnati Ti recently made the journey from Dodg Las Animas, Col., a distance of 175 m describes the region as a sort of catt tery :- "Thousands upon thousand casses her within sight of the railr thousands of emaciated creatures, sthat they can scarcely stand, and are urise if they fall down, totter about effort to find food. At Lakin, a stat way between Dodge City and Las the people estimate that at least 45,0 were crowded in and around the to ing the prevalence of the severe sto

The Berlin News has always look Iowa as one of the most desirable States for those who desired to Western States. But the News has its opinion after reading the followin from a letter written home by Mi Springer:

"The more I see, hear, and learn western country, the greater is the to me how in the world some of thes prosper; they look to every little ad of beating a person, are tricky and can be, but if anyone chances to better of them they kiel and rein can be, but it anyone chances to better of them they kick and raise cry; in fact it appears to me that sharpers, divorced men and wom scoundrels of all description, locate wonderful State, consequently so meality. In this small town of 1,500 tants there are situated ten or more with ten or more of their employes. The author of the letter from which The author of the letter from which the excerpt is taken is the son of Mr Springer, M.P.P., of North Waterloofore it cannot be attributed to a Consource. Mr. Springer is not the first Canadian who has been disappointed Western States, nor is he likely to last. But they generally come honfied.

A big blue-book has recently been England containing the result of the of the Duke of Richmond's Irish Lan mission. It gives no less than this sand questions and answers. Among nesses examined was Lord Duffer always mindful of his experience in referred to our country in flattering a field for emigrants. Asked what could be found for the deplorable things proved to exist in Ireland, hency recommended emigration. It is the descendants of these unfortuna are doomed to continue in the same per usual distress to the world's en

spring, was withdrawn. Another resolution, moved by Mr. Rennie, and seconded by Mr. Badenach, was carried after a warm discussion, as follows:—That as a large number of curling clubs in Ontario have voted in favour of forming an independent association, a committee be now appointed to consider the advisability of carrying it into effect. And that they be further instructed to consider the desirability and practicability of uniting all the clubs in the Dominion in one grand Canadian association, and report at the next adjourned annual meeting. That the following form the committee:—Jas. Simpson, Hamilton; Robt. Ferguson, Thamesville; Col. Moffat, London; J. McKell Stevenson, Barrie; J. S. Russell, Toronto; J. S. Denniston, Peterboro'; E. Phelps, Port Hope; Robt. Crawford, Scarboro', and the mover and seconder.

Officers for the Branch for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:—

ear were then elected as follows:

President—Lt. Col. Moffatt, London.

Vice-Presidents—Judge Macpherson, Owen
ound; and D. Ross, Toronto.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. S. Russell,

Coronto.

Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Barclay, Toronto.

Executive Committee—Wm. Rennie, Toronto Caledonian; Capt. Perry, Toronto Club;

Wm. Badenach, Toronto Granite; Robert

Converged Scarboro': James Simpson, Hamil-Crawford, Scarboro'; James Simpson, Hamilton Thistle; and W. R. Climie, Bowman.

Auditors—F. McLaw and James Pringle. Committee on the Annual—W. F. Davison, J. S. Russell, and W. D. Macintosh. Committee on Protests and Appeals—B. H. Ramsay, H. Fysh, and Wm. Ramsay. THE ANNUAL DINNER.

In the evening took place the first annual dinner of the association, in the Walker house. Ald. Walker was at the head of the table, which was substantially set. About fifty gentlemen were on hand, almost without exception all lights in the curling firmament. AQUATICS.

TRICKETT CHALLENGES BOYD. LONDON, April 8.—Trickett, the Australian carsman, has challenged R. W. Boyd to a single-scull match, to take place on the Thames on a date hereafter to be decided. It is thought the challenge will be accepted.

YACHTING. THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The following letter from the Secretary of he Bay of Quinte Yacht Club to a gentleman onnected with the New York Yacht Club is the first official information as to the deter-mination of that club to issue a challenge for the America cup:—

"DEAR SIR,—Captain Cuthbert has handed me your letter asking information as to the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, which you will find inclosed. * * * The club, I may add, has a membership of seventy-five. The officers are those of 1880, as our annual elec-tion does not take place until the first Wednesday in May. Captain Cuthbert dewednesday in May. Captain Cutabety desires his compliments to you, and says you may fully calculate on seeing him in New York this summer. His new sloop is nearly in frame, and will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The challenge will be forwarded at an early date.

"Secretary B. Q. Y. C." The yacht which is building as the champion of the Bay of Quinte club, and with which the club hopes to win back the America Cup, is a centre-board sloop, to be called the Atlanta. She is to be 63 feet long and 19 feet beam, and will measure 84 tons.

BASEBALL.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MAPLE LEAFS. GULLPH, April 12.—A large and enthusias-tic baseball meeting was held at the Queen't hotel this evening for the purpose of re-organ-izing the Maple Leaf Baseball club for the year 1881. The following officers were elected:—G. Sleeman, Mayor, president; Thomas Goldie, vice-president; J. W. Ogston, secretary; Alf. Burrows, treasurer; F. B. Skinner and H. Smallpiece, auditors; M. Conway, G. Bookless, and J. Wayper, field directors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

sport, but since it appertains to horses this item must be excused for finding its way into this column. Mr. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, has purchased a fine bay heavy draught stallion colt, 9 months old, weighing 1,260 lbs. This is believed, with good reason, to be the finest colt of his age in this country. He has five good crosses. He is going to Mr. George Hendrie at Detroit.

FIREMAN, St. Catharines.-No record. A SUBSCRIBER, Fort William .- They wers

R. R., Port Hope .- On January 10th, 1859, the thermometer in Toronto registered 26.5 below zero.

B BATTERY, Kingston.—Warren Smith beat Wallace Ross on Bedford Basin in a race of three miles and turn for \$1,000 a side on leptember 1st, 1879. CONSTANT READER, Port Hope.—Great Britain's debt at the end of 1880 was £774,-

044,235. The United States debt on July 1st, 1880, was \$2,119,596,046, or £423,919,-GATEWAY HOUSE, Emerson, Man.-Two

hundred and forty-eight horses are employed in drawing street cars in this city. There were 249, but one died the day your question was received.

A SUBSCRIBER, Lansdowne.—What do you think of a fodder called the prickly comfrey? Would you recommend it as a fodder for cattle, sheep, and hogs? Answer—We cannot recommend it. W.A.H., Orillia—The question was finally

settled at Quebec four or five years ago. A native of Canada can neither own, sail, nor command vessel property in the United States without first becoming a naturalized ning a naturalized citizen of the latter country. M. J. R., Brockville, Ont .- You win your

bet. Your friend is very far from right. No horse in the world ever weighed four thousand pounds. London and Liverpool horses will weigh from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. A horse would be extra heavy to top the scale at 2,100 lbs.

2,100 lbs.

J. J. M., Uxbridge.—What would cure the mange in two Broncho Rock Mountain ponies? Answer—Have the ponies closely clipped and apply a small quantity of weak mercurial ontment to the parts where the greatest irritation exists. We would recommend you to place your case under the care of a qualified veterinary surgeon.

Jas. Fell, Fenelon Falls.—The rule governing the sale of cattle in the Toronto market is twelve hours' fast, or 5 per cent. off for distillery cattle, or those fed in the immediate vicinity of the city. Those coming by rail of from a distance are taken at the weight shown by the scale without any deduction. This rule is in force all through Western Ontario.

EPPS S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist tvery tendency to disease. Hundreds of such ele maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Epps & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 101.35 EPPS S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT

VEGETINE.—By its use you will prevent many of the diseases prevailing in the spring and summer season.

AGRICULTURAL. THE CATTLE ORDER.

EISEWHERE will be found the latest order-in-Council on the subject of the cattle trade. It provides in the first place that all vessels carrying cattle from any American port to another shall be prohibited from loading cattle in Canada for a period of thirty days thereafter; this without reference to whether there has been disease or not. In the second place, it provides that vessels which have carried cattle infected with foot and mouth disease from any United States port shall be prohibited from loading cattle in Canada for sixty days thereafter. In the third place, it provides that vessels which have carried cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia from any United States port shall be prohibited from loading cattle in Canada for a period of ninety days thereafter. This order may, and doubtless will, cause trouble to shippers of cattle by American vessels, but it is an absolutely necessary measure. The feeling in Feeling in

EDITORIAL NOTES.

extending it.

Extensive preparations are being made at Halifax for the development of a large dead meat trade with England, France, and Germany. It is proposed to export to Liverpool, London, Antwerp, and other European ports.

In consequence of the fierce weather which prevails on the North Atlantic during the winter months, a writer to the London Daily Telegraph suggests that the transport of cat-tle should be prohibited between the months of October and April.

Our barley trade with the United States is growing to almost enormous proportions. During the last six months no less than 7,459,-660 bushels were exported to Oswego. The increase during the past few years has been wonderfully rapid, in spite of the duty of twenty per cent.

