ion of the Public, and know of the Carpet Trade, no ent can give the Public the.

COMPANY,

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st assortment of First-class Ready ever shown in Canada. VEED SUITS.

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nanner by first-class competent workqual to ordered clothing.

# COMPANY,

GRIFFIN FEAST, TORONTO.

For Sale.

# d Marquette Railroad Company

LE OVER 1,350,000 ACRES, BERED LANDS in the Northern Peninsula

at Point St. Ignace.
Sour, both in winter and summer, make these lands parman. The lands adjacent the railroad are offered at
a, value of timber, etc. The lands are at your very

Land Commissioner, and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.



Company, Brantford, Canada.

# BLACKBIRD

# The Toronto Weekly A

The Land Bill Debate in the House

of Commons.

County of Dublin.

At a meeting of the Irish Church Synod to-day the Lord Primate said the Land

An outrage occurred at Cloyne, county

DUBLIN, May 1.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881.

THE ASSASSINATION OF ABDUL AZIZ. ORRIBLE DETAILS OF THE CRIME-A FIERCE John Dillon Arrested and Lodged in Mr. Bradlaugh Disfranchised by the STRUGGLE FOR LIFE. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1. Kilmainham Gaol.

Details of the murder of Sultan Abdul Aziz show that a fearful crime was committed. It seems that a committee of influential persons was appointed, and Fahri Bey, Second Chamberlain, was selected for the crime. He introduced into the Sultan's private apartment two eunuchs and a professional wrestler. Fahri Bey then attacked his victim and threw him on a sofa and choked his voice, while one of the eunuchs Opposition in the Commons to the tim and threw him on a sofa and choked his voice, while one of the eunuchs opened his veins with a dagger. The two then held his feet and a vein in his right arm was opened. At first there was a terrible struggle, and the Sultan succeeded in freeing himself from Fahri Bey, but the latter struck him several severe blows in the face, shattering the Sultan's teeth. The wrestler then opened a vein in the Sultan's left arm, and finally the latter fell to the floor unconscious from loss of blood. LETTER FROM CETEWAYO TO HER MAJESTY Details of the Assassination of the Pre-THE FRENCH ATTACK UPON TUNIS

VOL. X. NO. 475.

Court of Appeals.

A NEW OATHS BILL INTRODUCED

sent Sultan's Predecessor.

CETEWAYO TO THE QUEEN.

King Cetewayo has addressed a letter t

AN UNSEEMLY CONTROVERSY. It is feared the scheme for a monament to Lord Beaconsfield will excite an angry con-troversy, bitterer than that which arose over

troversy, bitterer than that which arose over the proposal to open Westminster Abbey to the remains of the Prince Imperial. The memorands of which Lord Beaconsfield spoke during his illness have not yet been found. It is supposed they contained instructions for the payment of small legacies to old senvants and retainers at Hughenden, but there is no pooof that he ever drew them out, or if he did he probably destroyed them. Lord Beaconsfield's ruling passion was to found a family bearing the name of Disraeli, and to that end he devoted all his money, leaving not a penny to reward faith-

money, leaving not a penny to reward faithful services in any quarter. The belief that Hughenden is mortgaged is confirmed also. It is a credit to Lord Beaconsfield that he died a

poor man, notwithstanding the speculative op-portunities he enjoyed for enriching himself.

Lord Lonsdale, who has been lately in America with his yacht, the Northumbria,

has purchased a steamer of one thousand tons to attempt to search for the North Pole

lamp had five small electric jets, each surrounded by a small glass globe. The lighting of a ship by electricity is as yet only an experimental stage, but the results obtained during the trip down the Channel have been sufficiently com-

plete to convince Captain Leech of the success of the experiment. Some of the state-rooms are also lighted by an extension of the principle upon which the saloon is lighted. Mr. Bates and his staff of electricians proceeded to New York to further note the working of the experiment on the yourge access.

ing of the experiment on the voyage across

THE BEACONSFIELD MONUMENT.

In the House of Commons Mr. Labouchere (advanced Liberal) announced that he would oppose the motion for the erection of a monument to Lord Beaconsfield by moving the previous question. The announcement was received with cheers by the Radical members.

CHASING TURKISH BRIGANDS.

AN ALBANIAN DEFEAT.

THE CHIOS EARTHQUAKES PREDICTED.

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations for the new Anglo-French ommercial treaty begin to attract great tention. The existing treaty expires six contas after the promulgation of the French wiff law, which takes place this week as

LONDON, May 3.

an steamer City of Richmond ar-

LONDON, May 2.

London, April 30.

It is reported that the cable ship Faraday as made good progress paying in at the Sie-ens telegraph works at Charlton the first to be laid between Newfoundland and the Cornish coast. The cable is being manufactured at the rate of 50 miles a day, 1,800 men and boys being employed on it. The Court of Appeals, to which Bradlaugh carried the question as to whether the decision against him in the case of the Clark prosecution involved his disfranchisement as King Cetewayo has addressed a letter to Queen Victoria respecting affairs in South Africa. He very kindly asks her to cheer up, and not be at all despondent in consequence of the reverses which, her forces have sustained at the hands of the turbulent and distance that the Regre second election to the House of ions from Northampton, to set him

election.

In the House of Commons to-day Lord Randolph Churchill (Conservative) opposed Mr. Gladstone's motion for a postponement of the order of the day to allow the introduction of a bill amending the Oath Act. The House agreed that the Attorney-General should introduce a bill amending the Oath Act to represent the subject of the s tamed at the hands of the turbulent and dis-loyal Boers. He assures her that the Boers will soon flee and beg for peace, but he adds that they should be punished for their fla-grant and unjustifiable disobedience to the Queen. Cetewayo expresses surprise that the British should send so few men to take such strong positions, and makes some very sharp should introduce a bill amending the Oath
Act to-night, and the debate on the subject
was adjourned till Friday.

The Speaker to-night called upon the Attorney-General to introduce the Oaths bill,
which was done. The bill proposes to permit members of both Houses to affirm instead
of taking the oath and pregnant criticisms upon the tactics of the English generals. He concludes by say-ing, "How can the Boers, who are dogs, make head against the superb forces of your Boyal Highness?"

> THE FRENCH IN TUNIS. THE KROUMIRS AGAIN DEFEATED-A BRITISH

THE KROUMIBS AGAIN DEFEATED—A BRITISH IRONCLAD ORDERED TO THE TUNISIAN COAST.

PARIS. May 2.

A despatch from Marseilles to the Intransigent announces that General Vincendon engaged five thousand Kroumirs on Thursday near Elaroum. A desperate battle is said to have taken place, lasting over seven hours. At the end of that time the Kroumirs retreated badly beaten. Only three Frenchmen are reported to have been killed and twenty wounded. The forward movement of the French troops was then resumed.

The Kroumirs, dislodged from the rocks on the sea coast, it is believed, have entrenched themselves on a height near Sidi Abdallah. Three columns of troops are converging the excitement was caused in Dublin to-night by the issue of a proclamation under the Coercion Act proclaiming the county and city of Dublin. In an urgent meeting of the Privy Council held yesterday afternoon after considerable discussion this extreme measure was resolved upon. There can be no doubt that the object of the authorities is to arrest Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and other prominent members of the Land League who have recently delivered speeches which bring them within the scope of the Act. The proclamation was issued in a special edition of the Dublin Gazette to-night. The intended action was kept profoundly seeret, and the rumour which was circulated on

mation that a fight occurred between the French and the Kroumirs at Ain-Ismail on April 26th, the day the French crossed the frontier, which lasted nine hours. Seventy-eight Kroumirs were killed and eighty-nine wounded. The French loss was greater. Fifty-eight Tunisian soldiers and many non-combatants were killed by the bombardment of Tabarca.

ment of Tabarca.

London, May 2.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke stated that the ironclad Monarch had been ordered to Tunis to protect the Europeans.

PARIS. May 4.

General exasperation has been caused her by mendacious letters which Ali Bey has just addressed to his brother, Mohammed-el-Sadok, accusing the French troops of horrible atrocities at Ben Bachir. "Men and women," writes Ali, "were slaughtered indiscriminately, not even pregnant women being spared. I myself saw two disembowelled females lying in a hut which had been burned. Their little ones lay beside them. I had to alter my route to avoid the horrors that met my eyes." Ali had a double purpose in penning this letter. He hoped to excuse his ignominious retreat satisfactorily to the Tunisian fanatics, and to avenge himself on the

A Constantinople despatch says:—The retreat of the brigands who captured Col. Suter, an Englishman, near Salonica, demanding £15,000 ransom, has been cut off on the land side by Turkish troops and by sea by gunboats. A Turkish gunboat chased a barque believed to have been manned by the brigands, and sunk her. It is feared Col. Suter was on board the barque. this letter. He hoped to excuse his ignominious retreat satisfactorily to the Tunisian fanatics, and to avenge himself on the French generals for forbidding him to enter the Beja. General Logerot has protested against the letter.

A telegram just received from the special correspondent of the Figaro at Lacalle, and dated May 3rd, announces that General Logerot's division, after a rapid march and turning movement, has succeeded in pacifying all the country through which he passed, and yesterday (Tuesday) reached the mountain strenghold of the Kroumirs on the side opposite to that which was attacked by General Delbecque. Some Arabs having fired on an officer sent out to observe the movements of the Chaias encamped in the plain of Dakla, General Logerot ordered his troops to advance, and an important cavalry engagement took place. The French squadrons made a brilliant charge, killing, it is said, 400 of the enemy and capturing a quantity of booty. The French loss is insignificant as usual. M. Allegro, the renegade Tunisian consul, declares that he distinctly saw a number of Tunisian regulars fighting in the Kroumir ranks under the command of three of their own officers. A Cettinje despatch says:—Six thousand libanians attacked three battalions of Turks in Saturday near Prisrend. The Turks were eing hardly pressed when Dervisch Pasha rived with four battations, and totally delated the Albanians. The combined losses ere 1,800 killed and wounded. An extraordinary story has been sent from an authentic source at Chios to the Standard. A monk named Parthenius, a devout man whom the people believed to be gifted with the spirit of prophecy, but who makes no pretensions of being a philosopher, has given warning concerning the natural disasters in Chios for years past. His predictions of the recent earthquakes have been verified in every point, and this has made the monk the object of peculiar interest. Parthenius predicted seven earthquakes, and said the last one would sink the island below the sea level. Three of his predictions have been verified, and the people since the last shock are convinced that he is gifted with the power of prophecy, and are emigrating in droves. His church superiors removed him from the pulpit, but the people raised such a riot that they reinstated him.

It is asserted that the Sultan has tele-graphed the Bey, instructing him to refuse to entertain any proposal of a French pro-tectorate, and to refer France to the Porte.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE. England's Premier Earl Runs Off With the Wife of a Relative.

London, May 2.

The young Earl who eloped with the wife of a proprietor of a large colliery is said to be the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the premier earl of England. The earl was made a ward in Chancery in 1879, on the strength of a similar escapade. He is not yet of age, having been born in 1860. The woman who eloped with the earl is Mrs. Miller Mundy, of Shipley, Derbyshire. The parties fled to Strasburg, where the woman's relative overtook them, gave the earl a sound thrashing, and brought the woman back to England.

Mrs. Miller Mundy, who eloped with the Earl of Shrewsbury, is seven years older than her lover, who is a great prize in the matrimonial market, being immensely rich, handsome, and only twenty. The lady has a child six years old. There is great exaggeration in the story of a beating. The affair causes great distress among several most honourable families. The lady's husband owns estates in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire worth £7,000 a year, and has large moome from other sources. The case is complicated by the fact, that the lady's husband is a second of the marriage of London, May 2.

of £60,000 was received during the week previous, principally from America. The sums from local branches in Ireland have fallen

THREE WARRANTS ISSUED AT DUBLIN.

MR. PARNELL ON DILLON'S ARREST Proclamation of the City and

Act of Union.

An attempt to evict tenants at New Pallas to-day was frustrated. Five hundred military and police were present, but a mob of five thousand persons hooted, groaned, and stoned the sheriff and his assistant. The police charged the mob several times, but the bailiff hife being threatened he refused to point out the houses of the defaulting tenants. It is stated that 200 persons in the mob were armed with revolvers. Another attempt to evict the tenants will be made An outrage occurred at Cloyne, county Cork, to-day, where farmers' and labourers' houses were fired into by a mob, who also abused the women badly.

A man named Joyce was arrested to-day on board a steamer which was leaving Galway for America, on a charge of complicity in the murder of Leyden, the caretaker.

The SPEAKER ruled Mr. Parnell's remarks relevant.

The debate was then adjourned, Mr. Parnell having moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of speaking on his complaint against Mr. Dillon's arrest.

London, May 3.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Justin McCarthy gave notice that he would move at an early day that the action of the Irish Executive is arbitrary in arresting a member of Parliament, and that the proclaiming of Dublin is an abuse of the powers granted by the Coercion Act calculated to arouse disaffection and mar the results of the remedial proposals. THE LEAGUE AND DILLON'S ARREST.

name is unknown, called at the house and enquired for Farrell, who was out. About a quarter-past nine another young man, also unknown, knocked at the door of the room occupied by the Farrells and inquired if Barney was in. The father replied that he was not, and a second son asked the stranger why he wanted him. The stranger replied, "I want him, that's all," and left. In about five minutes the neighbourhood was alarmed by two revolver shots fired in rapid succession. Bernard Farrell and a companion named Kelly were returning home and had just reached the corner of the street when their unknown assailants met and attacked them, although large numbers of persons were passing. Young Farrell was shot in the neck and dropped immediately; his comrade was also wounded. The men were taken to the hospital. The only cause assigned for the outrage is revenge for Farrell's having given information about the rifles, which bore the Fenian brand. Farrell is in a very precarious condition. As Kelly, Farrell's comrade, was approaching the corner of the street he saw a man fire, and pursued him. The man turnul and fired, slightly wounding him on the som. A police constable pursued the would be assassin, who turned on him and threatened to blow his brains out. The constable grappled with him, and wrenched the revolver from him, while a second policeman seized and conveyed him to the police station. The prisoner refused to give any name. He is, however, known to be a gas fitter named Mullan, residing in Queen street.

CONDITION OF THE FARMERS. in the neck and dropped immediately; his comrade was also wounded. The men were taken to the hospital. The only cause assigned for the outrage is revenge for Farrell's having given information about the rifles, which bore the Fenian brand. Farrell is in a very precarious condition. As Kelly, Farrell's comrade, was approaching the corner of the street he saw and approaching the corner of the street he saw and fired, slightly wounding him on the scin. A police constable pursued the would be assessin, who turned on him and threadened to blow his brains out. The constable grappled with him, and wrenched the revolver from him, while a second policeman seized and conveyed him to the police station. The prisoner refused to give any mame. He is, however, known to be a gas fitter named Mullan, residing in Queen street.

CONDITION OF THE FARMERS.

A Dublin despatch says:—Some idea may be formed of the hold which the land agitation has taken of the minds of the farmers, when it is stated that spring agricultural operations, which ought to have been almost completed, nave not been commenced throughout vast tracts of country. This is especially the case in the south-west, where the greatest uncertainty and confusion prevail. The attention of the people is absorbed in sheriff's sales and evictions, to which they gather in thousands from a distance. Tenants in arrears will be in a worse condition to meet the landlords' claims when they gather their deficient crops. All the Land bills the Government could pass in twenty years would not make up for this.

PATAL NEGLECT.

The days are long, bright, and warm, and yet the feeling of indifference caused by the united that the limitster of the freedom of the service of the

The days are long, bright, and warm, and yet the feeling of indifference caused by the uncertainty of their fate has paralyzed the worn-out energies of the small farmers. They drank so deeply of political strife during the winter that they cannot return with satisfaction to their legitimate occupations. Everyone agrees in describing the attitude of the peasantry as one of sullen determination. They feel that their case, baving been taken in hand by the Government, cannot be allowed to drop again until an amelioration has been effected, and the great majority appear to think that their condition is so bad it cannot be altered unless in the direction of an improvement.

A Galway despatch says:—A bailiff named King was roasted last night by disguised men over a fire until he swore he would resign his office. King's condition is believed to be

The Times this morning in a leading article calls serious attention to the condition of Ireland, and asserts that agrarian crime is worse than at any time since Parliament met. It condemns Mr. Dillon severely, and points out that the Government camet pass his speeches.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was arrested in Portarlington, on his way to Dublin, at half-past nine o'clock last night. Dublin was in a state of great excitement all day, awaiting news about Mr. Dillon. Three warrants were issued for his arrest on Saturday night, one being placed in the hands of the Metropolitan Police for execution if Mr. Dillor should arrive in Dublin by the morning mai from Tipperary; another was sent down to Carrick on Sunday, so that he might be apprehended there; and, it the police should miss him, by way o

"A serious peell threatens the integrity of the sample proposed of the country and the safety of the initialities."

"A serious peell threatens the integrity of the sample proposed of the country and the safety of the initialities."

"A serious peell threatens the integrity of the sample proposed of the care of the country in the country. But it was not until the lith of hat Pebraary that their reports of the Land Leagus, who came with him to Dublin. At Kingabelle Captain Tallot, the country of t

At the end of that time the Kronmirs retreated badly beaten. Only three Frenchmen are reported to have been killed and twenty wounded. The forward movement of the fand League who have recently delivered speeches which bring them within the scope of the Act. The proclamation was issued in a special delivered themselves on a height near Stid Abdalla. Three columns of troops are converging thinter to cut off their retreat. A decisive on gagement is expected. An Italian gunboat, with five guns, has arrived at Goletta. A convergence of the cut off their retreat. A decisive on gazement is expected. An Italian gunboat, with five guns, has arrived at Goletta. A convergence of the first convergence of the first care had been passed will find the mountains are alive with Arabs, armed with fint-lock guns, each man carrying thirty charges and reloading with remarkable rapidity. It is impossible to calculate their mimbers, as they appear befind overv root and passed will find to make the convergence of the famous Algerias chief. And all all and the convergence of the famous Algerias chief. And all all and the convergence of the famous Algerias chief. And all all and the convergence of the famous Algerias chief, and in reviewent to prepare for a serious rising in Algeria.

The Tunnis Government has received information that a fight coourard between the French and the Kronmirs at An Insmall on April 26th, the day the French conseed the fronter, which lasted nine hours. Seventy who have the management of the house, wenn, Earth and the fronter, which lasted nine hours. Seventy would be all the condition of the house, wenn, Earth and constraints into the mich Dauband and constraints in the management of some sevent influence. The procedure of the substitute of the substitute of the native victions of the substitute of the substitute o

In the House of Commons to day,

Lord Elgho (Liberal Conservative) moved
that the leading provisions of the Land bill
are economically unsound, unjust, and impoli-

father, a journeyman butcher. The landlord of the house, Mr. A. C. Duggan, employed young Farrell to do some whitewashing. While engaged in that occupation he discovered two rifles concealed in the house, and communicated his discovery to the landlord, who informed the police, to whom he gave the rifles, and the police searched the house. This afternoon about four o'clock a young man, whose name is unknown, called at the house and enquired for Farrell, who was out. About a quarter-past nine another young Mr. PARNELL regretted that the Government had interfered with Mr. Dillon while on his way to the House of Commons.

The Speaker ruled Mr. Parnell's remarks

regicides.

Paris advices state that the Minister of the Interior has ordered the expulsion from France of eleven foreigners, who have been in direct communication with the Nihilists in Switzerland.

At dinner parties in Japarit is common to have five courses of soups.

Dr. Oscar Lenz, the Ansarian explorer has returned to Europe after an expedition in Central Africa which few Christians have ever rivalled. He penetrated the Sahara Desert, from Morocco to Timbuetoo, the Mecca of Ethiopia. This is a feat attended with as much danger as the well-known journeys of Capt. Burton and Palgrave to the sacred city of Arabia. The adventurous Austrian passed for a Turkish doctor in his travels in North Africa. Dr. Lenz saw smough to convince him that the mystery which enshrouds Timbuctoo is maintained for other than spiritualistic reasons. He found that the slave trade is carried on there upon a very large scale. There are groups of immense huts, which form whole quarters of the sown, and in these the slaves are lodged, while they are also used as warehouse for vory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, and warea.

The Republic Enters Upon an African Campaign.

THE TUNISIANS TO BE WHIPPED Military Columns Moving to the

Frontier.

The following particulars respecting the Franco-Tunisian troubles, which are about to be settled by an appeal to arms, will throw light on the situation now attracting the ation of Europe :-THE PARLEY BEFORE THE FIGHT.

stock of imperial shoe leather.

MASSAGRE OF A FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

France had resolved to construct a waggon road between the Senegambia and the Niger, and to explore the route for a railway between Algeria and the head water of the latter river. The most important of these survey parties was put under the direction of Colonel Flatters, who, as Commandant of Laghouat, had acquitted himself in a commendable manner. Starting in the spring of 1880, he was last heard of at Ouargla early in March of the same year. At that date his expedition consisted of one hundred and six persons, in addition to fifteen horses and two hundred and fifty camels. Many of those best qualified to judge pronounced the party to be too large for a survey expedition, and too small for one which might require to fight its way through hestile tribes. Nor was it deemed a wise act to place a military officer in charge of such a mission. The French in Algeria have in their dealings with the frontier tribes rarely erred on the side of clemency, and the barbarities of General Pelissier in 1845 have roused a hatred "of the Franks" which has spread among the Saharan tribes roaming over deserts where a Zouave has never yet been seen. The result has unhappily proved the sound judgment of those who, like M. Hemri Brisan, prophesied

A CRY FOR VENGEANCE.

the insidious counsels.

EXPOLUTIONARY PROPAGAGANDISTS.

From the White Sea to the Black Sea, and from the Danube to the Amoor, the peasants are awakening from their death-like slumber of centuries. The spring time of national life is dawning, but the future depends mainly on the decisions that must shortly be taken. Meantime the Emperor lives in retirement at Gatschina, and sees no one but Prince Varouhoff Doahkoff. People speak in official circles of his

der, are hurrying up towards the Kroumirs' land. At nightfall the French outposts can see from their bivouacs the hills before them lighted up with countless signal fires, and those who know Algeria and Kabylia regard this as an unerring symptom of border war.

ITALY READY TO UTILISE FRANCE'S DIFFICULTY. The Debats deprecates expectations of a short and easy campaign. It anticipates a repetition of the first years in Algeria, or of the last expeditions against the Kabyles. The enemy will harass the French columns, try to intercept their communications, dispute the entrance to every pass, avoid greatengagements, and multiply partial attacks. Having no villages to burn down, they can choose inaccessible posts, which need no roads or means of transport, and, failing the Bey's soldiers, who will doubtless observe a prudent neutrality, they will have as allies the sun, the country, and Moslem fanaticism. The French will have to advance step by step, securing their rear and their communications, and relying on individual coolness, and on moral and physical qualities, which doubtless exist, but have not for ten years been put to the proof. THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

DEPARTURE OF A TUNISIAN FORCE.

Great agitation prevails among the Tunisian tribes bordering on the Hef, and they seem to be preparing for resistance. A Holy War is being proclaimed, and at night fire signals are constantly flashing. Attempts are also being made to spread disaffection among the Algerian tribes, especially in the province of Bran, which is now being garrisoned by troops recently brought over from France.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT.