THE memorandum of the Hon. Mr. Pope, which we publish in another column, suggesting to the Imperial Government a scheme for promoting Irish emigration to Canada, will be particularly interesting in view of the ful-filment of Mr. Pope's proposals by the pro-visions of Mr. Gladstone's Land bill in relation

During the winter settlers in Nebraska and Dakota were obliged to burrow in their cel-lars to keep warm. Now they are constrained lars to keep warm. Now they are constrained to roost upon their roofs to keep dry. These are the places to which some people would have us believe that Canadians are fleeing, for comfort and safety. This statement is like confort and safety. This statement is like trop has not been injured to any great extent the banks of the Dakota rivers—it will not the Ottawa valley this season is unusually in the Ottawa valley this season is unusually

The Foley township correspondent of the Parra Sound Star sends the following item to cember, 1880, is 2,637,187. Parry Sound Star sends the following item to that paper:

"A letter reached here from Dakota, dated "A letter reached here from Dakota, dated March 16th, from Wm. Rankin. He says that he had to get through the roof of his stable to feed his cattle as he could not open the door for snow, and his cattle had to go without water for two days. He had to burn lumber he had on hand for building purposes to keep them from freezing. Green soft wood is \$30 per cord, and coal \$28 per ton."

Mr. Bankin is probably sitting on the ridge pole of his house by this time, provided he has escaped death by drowning. Who wouldn't escaped death by drowning. Who remigrate to so delectable a country? We have heard enough and to spare of the

attractions of the Western States, and are only beginning to learn that there are flies in the ointment of those who have settled there. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star recently made the journey from Dodge City to Las Animas, Col., a distance of 175 miles, and Las Animas, Col., a distance of 175 miles, and describes the region as a sort of cattle cemetery:—"Thousands upon thousands of carcasses her within sight of, the railroad, and thousands of emaciated creatures, so feeble that they can scarcely stand, and are unable to rise if they fall down, totter about in a vain effort to find food. At Lakin, a station midway between Dodge City and Las Animas, the people estimate that at least 45,000 cattle were crowded in and around the town during the prevalence of the severe storm a few ing the prevalence of the severe storm a few

The Berlin News has always looked upon I owa as one of the most desirable Western States for those who desired to settle in Western States. But the News has changed its opinion after reading the following extract from a letter written home by Mr. M. S.

Springer:

"The more I see, hear, and learn of this western country, the greater is the mystery to me how in the world some of these people prosper; they look to every little advantage of beating a person, are tricky and cute as can be, but if anyone chances to get the better of them they kick and raise a great cry; in fact it appears to me that all the sharpers, divorced men and women, and scoundrels of all description, locate in this wonderful State, consequently so much rascality. In this small town of 1,500 inhabitants there are situated ten or more lawyers, with ten or more of their employes."

The author of the letter from which the above

The author of the letter from which the above The author of the letter from which the above excerpt is taken is the son of Mr. Moses Springer, M.P.P., of North Waterloo, therefore it cannot be attributed to a Conservative source. Mr. Springer is not the first young Canadian who has been disappointed in the Western States, nor is he likely to be the last. But they generally come home satisfied.

A big blue-book has recently been issued in England containing the result of the labours of the Duke of Richmond's Irish Land Commission. It gives no less than thirty thou mission. It gives no less than thirty thousand questions and answers. Among the witnesses examined was Lord Dufferin, who, always mindful of his experience in Canada, referred to our country in flattering terms as a field for emigrants. Asked what remedy could be found for the deplorable state of things proved to exist in Ireland, his Excellency recommended emigration. He said:—
"The descendants of these unfortunate people are documed to continue in the same state of persuatal distress to the world's end, unless consthing can be contrived totally to change

the conditions of their existence. Now I have been in Canada, and I have become aware that, after a ten days' voyage across the Atlantic, under conditions of perfect safety and comfort, a great proportion of these unfortunate persons could be landed on the quays at Quebec, the men in better heart, the women healthier, and the children rosier than ever they have been for generations; that a day or two of travel, under equally auspicious conditions, would place them upon the richest soil that is to be found upon the face of the globe."

has had a bitter and costly experience of the meaning of "cattle disease," and will not tolerate the slightest risk in regard to it. No English Government would stand for a day that neglected to take all precautions in this matter. Canada must follow the example of England if we wish to preserve our trade and have a chance of extending it.

FARM NOTES.

A car-load of horses will be shipped from London to Winnipeg this week.

A select committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire into what are alleged to be the excessive charges of rail-

road companies for the carriage of goods, more particularly agricultural produce. During the present year about 180 immigrants arrived at Ottawa. They were mostly Germans, and were located on the upper Ottawa. tawa, some getting work on the western ex-tension of the Canada-Central railway.

The new Niagara elevator, which is in course of construction, will be finished some time this summer. It will have a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels of grain, and when completed it will be the largest elevator in the

The emigration statistics of Ireland for 1880 show that 95,517 natives of Ireland emigrated from that country last year, against 47,065 in 1879. The total number who left

Mr. Perrault, vice-consul of France, on Satat Ottawa in reference to his proposed scheme to colonize several townships in the North-West territories. It is understood that the department will offer good inducements.

The wheat in Elgin, the St. Thomas Times The wheat in Elgin, the St. Thomas Times says, promises to turn out beautifully. The alternate freezing and thawing which has existed since the snow disappeared has not injured the plant in the slightest, the frost not having penetrated to a sufficient depth to upheave the roots.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Tenure of Land in the United Kingdom, of which the Duke of Richmond and Gordon is chairman, intend to visit Scotland, and will proceed in the first instance to Edinburgh, where they will commence their local inquire

where they will commence their local inquiry with the County of Midlothian.

With the County of Midlothian.

J. Fotheringill, of Burlington, sold to Messrs. Jardine & Barnes, of Hamilton, twenty-five sheep of the extraordinary weight of 4,700 pounds in the aggregate, for shipment to England. Messrs. Jardine & Barnes left Hamilton with stock for Boston on Saturday, and, sailed theace per steamer Averill for West Hartlepool.

In Attakapas county, Tennessee, tens of thousands of cattle are reported to be dying for want of proper nourishment. Three men, near New Iberid, alone lost nearly 3,000 head, owing to the prolonged severe winter. There is no grass upon the prairies, and the cattle eat the young grass just springing up with fatal consequences.

Taylor's third Grand Trunk excursion

party, made up of three successive trains, arrived at Winnipeg on Wednesday in charge of Mr. Jas. T. Parker, of Ottawa, under whose agency the trip was most successful, and the passengers were well satisfied. About five hundred were distributed between Emergen and Winnipeg ent of the single training and the passengers.

five hundred were distributed between Emerson and Winnipeg out of the eight hundred comprising the party.

An organization has been formed at Chicago for the establishment of a line of refrigerator cars between the South and Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati. It is understood the enterprise is backed by Gould, and that 1,500 new cars, fitted with all modern improvements, will be built for the transportation of fruits, vegetables, and perishable goods from the South.

The Wellesley Ont

The Wellesley, Ont., annual spring entire horse, bull, and seed gram show was held last week, and in spite of the cold weather the village was crowded with outsiders. Prizes were awarded for heavy agricultural and entire horses, three years. and carriage entire horses, three-year, two-year, and yearling bulls, spring wheat, oats, peas, barley, and potatoes; also for fat cattle in single heads and herds of five head.

in single heads and herds of five head.

Winnipeg Times:—"Wheat at Pembina, Dakota, is 72 cents; at West Lynn, Man., it is 90 cents. The towns are only a mile or two apart, but the international boundary line is between them. So that farmers north of the 49th parallel are in a far better position than their neighbours to the south, not only as regards prices, but also in respect to the much larger average production per acre of Manitoba lands."

of Manitoba lands."

The London butchers are about to organize a protective union. The idea is to fix a graduated scale of prices, and endeavour to have the Council appoint an inspector to see that meat below a certain standard is not offered for sale. They claim that the price of animals on the hoof has increased 100 per cent, in many cases in the past few years, and that the butchers have not raised the price of meat at retail.

day or two of travel, under equally auspicious conditions, would place them upon the richest soil that is to be found upon the face of the globe."

The press of the Eastern States recognises the fact that it is in the nature of things that there should be an annual movement to fresher fields and pastures green, and recognises it with cheerfulness. The New York Tribune says:

"Now is the time of the year when the Western fever seizes upon the young men in the elder sections of the country. It is a wholesome complaint to have, for, although it causes discontent with accustomed work and ways, it stirs up latent energy and rouses honourable ambition. The young man whom the Western fever attacks is never one of those slow, plodding fellows who run in the same rut all their lives. He is bright, active, and aspiring. He is full of plack and indistry, and longs for a broad field of action where he can strike out freely and make the best of what is in him."

And much more to the same effect, in strking contrast, with the ignorment of the consists of sixty pure bred polled. The frost has done injury in certain localities, but no general ruin has been wrought. A careful examination shows that no unusual number of trees have been injured, and in some localities the prospects of an abundant crop during the coming season are very promising. In cases where the buds are affected they present a shrunken appearance, and in cutting them open the heart, which should be light green, shows as black as coal.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK IMPORTATIONS.

Arrival of an Unusually Large Consignment of the country of the season are very imported work and ways, it stirs up latent energy and rouses honourable ambition. The young man whom the Western fever attacks is never one of those slow, plodding fellows who run in the same rut all their lives, He is bright, active, and aspiring. He is full of plack and industry and the provided the

trouble to shippers of cattle by American vessels, but it is at absolutely necessary measure. The feeling in England is so strong, and the orders so stringent, that there is no alternative left but to follow the English orders. It is necessary to the preservation of the Canadian cattle trade with England that these measures should be adopted. If they were not adopted Canada would be as rigorously "scheduled" in England as the United States or any other foreign country. The common sense of the traders in cattle will recognise the absolute necessity of the measures new adopted. England has had a bitter and costly experience of the meaning of "cattle disease," and will not tolerate the slightest risk in regard to it. No English Government would stand for a day that neglected to take all precautions in this matter. Canada must follow the example of England if we wish to preserve our trade and have a chance of extending it.

DEAD MEAT FOR ENGLAND.

A Promising Business for Nova Scotia-Arrangements for Extensive Operations. London to Winnipeg this week.

8,587 emigrants arrived at New York during the past week, the second largest number this year.

Mr. Richard Gibson, the well-known London stock-breeder, has gone to England on a three months' trip.

The shipment of eggs from the Ottawa district to the United States is beginning to assume extensive proportions.

Four inches of snow fell in Northern Virginia last night, making the third fall this month. All farm work is delayed by the protracted winter.

Advices from the winter wheat fields of Southern Wisconsin state the crop will suffer a diminution of one-fourth to one-half by the storms of the past winter.

A select committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire into what are alleged to be the excessive charges of rail-HALIFAX, April 11 .- The dead meat trade with the Anchor line to ship direct to London and other ports. The first shipment will be made in May. Mr. Symes will ship direct to Paris in the new line of steamers, Mr. Perrault, of Montreal, is now endeavouring to get the Dominion Government to subsidize, Arrangements are also to be made for shipping to Antwerp, via the White Star line.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., April 6 .- An unknown WATERTOWN, N.Y., April 6.—An unknown disease has broken out among the cattle in East Watertown, N.Y. The stock attacked are blooded animals in the best condition. Several have died. They are taken first by intense coughing, followed by loss of appetite, and ahrinkage of milk. When let out they appear almost crazy, and bite themselves, tearing out chunks of flesh, and appear in the greatest agony. The attention of the State authorities is called to the matter.

hold water.

Writing of the annual return from the States of men who have been employed in lumbering all winter, a contemporary says it would be interesting to ascertain how many thousands of acres of Canadian lands have housands of acres of Canadian lands have the more acress of the labours the migration statistics of Ireland for The emigration statistics of Ireland for Ireland for the dates a curious fact, to the effect that during the winter just passed a blackbird, which is said to be a sure harbinger of spring, has associated with the fowls in his yard, sharing their food, &c.

The emigration statistics of Ireland for Ireland Ire the animal's head in about the same style as grow the tusks of elephants. But as yet they are not hard, and can be twisted or doubled up with the hand. The head of the pig is well developed, with regular defined snout, but the eyes and ears are different from those of well-regulated hogs. The eyes are black, large, and very expressive, looking precisely like the optics of a sea lion. The ears resemble those of a Newfoundland dog, and are covered with a variegated, glossy wool.—From the Carson Times.

Trichina in Oleomargarine.

An expert physician of Boston, having instituted a microscopic examination of oleomargarine, found many foreign substances in it, and among others the egg of a tapeworm, which he says is common in oleomargarine, it being in the animal fat of which the stuff is made. His view is endorsed by that of Dr. Dollinger, the celebrated English scientist, namely, that oleomargarine is nothing but raw fat, and they who eat it take the risk of trichinosis and all such diseases. In this connection the Boston physician said of butter: "Pure butter is a great nerve food, and contains a large amount of concentrated nourcontains a large amount of concentrated nour-ishment for the nervous system. It has been correctly inferred, we think, that impaired nervous systems can be improved more rapidly by the use of butter, other things being equal, than by any other form of food."

A large proportion of the food consumed by man is furnished by the hog, and it is strange that this animal should receive so little atten-tion at the hands of stock raisers and others.

that this animal should receive so little attention at the hands of stock raisers and others. In the matter of profit there is no stock that a farmer can raise that will pay him better than a hog, and yet he is left to care for himself, to fitly carry out the old adage "root hog, or die." Self-preservation should prompt the giving more and better care to him in order that his flesh may not be the means by which sickness and disease is communicated to the human family. If they would treat them as well as they do their blooded horses or cattle, with warm, clean quarters, and pay as much attention to their feed, better results would follow. But they are usually allowed the hay or straw stack or the outside of the barn for shelter from the cold rains, the scorching sun, or the snows of winter, and in order to keep warm and comfortable they pile up. They then sweat, and as soon as they rise the cold air strikes and they take cold, and from these the germs of the different diseases are produced. Now, instead of allowing this state of affairs, how much better it would be to provide good comfortable shelter from the inclemence of the weather, look well to their cleanliness, see that they get the proper kind and variety of food, and at regular intervals, and thus produce good healthy pork for consumption.

In breeding, select well grown healthy

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Varieties for Pleasure and Profit.

By R. H. Haines.

The reasons why the raspberry is such a general favorite are very evident. As the plants require only about the same cultivation as ordinary field corn, and need very little hand-weeding, it is possible for almost any person to easily grow them, and at an expenditure of only a small amount of time. Many horticulturists throughout the country have been experimenting of late years, hoping to obtain new varieties of raspberries that will combine more good qualities than are possessed by the older soits. Some of these experiments have been quite successful, and many fruit growers are now availing themselves of the advantages to be found in growing these new varieties. A quality that has been very much desired has been that of hardiness in the plants. Though there is scarcely a raspberry that can be said to be perfectly hardy, 'yet soing' of the little sorts appear to withstand much greater extremes of heat and cold than was formerly the case, with the exception perhaps of the Turner. selves of the advantages to be found in growing these new varieties. A quality that has been every much desired has been that of hardiness in the plants. Though these is carcely a raspberry that can be said to be perfectly hardy, yet sond of the new sorts appear to withstand much rester extremes of heat and cold than was formerly the case, with the exception perhaps of the Turner. Then there are other fine varieties that give such delicious crops of fruit that they are well worthy of the little trouble that may be incurred in giving the plants winter protection.

The Trichinosis Scare in Europe.

Washington, April 6.—Secretary Blaine has received from F. H. Mason, United States consul at Basle, Switzerland, an important letter relative to the excitement about the importation of pork from America. Consul Mason, after an investigation, of the circumstances that led to the excitement in France and Switzerland, reaches the following conclusions:—1. That the ostensible occasion for the agitation and the decree of interdiction by the French Government was an outbreak of trichinosis in a family which was at first supposed to have eaten American pook

Welsh.—This is a new red variety that fruit-growers are watching with great interest. In many markets the most profit is obtained from the very early varieties—frequently three or four times as much being obtained per quart as the same-sized berries would sell for a week later. As the Welsh gives promise of being a very early variety, it may prove a great addition to the list of raspberries. An early variety is also well appreciated for family use.

CUTHBERT.—This is a berry which seems to be growing in favour as its unusually value. health by triching have occurred in Germany, where fresh pork is sometimes eaten uncooked, and no such danger has been incurred from eating salted and seasoned meats. 5. That during a period of two years the principal importer of American meat in the consular district of Basle has had all such goods which have been imported by him carefully inspected by an official designated for that purpose by the city government, and that at the end of that time this inspection was voluntarily discontinued, being considered by the civil authorities as no longer necessary. 6. That the Govern-

CUTHERET.—This is a berry which seems to be growing in favour as its unusually valuable properties are becoming more widely known. The fruit is of large size—some specimens measuring a trifle over three inches in circumference, while it is possessed of qualities that make it desirable either for home use or for shipping to markets. The berries continue to ripen quite late, and this helps to lengthen out the season. The plants prove sufficiently hardy to plant in almost all the Northern States, and may, perhaps, do well even in such cold localities as Minnesota and Maine.

Wetherbee and Herr Rochelle are red "black caps," if such a thing could be said

Wetherbee and Herr Rochelle are red "black caps," if such a thing could be said of them, as they have the same habits of growth as black caps. Caroline and Brinkle Orange are good yellow varieties, and Reliance, Early Prolific, and Herstine, some of the best of the red varieties. Davidson's Thornless is about the earliest black cap; Doolittle comes next, and Mammoth Cluster next, or just before Gregg. The month of April is a better time for planting usually than in May though even up to the 15th or 20th of May, I have frequently sent the plants quite a distance with success, or planted them out uppn my own grounds. Generally in small gardens the plants are placed three or four feet apart; but in field culture the rows are placed from five to eight feet apart. As most of the varieties that I have named above succeed on almost any soil, almost anyone should be able, even with only ordinary cultivation, to obtain large and delicious crops of fruit from them.

and thus produce good healthy pork for consumption.

In breeding, select well grown healthy sows, not less than one year old, between that and three years being about right. Be sure that they are good growers, for they are always the healthiest, and after farrowing kill off all the poor runts, leaving about half a dozen in the litter, and these all strong and healthy. See to it that the male is well-formed, healthy, and vigorous, for it is the characteristics of the male that are generally impressed upon the offspring, He should not be vicious, nor yet too mild, but full of life and animation. By pursuing this course it will not be many years ere the various diseases that hog flesh is heir to will be almost a thing of the past, and as many claim that people who are thoroughly educated, boy, looked after and cared for in an intelligent manner, should not be as subject to trichins and cholera as one who is allowed to take care of himself. —American Stockman.