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, May 5.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING

Result of the Two Thousand

THE MAY STAKES AND OTHER BACES.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Com-mons last night Blennerhasset, Home Ruler, moved a resolution in favour of abolishing the

intercept English communications between Gibraltar and Malta. Biserts is far from the district of the Kroamirs, but is within the district which France declares she means to occupy. An English ironalad has, however,

LONDON, May 4.—It is stated that Glad-stone himself opposes the memorial to Bea-consfield in Westminster Abbey, and that the motion for the erection of a memorial was introduced at the wish of the Queen.

Duellistic Courage Screwed Up to the Sticking Point.

PARIS, May 4.—After some reflection Signor San Malato and Monsieur Pous have made up their minds to fight to-day. Each is to use the duelling sword of his own

THE FIRST BAFT.

The first raft of the season left here yesterday, being composed of 660 pieces of white, and 649 pieces of red pine.

RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE AND THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

The distinction between them lies not in the end but the means. The very absence of that freedom which some demand and all desire leaves the Russian reformer no choice but silence or sedition. No one who has travelled through Russia lately has failed to mark the difference between the peasant of the past and the peasant now. Servile politeness has giver place to independence, rudeness, and sometimes buttality. The youth has a dangerous knewledge of his rights and wrongs which makes him a willing listener to the insidious counsels. Hon. Mr. Macpherson is in the city. There were only twelve fire alarms here uring the month of April. THE PACIFIC BAILWAY COMMISSION.

The Pacific Rialway Commission will re-sume its sittings at half-past two to-day, when Marcus Smith's examination will be

PREACHING A HOLY WAR

NAVY TOBACCO.

LONDON, May 3.

The Government has received a cablegram from Montevideo stating that the ship Dotterel was blown up off Sandy Point in the Straits of Magellan on the 28th of April. Details of the calamity have not yet reached here, but it is feared that the loss of life has been great. The Datterel was a composite steam sloop of 11,100 tons and six guns. She was commissioned at Chatham last December, and was on her way to relieve the Penguin on the Pacific station. She had a complement of 140 officers and men, only twelve of whom were saved. Many of those lost belong to Chatham. The cause of the disaster remains a mystery, The commander, paymaster, engineer, caulker, carpenter, and seven seamen were saved. Another report says the Dotterel carried a crew of 180, of whom it is feared 100 were lost. A third report says the rew numbered 156, only 11 of whom were laved. This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plug bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of

THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO.

MONTREAL

Opening of the Last Session of the Present Parliament.

#### THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The Quebec Legislature was opened on April 28th with the usual ceremony, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor being attended by a numerous and brilliant staff. A large number of ladies were present, and the seats reserved for distinguished visitors were all occupied. The members of the legislative Assembly were summoned in the usual manner, and having attended to the caff with their customary politeness listened call with their customary politeness attentively to the following

SPEECH FROM THE TRRONE. Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative

mien of the Legislative Assembly: I am happy to see you again assembled at the seat of Government to attend to the interests of the province, and I have no doubt that your return here is animated with that spirit of cordiality and harmony which characterized your legislative labours during the past session.

acterised your legislative labours during the past session.

If notice with pleasure renewed activity in all branches of industry. Commerce is becoming more and more flourishing; our manufactories are increasing in number; agriculture, owing chiefly to the generous encouragement which you have given to it, is now taking that place which it should occupy in developing the resources of the country.

In the great movement which is making of this Dominion a new nation, the Province of Quebec should perform its part with firmness, courage, and sbility. Our progress is already very marked. The province has not only maintained the position which it had before Confederation, but it has also considerably improved it. The sphere of its operations has been largely extended, and we have every reason to hope for a future as brilliant as could be desired by the sincerest of patriots. A sentiment of generous devotion animates our population, and you have only to second their good impulse in order to attain the end of the legitimate hopes of the country. nate hopes of the country.
"The Credit Foncier, to which you gave

legal existence during the last assaun, has sommenced its good work, and its influence is already felt in the lowering of the rate of in-terest and the proportional increase in value of real estate.
"The establishment of the best auga-

"The establishment of the beet angar induatry has become an accomplished fact in at
least three counties. By means of this industry, so rich in itself and susceptible of ac large
an increase, an important change will be
effected in our system of agriculture, as the
question of utilizing the rich deposits of phosphates in the Ottawa valley, which seemed to
have been abandoned, was again taken up by
my Government and solved with a success
which bids fair to surpass the results which which bids fair to surpass the results which of our phosphate deposits on a large scale originated the idea of exporting it to foreign countries. This exportation, with that of live stock and agricultural produce, has given rise to the establishment of a line of transatlantic steamers, which you will, I hope, before long see performing a regular service between France and Canada, thanks to the generous assistance which at our solicitation the Federal Government has been pleased to give to this important enter-

"More unassuming, out of the manufacture ance in its beneficial results, the manufacture of cheese and butter has been so largely in province as to perceptibly al creased in our province as to perceptibly al-ter the figures of our agricultural exports. The friends of agriculture will read with the

"Colonization has continued to prosper during the past year. It is very axtishactory of meifor be able to taste that the repairistion of merfeldew-countrymed and the stream of ammilgration from abroad afford w proof that our province is becoming more and more advantageously known in foreign countries.

The exhibition held at Montreal was a

orilliant and lasting success, and I have great leasure in informing you that some of the largest manufacturing establishments of the Continent of Europe have expressed their in-tention of taking part in the next exhibition. My Government has deemed it its duty to the framework supporting the gearing, with his body at the hips smashed to a mince, the whole front of his abdomen torn out, and the intestines protruding. He only gasped a few times and died. No inquest will be held.

My Government has deemed it its duty to axtend them an invitation to that end.
"The subsidies granted by the Legislature to railroad enterprises have had the effect of creating and completing a network of provincial roads which now give us the most direct means of denamination, not only with various sections of our province, but also with other provinces and the great country on our borders. The statement of receipts from the railway built by the province will be submitted to you. This statement is very satisfactory, and will so the province will be submitted to you. The statement is very satisfactory, and will shalle you to appreciate the steps to be taken by my Government for the future working of this great enterprise.

"The legislation of last session for improving

DES JOACHIMS, May 3.—About nine c'clock this morning two men of Mesars. A. & P. White's raft, while running a boat over the upper Joachims rapida, capsized their boat. One of them was at once drowned, but the other got on the boat, which was bottom up, and made a desperate effort to paddle ashore before arriving at the chute below, but was unable to do so. He was carried into the chute and lost. The two men were Indians from Caughnawags, names unknown.

Owen Sound, May 3.—Last night, about 10 p.m., while Judge Macpherson was sitting in his study reading, the lamp burst, spilling the oil over his clothes and on the carpet, which immediately burst into flame. Mr. Jaines Walker, who was fortunately in one of the adjoining rooms, hurried to his assistance, the mines has already produced satisfactory results, which can but be continued: "You will notice by the report of the Com-missioner of Crown Lands that the receipts of his department will, for the current year, greatly exceed those of past years. The sale of timber limits which has been held was the most important and profitable which has ever

most important and profitable which has ever taken place in the province.

\*\*The various departments have been installed during the present year in the new buildings, whose imposing grandeur is a solemn declaration of the permanency of our provincial institutions, and of the importance attached by our population to the decided maintenance of our federal system.

\*\*Afey measures of public nature will be submitted to you this session. The legislation of last session was considerable, and is for the moment adequate to the needs of the public service.

the moment adequate to the needs of the public service.

I am happy to be able to draw your attention to the simultaneous establishment of so many things calculated to contribute to the general prosperity of our country, and it is a much more agreeable duty for me to enumerate, as I have done, that which my Government has endeavoured to accomplish for the good of all than to propose innovations in our laws. You will, nevertheless, have to consider certain measures respecting the administration of justice, some amendments to the laws on public instruction and agriculture, as well as a measure for the better protection of workmen in the payment of their labour and wages.

"The important work of consolidating the in the payment of their labour and wages.

"The important work of consolidating the statues has been commenced by a commission organized in accordance with the Act of last session. The power granted to this commission of altering the language and the order of the statutes, and of suggesting amendments, allows it to draw up laws in a regular and methodical form, and thereby to give to such consolidation a permanent and lasting character, which it would be impossible to obtain by simply revising the statutes. It is within the attributes of this commission to search out subjects which are within the competency of our Legislature. This study under the circumstances gives a more than usual importance to the work of the commission.

"A bill will be presented to you to extend

"A bill will be presented to you to extend the duration of the Parliament of the pro-viuce, and thus to decrease the frequency of elections, and the expenditure occasioned

thereby.

"The large number of private bills to be submitted to you is a proof of the business prosperity and of the spirit of enterprise which reigns in our province. Industry, manufactures, and navigation and railway companies will by this legislation secure advantages which will be a source of gratification to all.

Those who write for fame, for honour, or emolument, cannot do better than use pens made by the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company. Samples furnished on application by address-ing their office, 26 John street, New York. ntages which will be a source of gratificain to all.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"The public accounts of the past fiscal
ar, as well as a statement of the recaipts
d expenditures for the current year, will be
imitted to you. The estimates for the
the disch great approprial. These astimates
are house for approprial. These astimates
are house for approprial. These astimates
are house for approprial. These astimates

"Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly;
"I have no doubt that you will give to the consideration of the questions all the care which you have already displayed in the performance of your legislative duties. I pray divine Providence to bless your efforts, and that success may crown your labours."

MARRIED IN HASTE.

brought the affair to a head, and his wife suspecting she was about to be left behind had a warrant issued for her husband on a charge of neglect and refusing to support her. When brought to the police station Mr. Martin deposited \$290 with the sergeant, end informed the court he had money in the bank as well. Before the magistrate the parties indulged in mutual crimination and reormination, and the result was that the trial was postponed, the prisoner being admitted to bail by leaving \$200 of his own money as security for his appearance on Saturday.

THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

Fored by a Bull—Blinded by a Gamecock— Four Boys Struck Dead by Lightning—An Eight-year-old Boy Crushed to Death in a Mill.

CARLERONE, April 30.—Andrew, son of Mr. Basilius Oberle, was severely gored by his bull so as to render his recovery doubtful

Lennon, April 30.—A little son of Mr. Michael Walsh was struck in the eye the other day by the spur of a game cock, and will probably lose his sight.

Orrawa, April 30.—Mr. Hugh McLean, connected with the Customs Department here for many years, was killed this afternoon at the Rull station of the Q. M. O. & O. railway.

off, and both legs of the unfortunate were crushed. Death resulted in a couple of

hen found he was lving face down

ST. THOMAS, May 2 -About 11 o'clock yes

ex. 120MAS, May 2 — About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the C. 8. freight house, which was totally destroyed. The building, which is over one hundred and fifty feet in length, contained a quantity of goods, which were also consumed. The loss is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The fire was caused by a spark from an engine.

from an engine.

BARRIE, May 3.—The adjourned investiga-

BARRIE, May 3.—The adjourned investigation into the origin of the fire of Sunday week in Wright's brick block here was resumed to-day with closed doors. Important testimony was elicited, and the fullowing verdict was unanimously rendered:—"That it is the opinion of this jury that the fire in Wright's block on Sunday, the 24th ult., was the act of an incendiary, preparations for which must have been made some days previous. That from the evidence submitted we are of opinion that Samuel Wright, the proprietor of the building, set fire thereto. That we believe excessive insurance on the part of the companies is a prolific source of fire, and the principal incentive in the present case." Wright has been arrested, and is now in gaol.

NEW YORR, May 2.—William Staple-ford, of Manchester, England, who at the time the famous Tichborne trial was going on was said to have been wanted by the Bri-tish authorities, is now here. Stapleford was tish authorities, is now here. Stapleford was a solicitor in Sydney, and had a partner named Gibba. Stapleford was acquainted with the genuine heir, and knew of his loss at sea. He went to London and identified at sea. He went to London and identified the claimant Orton as an impostor, and threatened to expose him, but Orton informed him that his partner Gibbs had conceived the fraud, and had taken advantage of information given him by Stapleford regarding the death of young Tichborne. An attorney named Cubbitt was also implicated, and got Orton into the scheme. A large sum of money was received by the compirators from Lady Tichborne when the false evidence that Orton was the genuine heir was sent to her, and more money was obtained and divided after. Lady. Tichborne identified Orton in London. To save Gibbs and to avoid being mixed up in the matter Stapleford kept back his evidence, and when the fraud was discovered and Orton sentenced he did not think it necessary to inculpate his partner. Now Gibbs is dead, and he feels no longer any hesitation in giving the true history of the case. and Repenting at Leisure—An Englishman's Experiences with a Fascinating Widow. And Repenting at Leisure—An Englishman's Experiences with a Fascinating Widow.

London, May 3.—A man named John Martin, a widower, arrived in this country from Middlesex, England, last September. In March he and his little boy arrived in this city and put up at a boarding-house. The same arening a lady of rather preposessing appearance, dressed in black, and accompanied by a little girl about the same age as the boy, arrived at the same boarding-house. This lady was in the corest business, and canvassing for a Chatham house. That evening they became acquainted. The next evening they went to church together, and the following day they were married. All has not gone well with them since, their quarrels being frequent. In the course of one of them the little girl climbed upon her stepfather's knee and said, "Pa, you are not going to leave my ma like my other pa did, are you?" The stepfather then questioned the child carefully and found out that the woman had been married twice already. Matters now grew rapidly worse, and a short time ago the man commenced selling off the furniture with the view of leaving for the States. He to d his wife he intended to take her with them, but some dispute about a pocket-book containing \$2.50, the property of his wife, which was missing, brought the affair to a head, and his wife suspecting she was about to be left behind had a warrant issued for her husband on a

THE TICHBORNE FRAUD.

MONTREAL, May 2.—The Hon. Adolphe Caron, M.P., Minister of Militia, was enertained at a public dinner at the Windsor otel here to-night by the officers of the local hotel here to-night by the officers of the local militia service. There was a large attendance, amongst others present being Major-General Luard, Commander of the Forces; Lieut. Col. Stranbenzie, D.A.G.; Col. Dyde, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Lieut. Col. Strange, M. H. Gault, M.P.; M. P. Ryan, M.P.; J. C. Coursol, M.P.; Thos. White, M.P.; F. Houde, M.P.; Hon. Peter Mitchell, &c. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, Garrison Artillery, presided, the guest of the evening tenant-Colonel Stevenson, Garrison Artillery, presided, the guest of the evening being on his right and Major-General Luard on his left. Letters of apology were read from Sir John Macdonald, Sir Alex. Campbell, Hon. Mr. Masson, and others.

The CHARMAN proposed the health of the guest of the evening in very eulogistic terms.

Mr. Caron on rising to reply was received with a genuine ovation. His speech was a very brilliant effort, delivered in admirable English, and awakened the greatest enthusiasm amongst his gallant auditors. He English, and awakened the greatest enthusi-asm amongst his gallant auditors. He said the Wimbledon team would be sent to England, and the artillery would cer-tainly go to Shoeburyness to compete there. There would be four camps in Ontario, three in Quebec, one in New Brunswick, one in Nova Scotia, and one in Prince Edward Island this summer. He con-duded by thanking them all most heartily for the kind and generous reception he had received in their midst, and which he would never forget.

## THE PRESBYTERIANS.

BELLEVILLE, April 80.-A child of Mr. Joseph Adamson tell from a high chair last week and hurt its head so badly that it is not expected to live. Meeting of the Synod of Toronto and Kingston.

BOWMANVILLE, May 3.—The annual meeting of the Synod of Toronto and Kingston was opened in St. Paul's church this evening. A large representation is already here, and the number will be considerably increased to-morrow. The arrangements for the delegates are complete, all being comfortably accommodated in the homes of those belonging to the two Presbyterian churches of the town. In going from one freight shed to another he undertook to crawl under a freight train which was about to start. The train moved

town.

The Synod was opened by a sermon from the retiring Moderator, Rev. R. Torrance, of Guelph. The sermon was an excellent exposition, and was listened to with evident pleasure by the audience.

The Clerk of the Synod, Rev. Mr. Gray, of

GEORGEVILLE, Que., April 30.—William Stratton's little girl, four years' old, was accidentally shot by a son of John Coles, about the same age, while he was playing with his father's revolver, which accidentally went off in his hand. She lived but a few minutes after. The socident occurred at Beebe Plain, where the parties reside, The Clerk of the Synod, Rev. Mr. Gray, of Orillia, then called the roll, after which the election of Moderator took place. The only names proposed were those of Rev. Messrs. Macdonnell and John Smith, both of Toronto. Both gentlemen for a while declined the nomination, but at last the Rev. Mr. Smith was inwhere the parties reside.

NAPANES, April 30. This afternoon a terrible accident happened in Perry & Jay's saw mill: About half past are 52 wart labecek, eight years old, a son of Mrs. Thomas Babcook, was playing about the mill in the lower stersy. How the socident occurred nobody knows, as all the workness were busy in the upper part of the mill. By some means the lad was drawn into the bevel gearing next the water wheel and crushed between the cogs. When found he was lying face down across duced to accept it, and was unanimously elected. On taking the char he said :"FATREES, AND BRETHEEN, -The compliment you pay me to-night is one which I am deeply sensitive of. For twenty-four years I laboured in this church, and with all my brethren in the ministry I had, nothing bus good feeling. I had many days of sunshine in this church, and some of the old standardbearers of the ministry, such as the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Dunbarton, and others, whose LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—During a storm this afternoon four school boys, aged from 12 to 14, while playing ball were killed by lightning.

DES JOACHIMS, May 3.—About nine o'clock ounsel I still remember with gratitude, I see After again thanking the Synod for the ap-pointment, the rev. gentleman resumed his

## THE STRIKE FEVER.

The Grand Trunk Brakemen Demanding LONDON, May 2.—The brakesmen on the Grand Trunk here resolved to strike on the 5th of May if their wages are not put up to the figure wanted. The company has agreed to grant ten cents per day additional. New YORK, May 2 .- One thousand bakers

struck to-day for higher wages and a reduc-tion of the hours of labour. A general strike of the bakers is expected. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2.—The stone cutters employed on the city hall are on strike because the contractors refused to dis-

the adjoining rooms, hurried to his assistance, and succeeded, by means of a quilt, in extinguishing the flames, but not until the judge had been seriously burned on the hands, legs, and around the body. His Honour is now progressing favourably. charge a non-union man.

Chicago, May 2.—Four hundred and fifty striking switchmen met to-night and decided not to accept the compromise offered by the managers at their meeting this morning, viz., \$60 and \$65 per month for day men and \$70 to \$75 for night men. They decided to allow passengers to move to-mornwy as mual, but nothing else will leave the yards unless their terms, \$2.75 and \$3 per day, are granted. Only a few switchmen on the Galena and Alton railway continue to work. All the other yards are quiet, but there is a great charge a non-union man. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—About four o'clock this morning fire broke out in the boiler-room of the Pennsylvania railway grain elevator at Girard Point, and quickly communicated with the main building, fifty feet distant. Before the engines arrived the whole structure was in a blaze, and by eight o'clock the elevator and adjoining sheds were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$700,000, almost covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. the other yards are quiet, but there is a great blockade of freight.

Elgin, Ill., May 3.—It is rumoured that ELGIN, Ill., May 3.—It is rumoured that all the freight-house clerks are about to strike, as they are now engaged in performing yard and switchmen's duty in addition to their own. If they strike it will cause the entire suspension of railroad freights here. There is no indication of any near settlement of the switchmen's strike. A train on the Michigan Southern railroad, run by new men, was at noon to-day stoned by the strikers, and a number of the new men were more or less injured.

May 2. The mea ample of the new men were more or less injured.

less injured.

Montreal, May 3.—The men employed at the Grand Trunk freight sheds at Bonaventure station, to the number of over one hundred, struck to-day for an advance of wages. Some of the best have been getting \$1 per day, with 10c, per hour for ever-time, whilst green hands have only been paid 90c, per day. A general demand for \$1.25 all round has been made. The company offer \$1 for the inferior, and \$1.10 for the best hands, which the strikers peremptorily refused. The men are peaceable, and express themselves as determined to act in a law-abiding manner no matter what may be the issue of the present conter what may be the issue of the present con-test. The brakesmen have also threatened to strike to-night unless they get an advance of 15 cents per day, making their wages \$1.40. of 15 cents per day, making their wages \$1.50.

CINCINNATI, O., May 3.—Five hundred girls employed in Gould, Pierre & Co.'s cotton factory struck last evening for half an hour shorter time. The trouble was adjusted, and the girls were all at work to-day. St. John, N. B., May 3.—Ship labourers who have been receiving \$2 per day struck this morning for \$2.50.

A Word of Warning. To prevent the public, and prevent them from being imposed upon by the worthless counterfeits and imitations of our Murray & Lanman's Florids Water, we have prepared paper in which the words "Lanman & Kemp, New York." paper in which the words "Lanman & Kemp, New York," appear in pale letters when a leaf of the little pamphlet is held up to the light; and whenever Florida Water is offered for sale wrapped in a pamphlet that does not have this materials or at amp in it; then it is counterfest and should be rejected.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. A new Episcopal church is to be ere

Aurora.

The Scott Act came into force in the county of Lambton on Monday.

Mr. Levi Young, of Ottawa, will light his mill at the Chaudiere by electricity.

At the Omemes Methodist church last Sunday Rev. Jas. Morris, in the course of his sermon, fainted.

It is reported in British Columbia that Senator Cornwall will be the next Lieutenant-Governor of that province.

The Customs collections at Victoria, B.C., for April, 1881, amounted to \$60,600; those for April, 1880, amounted to \$36,900.

A couple of stofies were thrown through

for April, 1880, amounted to \$36,900.

A couple of stones were thrown through the window of Rev. Mr. Squert's house at Hull on Sunday by some roughs whose action is attributed to religious motives.

It is understood that, in addition to the Wimbledon team, fourteen men from the Canadian artillery will visit Shorneliffe, England, to compete in the matches there.

A general furbishing up is going on among the London churches. About \$150,000 will be spent this season in building new edifices for public worship and repairing old ones.

The Montreal mechanics have prepared the draft of a lien law similar to that which exists in Ontario, and will place it in the hands of their representatives in the Local Legislature.

There have been some discoveries of phos-

There have been some discoveries of phosphate in the township of North Sherbrooke near the Kingston and Pembroke railway which is increasing the value of land in tha

vicinity.

The hotel and saloon-keepers at Hull have closed their doors, the landlerds refusing to give meals or accommodation to man or quest. This is owing to the heavy license lately improved.

At International Bridge, Ont., yesterday Customs officer J. Schryer seized sixteen revolvers and forty-two watches that had been smuggled over in an organ by an organ-

Everetts, the Brockville hotel-keeper who had his thumb bitten by M. Judge about a week ago, had to have it amputated on Saturday to save his arm. He is in a very critical condition.

The Pacific Railway Commission on Thurs day adjourned sine die owing to one of its members, Mr. Miall, having been suddenly called to England on account of the serious illness of his father.

Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk railway, has, after long years of devoted service, received well-deserved promotion, having been appointed assistant-general manager of the road.