A ROUGH TIME. IRISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Order-in-Council Respecting the Transportation of Cattle.

THE DISINFECTION OF PERSEAS.

THE DISINFECTION OF THE PERSEA

the immigrant upon his farm, it is suggested that the Canadian Government would provide that the total cost as certified by their agent and acknowledged by the settler should form a first charge on the land,

point of despair, the weather moderated sufficiently to break the snow blockade, and Sterrette and friends found relief. A neighbouring family during this time had no other food than soup made from an ox-pelt which happened to be in the house when the blockade began.

AMERICAN PORK.

being considered by the civil authorities as no longer necessary. 6. That the Govern-ment of Belgium has formally declined to adopt an interdiction against American meats for the reason stated, that no just ground for such action has been discovered in Belgium.

A Tribute to the Excellence of the Cana dian System of Management.

New York Herald, April 9th.

The annual report of the Canadian Mounted Police forms an interesting and instructive chapter in Indian government. From the very beginning the Canadian authorities have

chapter in Indian government. From the very beginning the Canadian authorities have pursued a policy in dealing with the aborigines the very opposite of our own, and the sad and shameful story of our Indian history only too plainly and painfully testifies to the absurdity and imbecility of the system which has so long obtained at Washington. While the tendency of all our legislation under successive administrations has been to perpetuate the tribal distinctions—in other words, to preserve savagedom—the aim of the Canadian Government has been to break up those relations and deal with the Indians individually precisely the same as white men are dealt with. Instead of making treaties with the Indians, breaking them as soon as made, and then going to war as a preliminary to another treaty to be again broken, the Canadians adopted the plan of placing policemen among them, establishing courts, semi-military in character, and punishing crime as it is punished in civilized communities. This plan has worked admirably. In the report which has just been made the record of Indian crime and punishment is what might naturally be expected in frontier settlements. The principal offences are stealing horses, shooting Government cattle, firing the prairies, and being in possession of stolen goods, for all of which fine or imprisonment was imposed. The most significant part of the report, however, is that which shows the extent to which these courts are used by the

goods, for all of which fine or imprisonment was imposed. The most significant part of the report, however, is that which shows the extent to which these courts are used by the Indians themselves in obtaining redress against white men. There are numerous suits in which the red man appears as plaintiff against a white reighbour with a complaint

"To obviate the misconstruction to which her Majesty's Government might be exposed in favouring any Canadian system of immigration, two points seem to be important:—let. Instead of diffect action by her Majesty's Government, it is suggested that the whole movement should be conducted under the auspices of a commission, or of a national emigration association with an adequate organization both at home and in Canada, and that the pecuniary aid should be given by the Imperial Government in the form of advances to such association or commission at a low such delicious crops of fruit that they are well worthy of the little trouble that may be incurred in giving the plants winter protection.

FIORENCE.—This will be appreciated by many persons, as being a novelty, in that the truit is yellow, while the flants have the habits of growth and hardiness of the 'black-cap' raspberries. On suitable soils the fruit is often very large and showl, and produced in great abundance. For family use; especially, it should be quite desirable, as it helps to give a pleasing effect to the fruit dish.

GREGG is a new "blackcap" that is attracting unusual interest on account of its large size and fine shipping qualities. They are already very popular throughout the country, and in such demand that during the last two seasons many persons have been unable to obtain a sufficient number for their wants. Spurious or mixed plants called Gregg may be quite plentiful, but such plants wants. Spurious or mixed plants called Gregg may be quite plentiful, but such plants wants. Spurious or mixed plants called from the United States to Great wants. Spurious or mixed plants are wanted. As this variety ripens very late in the raspberry season, it proves an excellent kind to follow the early orts.

WELSH.—This is a new red variety that it fruit-growers are watching with great interest. It many markets the most profit is obtained from the very early varieties—frequently the new of four the very early varieties—frequently there or four times as much being obtained from the very early varieties—frequently the read of the provision of a proposal plants are wanted. As this variety in the first approve and a provision of incomments of the innerican original provision in the proposal provision of incomments of the incoming the country, and in such demand that during the country, and in su

(Signed) "Minister of Agrico "Department of Agriculture,
"Ottawa, Oct. 30, 1880."

The Cattle-Car Competition.

During a recent visit to Chicago we saw the collection of models of cars and plans of cars which have been sent to Mr. Brown as chairman of the judges. There are four hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the former and two hundred and eighty (480) of the judges. It will be apparent at a glance that this must be done in justice to each competitor, and also that careful work and much time are required for it. This explains the delay—a delay which must be protracted for some time longer. Then, in several manuscript volumes, are copies of every patent issued so far by our patent office for an improved cattle-car, numbering now 116, the first, in time, bearing date in West Virginia, May 29, 1860. It will require much careful consideration to determine how many of the new plans were already protected by one or other of these numerous patents.

Nearly every State is represented, and also England, Switzerland, and, of course, Canada. Illinois has 51 models and 18 plans, being the highest numbers from any one State; Pennsylvania is second, with 47 models and 27 plans; New York is thigd, with 43 models and 18 plans; Massachusetts is sixth, with 19 models and 20 plans; Michigan is seventh; I lowa eighth; Missouri is ninth, and Minnesota is tenth. Among the competitors are eight women, from the same number of States. Some competitors have more than one model, and others more than one plan.

The collection represents a great amount of thought and labour and ingenuity, as well as skilled workmanship. That a better car will be the result and one

For Asthma and Phthisic,—Mix one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in three tablespoonfuls of syrup, and take two or three teaspoonfuls of the mixture every fifteen minutes, till relief is obtained.

Maedical. DR. CLARK JOHNSON UUILL Otism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man-9,000,000 Bottles

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyalin causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immedi-ntely after eating the formentation of foo cly after eating the fermentation of the prevented. It acts upon the Liver, it acts upon the Kidneys, it Regulates the Bowels, it Purifies the Blood. It Quiets the Nervous System, it Purifies the Blood it Promotes Digestion. It Ourists the Nervous System, it Purifies the Blood and makes new topens the pores of the skin and induce calthy Perspiration.

This Syrup possesses Varied Pro-

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. Victoria Harbour, Simeoe Co., Ont.

I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOF
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

E. D. CURL

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Burford, Brant County, Ontario,
Dear Sir,—I wish to state that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me ad
dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.
MRS. ALICE SMITH.

CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA. Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat in
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time b
ore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and
am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNE

am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Quebe
Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre an
l'etais afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec ut
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presqu
rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nui
lon des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere eta
decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller d
me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et après e
avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulemen
'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je pet
dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir
omn nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le contin
de ma lettre. Votre tout devoue Sertis,
CHARLES DEGARDIN.

PAINS IN THE SIDE
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simooe Co., One
I had to quit work for two weeks owing to
pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRI
has removed it. It is wonderful for giving
appetite. HEART DISEASE CURED.

CRAMP IN STOMACH.
Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.
I was troubled with cramps in my stomas
and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOO
SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LE

CURES RHEUMATISM.
BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it euro
me after numerous other medicines failed.
CATHARINE HIGGINS.

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable in the Complaint, after all other medicine failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatics, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly,

DELANA CLEWS,

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

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1878.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion and
Nervous Headache, and have derived great
benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Painter

benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Painter,
Dyspepsis and Kidney Complaint.
Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 28, 1878.
Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for years with Dyspepsis and Indigestion and Kidney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent, William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new mau. Leat week my son was taken sick with severe headache, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him,
DAVID BLACK.

Dyspensia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspensia,
after all other medicines failed. I advise all
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

Never Fails to Cure.

North Mountain, Dundss Co., Ont., Can.

Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and various medicines for Sali Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZARETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin Brant County, Ontario,
Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands
almist continually for eight years, this year
beieg the first I have not employed a physician.
Afbr using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for
aonief space of time, I was enabled to do all my
work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontarie
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness
10 years. I had to give up work. I process
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully
stored to health in a short time. I gained
pounds in three weeks. I recommend it a
tsgenuineomachcleanser and blood purifies.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly.
Nackswick, York Co., N.B.
Dear Sir, My wife has used your INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial result
I cannot recommend your medicine too high
HARRISON CLAR

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS .- I

At New York to-day sterling exchange was mehanged at \$4.84} for domand notes, and \$4.82 London, April 13, 5 p.m,-Consols, 100 9-16 for money; 100 11-16 for account. Bonds—New 43's at 164; new 5's at 164; Erie, 481; Illinois Cen-

Bank stocks were rather more active, but at prices generally weak to-day. Montreal and Toronto were unchanged. Bids for Ontario declined \(\frac{1}{2}\). Merchants' sold at 122, and closed at a fall of \(\frac{1}{2}\). Commerce sold at 143, and closed \(\frac{1}{2}\) lower. Dominion was offered \(\frac{1}{2}\) lower. Standard was wanted as before, but none offered, as was also the case with Federal. Imperial was held \(\frac{1}{2}\), with bids \(\frac{1}{2}\) higher. Molsons was held \(\frac{1}{2}\) higher. Miscellancous stocks were steady. Consumers' Gas was again firmer, with sales at 144 and 144, closing with hids advanced 3. Bids for Dominion Telegraph advanced 1. Montreal was

minion Telegraph advanced 1. Montreal was held higher without bids. held i higher without bids.

Loan and Savings stocks steady. Canada Permanent was not offered. Bids for Western fell i. Landed Credit not offered. Bids for Building and Loan fell i. National Investment sold at III, closing with bids as before, but no sellers. toba not quoted. Huron and Erie was held ther. Dominion Savings sold at 122, and

closed with sellers 1 higher. Ontario sold at 134, and closed with sellers 1 and bids 2 up. Bids for Canadian Savings rose 2. Real Estate sold at

Debentures steady and unchanged, The following is the official report of the To-ronto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, April 13:—

Autorescope continue some continue a continue	Participation of the last of t	CHARLES	1000 CO. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST
Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	1854	1844	
Toronto	150	149	
Ontario	1024	1013	
Merchants'	1224	121	10 at 122
Commerce	1431	1423	20 at 143
Dominion	165	164	100000
Hamilton	120	1181	*****
Do. 50 per cent		108	******
Standard	*****	1054	*****
Federal	*****	1445	*****
Imperial	1231	1224	*****
Molsons	109		*****
Consolidated	*****	18	2 at 19
Insurance, &c.	200	75526	651257788
British America		151	*****
Western Assurance	222	219	*****
Canada Life	*****	333	*****
Confed. Life Association	*****	210	
Consumers' Gas	145	144	50 at 144
Dominion Telegraph Montreal Telegraph	129	91	[50 at 144]
Globe Printing Co	129	*****	*****
Railways.			*****
Toronto Grey and Pruce			
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Toronto and Nipissing	*****	** ***	*****
Loan and Savings Cos.		*****	*****
Canada Permanent		2054	
Freehold	200	162	
Freehold Western Canada		169	
Union	155	151	
Canada Landed Credit	27.75	138	
Building and Loan	1034	1024	
Imperial Saving	120	119	67.500
Farmers' L. and Savings		132	
London and C. L. & A. Co.	152	151	
National Investment		110	25 at 111
People's Loan	113	110	
Manitoba Loan	****		
Huron and Erie Dominion Sav. & Loan	164	162	STATE OF LINE
Dominion Sav. & Loan	1233	122	124 at 122
Ontario Loan and Deb	1314	1323	11 at 134
Canadian Sav. & Loan		126	
London Loan	*****	112	*****
Hamilton Provident	135	132	*****
Real Estate	******	103	19 at 103
Brant Loan	103	*****	*****
London & Ont. Invest		115	****
Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c	1001		PER STORY
County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c	107}	*****	*****
Th'n (Ont.) Stock 6 n.c.		110	******
Th'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c City Toronto, 6 p.c. Stock	****	110	******
Total of pro- Stock.		110	

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-

The market cannot be said to have been active en done, and prices, with a single exception, have been firm. Holders have not been anxious slightly, save in the case of barley, and in that case stocks are undoubtedly larger than been reported, as the p.t., monomania to have led some holders to order that their stocks shall not be reported. Stocks stood on Monday as follows: -Flour, 9,686 bbls.; fall wheat, 133,410 bush.; spring wheat, 113,075 oush.; oats, 700 bush.; barley, 183,401 bush.; peas, 94,783 bush., and rye, 13,633 bush.; against on the same date last year—Flour, 13,410 bbls.; fall wheat, 186,631 bush.; spring wheat, 140,720 bush.; oats, 23,050 bush.; barley, 79,863 bush.; peas, 68,772 bush., and rye, nil bush. English advices show markets to have been tending downwards this week; cargoes to-day were said to be neglected with no business some same said to be neglected with no business said to be neglected with neglected wi this week; cargoes to-day were said to be ne-glected, with no business doing, and prices were quoted 6d. to is. per quarter lower; the general feeling on Tuesday and Mon-day was much the same as to-day, but the fall seems to have been less general. Further cable advices report markets to have been quiet during last week; business in cargoes was inactive on account of small arrivals; there was only one cargo of red winter arrived off the was only one cargo of red winter arrived off the coast last week. Their non-arrival is ascribed to the long-continuance of easterly winds. Granary stocks at home ports were consequently much No. 2, 113 the long-continuance of easterly winds. Granary stocks at home ports were consequently much stocks at home ports were consequently much reduced. But spot prices were not much affected. Nearly half the London supply of foreign wheat was from America. Flour was in small supply, and was absorbed at unchanged prices, the scarcity of wheat helping the sale of it. The total supply last week was almost uniprecedentedly small. The imports amounted to 85,000 to 70,000 drs. of wheat, and 70,000 to 75,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 81,752 grs., making a total supply cannot be supplyed to 85,000 to 70,000 drs. of supplyed to 85,000 to 70,000 drs. of wheat, and 70,000 to 75,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 81,752 grs., making a total supply cannot be supplyed to 80,000 to 70,000 drs. of supplyed to 80,000 to 70,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 81,752 grs., making a total supply cannot be supplyed to 80,000 to 70,000 drs. of supplyed to 80,000 to 70,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 81,752 grs., making a total supply cannot be supplyed to 80,000 to 70,000 drs. of wheat, and 70,000 to 75,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 81,752 grs., making a total supply cannot be supplyed to 80,000 to 70,000 drs. of wheat and 70,000 to 75,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 81,752 grs., making a total supply cannot be supplyed to 80,000 to 70,000 drs. of wheat and 70,000 to 75,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 81,752 grs., making a total supply cannot be supplyed to 80,000 to 70,000 drs. of wheat was from the supplyed to 80,000 to 70,000 drs. of wheat was from the supply wheat, No. 1, 20,000 No. 2, 20,000 No. 3, 81,732 qrs., making a total supply equal to 186,107 to 193,919 qrs. of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 7th inst. was 2,625,000 quarters, against 2,524,quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the
7th inst. was 2,625,000 quarters, against 2,521,
000 quarters on the 31st ult., and 2,237,
000 on the corresponding date last year.
The supply for the eight weeks ended March 19,
1831, comprising the farmers' deliverir's of homegrown wheat, plus imports of foreign, has been
3,229,248 qrs., against 3,632,952 qrs. consumption,
showing a dealelency under the consumption in
eight weeks of 303,701 qrs.; and the supply for the
eight weeks ended March 19, 1831, was 381,668
qrs. more than for the corresponding eight
weeks in 1830. The general opinion among experts seems to be that the statistical position of wheat is one that should justify confidence in prices until, at least, some definite
idea of the growing crops can be formed.
Continental advices state that in France during
the week ending on the 25th ult. the markets
were generally dearer for wheat, and firm for
other grain. The firmness in wheat was partly
owing to the scanty farmers' supplies in the
country, and partly to more urgent wants on the
part of millers. Most of the country markets
quoted an advance, and in ports likewise more
money was obtained. Red winter, free on railway waggon at Havre, was quoted at equal to
50s, per 480 lbs., at Bordeaux at equal to 40s, 3dper 480 lbs., at Bordeaux at equal to 40s, 3dper 480 lbs., free on rail at Havre; but
the week closed with cargoes quiet though firm
sverywhere. The arrivals in the various ports

the week closed with cargoes quiet though firm sverywhere. The arrivals in the various ports remained small; at Marseilles they were 24,400 grs.; at Havre, 36,000 grs., and at Bordeaux, 16,000

cominally ruling would leave controlled that a much wider area than last year had been sown in the interior, and the crop reports were sown in the interior, and the crop reports were sown in the interior, and the crop reports were so that a would be a favourable. At Nicholaidf navigation had a favourable. situation of even fall wheat, beyond the fact that

51,673,707 41,755,314 45,040,448 36,917,426

FLOUR—Has been less active than in the previous week, but apparently because buyers and sellers have been apart, as an enquiry has been heard daily. Superior extra sold last week at equal to \$4.95, and on Monday a choice brand brought equal to \$5; choice extra sold on Saturday at \$4.90. There was no movement reported yesterday: but the market seemed to be steady.

BRAN—Still scarce, with sales of car-lots at \$15 and \$14.50, which latter price would have been paid yesterday.

OATMEAL—Cars have been wanted and buyers have been offering \$1.20 to \$4.30, according to quality, but holders have stood out for more. Small lots \$4.40 to \$4.75.