On Sunday morning a pasteral letter from the Bishop of Ottawa was read in the Catho-lic churches of the diocese announcing the terms of the jubilee indulgance proclaimed for this year by Pope Lee XIII.

The by-law submitted to the ratepayers of Niagara Falls on Monday, for separation from the county of Welland for municipal purposes, was voted upon and carried almost unanimously, only two votes being cast against it. Mr. J. H. Mason, a well-known dog fancier from Yorkshire, England, and who exhibited 26 dogs at the New York bench show, purposes going to Leuden to settle permanently, He owns a kennel of dogs valued at over \$2,000

He owns a kennel of dogs valued at over \$3,000.

An old farmer named Robert Beattie, from the township of Westminster, while in a state of intoxication, was set upon on Thursday hight in the neighbourhood of Clarke's bridge, London, and robbed of his hat, boots, and watch.

and watch.

Mr. Wm. Kean nave agent at Stratford, while in the post-office on Wednesday evening laid down his protection, scattaining \$15.

After turning from the wicket he discovered it to be missing. During the night it was dropped into his letter box, but minus the

On Sunday night two miscreants in Napanee broke 11 of the gas la namental trees were girdled. The night watchman fired on the ruffians several times but they escaped. The damage done to the corporation proparts will amount to nearly \$200. The County Council offers \$50 reward 5200. The County Council offers \$50 reward for information that will convict the parties. The Gallihar gold mining property at Issaes' Harbour, N.S.; was purchased yesterday by Boston parties, in the interests of a stock company to be organized in that city with large capital. This mine has been yielding over fifty ounces of gold per ton, and the ore now being taken out is much richer, averaging from severaty to eighty ounces per ton.

ton.

The congregation of Christ church, Belleville, met on Wednesday evening, and resolved to replace their burned church edifice with a new and more substantial building. The sum of \$3,000 was subscribed at the meeting. The congregation have secured the old M. E. church building in which to hold divine service until the new church edifice has been completed.

has been completed.

Lieut Governor Riebards, of British Co

Lieut. Governor Richards, of British Columbia, is preparing to leave the gubernatorial residence. His Honour's horses and carriages are advertised for sale and the staff of servants has received a month's notice. It is understood that the Lieut. Governor and family will leave British Columbia early in the summer for Canada, returning in the fall to settle permanently in the province.

A fine water spaniel dog got caught in the current below the Niagars falls recently, and was swent down the river. Whith much exception he managed to reach the shore under a cliff in time to escape the whirlpool rapids. From the narrow ledge where the dog is all means of escape is cut off, and he is kept from starvation by the humanely-disposed residents throwing food over the cliff to him. The Hamilton License Commissioners have

residents throwing food over the cliff to him. The Hamilton License Commissioners have made themselves the talk of the town by refusing to renew the licenses of the two leading hotels, the Royal and St. Nicholas. The Dominion hotel has also been placed under the ban by these gentlemen, as well as several other salcons of minur importance. The reason assigned for the refusal of the licenses is that complaints have been made of the violation of the license laws.

A case somewhat similar—execut as to its

is that complaints have been made of the violation of the license laws.

A case somewhat similar—except as to its termination—to the elebrated Macdonnell case has cropped up in British Columbia. The Rev. R. Smith, who is described as the superintendent and head of the Methodist Church in the province, has sent in his resignation on account of the nature of his views respecting the doctrine of eternal punishment. It is understood that he will add to the long list of sects by establishing an independent church.

In the trial of Pillow, Hersey & Co. for a smoke nuisance at Montreal, a witness named O'Neill swore that the smoke was so had in the vicinity of the factory that one evening a man named Gragan had on returning from work thrashed his wife for allowing negroes in her house. After the operation was over he discovered that the supposed darkies were his own children, whose faces had been begrimed with the black smoke emitted from the defendants chimney.

A Montreal special says that the return of French-Canadians from the United States into the province of Quebec continues in increasing numbers. The Vermont Central and South-Eastern railways had their trains well filled on Saturday with families who have been some years in the factory districts, and having made money are returning to Camada to take up farms and settle down in their native land. Several of these immigrants stated that the repatriation was only just commencing, and that it had all the appearance of swelling into large proportions hereafter.

The seston of St. Paulis church, London,

after.

The seston of St. Paulis church, London, has resigned for a peculiar reason. It is a part of the sexton a duty to keep a list of the interments at Woodland cometery, giving the

EUROPE.

The German Government has discovered a plot of the revolutionists to assassinate Prince

Her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice paid a visit on Saturday to Earl Beaconsfield's last resting place.

The English Radicals intend opposing the proposed erection of a monument to Ear Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey.

Prince Bismarck threatens at the next session of the Reichstag to remove the German and Prussian Governments from Berlin.

Foot-and-mouth disease has been discovered among the cattle just landed at Liverpool by the steamship Lake Manitoban, from Portland.

An accident occurred in the woods near Rosseau last week whereby a man named Edward Hance, who was felling trees, burst a blood-vessel and bled to death before medical assistance arrived. Deceased went to Rosseau from Quebec, and leaves a wife—who hails from Toronto—and two small children in destitute circumstances. The postmaster of West Grove, who knows the family, says the woman is a worthy case for the consideration of the charitably disposed. He offers to be the disburser of any provisions or money sent for the afflicted family, and to acknowledge all assistance through the columns of THE MAIL. The postmaster's name and address are James West, P.M., West Grove, Muskoka.

Two boys were shot at Dublin on Saturday by an individual who is described as a "gen-tlemanly-looking man." The crime is at-tributed to political motives. It is reported a relapsing fever, a contagious disease which caused great suffering in New York eleven years ago, has re-appeared.

In the House at Albany, N.Y., yesterday, Mr. Husted moved that the bill allowing women to vote be ordered for a third reading, which was carried by 60 to 40.

John Houston, of Kent County, Canada

was robbed on Saturday by three-card monte men in Virginia, opposite Washington, of \$365. The principal thief was arrested.

The son of Mosher, the abductor of Charlye Ross, was captured in an attempted burglary at New York last night. When cornered he threatened to kill the officers with two revolves: Three young women deserted the latest band of Mormon converts who landed at New York. People who leave the Old World with

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is prevailing at Carrollton, Md., in epidemic form. Within two weeks there have been 25 deaths from this cause, while there are still a large numpolitical offenders. ber of cases requiring attention.

Within the last twenty-eight days 1,500 cases of smallpox have been refused admission into the hospitals at New York because they were full. During the same period 297 persons died at their own homes from small-

name of the officiating clergyman amo other details. Objection was raised recent by the curate, Rev. Mr. Brown, to the pre of "Rev." being given to any but Episcot clergyman. All that was necessary in t case of a Methodist or a Presbyterian was give them a plain "Mr.," with a word shoung the denomination to which they belonge This course the sexton refused to follow with out the orders of the rector, and the rest was a correspondence between the curate as

he latter.
An accident occurred in the woods in

UNITED STATES.

which was carried by 60 to 40.

A sensation has been caused at Springfield. A sensation has been caused at opringheid, Ill., over the refusal of the hotels to receive the Coloured Jubilee Singers as guests. One proprietor objects to them on account of their colour, and the others claim that their houses

Helen Gardner, of New York, convicted of assaulting Ingersoll, a rubber manufacturer, by throwing red pepper in his eyes and cowhiding him for an alleged insult, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and fined \$250.

Eleven hundred immigrants have arrived at New York from Ireland by the City of Chester. This is the largest number ever brought from that country at one time. The greater proportion of them are members of the Irish Land League.

Additional articles of agreement have been concluded between the United States and Canada to afford the public increased facilities for the exchange of letter correspondence, and preventing the evasion by publishers of the postal laws and regulations of the United

The largest steamship cylinder in the world was cast at New York on Thursday. Nearly 100,000 pounds of iron was used for the casting. The cylinder is 9 feet 2 inches in diameter and 14 feet stroke, and is intended

Last week 15,280 immigrants landed at Castle Garden, N.Y., making the total arrivals for the month of April 58,763, as against 45,578 for the same month last year. The arrivals since January 1st, 1881, have been 104,306, and for the lake period of 1880

At Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday night, an unknown man pulled the bell at the residence of the city collector, handed the servant a sealed envelope, and ran away. The envelope contained \$900 in greenbacks, and a note saying that the money was for back unpaid city and State tayes.

It was announced on the New York Produce Exchange on Monday that the great corner on grain, which parties in New York and Chicago have been endeavouring to continue, is broken. The result was a decline of from 2 to 6c. on wheat and 1 to 2½c. on corn. Considerable excitement prevailed.

siderable excitement prevailed.

Once more the unfortunate coloured Jubilee Singers are in trouble. Only a few weeks ago they were rotten-egged during a performance in a Southern city, and now they are subjected to the indignity and inconvenience of being refused admission to the hotels at Springfield, Illinois.

At Hoboken, N.J., Charles Bartels, proprietor of a candy store; was stricken with smallpox. The authorities paid no attention to his application to be sent to the pest-house, and women and children have been running into the store daily. There are now four other cases in the house and several in the neighbourhood due to Bartel's case.

The Illinois Land League convention has

neighbourhood due to Bartel's case.

The Illinois Land League convention has adopted resolutions promising \$250,000 to further the land movement in Ireland, and pledging the energies, fortanes, and if need be the lives of the mambers to the cause. A resolution in favour of "boycotting" Trishmen who refuse to foin the League was strongly opposed and withdrawn. One speaker fiercely attacked Mr. Gladstone's policy.

Wm. Johnson, apparently a Californian, has been arrested at New York for endes youring to play the gold brick swindle on Col. Ellis. Johnson said he had eighteen bricks, one of which he exhibited, worth \$9,000 apiece, but which he would sell for \$7,500 each. An examination showed that the brick was made of base metal with one cover of gold, and a streak of bullion through the middle.

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It is reported that several new cases of smallpox have broken out at Valley Falla, R. I., a small manufacturing village on the Providence and Worcester railroad. The disease originated in a shoddy mill, the superintendent, R. W. Shay, being the first victim to die. There are about a dozon cases in the peat-house, and the authorities are moving vigorously to prevent the further spread of the disease.

The Mormons are instituting an active propagands in Europe this year. Fifty miseronaries of the Church of the Latter Day Saints—all said to be experienced hands at the

paganas in purple this year. Fifty missionaries of the Church of the Latter Day Saints—all said to be experienced hands at the business of making converts—will sail from New York next week. Their field of operations will extend over England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland, and they are sanguine of returning with a small army of neophytes to recruit the ranks at Salt Lake City.

A Salt Lake City despatch says the bogus Lord Beresford, aliasCourtney, walked out from the court-room during a dispute among the contending lawyers yesterday, and no trace of him has since been found. The trial had been called, and an acquittal was expected because of the absence of the principal witnesses. This time a requisition had arrived from England, and a recess was asked by the prisoner's counsel to have time to examine the papers, and during the argument Beresford disappeared.

Erie, Pa., May 3.—Counsel for a fratri-

ERIE, Pa., May 3.—Counsel for a fratri-BBIR, Pa., May 3.—Counsel for a fratricide caused a sensation yesterday by moving
to quash the entire jury list because the jury
box was not sealed with wax according to
law. An investigation disclosed that no legal
jury has been drawn in Brie county for sen
years, owing to the custom of scaling the
wheel with mucilage instead of wax. Theo
judge discharged all the jurors. There is

France has declined to take part in the proposed conference for the suppression of

The latest "London society" sensation is the elopement to the Continent of an Earl with the wife of a well-known proprietor of

It is rumoured that Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador at Washington, will be transferred to St. Petersburg, Sir Henry Lay-ard taking his place at the United States capital.

Sir Charles Dilke stated in the Imperial House of Commons last week that the corres-pondence with the United States Government going on.

Dissensions are said to exist in the British Cabinet on the subject of the troops in the Transvaal, Earl Kimberley being desirous of keeping a large force on the spot in case of further troubles.

Sir Charles Dilke stated in the Imperial House of Commons on Thursday that the Gov-ernment had not taken part in the exchange of communications between the powers as to the right of asylum and the extradition of political offendors.

The Intransigeant states on the strength of a special despatch from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Nicholas has been imprisoned in the fortress at Dunaburg. There was a very affecting scene when the mother of the royal criminal took leave of him for ever.

Several of the European Governments— and especially the English—have raised ob-jections to the international anti-regicide conference proposed by Russia, but they are all willing to satisfy Russia by modifying their laws and concluding treaties of extradi-

A Tunis despatch says:—The French consul-general has complained to the British consul that one Perkins, an English newspaper correspondent, has been fighting in the ranks of a Tunisian tribe, and killed a French officer. The consul has requested Perkins to return.

A panic took place in the Theatre Royal at Leeds on Saturday night owing to some one who had turned off the gas. The barrier to the stairs was closed, and the people were tumbled into the utmost confusion. Twenty persons were seriously injured, some of them fatally.

The death is announced of the veteran Austrian Field-Marshal von Benedek, who was defeated by Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince of Prussia at Sadowa. Another cable despatch announces the death of M. Emile de Girardin, the veteran French journalist.

By the terms of Earl Beaconsfield's will, the whole of his property goes to his nephew, Coningsby Ralph Disraeli. The estate is strictly entailed, with reversion to the female heirs provided the successors of the latter take the name of Disraeli. The Earl's papers are left to the custody of Lord Rowton.

The late Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have said at the Berlin Congress, when urged to make a consission to Russia, "I did not come here to yield." Rumour has not supplied the conversation which called forth the remark; but France is going to furnish it, for a new Yellow Book, in preparation at the French Foreign Office, is to contain an official ume of the conversation which took

resume of the conversation which took place at the Congress.

The uneasiest head that ever yet wore a crown is certainly that which is now encircled by the imperial diadem of the Russias. His bedroom is hermetically closed and guarded by scores of soldiers; it communicates by electric bells with all the guardrooms in the palace, and a private subterranean passage leads from it to the stables, where horses are always standing ready saddled and bridled. Yet, in spite of these and other precautions, the Nihillists have found their way into the precincts of the palace, as is evidenced by the discovery of a quantity of dynamite in the courtyard, where it had been introduced in a load of hay. load of hay.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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The British evacuation of southern Afghanistan was completed on Wednesday.

Peace has been concluded between the Cape Government and the Basutos.

The difficulties in the Transvaal are on the increase, and apprehensions of a general rising are entertained.

The Chilians in Peru have sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the fugitive Peruvian general and President Pierola, in which they lost one-half of the force engaged. The talk of annexing Peru to Chili still goes on, but is varied by rumours of a Chilian protectorate. Peru is still torn by internal dissensions between the adherents of Pierola and the provisional government party.

A Cairo despatch says:—Two of the pyramids at Sakkara, enclosing the tombs of kings of the Fifth Dynasty, have just been opened. The mortuary chapels of each contain texts giving details of the religious belief of that age. The Masonic theory and all previous conceptions are entirely upset. Except the finding of the Rosetta stone in 1799, no discovery in Egypt equals this in scientific value.

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

It is said that Mr. Springer is to be sheriff of Waterloo. It is evidently considered that only such men as have occupied commanding positions in the Reform party are qualified to manage criminals.

It is stated that a license has been granted to a hotel in Stratford the walls of which are not yet completed, and that the proprietor of the property subsequently entertained the License Commissioner at a champagne luncheon. This is perhaps not a violation of the law, but it certainly looks like an expansion of it.

The Chinese very rapidly learn the peculiarities of civilization. Ah Foy, a Celestial, commenced his life in Victoria, British Columbia, a short time age by committing a burglary, for which he was prompt-

British Columbia, a short time age by committing a burglary, for which he was promptly committed for trial. Curiously enough the prisoner stole only a pair of spectacles, and his excuse for taking the eye-glasses was that he was sick.

The wife of the late Mr. Thompson, M.P. for Cariboo, B.O., has lived in San Francisco for some years, as, in consequence of her delicate health, she could not stand the rigorous climate of Cariboo. A dispute has arisen between Mrs. Thompson and the relatives of the deceased gentleman in Ireland and Ottawa as to the possession of the estate, the latter claiming that Mr. Thompson was never married. On his death bed Mr. Thompson stated that he was married, and made his will in favour of his wife. his will in favour of his wife.

Wanzer sewing machines are perfect.
Wanzer sewing machines are simple.
Wanzer sewing machines are durable.
Wanzer sewing machines are highly finished
Wanzer sewing machines are of steel.
Wanzer sewing machines are cheap.
Wanzer sewing machines are well made.
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#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

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A white labour boot and shoe factory began work at Victoria, B.C., yesterday, Shantymen in the Ottawa district are paid at the rate of \$30 and \$32 per month.

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A new glove factory has commenced opera-tions at Victoria, B. C., with orders for one

The Elora carpet factory has changed hands, and \$15,000 worth of new machinery is to be added to it. The Halifax Herald publishes a list of twenty-seven vessels, of 23,000 tons, that will be launched in Nova Scotia this season. Large quantities of pine, oak, and elm are passing over the Great Western railway en route for England for use for shipbuilding

Sir Hugh Allan has offered to build a cotton factory in Sorel, to give employment to two hundred operatives, if the town will give \$20,000 as a bonus and freedom from taxation for twenty years.

Mr. Hilliard, M.P., has been stirring up the Peterboro' Council on the subject of encouraging manufacturers to commence operations in the town. Industrial enterprises are springing up all over the Dominion, and Peterboro' certainly has excellent manufacturing facilities.

turing facilities.

The Nova Scotia Glass Company is now regularly organized, and is to commence operations at once. Tenders for the erection of buildings are asked for, and the contract for the furnace has already been let. Stock is being readily subscribed, and every effort will be made to put forward the works with all possible speed so as to overtake the fall trade.

At the next meeting of the London Council a communication will be read from Mr. Fox, of Hamilton, who proposes to establish a scale factory in the former city. All he desires is exemption from taxation for five years, and for this he will guarantee to employ a large number of men. It is probable ploy a large number of men. It is probable the request will be granted on certain consid

sherbrooke, Quebec, is to have a cotton factory. The capital will be \$300,000, and the hands employed will number 400. The threat held out by the Halifax Reform organ, that Mr. Blake, should be take office, will so re-arrange the tariff that it will be impossible to carry on manufacturing enterprises, has had

re-arrange the tariff that it will be impossible to carry on manufacturing enterprises, has had no effect on Sherbrooke, and it is to be hoped that it will be disregarded elsewhere.

The tariff, it was alleged, would kill the ship-building industry. Several new ship yards have nevertheless been opened, and one is projected at Thorold. So far as Outario is concerned, the ship-buildiers are prospering. Of the Maritime Provinces the same may be said. In Hants, Kings, Colchester, Cumberland, and Pictou counties no less than twentynine vessels are on the stocks.

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The National Policy is evidently killing the cotton manufacturing industry. Said the agents of a western cotton mills company, in reply to a request from a Halifax firm for patterns: "We much regret that it would be useless for us to send you pattern cards, as our production is sold up to the middle of October in shirtings." Our manufacturers are being killed? Yes; they are being absolutely choked with—orders.

The following announcement by the London Globe explains the agitation in progress in England calling for consideration for the sugar industry: "The Counterslip sugar refinery at Bristol, which used to employ 1,000 hands, has had to discharge all but 20 being unable to compete with bounty-fed sugars." But, of course, as Sir Richard Cartwright would say, every refinery which closes rids the country of just one legalized robber.

The English sugar refiners and their dis-charged workmen are struggling for the right to live, which jug-handled free trade denies them. They ask for a countervalling

right to live, which jug-handled free trade denies them. They ask for a countervailing duty to intercept the foreign bounty, which enables foreign refiners to put their produce on the English market, and close British establishments. The reply which the Government gives is, "If we interfere with trade for the benefit of one class, other persons will expect us to interfere with trade for their benefit." "This," says a now almost ruined refiner, "is like saying to a man who applies for help against a footpad, 'No, I cannot interfere on your behalf, else when some one cles is attacked by a footpad I will be expected to interfere and help him."

Bismarck has taken a "leap in the dark," and the first step towards an economical revolution. By a bill, he provides that "all persons engaged in mines, salt works, quarries, docks, buildings, and iron works, whose earnings do not exceed \$500 a year, must be insured against the consequences of accidents resulting from their occupation." How are the premiums to be paid? If a workman earns more than \$3.75 a week he must pay one-half the premium, the other half to be defrayed by the employer. Those, on the other hand, who earn less are to be gratuitously insured, the employers assuming two-thirds and the State one-third of the charge, Dr. Heyn computes that this contribution would cost the State one-third of the charge, Dr. Heyn computes that this contribution would cost the State one-third of the charge, Dr. Heyn computes that this contribution would cost the State one-third of the charge, Dr. Heyn computes that this contribution would cost the State one-third of the charge, Dr. Heyn computes that this contribution would cost the State one-third of the charge, Dr. Heyn computes the state one-third of the charge, Dr. Heyn computes in introduced by the Chancellor as a set-off to his anti-Socialist laws.

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From present indications it would appear that in the matter of the treatment of the Nihilista, the Czar's little finger will be thicker than his father's loins. Alexander II. was bad enough from the Nihilists' point of view, but the latter will now find that they have not improved matters for themselves by taking his life. The measures to be now adopted against the revolutionaries are said to have no parallel in point of rigonr in Russian history, and that is saying a good deal.

# CANADIAN WATER

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July Trade. THE PROGRAMME FOR THE

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the new Welland canal will mark
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reduction in canal tolls made a feby the Dominion Government has
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natural, therefore, on reaching this centre of the garden of Ontari that the approaching completion of Dominion work is absorbing and that during a few minutes' or and that during a few minutes' co with the fruit-grower tending hi ploughing between his rows of p the general question asked is, Whe new canal be open? Fortunate little room for doubting that thi event will take place on the 1st was promised by the Minister o and Canals in Parliament during when such a happy circumstan when such a happy circumstan THE SITUATION.

On Monday next the canal flee mence moving. The old canal fied to give a depth of seven feet, vessels will be locked from Port D Port Maitland, at the entrance to river. The feeder, as it is term utilized, and this detour will be r order to avoid any interference wit in progress at the Port Colborn new canal. Craft will thus be move canal. Craft will thus be a move to westward ports to receive the move to westward ports to receive the move to the move to the move to the move to the move the where the old canal has been and improved, and which will have water—and will continue along the to the exit into Lake Ontario. I be seen that the new canal consi parts, from Port Colborne to Alland consists of the old channel made tended needs, and from Allanbur Dalhousie, which is an entirely lying some distance away. The lat cannot be used on the day named, has been found impossible to place gates in position at that date.