WHEAT—Has been in fair demand at steady prices, but the movement has been principally, if not entirely, in car-lots. No. 2 fall sold on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday at \$1.13, and No. 3 fall at \$1.30 on Friday and Monday. Spring has been effected less firmly than fall; No. 1 seems to be soarce; it sold at \$1.20 on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and has since been quiet; No. 2 sold dairy, up to Monday at \$1.18, and No. 3 at \$1.12 f.0.c.; there was no movement reported on Tuesday or yesterday, but holders were firm. The market closed yesterday with No. 2 fall still wanted at \$1.13, but other grades inactive and easy at quotations. On street fall was worth \$1.07 to \$1.10, and spring \$1.12 to \$1.20.
OATS—Scarce and firm; cars on the track and to arrive sold last week at 39c., and on track at 39c. on Tuesday; a lot was offered on Friday at 405c. for May delivery, with a sale of one car on track at 40c. On street 41 to 42c, was paid.
BARLEY—There was some movement in the latter part of last week, when sales were made at 97c. for No. 2; at \$3c. for choice No. 2; at \$3c. for c

RyE Scarce and wanted; probably worth 93

us 88.00.
ortatous—Cars have been in active demand timer prices, with sales at 60c. Street receipts to been small, and all readily taken at 60 to have been salar, of the foundation of the following the fo

BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. Extra, per bag 2 30 Spring wheat, extra, per bag 2 30

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change in either local and ocean rates this week:—
Granno Trunk Rates.—Rates on flour from Toronto to the undermentioned points stand this week as follows:—Flour to Kingston, 25c, per bbi. Gananoque to Prescott, 25c, Edwardsburg to Cornwall, 30c; Summertown to Montreal, 30c; St. Lambert to St. John, 73c, Dunham to Lennoxville, 48c; Waterville to Coaticook, 50c; St. Landert, 50c; Quebec, 55c; Island Pond to Falmouth, 65c; St. Henri to L'Islet, inclusive, 60c.; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 65c.; Cacouna to Moncton, inclusive, 60c.; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 65c.; Cacouna to Moncton, inclusive roc.; Point du Chene (for Gulf Ports and Prince Edward Island, traffic only), 70c; Humphries to Amherst and Point du Chene, Boundary Creek to Coldbrook, inclusive except Salisbury Junction), 75c.; Nappan to Richmond and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive (Trure excepted), 75c.; Pictou, Truro, Halifax, New Glasgow Junction (for Halifax and C. B. rallway traffic, 60c.; Windsor Junction and Fredericton Junction, 60c; Carlton, N.B., 60c.; St. Stephen, N.B., 55c., McAdam Junction and Fredericton Junction, 60c; Carlton, N.B., 60c.; St. Stephen, N.B., St. Andrews, N.B., 60c. each.

Through Rates to England.—Rates to Liverpool, via the Dominion and Beaver lines, from Portland, are as follows:—Flour, —c.; oatmeel, —per barrel; beef in barrels, 55e, per 100 lbs; pork in larrels, 55e; boxed meats, 47c; FREIGHTS. grs.; at Havre, 36,000 grs., and at Bordeaux, 16,000 grs. At Marseilles the stock in the docks had further declined to 185,000 grs. In Belgium wheat remained firm at 46s. 9d. to 48s. per quarfer at Antwerp, where imports were increasing; but rye was quiet. German advices report little change in the "term" markets for either wheat or rye, though closing with rather an easier feeling for both sorts of grain. At Vienna on the 21st ult. fine sorts of wheat were dearer, but secondary sorts unchanged. At Pesth the wheat market had been more active, with a better demand and decreased offers. It ippears that the decrease in the exports of wheat and flour from the Austro-Hungarian empire in 1800 were about 50 per cent. Advices from the light Sea state that at Odessa on the 18th ult.

erland quiet but firmer, at 9½ to 9½c. for fons and nder. Holls and bellies, steady, at 11½ to 12c. 18mall lots.

Hams—Steady and unchanged, at former rices; a 10t of about 500 smoked changed hands t 11½c., and small lots have sold at 12c. Pickled, uiet, but are now held at 10½c.

Lard—Firm, and in good demand; a lot of 200 mbs, or 50-lb. pails, sold at 13½c.; small lots of arge pails bring 11c., and small are held out of he market. Tierces quiet and steady, at 12½c. Hogs—Street receipts have been wanted; searly all sold at 87.25, though occasionally sales have been made at 25c., more or less.

SALT.—Goderich has declined; car lots have been selling at equal to 35 to 90c.; hand-salt for \$2.50, and clean salt for \$3.00 per ton at the works. Liverpool has been quiet and unchanged; cars are held at 78c.; small lots usually bring 85 to 87½c.; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and quality of the bags.

DRIED APPLES.—Country lots have continued in fair demand, and steady at 4 to 4½c.; and dealers have been selling barrelled as before at 4½ to 5c. for small lots.

HOPS—Quiet; the only movement reported is the sale of a few bales of fine new at 18c.; the range for these is about 16 to 20c., and all other sorts are neglected and nominal.

TRADE Seems slightly improved, but still There has been an increased movemen

TEA—There has been an increased movement in lines at easy prices. Young Hyson comparatively quiet; a line of first sold at 46c. Gunpowder has sold at 55c. and 60c. for choice firsts. Japans have been fairlyjactive, with several sales of common at 24c. and 26c.; or 250 half-chests of poor medium at 30c.; and of lines of good medium at 40c. and 42c. Blacks, quiet; s line of common Congou sold at 27c. On English account some sales have been made at 9½d. for thirds, at 1s. 0d, for second, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. for first, Young Hysons and of Congou at 10 to 10½d. English advices report greens scarce and higher. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 25 to 35c.; medium to good, 38 to 45c.; fine to choice, 48 to 60c.; extra, firsts, 66 to 70c.; Twankays, 25 to 30c.; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 30 to 45c.; fine to extra choice, 50 to 80c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekoes, 38 to 55c.

COFFEE—Inactive; no jobbing movement reported, and values much as before. Quotations are as follows, outside figures being for realiers' lots:—Government Javas. 27 to 31c.; Singapore, 20 to 22c.; Rio, 16 to 18c.; Mocha, 30 to 38c.

Sugar—Has been rather quiet, with but little

tailers' lots:—Government Javas, 27 to 31c.; Singapore, 20 to 22c.; Rio, 15 to 18c.; Mocha, 30 to 33c.

SUGAR—Has been rather quiet, with but little change in prices. Dark raws are rather easier, with sales of carlots of Porto Rico of this grade at 7c., and of fairly bright at 7g. There seems to have been no movement in Scotch. Canadian yellows have been quiet, but medium have sold at 7g. Sugars from Moncton and Hallfax will probably be selling here freely within another week. Granulated seems to have been quiet and unchanged at 3gc. for job-lots. Quotations are as follows, the outsidefigures being for retailers' lots, and all sugars now being sold at sixty days:—Porto Hico, per 1b., 7 to 7dc.; Barbadoes, 7 to 7dc.; Scotch, fow grade, 7 to 7dc.; Barbadoes, 7 to 7dc.; Scotch, fow grade, 7 to 7dc.; Canada refined, 7d to 9c.; Paris lump, 10g to 10gc.; Canada refined, 7d to 9c.; Paris lump, 10g to 10gc.; granulated standard, 9g to 9gc.

Synturs—Inactive, with no movement in job-lots. Quotations stand as follows, per Imperial gallon:—Common, none; medium, 50 to 55c.; and choice, 62 to 65c.; sugar-house molasses, none; and West India, in Inds., 37 to 40c.; in bbls., 40 to 42c.

FRUIT—Trade has continued to be checked by scanty stocks, but more enquiry has been heard. The sale of a round lot of Sultanas at about 10gc was pending to-day. Valenclas have been wanted at 8gc. in job lots. Currants of fair quality have sold at 6gc., with more of any sort wanted. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices for retailers' lots:—Rasieris, Iayers, \$2.30 to \$2.00; Londen, do, new, \$2.75 to \$3; loose Muscatelle, \$2.50 to \$2.56; valencias, 8t to 8gc.; almonds, Ivica, 11 to 16c.; Tarragona, 16 to 17c.; pruess, none; process, none; en hered.

RICE—Quiet, with values unchanged at \$4.05 to 34.10 for jots of 50 haze and unwards and

38c.
RICE—Quiet, with values unchanged at \$4.05 to \$4.10 for Jots of 50 bags and upwards, and small lots ranging from \$4.25 to \$4.37.
Fish—Unchanged, with searcely anything but cod now in the market, and it is held rather irmly; quotations for other sorts may be regarded as nominal. Quotationsstand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers' lots:—Herrings, Labrador, No. 1 bbls., \$6.25 to \$6.50; No. 2 do., \$5.25 to \$6.50; Splits, bbls., \$5.75 to \$6; half-bbls., round, \$2.75 to \$3; bbls., \$4.50 to \$4.75; salmen, salt water, none; codfish, per 112 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; boucless, per lb., 44 to 44c; trout, none; whitefish, none; mackerel, bbls., \$6.25; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, t's, 11 to 12c.; do. '5, 19 to 20c.

whitensh, none; mackerei, bols., \$6.29; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, is, il to 12c.; do is, 19 to 20c.

ToBacco.—A fall of two to three cents is quoted in darks; but the market seems to have been quiet, with no sales of round lots reported. Quotations are as follows:—Blacks, 10's, in boxes, 33 to 36c.; is, 6's, and 8's, in catties, 36 to 40c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 52!c.; solaces, 35 to 48c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 52!c.; solaces, 35 to 48c.; extra brights, 58 to 65c.