Westerly contract section will also need through the first leek under the contract section. rough the first lock under the ment, thenew and the old locks bei OPENING OF THE NEW CANA

The new canal, as I have said opened on the 1st of July. To seems the most vigorous efforts are forth by the Government engine contractors, and various expedi resorted to in order that the Min nouncement may be fulfilled. Desp tion to the contrary, the trade wi benefit this season of the increas proposed. All the works are in a ward state. Between Port Dalhous Catharines the vest embedded. resorted to in order that the Catharines the vast embankments vations present an extraordinary masonry resembling foundations f Babel. The only point remaining is at the Welland railway cro which the Toronto company is com-bridge. Until that is supplied to tions, it is claimed, can not p Merritton, where the Great West have carried a tunnel under the care engaged in removing debris and the canal banks. Work on the new is suspended, and the old one will be ing the present season. Some tro arise from the rapid current cause extra feed for the new canal, which crease the difficulty of locking, but new aqueduct is completed the curre materially diminished as compared thitherto encountered. On section 34, the contractors, Messianerman & Co., and McNamee & making manid around the section of the sec making rapid progress. On the sec to Port Colborne it was found impos season to complete the excavation rock bottom, so, instead of atten finish 15 feet, a channel 60 feet wid mish a depth of 12 feet. Of course ments will be made by which vessel verse this section singly. One of verse this section singly. One of advantages to be obtained by the

drawn from lake Erie, instead of the quantity drawn from the Grand riv feeder. This will be secured thi The system which will ultimately out will be to feed through bulkhea they will not be completed in the opening the supply will be this season through gates local leads me to dispose of an which has been raised across the line pears to have met with credence. I that many times during the season of that many times during the season or tion strong north-east winds lower the of Lake Erie from two to four feet, consequently the new canal will have of thirteen feet a scant nine feet The reply is clear and decisive. Su currence is impossible under the arra for this season—much less when the are finally completed. It sometimes that the complete co are finally completed. It sometim that for a few hours the water lake rise or fall two or three feet. Water is high the valves in the wall feed the canal, and if there is supply they will hold the water canal, the valves working both No doubt is entertained as success of these appliances. The adopted this season is this: At borne there are double locks. If causes the water of Lake Erie to ris its normal height they will lock up is a deficiency they will use the reverso as to retain the water, and the feeder will be utilized to keep up the until the lake returns to its usual levers. until the lake returns to its usual lev conditions of rise and fall seldom longer than five or six hours, and a 12 feet can, by the means I have ind THE NEW WORKS.

A STEADY WATER SUPPLY

The magnificent artificial water which the Dominion can proudly bor about 264 miles, being almost one than the old route, which is of cours ed in the stretch between Alland Port Dalhousie. In construction pumade for the future establishment of tion with a depth of 14 feet on the 15 feet on the canal proper. The which are built of stone quarried in gara escarpment and laid in Tho ment, are 270 feet long by wide. The enlargement of the bours of Port Dalhousie and bours of Port Dalhousie and has been an important portion of the The estimated cost of the whole und was twelve millions, but it has und been exceeded. Although nature bountiful in supplying splendid stone lic cement, and hard red clay for can lic cement, and hard red clay for can lic cement, and hard red clay for can lic, the work has been attended with difficulties. These have been foun insuperable at the aqueduct, of whis speak more fully in my next despated have seen the locality. The coloss of the undertaking grows on you he at almost every turn mountains of a grantic walls meet the eye. The truly the feature of the Niagara later the seen and the second services of the Niagara later the seen and the second services of the Niagara later the seen and the second services of the Niagara later the second second services of the Niagara later the second secon

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Near Completion of the New Welland Canal.

CONDITION OF THE WORKS.

The New Waterway to be Ready for the July Trade.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON.

From ur Own Correspondent. ST. CATHARINES, April 30.—The opening of the new Welland canal will mark an era not only in the affairs of Canada but of the only in the affairs of Canada but of the American continent. Few subjects more engross the attention of western shippers. The reduction in canal tolls made a few days ago by the Dominion Government has awakened. American politicians to the keen competition which the Erie will meet in the northern route, and has revived throughout New York State the cry for a free canal. It is only natural, therefore, on reaching this city, the centre of the garden of Ontario, to find that the approaching completion of the great centre of the garden of Ontario, to find that the approaching completion of the great Dominion work is absorbing attention, and that during a few minutes' conversation with the fruit-grower tending his vines or ploughing between his rows of peach trees, the general question asked is. When will the new canal be open? Fortunately there is little room for doubting that this important event will take place on the lst of July, as was promized by the Minister of Railways and Canals in Parliament during the days when such a happy circumstance seemed almost impossible of accomplishment.

THE SITUATION

On Monday next the canal fleet will com-mence moving. The old canal will be filled mence moving. The old canal will be filled to give a depth of 'seven feet, and light vessels will be locked from Port Dalhousie to Port Maitland, at the entrance to the Grand river. The feeder, as it is termed, will be utilized, and this detour will be necessary in order to avoid any interference with the work in progress at the Port Colborne end of the mew canal. Craft will thus be enabled to move to westward ports to receive carmes. new canal. Craft will thus be enabled to move to westward ports to receive cargoes. By May 7th the old canal will be in full operation, with ten feet of water on the sills. To state the case more correctly, a vessel will traverse a portion of the new canal—that is from Port Colborne to Allanburg, where the old canal has been deepened and improved, and which will have 12 feet of water—and will continue along the old route to the exit into Lake Ontario. It will thus be seen that the new canal consists of two parts, from Port Colborne to Allanburg, which consists of the old channel made to suit ex-tended needs, and from Allanburg to Port Dalhousie, which is an entirely new course lying some distance away. The latter section cannot be used on the day named, because it has been found impossible to place the lock gates in position at that date. The most westerly contract section will also not be com-pleted, but vessels will be able to be passed through the first lock under the old arrange-ment, thenew and the old locks being adjacent.

OPENING OF THE NEW CANAL. The new canal, as I have said; will be opened on the 1st of July. To secure that result the most vigerous efforts are being put forth by the Government engineers and the contractors, and various expedients will be resorted to in order that the Ministerial announcement may be fulfilled. Despite prediction to the contrary, the trade will have the benefit this season of the increased depth proposed. All the works are in a most forward state. Between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines the vast embankments and exca-Catharines the vast embankments and excavations present an extraordinary sight, the masonry resembling foundations for towers of Babel. The only point remaining unfinished is at the Welland railway crossing, from which the Toronto company is constructing a bridge. Until that is supplied the excavations, it is claimed, can not properly be made. Between locks 16 and 17 near have carried a tunnel under the canal me are engaged in removing debris and building the canal banks. Work on the new aqueduct is suspended, and the old one will be used during the present season. Some trouble may
arise from the rapid current caused by the
extra feed for the new canal, which will increase the difficulty of locking, but when the
new aqueduct is completed the current will be new aqueduct is completed the current will be materially diminished as compared with that hitherto encountered. On sections 33 and 34, the contractors, Messrs. Ban-merman & Co., and McNamee & Co., are making rapid progress. On the section next to Port Colborne it was found impossible this season to complete the excavations on the rock bottom, so, instead of attempting to finish 15 feet, a channel 60 feet wide will furnish a depth of 12 feet. Of course arrangements will be made by which vessels will traverse this section singly. One of the great advantages to be obtained by the new works

A STEADY WATER SUPPLY drawn from lake Erie, instead of the uncertain

You catch a glimpse of it stretching across several of the most beautiful roads on the outskirts of the city, and the sight is out of harmony with the softness of fertile fields and well-trimmed orchards. It is a sign, high in its dimensions, of the practicability of the age, and the people have grown accustomed to beholding ship's masts in meadows, for half a century has elapsed since a British and American vessel, with flags flying, passed through

The Scene of a Mighty Struggle. An Awalahad well-with the softens of tertile fields and well-with the softens of tertile fields and well-with the softens of tertile fields high in its dimension, of the practicability of the age, and the mony of the practicability of the age, and the mony of the practicability of the age and the mony of the practicability of the age and the mony of the practicability of the age and the mony of the practicability of the age and the mony of the practicability of the age and the mony of the practicability of the age and the mony of the practicability of the age and the mony of the practicability of the age and the mony of the practicability of the age and the money of the practicability of the age and the money of the practicability of the age and captured the practicability of the practicabilit

About 150 men are at work in connection with the canal. Mr. T. B. Townsend, the contractor for lock gates, has made this his basis of operations. His new and improved inventions will have an important bearing on the success of the enlarged means of communication between the chain of lakes, as they are designed to reduce the time occupied in locking, and to save labour in working the vessels through. The contract calls for the construction of 124 lock-gates, 110 of which will be put in place on the new canal, and the balance of 14 kept as reserves in case of accident. The contract price was about \$200,000. The dimensions of the gates are as follows:—Height, 26 feet 6 inches; width, 27 feet 6 inches. Locks Nos. 1, 2, 24, and 25 are larger than the balance on the canal, having each a 16 feet lift, required. A GOOD SEASON'S TRADE. the canal, having each a 16 feet lift, requiring a gate 30 feet 6 inches in height. Although almost every detail in the construction of the gates shows improvement on all former gates, probably the most important is

of Mr. Townsend's invention. These valves comprise two iron shutters. There are three valves to each gate, or six to one pair of gates, and each of these six valves allows a stream of water 2 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. to pass through, or equal in all to one channel 2 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. to pass through, or equal in all to one channel 2 ft. 4 in. deep, and 30 test wide. A lock can thus be rapidly filled and emptied by this process, and navigation facilitated thereby. One crank at the top of the gate works all three valves, or by disconnecting the gearing can be made to operate any one or two of the valves only, and can be managed by one man instead of two nen, thus saving the work of four men on each lock, as four men will now do the work that heretofore required eight. Navigators have claimed that the suction from these enormous valves will injure the vessel, but the contractors say they will shoot the water in such a direction that the vessel, but the contractors say they will shoot the water in such a direction that the vessel will remain almost stationary. The strength of these gates is a marvel. The timber is heavy, comprising pine and white oak, and is put together very substantially, each gate being strengthened with 300 dowell pins, immeinse iron girders, and ten iron rode lg inch in diameter, passing through every stick of timber in each gate, firmly bink it could be broken with a battering ram. The weight of the gate rests almost such a solid structure that one would not think it could be broken with a battering ram. The weight of the gate rests almost entirely on the suspension bar, which runs diagonally from end to end. The rollers do not rest on the tracks, as in the old gates, but are raised about half an inch above the such as a stream of the provided where tribes of nomadic Araba have, at stated seasons of the year, driven their flocks and herds, to crop the luxuriant wild grasse that grow on the runs of the great city stoodhas been the pasture ground where tribes of not madic Araba have, at THE AUTOMATIC VALVE of Mr. Townsend's invention. These valves will be floated to their respective locations on a pontoon which the contractor is building.

tion of rents resisted to such an extent that a detachment of troops was forwarded to the Island from Halifax to assist in maintaining the law and to preserve the rights of the landlords. The question was not finally settled till 1875, when, Confederation having been secured, what is known as the "Land Purchase Act of 1875" was introduced. Since that date the Government has succeeded in purchasing the interests of the landlords in 203, 847 acres, and compulsory land purchase being the rule, there are now no landlord interests in the island. That the change has been beneficial few doubt, though it is asserted that under the system of tenantry many of the farmers acquired considerable wealth. The grand total of separate holdings in the province is 8,485, for which the Government paid \$1,226,468.83, selling to the tenants, as a rule, at a lower price than the purchase amount. The great bulk of the holdings is in lots of from 50 to 100 acres each, and barely 125, contain more than 200 acres. These facts an principally gathered from a report, dated November 4, 1880, forwarded to the Gladstone Government by the Public Lands Office of Prince Edward Island, the Gladstone Government having applied for it while the basis of land reforms in Ireland was being considered. HIDING THE TRACES.

some six years ago.

A GREAT CONFERENCE.

THE COAL BOOM.

What the N.P. Has Done for the "Mining Interest." From the Halifax Herald.

three quarters we have mentioned are as fol-

lows:—
1879—Quarter ending March 31....... 58,123 tons
1880—Quarter ending March 31...... 76,664 "
1881—Quarter ending March 31..... 33,530 "

AN ABSCONDING BANK AGENT.

and in the name of the Roman Senate prenounced the curse of the Gods, Carthage became a thing of the past.

It is now a little more than 2,000 years
since a forlorn, wretched, and hopeless company of about 50,000 old men and women
and little children (all that survived of the
seven or eight hundred thousand inhabitants
of Carthage) were permitted by their conquerors to leave the city. Naked, starved,
and utterly helpless, they were permitted to
live, and that was all. They were never, on
pain of instant death, to attempt a settlement within ten miles of the sea. It was in
the early summer of B.C. 145, or thereabouts,
that this wretched procession turned their
backs on their beloved city, now a heap of
smouldering ruins, and began a weary and
thopeless journey over the plain that lies between Tunis and the sea. Great numbers
of them perished from hunger and exposure while yet in sight of the smoke
ascending from their burning homes.
Others reached Tunis and sought shelter
under the shadow of its walls. Tradition
says that the people of Tunis, who were regarded as barbarians, treated these Carthagenian refugees with kindness, and did all in
their power to relieve their terrible sufferings.
They were allowed to build huts and commence a settlement on the plain in the rear of
the old city of Tunis, and so near its walls as mence a settlement on the plain in the rear of the old city of Tunis, and so near its walls as

evidence that these rains are of Punic origin. But the people have entirely disappeared. Whether in their want and extreme poverty they were exterminated by some fatal epidemic, the plague of fever, or became lost as a separate and distinct people by mixing with the surrounding tribes, must forever remain a matter of conjecture. But of one thing we are certain, no remnant of the old Carthagenian people can now be identified. They have utterly disappeared from the face of the earth. For centuries the broken plain where the great city stoodhas been the pasture ground where tribes of nomadic Arabs have, at stated seasons of the year, driven their flocks and herds, to crop the luxuriant wild grasses that grow on the ruins of the great city. Now and then some curious antiquarian has unearthed rare specimens of art. At a considerable depth rooms have been exposed to the light whose walls are richly frescoed, and which are floored with the most exquisitely fine mosaic work. For a dozen miles or more along the sea shore, and extending back with the country nearly as far, the whole plain is honeycombed with subterranean wonders. The spade and pick, in judicious hands, seldom fail to reward the industrious and persevering explorer, by enabling him to secure some curious and valuable relics of the wonderful people who have become extinct. On the surface there is but little, comparatively, to be seen. But

A CHURCH QUESTION.

The Case of a Sunday-School Teacher Who Tends Bar During the Week.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 30.—St. Paul's Episopal church, where Buffalo's wealthiest and most aristocratic citizens meet to pray, will likely have a difficult question of discipline on its hands shortly owing to the fact that one of its most respected Sunday-school teachers, a young lady of 16, who has been a regular attendant of the church for nine years and a teacher for three years, is daily found behind her father's bar dispensing the festive lager and other compounds common in a well-ordered bar. To make the matter more complicated the bar-room is one of a kind very common in this city, being large and commodious. On one side is arranged a row of tables where card-playing and beer-drinking, &c., may be indulged in ad libitum. The young lady who occupies the anomalous position of a moral instructor to the youth of St. Paul and bartender for her father, on being interviewed, said she tried to do her dual duty, and that it was a lesson "never too old to be taught" in or out of a Sunday'school. She said that for three years past she had taught a Sunday school class at St. Paul's on Sundays and tended bar the rest of the time. As she had never been criticised for it, she had supposed all along that her co-workers in the church considered it just as legitimate for her to sell beer or whiskey as for them to drink either.

A Body "Snatched" to Cover up a Murder—A Nest of Snakes in the Coffin.

Donovan, Ill., April 28.—A grave robbery just discovered in the Red cemetery here has produced intense excitement. Emanuel Seiges, an old and respected farmer, died here only three years ago under such circumstances as to cause doubts concerning the alleged cause of death, and gossip continued to grow of such nature that yesterday it was resolved to exhume the body and have it examined. When the coffin was reached the body was found to be absent, its place being occupied by sixteen large bull snakes, torpid. An investigation showed every indication that the body was removed soon after burial and before decay began. The discovery intensifies the suspicions, and it is now believed the remains were removed by the persons who feared to have the body examined at the time of burial.

"That, considering the increasing importance of the colonial trade of Great Britain, and that her colonies are without direct representation in the Imperial Parliament, and, considering, also, that commercial treaties with foreign countries, whereby colonial interests are deeply affected, are entered upon by the Mother Country without adequate consultation with the colonies, this conference is of opinion that in all matters of Imperial or International treaties, where colonial interests are directly or indirectly involved, an endeavour should be made to ascertain the views of the colonies, and that proper weight be attached to their opinions." Defalcation of the Manager of the Truro Agency of the Halifax Bank.

Halifax, April 28.—It is reported from Truro that Mr. A. H. Patterson, agent of the Halifax Banking Company at that place, is missing, and that his books are incorrect. Mr. Patterson was for some years associated with the late Sheriff Blanchard in the agency, and at the latter's death, some weeks ago, succeeded him as agent. It appears that he has been speculating in the lumber trade with his brother, W. A. Patterson, M. P. P., and that he has discounted notes for a lumber firm to a much larger amount than that firm can meet. Hence his flight. The deficiency is said to be from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Mr. Patterson was a brother of Mr. Archibald Patterson was a brother of Mr. Archibald Pat-terson, formerly inspector of revenue in Nova Scotia, who absconded from Halifax

A GREAT CONFERENCE.

An Œcumenical Methodist Council to be held in London.

It is proposed, following in the wake of the Œcumenical Council, the Pan-Anglican Synod, and the Pan-Presbyterian Synod, to express the unity of the various sections of Methodism by means of an Œcumenical Conference, to be held in the City-road chapel in the month of September, to be composed of 400 members, of which 200 are assigned to British and Continental Methodism, and 200 to Methodism in the United States and Canada. This conference will bring together some of the most eminent ministers and laymen of the Methodist Church from all parts of the world, and will take into consideration some most important question of the day. It has been decided that in addition to the central meetings in London, which will extend over three weeks, a number of meetings be held in Methodist provincial centres, viz., Manchester, Hull, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other places. under a principal Secretary of State, who should be a Minister of the Cabinet." The association, under the title of the British and Inter-Colonial Trade Tariff Union, has consequently been founded, the members of the conference itself enrolling themselves The regular quarterly returns have been received from the various coal mines of this province for the first three months of the present year, and the results shown make it plain that the extraordinary impetus given to our coal mining industry two years ago by the adoption of a protective policy still continues in active operation. Notwithstanding the dreadful accident at Stellarton last autumn, by which the largest coal mine in the province has remained virtually inactive ever since, the returns of coal sales for the first quarter of 1880 by 17,000 tons, and those of the first quarter of 1879—the last three months of so-called free trade—by over 35,000 tons. The returns of sales for the three quarters we have mentioned are as fol-

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Prominent Scotchmen Ask Aid for the Scottish Branch.

Many of the clergy of Scottish birth or nationality beneficed in the English Church as bishops, deans, dignitaries, or incumbents, together with leading noblemen and gentlemen of known ecclesiastical affinities, have combined as an English auxiliary general committee to issue an appeal on behalf of the Clergy and Home Mission Funds of the Episcopal Church in Scotland. They express their earnest hope "that many Englishmen, especially those acquainted or connected with Scotland, will contribute by donation or annual subscriptions, and that in course of time an annual offertory in a large number of parishes will go to the support of this struggling and unendowed branch of the Anglican Church." The appeal is enforced by the representation that "the Episcopal Church in Scotland, disestablished and disendowed in 1689, and having since suffered grievous persecutions and disabilities from which she was only finally freed by the Act of 1864, is in all respects one with the Church of England, using her creeds, articles, and formularies, and ministering freely to Anglicans from all parts of the world."

A SELECT VARIE SCITC.

A SILECT VARIE SCITC.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY

A Loaded Ferry-Boat Capsizes

in Mid-Stream. A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

ELGIN, Ill., April 28.—The high water of the two weeks past carried away the bridge connecting the eastern portion of the city with the western. The public schools are on the west, and the majority of residences on the opposite side. As a temporary means of transportation, the city provided a common scow as a ferry boat at a cost of \$150, propelled by an ordinary rope. At 8.30 a.m., while in mid-stream, the scow with a load of school children capsized, and all but one were drowned. It is impossible as yet to learn the names of the drowned, as the scholars were constantly crossing and re-crossing. The entire population now line the river banks, and the grief and agony of the parents is indescribable. Only one child was saved. It clung to the scow, which drifted toward the shore, and was rescued. The current of the river is unusually swift, and the struggling children were rapidly carried down the stream and drowned.

LATER.—There were 33 little school children shored the second of the second the second of the

considered it just as legitimate for her to sell beer or whiskey as for them to drink either.

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL TRADE.

A Free Trade Union Between England and the Colonies.

From the Colonies.

From the Colonies and India.

The conference of delegates convened by the Dominion Board of Trade of Canada from the various colonies and chambers of commerce, to consider the subject of inter-colonial trade tariffs, has held several meetings, at which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"That in the opinion of this conference it is a matter of the utmost importance for the promotion of the commercial interests of the British Empire, and preservation of its unity and integrity, to draw closer the trade relations between its various component territories."

"That, considering the increasing importance of the colonial trade of Great Britain, and that her colonies are without direct representation in the Imperial Parliament, and considering, also, that commercial treaties with foreign countries, whereby colonial interests are deeply affected, are entered upon by the Mother Country without adequate

employing such a miserable hulk as a ferry

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.

STARIO AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.

ONT ARIO AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.

ON THE ARIO AND THE ARI tering the city of Toronto from the east, but if the Grand Trunk threw no great obstacles in the company's way, the entrance could be effected advantageously at present. A few minor points were touched upon, and the meeting adjourned.

STOP IN CANADA. A Canadian's Opinion of Dakota.

Ottava Citizen. A gentleman formerly well known in Ottawa, but now in Mapleton, Dakota Territory, in a letter to a friend in this city, does not give a very favourable account of that region. The letter is dated April 10th, and Joe, as he was familiarly called, says it is the most (adjective) country under the sua. There was at the date of his writing

FOUR FEET OF SNOW! and the weather was as cold as—well, to put it mildly, as His Satanie Majesty. He (that is the writer) says he, along with his chums, are keeping bachelors' hall, with a man cook, who according to his account, can dish up the staple article of diet, fat pork, to perfection. He has taken up two hundred acres of land to sow wheat in, and he wishes he hadn't. He says:—"If the Dominion Government wants to expose this country (meaning Dakota) let them give me a billet as land agent. Some of our gang

after we arrived. We are 45 miles from a house, and when we get to one the occupants are Norwegians—a pleasant state of affairs truly." After giving a brief description of his trip out, he goes on to state that after he has done seeding he "will go to Manitoba and do that country, as no money could induce him to stayin Dakota ever winter. The water he cannot use, and he does not know what he will do when the snow leaves for water." He further states that he had 28 in his party when he left here, and you just ought to hear them swear. He left Fargo in the morning for his farm with twenty-five horses and four waggons, and it took them until two o'clock the next morning to do a distance of 16 miles, and then he had to leave the waggons five miles from their destination. He alludes to a narrow escape from being lynched. A certain "Bill" told him that his party "cursed him up and down," and he expressed a wish that he had been left in Brockville and that he had TURNED HOMEWARDS

NEVER SEEN DAKOTA. Josephus then finishes up his letter with an urgent request to the friend to whom the letter was addressed to send him a box of pills and a general piece of advice—Don't go to Dakota!

Florida Oranges in England.

American competition—to the British consumer a boon—by the British producer has hitherto been regarded as an unmitigated curse. A new field of enterprise has, however, been opened by the indefatigable American in which he comes in contact with no English rivals. We are promised a large importation of oranges from Florida, which, it is asserted, are so much superior to those of Spain and Portugal that they will speedily monopolize the market. A trial box of Florida oranges, dispatched from Jackonsville, Fla, to this city, arrived in prime condition after a journey of three weeks. Only three oranges were damaged en route. The experiment is likely to be repeated on a larger scale, and before long it is quite possible a thriving fruit trade may spring up between England and the Southern States. The supply of oranges in Florida is almost ingxhaustible; their quality is said to be much finer than those from the Mediterranean, and if once the trade were established, the time of transit would be materially reduced.

The Montreal corporation is talking of taxing telegraph and telephone poles with a view to increasing the revenue of the dity. A pole tax of this kind will not be popular with the heads of the telegraph companies.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

CANADIAN. Mr. W. J. French, of Napier, was lately presented with a very handsome centre table by Mr. John Wescott on behalf of the mem-bers of his night school.

The School of Art and Design in London.
Ont., opened a few days ago with a good attendance of pupils. It is expected that it will reach the number of 130 or 140 during the season. We understand that this school is better equipped in models, etc., than any other of its kind in the Duminion.

other of its kind in the Dominion.

Mr. H. Nicholson, trustee of the High School, Strathroy, who was in receipt of a salary of the Board, has resigned his office is consequence of a letter received from the Education Department stating that it would not be legal to continue a trustee as a salaried officer. Mr. G. G. German has been appointed his successor.

pointed his successor.

The Rev. Dr. Darnell, principal of the Dufferin College, states that efforts are being made to institute scholarships in connection with the Huron Episcopal Divinity College. A collection for this purpose was taken up in all the churches of the diocese on Good Friday. There are several scholarships already attached to the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Toronto.

The Nigram Conference of the Mathalica

School in Toronto.

The Niagara Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just met at London. It has a membership of nearly 30,000, and about 300 preachers; a good book-room, a printing establishment, one weekly family paper, a first-class college and university; and a splendid ladies' college at Belleville, and another at St. Thomas now about ready to open. The present valuation of church property is about \$1,500,000.

From Prof. Burwash's recent educational sermon at Kingston we learn that the educational sermon at Kingston we learn that the educations is the sermon at Kingston we learn that the education is the sermon at Kingston we learn that the education is the sermon at Kingston we learn that the education is the sermon at Kingston we learn that the education is the sermon at Kingston we learn that the education is the sermon at Kingston we learn that the education is the sermon at Kingston we have the

tional fund of the Canada Methodist Church last year amounted to \$6,000, one-half of which was expended by direction of the annual conferences in assisting young men to further the prosecution of their education. A portion of the remainder was devoted to the support of the three theological schools at Cobourg, Montreal, and the Maritime Provinces, and one-fourth of the whole was devoted to the general educational interests of the Church. In the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Burwash stated that \$18,000 per annum are raised for the education of the ministry. London East is to have a new school.

are raised for the education of the ministry.

London East is to have a new school. The plans were presented to the London East Board a few evenings age by the firm of Tracy & Durand, architects. The buildings are to be in the form of the letter T, two storeys high, containing six school-rooms, each 236 x 330 feet, having 14 feet ceilings, thus giving 132 cubic feet of space to each pupil. From these dimensions it will easily be seen that ventilation will be properly attended to in this school. Each of the rooms will also be provided with special ventilation ducts communicating with the bell tower. The building is expected to cost about \$4,500.

A most valuable gift has recently been

their children, and we still more strongly censure the teacher who will allow, much more expect, his school-room to be swept during noon-hour or at recess. Parents, forbid your children to sweep school-rooms; teachers do not ask your schoolars to sweep a trustees, employ a janitor, whose duty it shall be to sweep and dust your school-room every evening, as well as to light the fires when required. We do not think it is necessary to cite reasons for the advice we offer; they must be patent to everybody in this are of the world."

FOREIGN. In England a warm discussion is being carried on upon the question of the qualifications of inspectors of schools. Dr. J. H. Gladstone has read a paper charging them with iscapacity, and the London Educational Times

pacity, and the London Educational Times supports him.

Lady Marian Alford says that the Royal school of Art needlework gives permanent employment to about 135 ladies, of whom 30 are needlewomen. An average worker carns about 25s. a week, a very good one about £2, and the lowest, slowest, or least able worker no more than 15s.

no more than 15s.

W. L. Balentine, writing in the Pennsylvania School Journal of a few months ago, discusses the question of introducing elementary science into the public schools. He thinks it advisable in all except the ungraded country schools, where he thinks the three Risshould have precedence. He contributes one argument in favour of the sciences which is not often mentioned. It is that too little attention is given to the task of training the observation of children, and too much to the cultivation of the memory, Geography is the only study which contributes to the davelopment of the perceptive faculties, and while Mr. Balentine is not a disbeliever in the old-fashioned but necessary plan of committing to memory, he thinks the other and very important branch of children's training should not be omitted.

The New York State Senate has under discussion a measure, which will probably pass, to establish a State Industrial School. It is intended to afford a refuge for habitual truants of the male sex, where they might receive a common school education and be trained to habits of industry. The number of such boys in the cities, outside of New York and Brooklyn, is estimated at from 600 to 800. The State laws relative to truant children, and for the enforcement of compulsory education, have proved a failure, and an institution like this was necessary to prevent hundreds of homeless children, many of them without parents or with dissipated parents, from growing up in ignorance, vice, and crime. Statistics showed that poverty and crime were increasing in the country at a rate far in excess of the increase in population, and to such an extent as to become actually alarming. It is also shown that between 1850 and 1860, while the population increased only 28 per cent, the cost of maintaining pauperism and punishing crime increased more than 100 per cent. The attention of foreign Governments is being attracted to this matter.

## The Meekly Mail.

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The rate of ordinary advertising is 25 cents per up of solid nonpareil.

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MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xawier streets. A. MoKim. Agent. HAINFAX. N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. ennings, Agent. HAMILTON—59 James street north. Lance HAMILTON Beld Bros. Agents.
LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents.
NEW YORK—36 Union Sqr. re. Brentan TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY & 1881

MR PETER IMRIE AGAIN.

Mr. PETER IMEIE publishes in the Glasgow News of April 18th a letter which resembles in some respects the speech recently delivered by Mr. BLAKE. Mr. BLAKE's speech, so far as it touched upon North-West and Pacific railway topics, had evidently been prepared either in total ignorance or wilful avoidance of every fact that had occurred in relation to these subjects since the close of the session. The hon, gentleman appeared to have gotten his speech by heart (" he has a heart, and " gets his speeches by it "), and was unable to receive a new impression or interpolate a new sentence. Mr. PETER IMRIE's letter is of a similar character. It was written under the influence of Opposition sensations; idated Halifax, 25th March; and as it ap pears in the Glasgow News of two weeks ago, reads now very foolish indeed. Mr. ago, reads now very toolian indeed. Mr.
Imals says that he formerly reported in
favour of the North-West as a favourable
region for profitable farming, because the
Government was building the Pacific railway, and would be in a position to check
monopoly in any direction. But he says

"The expected Government outlet having now been handed over to almost the very same extortionate people who own the present outlet, their existing monopoly is of course ventured to recommend the country no longer exists. Hence, even if no further degree of monopoly had been established, I think I would have been called upon to endeavour to neutralise the report written under circumstances so different."

So feeble a reason for so serious a reversal of opinion was probably never advanced. The "extortionate people" against whom Mr. IMRIE rails have already shown that they are not extortioners at all by lowering their rates and putting their land at low prices on the market; and so Mr. IMBIE'S reason for changing his view was invalidated before his letter had reached the author of it in print. Mr. IMRIE's views as to the proper competition for the company seem very singular to the Cana-

"In fact, the only really practicable competitors of that great Canadian company are the American railways over the border, and the provisos referred to are avowedly intended, as well as clearly fitted, to hinder such competition. The Premier says, 'We desire the trade to be kept on our own side;' and the Minister of Railways says, 'Our interest is to bring every pound of traffic down to the seaboard in our own country.'"

Most Canadians will say that the Premier and the Minister of Railways were right, and that the carrying trade of the West should be kept as much as possible for our own railways, barges, canals, and ports. Mr. IMBIE evidently thinks it is of no consequence to us whether our grain trade is done by way of New York or by way of Montreal or Halifax. Public opinion in Canada does not agree with him. He also repeats the foolish notion as to the probability of the appearant." Watering its stock." sompany "watering its stock" in order to obtain ten per cent. on a large sum before the Government can interfere with the tolls. We do not think we need waste space in exposing that stupid notion again. The Government retains the power to regulate the tolls from time to time till the regulate the tolls from time to time the second completion of the railway, has exercised this power already, will exercise it again probably in a year, and will have full power to prevent all watering of stock even if the company hould strive to accomplish such a trickwhich he one seriously supposes them ca-pable of doing. Mr. IMBLE's letter is foolish and weak. It would be misshievous if it could not be easily refuted but since it is so easily refuted and so ful of mistakes, it is a pity it should ever have

GRINDING IN BOND.

fus subject of grinding in bond is at present engaging attention. The Opposition organs are not in harmony on this question any more than on other questions. The reasonableness of the Governnent policy is supported by some of the That was an elequent thought, and apt country papers ; but the Globe, after some expression was given to it by a man who changes of opinion, has at length come to demand the abolition of the duty on wheat and flour. To cut the knot is always the has attempted something similar, and we seort of the impatient or the ignorant; to intie it is the object of patience and prulence. When the sugar duties were perceived to be pressing improperly on the business of the refiners and destroying the West India trade, the Globs did not demand the repeal of all duties on sugar as the only sensible plan of administration; on the India trade, the Globe did not demand the repeal of all duties on sugar as the only sensible plan of administration; on the

for a time to the reasonable proposition for a re-adjustment of the duties; and when Sir Richard Carrwricht granted by order-in-Council an advantage of twenty-five centaper 100 lbs. to the reliners, the Globe did not condemn the act as villainous. Now the object of the Government in this business of grinding in bond is the same as the refining of sugar; the object is to encourage the establishment and extension of the husiness of grinding flour and growing wheat in Canada. To effect this object, a duty, which has been called a "tax," was placed on wheat and flour. But in order to give efficient protection to the millers, and enable them to keep their mills going at all convenient seasons, they were permitted to grind American wheat in bond, provided they exported the equivalent in mitted to grind American wheat in bond, provided they exported the equivalent in flour. Some millers think they should be granted permission to export an equivalent of Canadian flour for the American wheat imported; and contend that this would be kept going, and the farmers, whose yield of wheat would find at times a readier local market among the millers, to supply the imperative demand for exportation to the amount of the quantity of American wheat imported in bond.

The question is one that has already received much attention from Hon. Mr. Bowell, and will no doubt be reconsidered, if he deems it necessary to make a change.

BOWALL, and will no doubt be reconsidered, if he deems it necessary to make a change. We may take it for granted that the demand for the American wheat is but a temporary demand, as when we begin to receive in large quantities the hard strong wheat of our own North-West, which is superior to the Minnesota wheat now in so much demand, there will be an end of the agitation because there will be an end of the gaitation because there time it is obvious that a rather serious question is agitated. The question is not one between local interests of millers and millers, or millers and farmers, but be-tween the millers of Canada and the Canadian millers in effect complain that in being compelled to export an equivalent of American flour, in fact the actual product of the wheat imported, they are compelled to work at a loss in competition with American millers, whose sales are made in Canada at such through rates of freight as render the duty no obrates of freight as render the duty no obstacle to business of the kind we have mentioned. This being the case, a large amount of capital being invested in mills in Canada; such mills being the nucleus of great industries of subordinate or contributory character; and an apparently strong claim for consideration having been made out, in the very direction of the Government's policy, we feel certain that the claims of the millers will receive renewed and serious consideration. All classes have had reason to know that the Minister of Customs never shirks a duty nor escapes from a difficulty, and he may be trusted to decide justly on this matter within the limits allowed him by law, and under control of the general National Policy of the Government

UTILIZING THE N. P.

THERE is one thing that must afford a good deal of pain to the well-regulated Opposition mind, as it is expressed in the leading organs of the party. No amount of denunciation of the N. P. seems able to Mr. TROW opinion of the country was than Mr. MACKENZIE'S, but higher had listened to his leader's depreci tion of it, was not prevented trom chasing certain acres on speculation for the use of his sons. Mr. WISER, with good deal of foresight and enterprise, is realizing now the dream of his lifetime in the establishing of a large cattle ranche in the realizing now the dream of his lifetime in the establishing of a large cattle ranche in the Canadian North-West. Mr. Jones, of Halifax, after sacrificing his principles in regard to the best means of retaining and developing the West India trade, when he entered a Government which refused to entertain his views, is now, amongst them, resping a considerable profit out of others, reaping a considerable profit out of the legislation of this Government, and he was in fact the first man to land a cargo of raw sugar in Montreal after the passing of the tariff which his press was daily de-

Ne find in the papers the advertisement of the Merritton Cotton Mills, which contains the following sentence:

"The recent legislation of the Parliament of Canada, by which additional duties were imposed upon cotton goods coming into the country, has had the effect of very largely increasing the demand upon the existing Canadian cotton mills, and it is believed there is an excellent opening now for additional manufactories of such goods as are already being made, as well as for the production of many fabrics in daily use not yet made in the country."

This is perfectly true; and it means that This is perfectly true; and it means that there is greater opportunity than ever for the profitable investment of capital and the profitable employment of labour. But what makes the thing more noticeable, and in harmony with all we have said pruviously, is this—that one of the names offered by the company as references is that of Mr. JAMES NORMS, ex-M.P., who, however he might in private have believed in protection, was one of those who opposed the National Policy to the last ditch. These things illustrate very clearly a simple problem of economy. The laws of business, the currents of commerce, are ple problem of economy. The laws of business, the currents of commerce, are stronger than political prejudices; ten per cent. in the pocket discounts declarations of "ruin" in the press; and the country will never listen seriously to men who pro-pose to destroy the tariff and subvert the policy under which alone the present favourable opportunities for business terprise could have arisen in Canada.

" WORKING TOGETHER." In an eloquent speech in 1865, Mr.

D'ABOY MoGER said : "When I can hear our young men say as proudly 'our federation,' or 'our country,' or 'our kingdom,' as the young men of other countries do, speaking of their own, then I will have less apprehension for the result of whatever trials the future may have in store for "."

was a master of apt expressions and unquestionably a great orator. Mr. BLAKE

party. Let us take his union of inellect first. We have but lately been discussing, with some amusement on our part, and some sense of irritation on the part of "Liberals," the extraordinary differences of opinion existing amongst a party much given up to political hysteria. The Grit organs boast of the variety of opinion; Mr. Blake advises a unity of inpride in a freedom which enables them to think wrongly and to write rashly, and to entertain notions of "reforms" which no human being expects to see accomplished; but their leader still advises a union of intellect. If he finds union in disunion, if they think disunion union in disunion, if they think disunion leads to union, then let leader and party be happy together in their singular philosophy. But the average sense of the country understands that union of action or harmony of thought is not to be found in the ranks of the "Reform" party, and that consequently no consistent, dignified, or successful policy can ever be maintained by such a party either in power or in Opposition. The country has seen that party in both situations; and shiftiness, feebleness, and petulance have been their chief intellectual characteristics.

intellectual characteristics.

Next as to nationality. Nothing could be less characteristic of the Grit party than a desire for the establishment of national a desire for the establishment of national institutions, the propagation of national feeling, or the following out of a national policy. Every attempt that has been made to break up the Union has had the patronage of the Grit leaders and their party and organs. And in every part of the Dominion, those who are still out of tune with the Confederation, and desirous of destroying it still, will be found to be the foremost friends of the present Opposition. foremost friends of the present Opposition.

If Mr. BLAKE goes on his pro-If Mr. Blake goes on his projected tour in the Eastern Provinces, he will be surrounded from first to last by men who still openly curse the protection they want is "protection" against Canada," and whose services for the Government of the country, when it was ruled by the late Government, were culy retained by offices and contracts.

Their interest in the Confederation was limited to the amount they could extrac from the treasury. Within a few weeks we have read Mr. BLAKE's own sneers at the French judiciary and jurisprudence of the province of Quebec, his depreciatory views of the Quebec bar, and his cold objections to honour

ing one of the most liberal of French-Canadian statesmen; and within a lew days we have read in the leading organ of the party sneers and insinuations as to the prospects of "French domination." Do these things look as if in the "Lib-eral" party the feeling for the common nationality was strong and earnest? We Mr. BLAKE must feel in his heart that his appeal for union, as citizens of a common country, and union on Liberal principles, was necessary to be made, because he saw that in his party there was no national sentiment, and no union of

THE IRISH LAND BILL

DURING the present week the debate on the second reading of this important measure has been proceeded with. It may, prevent well-known individual members of the party from taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the National Policy for reaping reasonable profit on business investments, rendered possible and profitable by the National Policy alone. When Sir Richard Cartwright went into the North-West, after having heard Mr. Mackenzie curse it with a grievous curse, he was not deterred from investing a part of his means in a small land speculation. Mr. Trow, whose the traditional policy of the Liberal party which has always striven to free, and not tie up, the land. To this the Spectator and other Liberal journals reply that his Grace confounds together two things. The efforts of the Liberals, they maintain, have always been put forth in the interest of the cultivators. For that purpose those owning a life-interest have been enabled to sell it; where landlords are embarrassed, the law has stepped in to secure the actual tillers of the soil from suffering. The Land bill proceeds upon the same lines, and

s framed with the same purpose in view. The Saturday Review makes a point in the Conservative direction. The tenant who sells will possess in fact a share in the inheritance, it remarks. Mr. GLADSTONE s making a new estate and presenting it e the tenant, and in some cases this will be equal to ten or fifteen years' purchase of the rental. The more liberal the landlord, the more valuable the saleable value of the tenancy. Now an estate cannot be caryed out of nothing, and therefore it must clearly be taken out of the landlord's pocket. But, on the other hand, the English journalist ignores the fact that! a tenant selling can lay no claim to compensation for disturbance or improvements. The tenant can hold for fifteen years without molestation, and at the end of that time the rent is to be subject to revision if in the meantime the tenant desires to dispose of the balance of his term, he can do so; if the landlord turns him out, he must pay compensation. In either case the purchase money will flow from the landlord's pocket into the out-going tenant's. tenant's.
It is further urged that so far from

It is further urged that so far from doing away with rack-renting, the system of freedom of sale under the bili will greatly aggravate it. Instead of rents lower than the value, the purchase money of a tenancy will raise the rent in fact, though not in form, to the highest figures. though not in form, to the highest ngures. The Times again suggests that the measure will force many encumbered landlords into bankruptcy, because it will involve a partial confiscation without giving any compensation. The bill provides that the court in fixing rent shall settle such a rate as a solvent tenant would undertake to "pay one year with another." But it goes on to provide that regard shall be had to the tenant's price for obtaining the holding, as measured either by the custom or the rate of compensation for disturbances. So then, according to disturbances. So then, according the Times, the tenant will not what a solvent tenant would but something much less, the balance coming out of the landlord's pocket. But the tenant has ever since 1870 had a right for compensation for disturbance, so that the new bill can make no difference in that respect. The fair rent will simply be what a solvent tenant would be willing to pay, taking into account rights he already seeses. Moreover, whatever the in-ning tenant buys, he will have the power coming tenant buys, he will have the power to sell plus the amount of his own improvements, so that, taking the latter as interest on his original outlay, nothing will be abstracted from anybody's pocket. We must confess to feeling much as a candid English journal says—that few people, even after a week's study of the bill, "will

more easily dealt with. First comes that urged by Messrs. PARNELL and DILLON.

machinery at hand; and if report speak truly, Mr. Gladstone, not centented with the Circuit Courts, is deviaing readier and more expeditious agencies. What mere can be done? Of course the Land Leaguers will not be satisfied unless the tenant be judge in his own case, and left to decide whether he shall pay a fair rent or no rent at all. Mr. Dillon's speech in Tipperary already shows that he and his colleagues protest against the title of the owners to any proprietary rights at all. Eviction for non-payment of rent is quite as heinous a sin in their eyes as eviction from cupidity or caprice. Mr. Parnell at Cork protested that the fair rent would be altogether too high, on the very same ground as the Times protested that it would be too low. He, of course, opposes emigration, because that would lighten the strain upon the land, and put an end to agitation. The Leaguers have suddenly begun to take a deep interest in the labourers and cottiers, now that their complaints as to the tenants are likely to be made frelieved there can be no doubt. complaints as to the tenants are likely to be made futile. And if the lower class should be relieved, there can be no doubt they would put in a good word for the pigs. The violent language used by Mr. Drillon is conclusive proof that the Leaguers feel themselves in danger, not so much of arrest, which he at all events richly deserves, as of losing their precious trade in discontent and crime. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Parrell has one story to tell at Birmingham and Manchester, and another at Cork. In the House of Commons he will, it is said, make no opposition to the second reading of the bill, and probably, after making a number of impracticable motions in committee, will go to Ireland, supposing the measure to pass the Lords, perfectly satisfied with himself, and ready to persuade his dupes that, after all, half a loaf is better than no bread.

THE CENSUS. It is impossible to understand why the

Opposition press should endeavour to les n advance the value of the census, taken at great cost, with much care, and with all ppliances and means for arriving at correct returns of our possessions and popula-tion. In a recent issue we exposed one flagrant mistake or misstatement regarding the manner in which the native population s being registered; and as we referred our contemporaries to the very page of the volume of the last census in which the volume of the last census in which the table of "Canadians" is to be found, and explained the schedule which is being filled up by the enumerators, we did think that ordinary intelligence would suffice to save the press from further mistakes or misstatements of the kind we have indicated. But it appears to be part of a settled policy to depreciate the value of the census returns, and to inoculate public opinion with a doubt as to their accuracy. It is again asserted that persons are not opinion with a doubt as to their accuracy. It is again asserted that persons are no registered as born in this country. Again we say this is absurdly, if not maliciously untrue. The table given in the first volume of the census of 1871 contain columns for the "Canadian" population; the word "Canadia" is bracketer having been so born. The whole business is so plain, so commonplace, and so easily understood that we are amazed at the articles which, from time to time, appear in the papers on this subject. It is to be hoped there will soon be an end of them. Our census is not a political affair. It is valuable not only for our own national purposes, but for a presentation of our wealth, our resources, and our population to other nations; and having this last point in view, the press of the country point in view, the press of the country should hesitate about publishing state-ments concerning the manner of taking the census which they have been assured are not true, and the incorrectness of which they could verify in five minutes by consulting the public volumes to which we have referred them.