Liquons—No change reported; markets generally steady as before. All sorts are now sold by the Imperial gallon. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o.p., \$2.75 to \$3; Demerara, \$2.45 to \$2.75; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red, \$8 to \$3.50; wines—port, \$1.50; fine, \$2.40 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$3.60 to \$5.40; champagne, per case, \$14 to \$2.60; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's, Otard's, and Martell's, \$4.75 to \$5.50; second-class brands, \$3.00 to \$4.20, according to age; in case, Sazerae, \$8 to \$8.50; do, Otard's, \$9 to \$9.50; Central Society, \$8 to \$8.50; do, Hennessy's, \$11.50 to \$12.50; do, Martell's, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, Vine-Growers' Co., \$5 to \$9.50; do, Unies Belleire, \$7.50 to \$8. Whiskey—The following are Messra. Gooder-ham & Worts' prices, on which merchants charge an advance of 5 per cent.:—Alcohol, per Imperial gallon, \$2.53; pure spirits, 65 o.p., \$2.46; do, 50 o.p., \$2.35; do, 25 u.p., \$1.16; family proof whiskey, \$1.23; old Bourbon, \$1.23; old rye, toddy, or malt, \$1.20; donestic whiskey, \$2 u.p., \$1.08; rye whiskey, 4 years old, \$1.50; do., 5 years old, \$1.80.

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has continued fairly active, but is scarcely as brisk as might be expected in anticipation of the Easter demand.

BEEVIS.—The supply was light but equal to the demand, and all offered found buyers at fair prices, the lower grades being stiffer. Export cattle were scarce, and only picked up from carlots, and brought from \$5 to \$5.25. Lighter steers and heifers could be had at from \$4 to \$4.50, while those suited for the Montreal market brought from \$4.75 to \$5.25. Lighter steers and heifers could be had at from \$4 to \$4.50, while those suited for the Montreal market, and brought from \$4.75 to \$5.25, one load changing hands at the latter figure on Tuesday. Third class were in good demand for the retail market, and brought from \$4 to \$4.25, one load changing hulls bringing the latter price.

[NOTE.—As there is sometimes a misunderstanding between farmers and drovers as to what constitute first-class cattle it may be as well to give the rules that at present govern the Toronto markets. Export cattle are required to weigh not less than 1.300 lbs.; first-class butchers' cattle from 1.200 to 1.300; second-class from 1.100 to 1.200, and third-class from 950 to 1.650; but in the fall the third-class are not expected to reach so high a standard. These when sold live weight are taken at 5c, off, or twelve hours' fast.]

SHEEF—No change was noted in the prices since our last, and the supply, though light, was equal to the demand. Lots suitable for export, and averaging 150 lbs. live weight, were worth \$5.50 per cental, and first-class brought from \$5.50 per cental, and first-class throught from \$5.50 per cental, and first-class throught fr CATTLE.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been quiet all over.

HIDES—Green remain unchanged at last week's decline; offerings small but fully sufficient. Cured quiet, but sold to a small extent at \$2c, with more offered.

CALFSKINS—Green have been offered freely, and sold as before. Cured sold at 164c, for No. 1.

SHEEPSKINS—Offerings small and prices unchanged at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for green; most going at about \$1.65. Dry inactive, with dealers holding off. BY TELEGRAPH.

April 13.—Flour, \$2.60 to \$2.75. White wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.07; red fall wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.07; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Barley, 65 to 70c, Oats, 35 to 36c. Corn, 53 to 54c. Buckwheat, 42 to 45c. Rye, 75c. Clover seed, \$4.50 to \$4.80. Lard, 14c. Cheese, 12 to 13c. Butter, 20 to 25c. Eggs, 14 to 15c. Hay, \$9 to \$10. Straw, \$2.50 to \$3. Potatoes, 65 to 75c.

ST. CATHARINES. April 13.—Flour.—No. 1 superfine, \$5.25 to \$5.50 all wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10; spring do., \$1.10 to \$1.12 orn—\$6 to \$80. Bagley, \$0 to \$50. Peas, \$90 to \$1. Oats, 38 to 490. Butter, 25 to 270. Eggs 4 to 150. Cheese, 13 to 140. Hay, \$12 to \$14 Potatoes, per bag, 75 to 990.

DETROIT. April 13, 12.55 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.072 cash, April; \$1.072 for May and June; No. 2, \$1.054. Receipts—Wheat, 57,000 bush. Shipments, 28,000 bush.

OSWEGO. April 13.—Wheat—Quiet and unchanged; sale of white State, \$1.18; red State, \$1.21. Corn-Quiet; mixed Western, 58c. Barley—Quiet; N. Canada held at \$1.05.

April 13, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—Sellers, \$1.04‡ for May; \$1.06; for June.
1.00 p.m.—Wheat—No. 2, \$1.02‡ for cash; \$1.09‡ for April; \$1.04‡ for May; \$1.05‡ for June.

NEW YORK.

April [13, 12 noon.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red, 8,000 bush. at \$1.212 for April; \$1.20\fo 51.20\fo for May; \$1.10\fo 51.10\fo for June; No. 1 white, \$1.19\fo fo \$1.10\fo for June. Corn—Steady at \$71c. Oats—Steady. Receipts—Flour, 19,338 bbls.; wheat, 133,000 bush.; corn, 131,000 bush.; cats, 58,000 bush.; rye, 4,000 bush.; barley, 6,000 bush.; pork, 362 bbls.; lard, 1,736 therees; whiskey, 718 bbls.

2 p. m.—Wheat—Sales 450,000 bush. Close—No. 2 red, \$1.21\fo for July. Corn—Sales, 100,000 bush. at 58\cdot C. Oats—Steady. Tallow—6\fo fo 6\fo c. Dressed hogs—7\fo fo.2\fo.

CHICAGO.

April 13.—Wheat—\$1.05 for May. Corn—43c. for May; 45\\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for July. Oats—34\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. asked for July. Pork—\$17.17\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$17.20 for May. Lard—\$11.05 for May; \$11.16 for June.

1.01 p.m.—Closs—Short rib, \$8.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$8.30 for May; \$8.42\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$8.52\(\frac{1}{2}\) id for July. Pork—\$17.25 for April; \$17.36 for June; \$17.40 for July. Lard—\$11 to \$11.05 for April; \$11.05 for May; \$11.16 for June; \$11.2\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July; \$11.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May; \$11.2\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$11.2\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$10.6\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April; \$4\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. for August. Oats—\$3\(\frac{1}{2}\) do \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. for August.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. April 13.—Barley—In moderate request, and steady; Canada, 95c. to \$1.20; six-rowed State, 85c. to \$1.10; two-rowed State, 85 to 90c.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

April 13, 8.45 a.m.—Estimated receipts of hoga 10,000; market opens firm at 5 to 10c. higher.

9.30 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 10,000 official yesterday, 7,393; shipments, 3,292; light grades, \$5.75 to \$6.65, mixed packers, \$5.70 to \$6.10

JERSEY CITY.

April 13, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Steady, 9½ to 10½c.; receipts, 8½ cars. Sheep—Steady, 5½ to 6½c.; receipts, 10 cars. Lambs—Steady, 6½ to 7c.; receipts, 1 car. Hogs—Steady, 7½ to 7½c.; receipts, 10 cars. EAST LIBERTY.

April 18, 10 a.m.—Cattle—Active; best, \$5.75 to \$6: fair to good, \$4.50 to \$4.57; common, \$4 to \$4.50; stockers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; receipts, \$60; shipments; 117. Hoga—Firm; receipts, \$60; shipments, 500; Philadelphias, \$6.50 to \$6.65; Yorkers, \$5.60 to \$5.90. Sheep—Firm; receipts, \$00; shipments, 240.

U. S. YARDS, NEW YORK.

April 13, 11.40 a.m.—Cattle—Steady at 10 to 11 crecipts, 1,078. Sheep—steady, at 6 to 62c., receipts 264.

2,003. Calyes—Steady, at 6 to 7c.; receipts 264. EAST BUFFALO.

April 13, 11.06 a.m.—Hogs—Slow; receipts cars; shipments, 6 cars; 4 cars to New York liling light to good Yorkers, at \$5.75 to \$6.00 diding choice, at \$6.40; a few car loads for ex selling light to good Yorkers, at \$3.75 to \$6.00; holding choice, at \$3.00; a few car loads for export, at \$4.00.

Noon.—Cattle—Receipts, \$52; shipments, 1,700.
Hogs—Receipts, 290; shipments, 3.565. Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments, 2,200. Cattle—The market to-day ruled dull and slow, the supply exceeding the demand, and buyers endeavouring to force prices down again, but salesmen would not yield to any further reduction, and although trade was slow what was slod brought about yesterday's prices. A number of loads will, however, be held over. New York buyers have held off all the week, but to-daya few loads were taken by them. Veals are in good supply and lower, good to choice ranging from \$4 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs—The offerings were light, which was a fortunate thing, as the feeling was lower, eastern reports being unfavourable and buyers held off, only a few loads being sold, while the balance, some four loads, were forwarded in first hands; sales to-day ranged from \$6 to \$6.40. Hogs—Trade in this branch of the market also ruled dull and slow; offerings were limited, and mainly of light to good York at \$6.75 to \$6; a few good heavy York weights were held at \$6.10; several lots of very fine medium heavy weights were lots of very fin

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Farms for Sale. . A BARGAIN—FARM FOR SALE OR TO rent, 150 acres; part of lot 14, on the 6th and 7th con. of Mora; 120 acres cleared; sylendid soil; three miles from Brechin station on the Midland railway; must be disposed of at once.

J. JACKSON, 6 King street east, Toronto. (HEAP AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN THE west; mild climate, good soil, good crops, rood markets; fuel and timber plentiful. For nformation apply to S. R. BADGLEY, St. Caharines. tharines.

TARM FOR SALE—101 ACRES—LOT 41.