MR. GLADSTONE has given notice of bill to enable members-elect of the House of Commons to exercise their option the matter of oaths. In future it is proposed that a representative may either swear or affirm. The only objection to this course is the obvious one that it is adopted to meet a particular case, and that not one in whose favour the English people are disposed to stretch a point. There may be atheists in both Houses of Parliament, but they are not of Mr. BRAD-LAUGH's blatant and offensively ostentatious type. Others have taken the oath before him, as a necessary form, to them simply binding as a matter of honour; but the member for Northampton chose to air his atheism on the floor of the House. He entered it with the avowed purpose of defying the law, and for all the rouble which has since come upon him he

has only himself to blame. Nor is that all, since he has more than once shifted his ground. He objected at first to take the oath, because he declared that it would not be binding upon his conscience; but when he found bullying would not serve the purpose, he as selemnly stated that it would be binding. What confidence can be placed in the affirmation of a man who thus plays fast and loose with his conscience. Now in all cases in which the rigour of the oaths has been relaxed, conscientious scruples have been indulged. A Roman Catholic, for example, could hardly be expected to take the oaths of supremacy and abjuration, and Parliament very properly relieved him of the necessity. Similarly a Jew was not likely to take oath "on the true faith of a Christian," because he was simply unable to subscribe to the jurat. A Quaker, on the other hand, being convinced that oaths of any sort are forbidden by the Gospel, could not swear at all. Here also legislators had regard to the consciences of the parties concerned, and changed the forms of the House to satisfy them.

But Mr. Bradlaugh entertained no such scruples. He simply says that the final words of the oath have no meaning for him. Be it so, yet if the body of it were binding upon him, why not swear, since he is not at all opposed to swearing? In his haste to pose as the hierarch of atheism on the floor of the Commons, he suddenly discovered that he had a conscience. irst to take the oath, because he declared

pose as the hierarch or rot the Commons, he suddenly red that he had a conscience, and red that he had a conscience. When, attremely sensitive. When, that it was extremely sensitive. however, the courts decided again right to affirm, the hon gentlemen's

about him after his Westminster escapades. Either their perceptions were too dull to appreciate his casuistry, or their moral feelings were more delicate than their representative's conscience. In April, 1850, he was elected by a majority of 758, polling no less than 3,980 votes. On the 9th ultimo he was only returned by a majority of 132, and polled only about 3,437 votes. So that about four hundred of his supporters, unwilling to support a Conservative, stayed away from the polls. It may well be that at the next election Mr. Bradlaugh will find himself out in the cold.

Bradehaugh will find himself out in the cold.

Sir Stafford Northcote's motion that the oath should not be administered was carried against the Government by a considerable majority. The House, however, was not a full one, and here again there is evidence that religious Liberals are not disposed to aid the troublesome member. The Conservative leader's motion was based upon the facts of last session, and we admit that there is some plausibility in the objection that it is not proper to go back upon former declarations of opinion. Mr. Bradhaugh has chosen to stultify himself by paltering with his conscience. But with that moral question the House can scarcely deal. He stands as a new member, precisely in the same position as the late Viscountamberlery, who was an atheist and yet took the oath. There is no provision of law according to which the oath can be refused to any member-elect who professes his willingness to take it. One of the Rothschilds or Mr. Bright would have been admitted at any time, on his swearing "on the truth of a Christian," and enquiry into the opinions of either would have been admitted at any time, on his swearing "on the truth of a Christian," and enquiry into the opinions of either would not have been entertained. Mr. Bradlaugh's conscience is more elastic than theirs, and if he is willing to swallow his scruples why should he be placed in a worse position than other sceptics in the House? He has already, by his crookad course, sufficiently exposed to the world ed course, sufficiently exposed to the world the sort of morality one may expect from agnosticism, and that is a sufficient lesson for the present. At all events, there is no reason for making a scapegoat of him, sim-ply because he chose, at his own expense, to make an awkward and ridiculous exhi-hition of himself last year. bition of himself last year.

FANTH AND UNBELIEF. We have received a letter signed " Agnostic," complaining of our remarks on the intolerance of unbelief. Unfortunately it does not meet the point at all, but wanders away dogmatically from the text. The question with us is not whether there may be probable grounds for the evolution hypothesis or not, since, supposing it proved, it would not touch the basis of the Christian faith at all. What we objected to was the illiberality of scientific men, and the temerity with which they apply their new plaything in spheres where it has no business. Even supposing that this intrusion were warrantable by what they know for certain-and it is not-our objection against the arrogance and self-complacent bigotryof the coterie would still remain unanswered. Our correspondent is himself a crucial instance of what we meant when we spoke of sceptical intolerance. Calling himself an "Agnostic," that is one who knows nothing of what it most concerns knows nothing of what it most concerns him to know, he nevertheless talks glibly of "fables and fictions" in reference to matters of which he certainly can urge nothing in disproof. Leaving the offensive irreverence with which he sneaks of the cherished convictions of others, we deny his right to term "superstitions" the account of man's original innocence and his lapse into sin. So far as facts go, the evidence is all the other way. Perhaps, as "facts" are so clear to him, he will account for the fact that the relation in Scripture is substantially identical with the early traditions of every nation which has left behind it any record of the earliest ages of the race.

Again, the story of the creation is quite consistent with his favourite theory of development. The evolution hypothesis is much older than "Agnostic" appears to

is much older than "Agnostic appears of suppose; certainly Daswin did not discover, it. Christian men found it in Genesis more than a thousand years ago, Argustine and others who adopted it. The word "fiat" is a singular one to be used as our correspondent uses it. If, as he admits, the evolution hypothesis permits of a grander view of the Creator, then either he is not an Agnostic, or he is using words without meaning. On the other hand if there be a Creator, how could any species if there be a Creator, how could any species have come into being without His "fat"? Does our correspondent know the etymology and meaning of the word? Whether it pleased Goo to interpose any special acts of creation or to command a gradual succession of developments is a matter of little moment. Perhaps, on the whole, the first chapter of Genesis favours the second view. But that has no more to do with "the Christian verities" at which "Agnos-"tic" sneers than it has with the intolerance of belief, on which he is ominously silent. Even supposing that Christians ance of belief, on which he is ominously silent. Even supposing that Christians have interpreted literally the account of the fall, when it merely represents the facts allegorically, what difference can that possibly make to the truths of Christianity? We are told that a religious philosophy must rest on a basis of fact. Certainly, out what facts? those gathered the senses, or those perceived to be such by the mind? With the former, material perfectly impotent to deal. Our correspondent falls into the common error of con-

founding the part—material science—with the whole. He uses the word "psycholo-"gical" as distinguished from "physiolo-"gical;" but if there be nothing but matter, what is the use of abusing the former word? At any rate it is clear that "ma"terial" facts include those which are 
"physiological." The truth is, materialism is a futile effort to give an account of all the facts by shutting one's eyes to all the tacts are preventible to the spread of the street and the street are the street and the street are the street and the street and the street are the street are the street and the street are the street a

all the facts by shutting one's eyes to all that are not perceptible to the senses, and is pre-destined to failure as a religion or a philosophy.

Our correspondent complains that we spoke of evolution as an unverified and unverifiable hypothesis, and yet brought no evidence in support of the assertion. The reply is easy. It is not our business to do anything of the sort, because the burden of proof lies upon him who affirms. The very fact admitted by "Agnostic," that the advocates of evolution are diligently searching for "missing links" in the rocks, is quite sufficient for us. People who are yet in search of evidence may call the rocks, is quite sufficient for us. People who are yet in search of evidence may call their theory what they please, but it is not a scientific principle based on facts. The suggestion that we do not rightly understand the doctrine is of a piece with the rest. The truth is that since the publication of "The Origin of Species" scarcely a year has passed without some modification of this "great truth." Darwin and HUXLEY have shifted their ground over and over again, simply because they felt how precarious it was. We are not, at the same time, denying absolutely the truth of the hypothesis. Whether true or

ary mathemathics. There is no connection between faith and physical theories of the modus operandi of creation, and they cannot clash, because they never normally come into contact. At all events, we never attributed to evolutionists—although some have asserted it—the notion that all processes. species now existing have sprung from species also now in existence. When, however, our correspondent denies that they affirm the Simian origin of man, we appeal from him to his pastors, with whose writings he should refresh his memory.

The true attitude of every unbiassed mind towards evolution is simply agnosticism. Neither wa, nor they, nor nobody knows, or can know, the necessary verdict in the premises. It is otherwise with religion. From the constitution of his nature, man is impelled to search after the Creator, and endeavour to ascertain the duties he owes to Him. Whether he be descended from protoplasm or not may be a subject of curious interest; religion is a matter of vast and overwhelming concern. Amid the perplexing conditions of human life, his instinctive cry is tor light from on High. If there be a Gop—and our correspondent appears to admit it, notwithstanding his pseudonym—then He must not only be man's Creator, but his moral Governor, the source of all moral power, of love, truth, and justice. The moment the truth of theism is admitted—and we cannot allow that to be an open question—the relations of the Maker to His creatures assume momentous proportions. Material science can tell us nothing about them; agnosticism ignores the exigent problem; Christianity professes to tell us what Gon requires of man, and what man owes to Gon. Is it a system that commends itself to the instinctive yearnings of the soul? If it he shall we discard it to fellow dumb The true attitude of every unbiasse to the instinctive yearnings of the If it be, shall we discard it to fellow dogs that cannot bark except in raillery, rather than follow Him who brought "life and immortality to light in the Gospel "?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Blake's advice to the young men of the Reform party to organize is something of which Liberal-Conservatives can take advantage. Two can play at that game.

Fourteen constituencies have been lost by the Liberal Government in England since the general election, and the Liberals there say they are as strong as ever. Seven seats have been gained by the Conservatives in Canada since the general elections, and the Liberals here say there is a reaction against the Gov-

An eastern paper directs the attention of the Reform party to Mr. Gladstone's definition of Liberalism. "Liberalism," says the leading Liberal, "is trust of the people tem-pered with prudence." So far as Canada is concerned, the Liberals may trust the people, but the people are too well tempered with prudence to trust the Liberals.

The London Standard says that during winter in Canada all nature is asleep, and nearly all work comes temporarily to a close. If the writer had visited the Dominion Par-liament or the Ontario Legislature he would have found that animated nature, Mr. Pardee excepted, has some show of wakefulness about it. The idea that all work ceases in Canada during winter is a fiction upon which the European mind loves to enlarge.

The Bystander for May says:—"A friendly hearer and critic of Mr. Blake's speech said that when the speaker talked of Imperial federation everyone knew that he was talking of independence, and that the audience applauded in that sense. To say one thing and mean another is for a leader perilous work; and the timidity which feels a cloak needful will be apt to shrink from declaring for indence if the expected opportunity arrives.

A scandal a day, and an attempt to defame the character of a Minister every other day, form the stock in trade of the Toronto Grit organ. Says an author whose wisdom is universally admitted, "It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to defamation. They who are harmless and innocent can have no gratification that way; but it ever arises from a neglect of what is laudable in a man's self, and an impatience of seeing it in others."

The funeral of the Rev. Wm. Morley unshon took place on the day that Lord seaconsfield died. That is not exactly a coinidence. But there was a strange similarity cidence. But there was a strange similarity between the last words of the two great men; the one a celebrated divine, the other a celebrated statesman. Said Mr. Punshon in his last hours, when asked if he feared death, "Oh, the rapture of living! I do not fear death, but I do not like to feel my work is done." Lord Beaconsfield's remark, a very short time before he died, was, "I had rather live, but I am not afraid of death."

The worthlessness of petitions, by which our Reform friends set so much store last winter, was demonstrated by the voting on the Scott Act in Wentworth. The petition the Scott Act in Wentworth. The petition for the submission of the Act had 1,773 signatures attached to it. Only a trific over 1,500 votes were recorded in its favour. The Standard relates a peculiar is ident which occurred on the day of polling: A man named McCrimmon, a former resident of Ancaster, came to that village, a distance of over 70 miles, to vote for the Scott Act. The oath was administered to him, but before he could get his vote recorded he was seized with a paralytic stroke.

Lord Dufferin arrived in London from Russia on April 22nd. He then proceeded to visit his Irish estate, and his letters of recall will be personally presented at St. Petersburg after his visit to Ireland is over. It was an after his visit to Ireland is over. It was announced some time ago that he was to receive the post of Ambassador to the Porte. If so, he will have an excellent opportunity of exhibiting his genius for diplomacy and statesmanship. But necessarily much of his skill will be hidden from the public eye. The game of diplomacy played at Constantinople is one which is daugerous to play; and only really skilled hands may play it successfully.

In Belleville a very friendly feeling exists be tween the denominations. Christ church, be-longing to the Episcopalians, was burned to the round last week. The Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians immediately expressed their sympathy for the burned-out congregation, and offered their respective churches for one episcopal service each Sunday until a new church was built. The Methodist Episcopachurch was built. The Methodist Episcopa-lians, having an unused church on hand or in stock, offered to lend it to Christ church for as many services per Sunday as might be found necessary. The loan was accepted Denominational exclusiveness does not, it is evident, characterize Christianity in Belleville.

If the people will not come to the church the church must go to the people, is the motto of those who wish to battle successfully with metropolitan heathenism. On fully with metropolitan heathenism. On Good Friday, in the south of London, a special service was organized in the Royal Viotoria Coffee Palace, which lasted three hours, but anybody who got tired was at liberty to leave at certain periods during the proceedings. A harrister presided, and the principal preacher was the Dean of Cape Town. The edification offered consisted of Mr. Sankey's hymns, alternated with selections from the Massiah and addresses on the

one of the sons of the late Bishop of Win-chester, conducted a similar service the fol-lowing day. The services were of Episcopal Church origin, and though laymen take part in the conduct of the service—as Mr. Glad-stone does at Hawarden—the churchman-

human being can live to be two hundred years old, and that a goose can live to be eighty. If the learned professor had been a Canadian census enumerator, he would have discovered that a very small proportion of the ladies living at this end of the continent get beyond thirty. The two hundred year estimate, so far as it relates to the fair sex, is therefore not supported by facts. No one doubts, however, the accuracy of the professor's opinion regarding the longevity of geese, unexpected and undesirable evidences of which are frequently given. ruman being can live to be two hundred

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The North Ontario Reformers are not very well satisfied with the candidate which the party convention selected for them. Mr. Bigelow, who represents the old Grit faction, Bigelow, who represents the old Grit faction, is the party nominee, but the Liberals think Mr. Gould, who promised to use common sense in dealing with public affairs, should have been the man. The party convention did not make common sense a qualification, and therefore selected Mr. Bigelow, who, as one of the rejected candidates for the nomination remarked at the convention, is rather given to boasting. If Mr. Bigelow boasts that he has the entire party at his back, his boasting will be of the description termed vain.

Not long ago a physician entered a Montreal street car, and discovered from the odour which prevailed that a smallpox patient was on board. The passengers on learning the fact on board. The passengers on learning the fact escaped from the car, hoping also to escape an attack of the dread disease. Recently in England a young lady travelling to a village close to the neighbourhood in which she resided entered a railway carriage in which was seated a man wrapped in blankets. Two days afterwards she died of smallpox. The man near whom she had been seated in the carriage was on the way to an infirmary; and the disease from which he was suffering was infectious. One would almost imagine that people having smallpox patients in their charge would reflect occasionally on their duty to their neighbours, and refrain from scattering death broadcast about the country.

It is satisfactory to receive authoritatively from the party its intentions regarding the tariff and its proposals, should it ever get into power. The Halifax Chronicle, speaking for power. The Halifax Chronicle, speaking for Mr. Blake in Nova Scotis, recommends manufacturers not to invest a single dollar on the faith of the present tariff, as, it says, the tariff is certain to be changed when the Liberals come to power. The Chronicle is not half so judicious as Mr. Charlton and a few others who profess just now to be kindly disposed towards the industrial classes. The intimation made by the newspaper in question must be accepted by manufacturers, who have been told that the Reformers do not have been told that the Reformers do not propose to injure existing enterprises, as a warning. The Reformers do not know exactly what they intend to do; but if they should by some accident get into power, it is evident that they will do damage.

The subject of army organization is again agitating military men in England. Major-General Luard, in a letter from Ottawa, addressed to the London Times, gives his views dressed to the London Tames, gives his views regarding the service of soldiers. By a recent order issued from the War Office it is provided that three years' service at home shall be followed by nine years with the Reserve forces. The Major-General states that it would be well if men passed to the Reserves, but unable to get civil employment, were permitted to rejoin their old regiment or another. Cases have come under his observation in which men sent to the Reserves and mable to engage in any civil occupation servation in which men sent to the Reserves and unable to engage in any civil occupation have been guilty of the double offence of deserting from the Reserves and enlisting in a regular regiment under an alias. This has led to a depletion of the Reserve forces, and the presence in the army of men who, under false names, are in constant fear of discovery, and can never be harnor.

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newspapers that the Globe, though now in its dotage, wants once more to lead the party gloriously on to destruction, and the few mile gloriously on to destruction, and the few mild protects which were entered a year ago against the old lady's assumption of the leadership, have been followed by a wild and almost universal shout of disapprobation at her continued interference in matters affecting the prospects of the party. The Hamilton Times has shown up her hypocrisy on the Scott Act question. The St. Catharines New has told her that she does not know what she is talking about when she discusses the subject of grinding in bond. The Montreal Herald informs her that she is, as she always has been, devoted to sectional interests, and Heraid informs her that she is, as she always has been, devoted to sectional interests, and that her opposition to the measures taken for the reduction of the Montreal harbour dues was born of her ignorance of matters commercial. The Belleville Ontario hinted the other day that her rumours regarding Sir Charles Tupper were, in effect, falsehoods. The Montreal Heraid differs from her on the question of the abolition of the Senate. Numerous Reform papers say she has made herself look ridiculous in opposing the reduction of the canal tolls. A section of the Reform party has pronounced her opinions on free trade as nonsense, and has expressed pleasure in discovering rather late in the day that her influence is waning. It was no doubt with some satisfaction that the Liberals found by yesterday's issue of the organ that she had taken the huff at the numerous complaints against her conduct, and would in future speak only for herself.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. F. R. C. S. Ridgeway, a well known Canadian journalist, died at Ottawa on Sun-

Mr. George Davidson, sheriff of Wal county for newards of twenty-eight 1 died at his residence at Berlin last of a lingering illness occasioned by his thrown from a carriage some eightsen in

SPORTS AND PAS TURF. SPRING MEETING - THI SUBURBAN.

LONDON, April 27 .- The race and Suburban was run at the meeting to-day, and was won Foxhall being second, and Por Epson, Wednesday, April 27.—
Suburban Handicap, of 15 sovs. each soly 5 if declared, with 200 sovs econd to receive 30 sovs, out of the vinner of any race after January 27 ib.: of two graces, or one value of the vinner of the

mature, 4 yrs., 98 lbs...

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by Lord Hastings Master Kildar
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in 1878 Mr. Crawford's Sefton wo HOW KENTUCKY HORSES ARE T Lexington Correspondence of t Leader.

One after another beautiful s

were ridden out over the track, I at a gentle, easy gait, flying at a

racking, or breaking into a trot, willed. All these horses, I thoroughbred, and their prices i \$300 to \$1,000. So well were and trained that the rider had b the mane in a given place or given signal to have them take a rack, run, or lope. Anyone can learn these gaits in a very short time, from experience. But the metho these horses are so perfectly trai-not learn. Either the trainers deexactly how to impart this int they are determined to keen it to Some answered my questions by is easy enough. You can make a thing you want to. Only let him kn want him to do. You had better riding, give him his head freel takes one gait when you spur right side, just spur him again you want the same gait." H passed on a rack, and as the i struck out on a square trot. "N.
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Mr. Lindenberger, "What is the
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is a combination of causes" " a combination of causes," In The great majority of the horse some good blood in them, and you crossed somewhere back in thei The best strains of running and tr have been taken from here to o and they there fail to produce the sults. There is something in the climatic influence, and then, as told you this morning, there is judicious breeding and training our horses to a gait when they are and at three years old they are developed. The northern mer always improve them." "How always improve them." "I Kentucky horses held their gueried. "No one hereabou Kentucky horses held their his queried. "No one hereabout throw men who have lived here years, and they state that from the childhood they have heard of the of our horses. Their fathers that the same story to tell. The somewhere in the past there was the State a ways that the same story of the same story. this State a pure strain of thoi derived from the best stock of world, and it has transmitted from sire to son to the present t lamentable fact that we have n data upon which to base a his Kentucky horse." The tastest h world have been bred and trai world have been bred and traineighbourhood. Maud Stone, be as Maud S., record, 2.10\(^2\); Wedg Woodford Mambrino, 2.24; Trin Dick Moore, 2.22; John Morgan dianapolis, 2.21; Voltaire, 2.30, few of the race-horses that have out of Kentucky, while the nur carriage, saddle, and trotting he been sold here, and are n throughout our large cities

calculated than one could count the forest. DEATH OF TORONTO CHIE Toronto Chief, after a long and career in the stud, died on the the establishment of Messrs. J. & A Morrisania, N. Y. He was wel the past among the fastest stall time, and the sire of a brilliant tr geny, notably Thomas Jefferson, tag, Toronto Chief, jr., El Dora Pelham artar, and many other fa was sired by Royal George (by I rior, by imp. Tippoo), dam by Bla of an Eclipse mare. He was 31 and died April 22, 1881. The M gate have half a dozen stallions, of Toronto Chief.

A CANADIAN KILLED BY A CANADI

PENNSYLVANIA. From Lancaster, Pa., we learn ing story of the doings of a vic imported from this country. It w that on April 1st, while two manning the horse which has the possesion of a Mr. Geo. Grobeast, without giving any warm both men, breaking the arm of both men, breaking the arm otherwise injuring him, and also i other. It was stated that the bru Canada, had kicked and killed Mr. Grossman's groom, not liking wicked ways, left his employ, and wo ago Mr. Grossman sent to t n Livingston, who forme beast in his keeping. Livingston of considerable experience in reing any fear whatever. Shortly b'clock on the morning of the 20 companied by two gentlemen, he stallion's stall for the purpose of him. Mr. Livingston was in a st tion when, without any warning, of its hoofs and kicked him hurling him out of the stall. ing Mr. Livingston it was disco was extinct, he having evidently instantly, for he was not seen to h being struck. The blow which was a terrible one, the stallion's s through the nasal bone and laying the brain, and fracturing the sku

right eye. Four horses belonging to Mr. J. at Bronte, have arrived in London Richard O'Leary's stables for train Miss M. B. Williams, of Steve Eng., challenges through the Belle Cook, of California, to a t race, catch weights, for £200 a si A race, which has been named t Derby, will be run over the course at London on the 8th of berms are \$25 each with \$100 adde lars forfeit to accompany the en must be made on or before May 16 The Rev. Mr. F. C. Reynolds, ville, has refused six hundred do three-year-old stallion Tom All took the first prize at the North Grenville Agricultural Exhibitio

There was a large attendance at thoroughbred yearlings at Bellem on Saturday. Eleven colts and Bennie Scotland, brought \$21,006 colts and tillies, by Great Tom, h 000 : and four others, by John quirer, and Germantown, swelled gate to \$38,500. A brother to I burn was bought by Mr. Dwyer, of for \$7,500, and a brother to Glide for \$7,500, and a brother to Glide Conner, of New Orleans, for \$5,00 One of the most successful stall country is doubtless Aberdeen, jr Dr. Willoughbey, of Colborne. Hew amour. Aberdeen, he being beliambletonian out of Widow Mamerican Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s of Gutches mare by Hetzel's Hamb

Tom Allen is descended from Eth

event of the day. Mr. Ernest Wilberforce one of the sons of the late Bishop of Winchester, conducted a similar service the following day. The services were of Episcopal Church origin, and though laymen take part in the conduct of the service—as Mr. Gladstone does at Hawarden—the churchmanship of the movement is undoubted.

Professor Hufeland is of the opinion that a uman being can live to be two hundred years old, and that a goose can live to be eighty. If the learned professor had been a Canadian census enumerator, he would have discovered that a very small proportion of the ladies living at this end of the continent get beyond thirty. The two hundred year estimate, so far as it relates to the fair sex, is therefore not supported by facts. No one doubts, however, the accuracy of the pro-fessor's opinion regarding the longevity of geese, unexpected and undesirable evidences which are frequently given.

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OBITUARY NOTES.

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Mr. George Davidson, sheriff of Waterloo Mr. George Davidson, sherin of wateriso county for upwards of twenty-night years, died at his residence at Berlin last week of a lingering illness occasioned by his being thrown from a carriage some eighteen months SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

TURF. EPSOM SPRING MEETING - THE CITY AND

SUBURBAN. April 27 .- The race for the City urban was run at the Epsom Spring to-day, and was won by Bend Or, being second, and Post Obit third. four horses started,

l wenty-four horses started,

EPSOM. Wednesday, April 27.—The City and Suburban Handicap, of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5 if declared, with 20 sovs. added; the second to receive 30 sovs. out of the stakes; the sinner of any race after January 27th, at 10 a.m.; lb.: of two graces, or one value 500 sovs., i lbs. extra; about one mile and a quarter.—108 robs., 21 of whom declared; 21 starters.

Lord Alington's ch. c. Bend Or, by Doncaster—Rouge Rose, 4 yrs., 120 lbs.

Mr. J. R. Koene's b, c. Foxhall, by King Alfonso-Jamaica, 3 yrs., 91 lbs.

Mr. Grabam's br. c. Post Obit, by Sterling—Premature, 4 yrs., 98 lbs.

Last year the City and Suburban was won

Last year the City and Suburban was won by Lord Hastings Master Kildare, In 1879 Mr. Lorillard's Parole captured the race, and in 1878 Mr. Crawford's Sefton won.

HOW KENTUCKY HORSES ARE TRAINED. Lexington Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.

One after another beautiful saudle horses were ridden out over the track, moving along at a gentle, easy gait, flying at a rapid canter, racking, or breaking into a trot, as the rider willed. All these horses, I believe, were thoroughbred, and their prices ranged from \$300 to \$1,000. So well were they gaited and trained that the rider had but to touch the mane in a given place or give a certain signal to have them take a rack, canter, trot, run, or lope. Anyone can learn to manage these gaits in a very short time, as I found from experience. But the method by which these horses are so perfectly trained I could not learn. Either the trainers do not know exactly how to impart this information, or they are determined to keep it to themselves. Some answered my questions by saying: "It is easy enough. You can make a horse do anything you want to. Only let him know what you want him to do. You had better wear spurs in riding, give him his head freely, and if he takes one gait when you spur him on the right side, just spur him again there when you want the same gait." Here a horse passed on a rack, and as the rifer touched you want the same gait." Here a horse passed on a rack, and as the rider touched him with the tip of himnger on the head, he struck out on a square trot. "Now," said I, "how was that horse trained so as to strike a trot by that signal?" "Why," answered the Kentuckian, "our saddle horses all learn that from the time they are colts." I asked Mr. Lindenberger, "What is the secret of the superiority of Kentucky horses?" "There is a combination of causes," he answered. "The great majority of the horses here have some good blood in them, and you will find it.

"The great majority of the horses here have some good blood in them, and you will find it crossed somewhere back in their pedigrees. The best strains of running and trotting blood have been taken from here to other States, and they there fail to produce the desired results. There is something in the blue grass, the water, the atmosphere, and the general climatic influence, and then, as Mr. Treacy told you this morning there is everything in told you this morning, there is everything in judicious breeding and training. We force our horses to a gait when they are one year old, our horses to a gattwhen they are one year old, and at three years old they are pretty well developed. The northern men, however, always improve them." "How long have Kentucky horses held their high place?" I queried. "No one hereabout can tell. I know men who have lived here eighty-five years, and they state that from their earliest childhood they have heard of the superiority of our horses. Their fathers before them had the same story to tell. The fact is they or our norses. Their lathers before them had the same story to tell. The fact is that somewhere in the past there was brought into this State a pure strain of thorough blood, derived from the best stock of the mother world, and it has transmitted its qualities from sire to son to the present time. It is a lamentable fact that we have not the exact from sire to son to the present time. It is a lamentable fact that we have not the exact data upon which to base a history of the Kentucky horse." The tastest horses in the world have been bred and trained in this neighbourhood. Mand Stone, better known as Maud S., record, 2.102; Wedgewood, 2.19; Woodford Mambrino, 2.24; Trinket, 2.191; Dick Moore, 2.22; John Morgan, 2.24; Indianapolis, 2.21; Voltaire, 2.30, are but a few of the race-horses that have been sent out of Kentucky, while the number of fine carriage, saddle, and trotting horses that have

throughout our large cities, could no more be calculated than one could count the trees of

DEATH OF TORONTO CHIEF. Toronto Chief, after a long and successful career in the stud, died on the 22nd ult., at the establishment of Messrs. J. & A. Bathgate, Morrisania, N. Y. He was well known in the past among the fastest stallions of his time, and the sire of a brilliant trotting progeny, notably Thomas Jefferson, Toronto Sontag, Toronto Chief, jr., El Dorado, Jamaica, Pelham purtar, and many other fast ones. He was sired by Royal George (by Black Warrior, by imp. Tippoo), dam by Blackwood, out of an Eclipse mare. He was 31 years old, and died April 22, 1881. The Messrs. Bathgate have half a dozen stallions, the produce gate have half a dozen stallions, the produce of Toronto Chief.

A CANADIAN KILLED BY A CANADIAN HORSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FENNSTIVANIA.

From Lancaster, Pa., we learn the following story of the doines of a vicious stallion imported from this country. It would appear that on April 1st, while two men were examining the horse which has passed into the possesion of a Mr. Geo. Grossman, the beast, without giving any warning, kicked both men, breaking the arm of one and therwise injuring him, and also injuring the other. It was stated that the brute, while in Canada, had kicked and killed its keeper. Mr. Grossman's groom, not liking the animal's wicked ways, left his employ, and a week or two ago Mr. Grossman sent to this country for John Livingston, who formerly had the beast in his keeping. Livingston was a man of considerable experience in regard to stallions, and handled this one without exhibiting any fear whatever. Shortly before nine o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult., accompanied by two gentlemen, he went to the stallion's stall for the purpose of examining him. Mr. Livingston was in a stooping position when, without any warning, it raised one of its hoofs and kicked him in the head, aurling him out of the stall. Upon examining Mr. Livingston it was discovered that life was extinct, he having evidently been killed instantly, for he was not seen to breathe after being struck. The blow which killed him was a terrible one, the stallion's shoe cutting through the nasal bone and laying it open to the brain, and fracturing the skull over the right eye.

ITEMS.

Four horses belonging to Mr. John White, pi Bronte, have arrived in London, and are at

Four horses belonging to Mr. John White, of Bronte, have arrived in London, and are at Richard O'Leary's stables for training.

Miss M. B. Williams, of Stevenage, Herts, Eng., challenges through the *Turf*, Miss Belle Cook, of California, to a twenty mile race, catch weights, for £200 a side. A race, which has been named the Canadian Derby, will be run over the Newmarket course at London on the 8th of June. The terms are \$25 each with \$100 added, ten dollars forfeit to accompany the entry, which must be made on or before May 16th.

Lexington—and where they will represent the running and trotting element.

the running and trotting element.

A traveller in speaking of the wild horses of Australia says:—"I learned from the horse-hunter that when the patriarch of a mob is shot down, the second stallion, if there is a second among them, screams, rushes at his once successful but now prostrate rival, and worries him, dog-like, with his teeth, as if the sudden remembrance of animosities and humiliations prompted him to add to the death agonies of the chieftain whose will, during life, he dared not oppose. The hunter naturally takes advantage of this unseemly exhibition of rage, and lays the rivals side by side."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CLERR, Seaforth.—Consult a lawyer,
G. R. M., Goderich.—(1) No. (2) Laycock
has, but Trickett has not. (3) Yes. (4) Maurice Vignaux. (5) Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt.
AN ARSENT CANADIAN, Grand Rapids. Mich. Such a prevision accompanied the invitation, but it was subsequently withdrawn, and the order, if it may be so called,

is not now in force.
INQUIRER, Brantford.—According to esti mate, Canada covers the most acres. (2)
Irish American. (3) An Irish American
being a person born of Irish parents in
America, an American Irishman would, by

Colwell, Manchester; Messra. J. S. Sut-cliff, J.P., Bacup; Farrar Smith, Leeds; Revs. W. O. Simpson, Bradford; N. Boyns, Scar-borough; Mr. T. C. May, Bristol; the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Birmingham; Messra. W. H. Stephens, J.P., Wm. Hirst, Newcastle-on-

Tyne.

The coffin was borne into the chapel preceded by the Rev. F. J. Sharr reading the burial service, and followed by the relatives of the deceased and the members of the General Committee of the Wesleyan Foreign Missions. After singing the hymn commenc-

ing:

Give me the wings of faith to rise
Within the veil and see,
The saints above how great their joy,
How bright their glories be,
the Rev. Dr. Rigg offered prayer, and the
Rev. Bishop Johnson, of Canada (an intimate
friend of the deceased minister), read the 90th
Psalm. The lesson was read by the Secretary of the Conference, the Rev. M. C. Osborn.

Paslm. The lesson was read by the Secretary of the Conference, the Rev. M. C. Oaborn.

The president of the Wesleyan Conference (the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A)., with visible emotion, then delivered the funeral address. He said that as yet they hardly felt the reality or the deep significance of the solemn event which had brought them together. Already since the last conference it had pleased God to smite the Wesleyan Methodist Church with several bereavements, for had He not taken to Himself Samuel Coley, Frederick J. Jobson, and Sir Francis Lycett; and now they were called to mourn the loss of William Morley Punshon, who had been stricken down in the full maturity of his powers, and when his personal aid seemed most needed by them. The bereavement had come without any previous premonition. It was true their lamented brother had become broken in health, but even his medical advisers had thought that with proper change and rest he might soon be restored. His life had been a laborious one. For thirty-six years he had laboured most indefatigably in the ministry with little or no rest. It was that tension of energy never relaxed, that prodigal expenditure of force, which had bowed down in the prime of life this Samson in their Israel. In an interesting and able sketch of Dr. Punshon's life, the speaker said that the deceased was eminently the servant of the Methodist people, and that it was his pride to represent Methodism in high places. His thorough manliness and his modesty was the secret of his immense popularity with his ministerial brethren. In fitting terms he described his last hours. When asked if he had a fear of ceath, his reply was "The rapture of living! I do not fear death, but I do not like to feel my work is done." To his medical adviser he said, when informed that the end was come, "Thank God, Jesus is to me a bright reality."

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE.—A trifling indiscretion in diet may lay the foundation of

A race, which has been named the Canadian Derby, will be run over the Newmarket course at London on the 8th of June. The terms are \$25 each with \$100 added, ten dollars forfeit to accompany the entry, which must be made on or before May 16th.

The Rev. Mr. F. G. Reynolds, of Merrickville, has refused six hundred dollars for his three-year-old stallion Tom Allen, which took the first prize at the North Leeds and Grenville Agricultural Exhibition in 1880. There was a large attendance at the sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Bellemead, Tenn., on Saturday. Eleven colts and fillies, by Bonnie Scotland, brought \$21,000; nineteen colts and fillies, by Great Tom, brought \$16,000; and four others, by John Morgan, Enquirer, and Germantown, swelled the aggregate to \$38,500. A brother to Luke Blackburn was bought by Mr. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, for \$7,500, and a brother to Chidelia by Wm. Conner, of New Orleans, for \$5,000.

One of the most successful stallions in the country is doubiless Aberdeen, jr. swench by Dr. Wildughbey, of Colborne Hewasgotby the famour Aberdeen, he being by Rysdyk's Hambletonian out of Wildow Machree, by American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s dam was the Gutahes mare by Hetzel's Hambletonian out of Wildow Machree, by American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s dam was the Gutahes mare by Hetzel's Hambletonian out of Wildow Machree, by American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s dam was the Gutahes mare by Hetzel's Hambletonian out of Wildow Machree, by American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s dam was the Gutahes mare by Hetzel's Hambletonian out of Wildow Machree, by American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s dam was the Gutahes mare by Hetzel's Hambletonian out of Wildow Machree, by American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s dam was the Gutahes mare by Hetzel's Hambletonian out of Wildow Machree, by American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s dam was the Gutahes mare by Hetzel's Hambletonian out of Wildow Machree, by American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s dam was the Gutahes mare by Hetzel's Hambletonian out of Wildow Machree, by American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s dam was the Gutahes mare by

ELPASO, Ill., May 3.—Walter Bullock, a lawyer, was shot and killed last night by P. C. Ransom, defeated candidate for mayor, because he refused to retract a remark about an election made by him in Ransom's hearing. Ransom was arrested and followed to gaol by an infuriated mob, who threatened to lynch

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 3 .- At Long Prairie, Indian territory, a man named Ameta shot and wounded John Dry, a half-breed, in order to obtain a couple of gallons of whiskey which the latter was going to sell to Indians. Ameta then got a neighbour to help to complete the murder, which was done in a most brutal manner. The murderers then went into the village, got drunk, disclosed the crime, and were gaoled.

could it anot now in force.

1 Sequence, and continue of the continue of the continue of the country of the continue of the country of the co ming to the cook they found that the dog had grabbed the raw deer hide attached to the watch, pulled it off the stool where the watch was lying, and when it was set upon, had swallowed watch and all. Persons laid their ears to the dog's side and could distinctly hear the watch tick. The boys of the company would not hear of the tog being killed, and made up a purse for Mr. Gurney, who consented to lose the watch. Four years after the war Mr. Gurney discovered that watch in a Chicago pawnshop, where it had been left by a brother of the cook who saw the dog swallow it. Mr. Gurney keeps the watch as a queer relic of the war, and as evidence that material objects as well as personal traits can be transmitted by one animal to another. These incidents might be multiplied, for they are occurring all around us.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Japanese Report.

The last annual report of the postmastergeneral of Japan furnishes as much for reflection as any public document recently issued.
This report is dated at "Tokie, Japan, 12th
month, 12th year of Meiji" (December, 1880),
and gives a complete narrative of the postal
department of that growing empire for the
year. The general post-office was established
in February, 1873, under the direction of foreign officers, principally Americans, who
were brought into the country for that purpose. Minor post-offices had been established
before that. In 1872, the year preceding
the establishment of the general postoffice, the number of letters of all descriptions forwarded through the Japanese
mails was 2,509,032. Last year the number of letters and postal cards entered in the
mails was 51,524,204—more than twenty
times the number sent eight years previously,
in 1872. In addition to this, 306,558 money
orders for over four million dollars were
issued. Of the post-offices in that country
774 are created into "postal savings banks."
In these there are deposited \$622,835 by 42,
746 depositors. Appended to the report are
tables, one of which gives the population of
the principal cities of the empire. From this
it appears that the population of Tokio is
1,065,587. Osaka has a population of 374,188,
Kiyoto 257,214, Nagoya 123,823, Kanazawa
107,930, and 23 other cities have populations
ranging from 22,000 to 84,000. Japan is a
wonderful country and its populace are a
wonderful people.

Making the Most of the Horse.

Making the Most of the Horse. In France, when a horse has reached the age of 20 or 30, it is destined for a chemical factory; it is first relieved of its hair, which serves to stuff cushions and saddles; then it is slaughtered and skinned; the hoofs serve to make combs. Next the carcase is placed in a cylinder and cooked by steam at a pressure of three atmospheres; a cook is opened, which allows the steam to be run off; then the remains are cut up, the leg bones are sold to make knife-handles, etc., and the coarser, the ribs, the head, etc., are converted into animal black and glue. The first are calcined in cylinders, and the vapour when condensed forms the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearto animal black and glue. The first are calcined in cylinders, and the vapour when condensed forms the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts. There is an animal oil yielded which makes a capital insecticide and a vermifuge. To make glue the bones are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes away the phosphate of lime; the soft residue, retaining the shape of the bone, is dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares, and dried on nets. The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorus for lucifer matches. The remaining flesh is distilled to obtain the carbon are pounded up with potash, then mixed with old nails and iron of every description; the whole is calcined and yields magnificent yellquy crystals—prussiate of potash, with which tissues are dyed a Prussian blue, and iron transferred into steel; it also forms the basis of cyanide of potassium and prussic acid, —the two most terrible poisons known in chemistry.

Denner, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Wilson.—At the residence of the bride's father, Brantford, by the Rev. Mr. Alex. Hutchinson.—At the residence of the bride's father, Brantford, by the Rev. Alex. Myllsams, to Lula, daughter of D. M. Wilson.—At the residence of the bride's father, Brantford.

HUTCHINSON—WILSON—At the residence of the bride's father, Brantford.

HUTCHINSON—WILSON—At the residence of the bride's father, Brantford.

HUTCHINSON—WILSON—At the residence of the bride's father, Brantford.

HUTCHINSON—At the residence of D. M. Wilson, Esq., Brantford.

HUTCHINSON—WILSON—At the residence of D. M. Wilson, Esq., of Dr. Mr. Alex. Hutchinson, of St. Williams, to Lula, daughter of D. M. Wilson, Esq., of Dr. Mr. Alex. Hutchinson, Carbon, Esq., of Dr. Mr. Alex. Hutchinson, Es

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR MANITORA:—A special train, comprising twenty-four ears, bound for Manitoba, left the Union depot on Thursday forencon. A special immigrant train followed in a few minutes, bound for the same destination. Mr. J. Taylor was in charge of the latter train. To the immigrant train were attached several car loads of horses and cattle. and cattle.

THE NEW COTTON MILL.—It is expected that the subscription list for the projected cotton company will be opened next week. The capital is to be \$1,000,000 in \$25 shares, and a large proportion of the stock will be taken by English capitalists. Twelve hundred hands will find europayment, the site of the new mill, as already stated, to be in the neighbourhood of Garrison Common.

neighbourhood of Garrison Common.

A BACKSLIDING COUNCIL.—An application was made to Mr. Justice Osler on Thursday at Osgoode hall, by Mr. Aylesworth, for a summons for a writ of mandamus to compel the members of the corporation of the township of Sarnia, for the year 1879, to complete the revision of the assessment commenced by them in that year, under the provisions of the Ontario Drainage Act. The present Council do not wish to take upon themselves the duty.

victim on the market is Mr. Reid, of Markham.\* On Thursday he drove in to the St. Lawrence market with a large load of potatoes, and sold them to a man named McNamara. The buyer took him to a neighbouring store, and resold them for \$220. He then threw the bags into Reid's waggon, and told him to wait a few minutes till he ran over to the bank. It is supposed that he ran over to a sand bank somewhere, as he has not since been seen. Reid waited patiently till dark, when he put his case in the hands of the detectives, who are looking for McNamara. Detective Burrows, atter a long hunt, succeeded in arresting his man near the saylum. McNamara was raising a disturbance in the neighbourhood, and Burrows had considerable trouble in making the capture.

Maedical.

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

BIRTHS. BIRTHS.

SMITH—On the 25th, at 168 Wellesley street, the wife of Egbert A. Smith, of a daughter.

Lewers—On the 27th April, as: 39 Mercer street, the wife of R. S. Lewers, of a son.

Dublin, Belfast, and Sligo papers please copy. SHERRY—On Sunday, the 24th inst., at Tweed, the wife of Geo. J. Sherry, of a daughter.

ARMOUR—On the 26th inst., Mrs. E. Douglas Armour, of a son.

ARMOUR—On the 29th inst., Mrs. E. Douglas Armour, of a son.

TUPPER—On the 29th inst., at 82 Wilton Avenue, the wife of J. Stewart Tupper, of a daughter.

RYRIE—At 511 Sherbourne street, on the 28th inst., Mrs. James Ryrie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TURNBULL—CARTER—At St. Martin's church. Montreal, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. P. DuMyulin, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sullivan. Thomas T. Turnbull, to Mary Amelia Maud Carter, grand-niece of Edward Carter, Esq., Q.C., Montreal.

MACDONNELL—McMasyer—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, N. Barnhart, Esq., by the Rev. A. Williams, Ma. Harry Bourchier Macdonnell, to Catharine Mary Metzler, second daughter of the late John McMaster, Esq., Colingwood.

MEAD—DALLAS—At the church of St. Thomas, Hamilton, April 27th, by the Rev. W. B. Curran, M.A., rector, Joseph H. Mead to Ada Ferrie, third daughter of the late John J. Dallas, Esq., M.D., of Hamilton.

HILL—WHITTET—In Montreal, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Sparling Paul Hill, to Jessie, third daughter of the late William Whittet.

HALL—THURGOOD—At St. Saviour's church, South Hampstead, London, on the 18th inst., Robert Hall, of Nottingham (formerly of Montreal), to Elizabeth Portway, daughter of Benjamin T. Thurgood, of Saffron Walden, Essex.

Miles—Wilson—At St. George's cathedral. Kingston, April 20th, by the Right Rev. the Dean MILES—WILSON—At St. George's cathedral. Kingston, April 20th, by the Right Rev. the Dean of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. H. Wilson, D.D., Julius Miles, of Clifton, England, to Martha Penner, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Wilson, Esq., of Newcourt, Kingston.

MARRIAGES.

English papers please copy

DEATHS. Moore—In Simcoe, on Saturday, the 23rd inst. at the residence of her brother-in-law, H. Mulkins, postmaster, Josephine, third daughter of the late James and Mary Moore, of Brantford aged 23 years.

RIDOUT—On the 26th April, of consumption, Dollie, youngest daughter of S. G. Ridout, Esq., late Assessment Commissioner of this city, in the 27th year of her age.

WALKER—On Wednesday, the 27th inst. Louis George, eldest son of John Walker, aged 12 years and 4 months. Savigny-At Port Perry, on the Hugh P. Savigny, P. L. S. and C. E. LEY—On the 10th of April, at Staverton Rec-tory, Daventry, England, the Rev. Jacob Ley, aged 78 years, brother of George Ley, Esq., of Cobourg.

LYNN—At Sunnidale, Ont., on the 27th inst., Elizabeth, beloved wife of David Lynn, Esq., in the 66th year of her age.

LINTON—At Stratford, on Thursday, the 28th April, 1881, Margaret Dallas, relict of John J. E. Linton, aged 75 years. NEILSON—At 321 Carlton street, on April 28 at 11.30 a.m., of diphtheria, Hugh Hamilton, the eldest son of Kate and Hugh Nellson. Walters On Thursday, April 28, Eleano E. Walters, aged 34 years, daughter of the lat I. J. Walters, of Newfoundland.

Newfoundland papers please copy. BOTTERELL—At Ottawa, on the 26th inst., from the effects of a fall, Mr. Edward Botterell, sr., in his 88th year. O'LEARY—On Friday morning, April 29th, tinflammation of the bowels, James, third son of r. O'Leary, corner of Jarvis and Queen streets used 19 years. aged 19 years.