Con. 3, township of Minto. Co. Wellington:

86 cleared; corner lot; good buildings; saw mill
opposite premises. Apply WHLIAM BARKER

472.3

Owen Sound, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE IN MARA—COUNTY OF
Ontario; the east half of lot one in the
eleventh concession; 100 acres, about 40 acres
cloared; the remainder is covered with beach
and maple; the soil is rich loam; there is an unfailing spring of water, and a log house, 16 x 20;
also lot 7 in the 5th, Collingwood, County Grey;
terms liberal. Apply to JOSEPH A. DONOVAN, Barrister, Coronto. TARM-100 ACRES-TO RENT IN TOWN-SHIP of Scott; 75 acres cleared; orchard, spring creek, clay loam; M miles from Uxbridge, 6 miles from Zepher station, Address R. H. GRAHAM, 505 Queen street, Toronto. 472-1 POR SALE — EIGHTY ACRE FARM— three-quarters of a mile from Beamsville good buildings and plenty of fruit. For particu-ars apply to J. B. ZIMMERMAN, Beamsville.

ARM FOR SALE—A FARM OF 142 ACRES
—100 acres being entirely cleared, fit for all kinds of machinery. There is a good large house thereon, and three frame barns and other buildings necessary. Four acres of an orchard with choice fruit trees of all kinds. The above property is the old homestead of Wm. Wood. Lot part of 21 and 22 in the 2nd and 3rd concession of North Gwillimbury, Keswick. Immediate possession given. For further particulars apply to WM. WOOD, Keswick, Sutton.

471-5 WM. WOOD, Keswick, Sutton.

TARM FOR SALE—LOT 10, CONCESSION 8, Charlotteville township, county Norfolk—200 acres, 100 cleared with good bearing orchard of fruit, balance well timbered; good sugar bush; brick and frame dwelling house, good barns and stables; spring creek running by the barn; seven miles from Simcoe. Apply on the premises to JAMES LANGTRY, Walsh P. O.. or to WM. WILSON, Simcoe, Ont.

TARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTARIO: list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, London.

BUTLER, Toronto.

467-13

ARM AND BRICK AND TILE-YARD FOR I sale in East Oxford, containing 125 acres, 100 cleared; brick house, good barns ard outbuildings, orchard, wells, fences; well under-drained; situated three miles from Woodstock; brick and tile-yard, well furnished with brick and tile machines, etc.; will sell together or seperately prices moderate; possession immediately. Apply to EDWARD MAGEE, Woodstock, Ont. ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON, Ont., a house and lots for sale, comprising 11-5 acre, known as the town plot of Gosport, about 100 yards from Presqu'isle Bay; frame house, bricked inside, 1½ storey, eight rooms and four clothes closets, two halls, woodshed, coal house, hard and soft water; suitable for a retired family; title good; can apply to W. WEBB, village of Brighton, or to PRICE BROWN, MAIL Office. ROWN, MAIL Office.

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Lot 6, concession 6, township of Trafalgar, Halton County; 110 acres; good stock farm; 25 miles from Toronto by the Credit Valley Railway, and 2½ miles from Auburn station on the same line, and 5 miles from Milton, the county town. Price moderate; terms easy; possession immediately. DAVID R. KENNEY, Drumquin P.O., Ontario.

461 e o w WHIL BE SOLD CHEAP-FIRST-CLASS hundred acres farm in township of Bay-ham; well improved. JOHN S. DIGNAM, 197 Dundas street, London, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABE REAL RESEARCE in the village of Arthur. In the Estate in the village of Arthur. In the tter of JAMES BEATY, an Insolvent. ice is hereby given that by virtue of the A state in the village of Arthur. In the matter of JAMES BEATY, an Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power vested in me as assignee of the estate of the above Insolvent, and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage made by James B. Mullaney to James Beaty, there will be therefere sold by Public Action, at Green's Hotel, in the village of Arthur, by George Moore, Auctioneer, at the hour of noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, the following valuable freehold property, in separate parcels situate in the village of Arthur, in the county of Wellington:—Parcel I, Lot "A," north of Domville street, according to registered plan of said village. This lot contains fifteen acres. Parcel 2, Lot "A," south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains four and a half acres. Parcel 3, Lot 3, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 4, Lot 4, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 5, Lot 1, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 6, Lot 2, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 6, Lot 2, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 6, Lot 2, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 7, Lot 2, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 7, Lot 2, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 7, Lot 2, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 7, Lot 2, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 7, Lot 2, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acres. Parcel 7, Lot 2, south of Macaulay street, according to said plan. This lot contains twenty acre

IMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE Easy Terms of Payment.

CO. GREY.

Lot No. 10, Con. 1, S.C.D., Township of Keplipel, 100 acres; 40 acres cleared; soil clay
loam, no rock; locality well settled; orchard
of 60 trees; log house, barn, and stable; 6
miles from Owen Sound.

CO. HALIBURTON.

Lot No. 5, Con. 14, Snowdown, 94 acres; 25
acres cleared; good loamy soil, well watered
and fenced; well timbered; frame house,
barn, and stable. 4 miles from Minden.

CO. HASTINGS.

barn, and stable. 4 miles from Minden.

CO. HASTINGS.

North E. Quarter Lot 22 and S. E. 1 Lot 23, in the 9th Con. of Marmora, 80 acres; 40 acres cleared; soil sand loam; part clay loam and muck; watered by creek and spring; log house; 8 miles from Marmora.

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VOL. X. NO LATEST CABLE

General Action by Powers Against Reg

> TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE Agitation for the Revisi

> > Laws in Engla

POLITICAL TRIALS

Execution of the A Alexander II.

ion, shall not be consid ce, or as connected with The same provision is insert newer conventions conclude Russia, France, and Mont

PETARD-THROWERS AT 1 A Madrid despatch says:— three large petards were throw in this city, causing some dam No person was injured. A MEDICAL OFFEND

r. Quain has been summor self before the Royal Colles for consulting with Earl sician, Dr. Kidd, who is an EVACUATION OF CAND A Candahar despatch says :

tion of the city has commend nounced that the Ameer will com in May with more troops and immediately. Ayoub Khan is his entire force to guard against attack from Turkestan. NOTES. The Emperor William is Sir Rowland Hill's remains

moved from Surrey chapel to C Dr. Wm. Russell, the well-l York to-day.

A Cape Town despatch sa have been defeated at Leribe w while the colonial loss was slight dent of the Times, s

Sergeant Heron, Q.C., one of for the Crown in the recent Iris died on Friday of apoplexy w A Paris despatch says :—It tively that Adelina Patti has sig ment for America, and that October.

The Duke of Sutherland, th Stafford, and a party of Londo Western directors sailed on Satu York to study the American ra Colonel Malcomson has be ations of Ger luttall was very damaging

The agitation for the revi

laws is making great headwa agricultural depression is seven in the midland counties. THE MONETARY CONFI SIR A. T. GALT TO BE PRESENT CANADA-ENGLAND'S ACTION

The statement that it is practitated England shall be repressioned that England shall be repressioned the Government is unwilling to having the appearance of having the appearance of comprethe subject of bi-metallism. No the subject of bi-metallism. No the terms of invitation have yet to it, and should it send a deleg-be merely a spectator. But eve yet is undecided. Mr. Evarts' in London on Thursday night, not seen any members of the Gov are not likely to, as the Ministe of town. Sir Alexander T. Galt party to-day. Sir Alexander v watch the proceedings of the of the part of Canada. Mr. Evarta Paris to-morrow.

Paris to-morrow.

The London correspondent of pool Post says the Marquis of His consented to send a delegate to the conference on behalf of India, we however, participate in the deciponference.

THE NIHILISTS. LONDON

A St. Petersburg despatch sa
students charged with violating
the university here, 18 have been
expulsion and 71 to arrest for s
100 have been reprimanded and
A Moscow despatch says.—One
forty students have been rusticat
for holding an illegal meeting,
prisoners will be tried by a n
here at the end of April. Three
rank, named Kashintzif, Sc
Priziskoi; one is the son of a pr
women, one the wife of Dr. Boz
the other the wife of a teacher.
A St. Petersburg despatch say
Nihilists, except Hessy Helfmann
for connection with the Czar's a
namely, Russskoff, Michaeloff, Kili
Jeliaboff, and Sophie Pieffosky, v
this morning. Order was not
There was an immense concou
tators, and the excitement h
paralleled by any event since
capital was thrilled by the st
Czar had been torn to pieces t
homb on March 13th. At the ap
the victims of the law were
their cells and placed upon a h
by four horses, and surrounded
body of mounted troops. The
ceeded at a slow pace through
to the Someroff square, the place
The square was taken possession
by a large body of troops, wh
wholly, to the exclusion of ti
who viewed the sad and
spectacle from outside a clo
rordon of military. In the
the square stood the scaffold, a r
ject, with its five dangling ropes
tky. To last evening one of the
to soon to die refused positively t
ministration or offices of the pries
palling incident occurred as th
Michaeloff's rope broke, and he
ground. A thrill of horror went
vast assemblage, and even the offi
with these terrible duties show
being shocked. The body was
upon again attempting to hang hi
once more parted. Loud exci
disgust and pity were heard from
but there was no breach of order.

of death was finally a
mid an awed hush in the g

Each one had a pla