Brown—On Friday, April 29th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Grover, B.A., Mrs. Frances C. Brown, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Brown. of Portland, Maine, and sister of the late Judge William C. Allen, of Alfred, Maine, aged 73 years.

HICK—On the 29th April, at 74 Esther street, Charlotte, beloved wife of Daniel Hick, in the 74th year of her age. pear of her age.

DARLINGTON—On Thursday afternoon, April 28, at his residence, No. 2 James street, William D. Parlington, in his 67th year.

DAVIDSON—At Forest Hill, Berlin, on Wednesday, the 27th April, George Davidson, Sheriff county of Waterloo, in the 67th year of his age.

MILLIGAN-On Thursday morning, April Gilbert Milligan, aged 63 years, Maedical.

Vegetine. WILL CURE CANCER

PROOF! PROOF! PROOF!

R. STEVENS, Esq.:-

Deer Sir,—Nout two years ago, a Caneer made its appearance on my face, left side of my nose. When I first noticed it, twas about the size of a pin-head (very small). It increased in size, and spread on my face until it became as alage as a common cent. I tried all kinds of remedies, and advice from physicians. It was spreading, and eating into my face very fast. I was very much alarmed. I went to see a physical control of the statement of the s spreading, and eating into my flosh very fast. I was very much alarmed. I went to see a physician who cured Cancers: he did not give me much anouragement. It pained ma very much; I suffered night and day. It would bleed at times very profusely. Everything was done that could be to try to cure the cancer. My brother had a Cancer on his lip; he submitted to an operation, being well discouraged. I was one day in Mr. Woodberry's apothecary store, of this town. He gave me your pamphlet, containing many cures by the use of Vegetine. I found on page 19 where Vegetine had cured a Cancer on a lady's nose. I then bought a bottle of your Vegetine and it proved a great blessing to me; I could see good effects from it right away. After taking three bottles, it stopped the spreading of the cancer about the edges; it checked the eating into my flesh. I could see it was gradually healing. I kept on taking Vegetine, the cancer showly disappearing, until I had taken sixteen bottles and it completely cured it. It has left a large scar on one side of my nose; and I feel it my duty to recommend Vegetine to all like sufferers, as it is certainly a great. "Blood Purifier." I am now sixty-three years of age, and Vešetine has greatly improved my general health.

Yours most respectfully, Yours most respectfully,

WM. P. CLEAVES, WM. P. CLEAVES,

3i Federal street, Beverly, Mass.

We, whose names are annexed, can testify to
the above, as Mr. Cleaves is an old resident of
this town. C. WOODBERRY, Apoth'y RICHD. PEDRICE HERBERT S. SMITH, AND. L. EATON, A. GLIDDEN, GEO. S. MILLET'I

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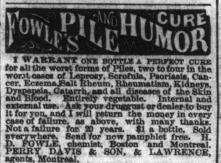
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livery business in one of the most thriving towns in Western Ontario; will be sold at a reasonable figure. In connection with a first-class commercial hotel and an excellent local trade. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply Box 282, Mail Office. 467-tf OLD ESTABLISHED BUTCHERING BUSI-NESS for sale; Aird's refrigerator; fifty tons ice; population twenty-five hundred; good stock country; only one other butcher; satisfac-tory reasons for selling. Box 456 Mail Office.

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25 BEAUTIFUL ROSEBUD, JAPANESE TRANSPARENT, comic and live agents. Transparent, comic, and bluebird cards with name 10c.; agents outfit 10c. QUEEN CFFY CARD HOUSE, Toronto.

Figs FOR HATCHING-PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00 per 13; Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 12, R. HAMILL, Box 544, St. Catharines, Ont. THOMAS STENNETT, 13 YONGE STREET, Yorkville, groceries, provisions, four and feed, coal and wood; goods delivered and lowest prices guaranteed; also, dealer in hides, aking and wool.

DLANTS—CHEAP BEDDING OUT, GREEN-HOUSE, and Window Plants; twenty for one dollar; send for catalogue. CHARLES SCOTT, Melville Cross, Ont. \$10,000 TO \$20,000 TO MANUFAC

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Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, 1880 Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880 For Excellence and Superiority Over all Competitors When buying barbed wire see that our Trad Mark "LYMAN BARB" is stencilled on each rea Buy no others. Send for circulars. DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE CO. 42 and 44 Foundling Street, MONTREAL

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what is it?"

"No idea," said Gregory; "the old boy seems in a good enough humour; some business matter, probably. But don't keep him waiting." So, summing up an air of injured innocence, to be ready for all contingencies, I marched into the lion's den.

Mr. Dickson was standing before the fire in a Briton's time-honoured attitude, and metion-in front of him. "Mr. ed me into a chair in front of him. ".
Robinson," he said, "I have great confide in your discretion and common sense. The follies of youth will break out, but I think that you have a sterling foundation to your character underlying any superficial levity."

I bowed.

"I believe," he continued, "that you can speak Russian pretty fluently."

I bowed again.

"I have, then," he proceeded, "a mission which I wish you to undertake, and on the

success of which your promotion may depend. I would not trust it to a subordinate, were it not that duty ties me to my post at present.
"You may depend upon my doing my best

"Right, sir, quite right! What I wish you to do is briefly this: The line of railway has just been opened to Solteff, some hundred miles up the country. Now I wish to get the start of the other Odessa firms in securing the produce of that district, which I have reason to believe may be had at very low prices. You will proceed by rail to Solteff, and interview a Mr. Dimidoff, who is the largest landed proprietor in the town. Make as favourable terms as you can with him. Both Mr. Dimidoff and I wish the whole thing to be done as quietly and as Make as favourable terms as you can with him. Both Mr. Dimidoff and I wish the whole thing to be done as quietly and as secretly as possible, in fact that nothing should be known about the matter until the grain appears in Odessa. You will find yourself expected at the end of your journey, and will start to-night. Money shall be ready for

"Gregory," I said as I strutted into the office, "I'm off on a mission, a secret mission, my boy, an affair of thousands of pounds. Lend me your little portmanteau, mine's too imposing, and tell Ivan to pack it. A Russian millionaire expects me at the end of my imposing, and tell Ivan to pack it. A Russian millionaire expects me at the end of my journey. Don't breathe a word of it to any of Simpkins' people, or the whole game will be up. Keep it dark!"

I was so charmed at being, as it were, behind the scenes, that I crept about the office all day in a sort of cloak-and-bloody-dagger

sall day in a sort of cloak-and-bloody-dagger style, with responsibility and brooding care marked on every feature; and when at night I stepped out and stole down to the station the unprejudiced observer would certainly have guessed, from my general behaviour, that I had emptied the contents of the strong box, before starting, into that little valise of Gregory's. It was imprudent of him, by the way, to leave English labels posted all over it. However, I could only hope that the "Londons" and "Birminghams" would attract no attention, or, at least, that no rival corn merchant might deduce from them who I was and what my errand might be.

J was and what my errand might be.
Having paid the necessary rubles and got
my ticket, I ensconced myself in the corner of
a snug Russian car, and pondered over my extraordinary good fortune. Dickson was growing old now, and if I could make my mark in this matter it might be a great thing for me.

Dreams arose of a partnership in the firm.

The noisy wheels seemed to clank out

2 alley Robinson & Co. "" Railey Robinson a noisy wheels seemed to clark out balley, Robinson & Co.," "Bailey, Robin-"A Co.," in a monotonous refrain, which dually sank into a hum and finally ceased I dropped into a deep sleep. Had I known a experience which awaited me at the end of my journey it would hardly have been so

Simpkins' agent, I suppose. It was careless of Gregory to leave those confounded labels on the value." I closed my eyes for a time, but on reopen-

ng them I again caught the stranger's earnest "From England, I see," he said in Rusman, showing a row of white teeth in what man meant to be an amiable smile. ""Yes," I replied, trying to look unconcernbut painfully aware of my failure.
"Travelling for pleasure, perhaps?" said

"Yes," I answered eagerly. "Certainly, for pleasure; nothing else."

"Of course not," said he, with a shade of

areny in his voice. "Englishmen always travel for pleasure, don't they? Oh no, nothing alse" ing else."
His conduct was mysterious, to say the east of it. It was only explainable upon two ypotheses—he was either a madman, or he

vas the agent of some firm bound upon the same errand as myself, and determ chow me that he guessed my little game.

They were about equally unpleasant, and, on the whole, I was relieved when the train pulled up in the tumble-down shed which does duty for a station in the rising town of Solteff—Solteff, whose resources I was about to spen out, and whose commerce I was to direct into the great world channels. I al-

most expected to see a triumphal arch as I stepped on to the platform.

I was to be expected at the end of my journey, so Mr. Dickson had informed me. I dooked about among the motley crowd, but saw no Mr. Dimidoff. Suddenly a slovenly unshaved man passed me randily and clare. unshaved man passed me rapidly, and glanced first at me and then at my trunk—that wretched trunk, the cause of all my woes. He disappeared in the crowd; but in a little time came strolling past me again, and contrived to whisper as he did so, "Follow me, but at some distance," immediately setting off out of the station and down the street at a rapid pace. Here was mystery with a ven-geance! I trotted along in his rear with my-valise, and lon turning the corner found a zough droschky waiting for me. My unshav-en friend opened the door and I stepped in.

"Is Mr. Dim—"I was beginning.
"Hush I" he cried. "No names, no names;
the very walls have ears. You will hear all
to-might;" and with that assurance he closed
the door, and seizing the reins we drove off at
a rapid pace; so rapid that I saw my black-

eyed acquaintance of the railway carriage gazing after us in surprise until we were out of sight.

I thought over the whole matter as we jogged along in that abominable springless converges.

veyance.

"They say the nobles are tyrants in Russia," I mused; "but it seems to me to be the other way about, for here's this poor Mr. Dimidoff, who evidently thinks his ex-serfs will trise and murder him if he raises the price of the district hy according some out of rise and murder him if he raises the price of grain in the district by exporting some out of it. Fancy being obliged to have recourse to all this mystery and deception in order to sell one's own property! Why, it's worse than an Irish landlord. It is monstrous! Well, he doesn't seem to live in a very aristocratic quarter either," I soliloquised, as I gazed out at the narrow crooked streets and the unkempt dirty Muscovites whom we passed. "I wish Gregory or some one was with me, for it's a gut throat looking show.

dirty Muscovites whom we passed. "I wish Gregory or some one was with me, for it's a cut-throat looking shop! By jove, he's pulling up; we must be there!"

We were there, to all appearance; for the droschky stopped, and my driver's shaggy head appeared through the aperaire.

"It is here, most honoured master," he said, as he helped me to alight.

"Is Mr. Dimi—" I commenced; but he interrupted me again.

"Is Mr. Dimi—" I commenced; but he interrupted me again.
"Anything but names," he whispered;
"anything but that. You are too used to a land that is free. Caution, O sucred one?" and he ushered me down a stone flagged passage and up a stair at the end of it. "Sit for few minutes in this room," he said, opening a door, "and a repeat will be served for

doff's house may be like, his servants are, undoubtedly well trained. "O sacred one!" and "reverend master!" I wonder what he'd call old Dickson himself, if he is so polite to have a large of the larg

It certainly did look like a cell. The doo

It certainly did look like a cell. The door was an iron one and enormously strong, while the single window was closely barred. The floor was of wood, and sounded hollow and insecure as I strode across it. Both floor and walls were thickly splashed with coffee or some other dark liquid. On the whole it was far from being a place where one would be likely to become unreasonably festive.

I had hardly concluded my survey when I heard steps approaching down the corridor, and the door was opened by my old friend of the droschky. He announced that my dinner was ready, and with many bows and apologies for leaving me in what he called the "dismissal room," he led me down the passage and into a large and beautifully furnished apartment. A table was spread for two in the centre of it, and by the fire was standing a man very little older than myself. He turned as I came in and stepped forward to meet me with every symptom of profound respect.

"So young and yet so honoured!" he exclaimed; and then seeming to recollect himself, he continued: "Pray sit at the head of the table. You must be fatigued by your long and arduous journey. We dine the delection of the table. You must be fatigued by your long and arduous journey. We dine the delection of the table. You must be fatigued by your long and arduous journey. We dine the delection of the others assemble afterward."

"Mr. Dimidoff, I presume?" said I.

"No, sir," said he, turning his keen grey eyes upon me. "My name is Petrokine; you mistake me perhaps for one of the others. But now, not a word of business until the council meets. Try your chef's soup; you will find it excellent, I think."

Who Mr. Petrokine or the others might be I could not conceive. Land stewards of Demidoff's perhaps; though the name did not seem familiar to my companion. However, as he appeared to shun my business questions at present I gave in to his humour, and we conversed on social life in England—a subject in which he displayed considerable knowledge and acuteness. His remarks, too, on Malthus and the laws of population were wonderfully good, though savouring somewhat of radicalism.

"By the way." he remarked as we smoked.

of radicalism.
"By the way," he remarked as we smoked "By the way," he remarked as we amoked a cigar over our wine, "we should never have known you but for the English labels on your luggage; it was the luckiest thing in the world that Alexander noticed them. We had had no personal description of you; indeed we were prepared to expect a somewhat older man. You are young, indeed, sir, to be intrusted with such a mission." "My employer trusts me," I replied; "and we have learned in our trade that youth and

we have learned in our trade that youth and shrewdness are not incompatible."

"Your remark is true, sir," returned my newly made friend; "but I am surprised to hear you call our glorious association a trade! Such a term is gross indeed to apply to a body of men banded together to supply the world with that which it is yearning for, but which, without our exertions, it can never hope to attain. A spiritual brotherhood would be a more fitting term."

attain. A spiritual brotherhood would be a more fitting term."

"By jove!" thought I, "how pleased the boss would be to hear him? He must have been in the business himself, whoever he is."

"Now, sir," said Mr. Petrokine, "the clock points to eight, and the council must be already sitting. Let us go up together, and I will introduce you. I need hardly say that the greatest accreey is observed, and and I will introduce you. I need hardly say that the greatest secrecy is observed, and that your appearance is anxiously awaited."

I turned over in my mind as I followed him how I might best fulfil my mission and secure the most advantageous terms. They seemed as anxious as I was in the matter, and there appeared to be no expectation as a relation. there appeared to be no opposition, so perhaps the best thing would be to wait and see what

they would propose.

I had hardly come to this conclusion wh peacable.

I avoice with an uneasy feeling that some one was watching me closely, nor was I mission on the seat opposite, and his black injuries eyes seemed to look through me and beyond me, as if he wished to read my very soul. Then I saw him glance down at my little trunk.

"Good heavens !" thought I, "here's Simpkins' agent, I suppose. It was careless of Gregory to leave those confounded labels on the valise."

I closed my eyes for a time, but on reopen-

companion attracted no attention, while every eye was turned upon me with a strange mix-ture of surprise and almost servile respect. A man at the head of the table, who was remarkable for the extreme pallor of his face as contrasted with his blue-black hair and

as conwasted with his bine-biack hair and moustache, waved his hand to a seat beside him, and I sat down.

"I need hardly say," said Mr. Petrokine, "that Gustave Berger, the English agent, is now honouring us with his presence. He is young, indeed, Alexis," he continued to my relationed to my pale-faced neighbour, "and yet he is of European reputation."
"Come, draw it mild!" thought I, adding

aloud, "If you refer to me, sir, though I am indeed acting as English agent, my name is not Berger, but Robinson—Mr. Tom Robin-

A laugh ran around the room.

"So be it, so be it," said the man they called Alexis. I commend your discretion, most honoured sir. One cannot be too careful. honoured sir. One cannot be too careful. Preserve your English sobriquet by all means. I regret that any painful duty should be performed upon this auspicious evening; but the rules of our association must be preserved at any cost to our feelings, and a dismissal is inevitable to-night."

"What the deuce is the fellow driving at?" thought I. "What is it to me if he does give his servant the sack? This Dimidoff, wherever he is, seems to keep a private lunatic asylum."

wherever he is, seems to keep a private lunatic asylum."

"Take out the gag!" The words fairly shot through me, and I started in my chair. It was Petrokine who spoke. For the first time I noticed that a burly stout man, sitting at the other end of the table, had his arms tied behind his chair and a handkerchief round his mouth. A horrible suspicion began to creep into my heart. Where was I? Was I in Mr. Dimidoff's? Who were these men with their strange words?

"Take out the gag!" repeated Petrokine; and the handkerchief was removed.

"Now, Paul Ivanovitch," said he, "what have you to say before you go?"

"Not a dismissal, sirs,"he pleaded, "Not a dismissal; anything but that! I will go into some distant land, and my mouth shall be closed forever. I will do anything that the society asks; but pray, pray do not dismiss

society asks; but pray, pray do not dismiss

me,"
"You know our laws, and you know your crime," said Alexis in a cold, harsh voice.
"Who drove us from Odessa by his false tongue and his double face? Who wrote the anonymous letter to the Governor? Who cut the wire that would have destroyed the arch-tyrant? You did, Paul Ivanovitch; and you must die." you must die.'

I leaned back in my chair and fairly gasped, "Remove him!" said Petrokine; and the an of the droschky with two others forced in out. him out.

I heard the footsteps pass down the pas sage, and then a door open and shut. Then came a sound as of a struggle, ended by a heavy crunching blow and a dull thud.

"I am indeed fatigued," I replied, "but I sel stronger now. Excuse my momentary eakness."

"Remarkably well," I answered "Has the great commissioner condescended to send a missive to the Solteff branch?" ask ed Petrokine.

"Nothing in writing," I replied.

"But he has spoken of it?"

"Yes; he said he had watched it with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction," I return-

"Tis well ! 'tis well !" ran round the table. "Tis well! tis well!" ran round the table. I telt giddy and sick from the critical nature of my position. Any moment a question might be asked which would show me in my true colours. I rose and helped myself from a decanter of brandy which stood on a side table. The potent liquor flew to my excited brain, and as I sat down I felt reckless enough to be amused at my position, and inclined to play with my tormentors, I still, however, had all my wits about me.

"You have been to Birmingham?" asked the man with the beard.

"Many times," said I.

"Then you have of course seen the private workshop and arsenal?"

"I have been over them both more than

"I have been over them both more than

once."

"It is still, I suppose, entirely unsuspected by the police?" continued my interrogator.

"Entirely," I replied.

"Can you tell us how it is that so large a concern is kept so completely secret?"

Here was a poser, but my native impudence and the brandy seemed to come to my

dence and the brandy seemed to come to my aid,

"That is information," I replied, "which I do not feel justified in divulging even here. In withholding it I am acting under the direction of the chief commissioner."

"You are right—perfectly right," said my original friend Petrokine. "You will no doubt make your report to the central office at Moseow before entering into such details."

"Exactly so," I replied, only too happy to get a lift out of my difficulty.

"We have heard," said Alexis, "that you were sent to inspect the Livadia. Can you give us any particulars about it."

"Anything you ask I will endeavour to answer," I replied, in desperation.

"Have any orders been made in Birmingham concerning it?"

"Have any orders been made in Birming-ham concerning it?"

"None when I left England."

"Well, well, there's plenty of time yet," said the man with the beard—"many months. Will the bottom be of wood or iron?"

"Of wood," I answered at random.

"Tis well!" said another voice. "And what is the breadth of the Clyde below Greenock?"

Greenock ?"
"It varies much," I replied ; "on an aver-"How many men does she carry?" asked an anæmic looking youth at the foot of the table, who seemed more fit for a public school than this den of murder.

"About three hundred," said L.

"A floating coffin!" said the young Nihilist,

"A floating coffin!" said the young Nihilist, in a sepulchral voice.

"Are the storerooms on a level with or underneath the state cabins?" asked Petro-

"Underneath," said I, decisively, though I need hardly say I had not the smallest conception.

"And now, most honoured sir," said Alexis, "tell'us what was the reply of Bauer, the German socialist, to Ravinsky's proclamation."

Here was a deadlock with a vengeand Whether my cunning would have extracted me from it or not was never decided, for Providence hurried me from one dilemma to another and a worse one.

A door slammed down stairs and rapid

footsteps were approaching. Then came a loud tap outside, followed by two smaller loud tap outside, followed by two smaller ones.

"The sign of the society!" said Petrokine; "and yet we are all present; who can it be?" The door was thrown open, and a man entered, dusty and travel-stained, but with an air of authority and power stamped on every feature of his harsh but expressive face. He glanced around the table, scanning each countenance carefully. There was a start of surprise in the room. He was evidently a stranger to them all.

"What means this intrusion, sir?" said

"What means this intrusion, sir?" said my friend with the beard.
"Intrusion!" said the stranger. "I was given to understand that I was expected, and had looked forward to a warmer welcome from my fellow-associates. I am personally unknown to you gentlemen, but I am proud to think that my name should command some respect among you. I am Gustave Berger, the agent from England, bearing letters from the chief commissioner to his well-beloved brothers of Solteff."

One of their own bombs could hardly have created greater surprise had it been fired in the midst of them. Every eye was fixed al-ternately on me and upon the newly-arrived

ternately on me and upon the newly-arrived agent.

"If you are indeed Gustave Berger," said Petrokine, "who is this?"

"That I am Gustave Berger these credentials will show," said the stranger, as he threw a packet upon the table. "Who that man may be I know not; but if he has intruded himself upon the lodge under false pretences it is clear that he must never carry out of the room what he has learned. Speak, sir," he added, addressing me, "who and what are you?"

what are you?"

I felt my time had come. My revolver I felt my time had come. My revolver was in my hip pocket; but what was that against so many desperate men? I grasped the butt of it, however, as a drowning man clings to a straw, and I tried to preserve my coolness as I glanced round at the cold, vindictive faces turned toward me.

"Gentlemen," I said, "the role I have played to-night has been a purely involuntary one on my part. I am no police spy, as you seem to suspect, nor on the other hand, have I the nonour to be a member of your association. I am an inoffensive corn dealer, who, by an extraordinary mistake, has been forced into this unpleasant and awkward position."

I paused for a moment. Was it my fancy

I paused for a moment. Was it my fancy that there was a peculiar noise in the street—a noise as of many feet treading softly? No, it had died away; it was but the throbbing

it had died away; it was but the throbbing of my own heart.

"I need hardly say," I continued, "that anything I may have heard to-night will be safe in my keeping. I pledge my solemn honour as a gentlemen that not one word of it shall transpire through me."

The senses of men in great physical danger become strangely acute, or their imagination plays them curious tricks. My back was toward the door as Isat, but I could have sworn that I heard heavy breathing behind it. that I heard heavy breathing behind it.
Was it the three minions whom I had seen
before in the performance of their hateful
functions, and who, like vultures, had sniffed

another victim?
I looked around the table. Still the same I cocked the revolver in my pocket.

There was a painful silence, which was broken by the harsh, grating voice of Petro-

kine.

"Promises are easily made and easily broken," he said. "There is but one way of securing eternal silence. It is our lives or yours. Let the highest among us speak."

"You are right, sir," said the English agent; "there is but one course open. He must be dismissed."

I knew what that meant in their confounded jargon, and sprang to my feet.

pon me, tied two and two, and guarded by core of Russian soldiers. Beside me was corpse of the ill-fated English agent, the lole face blown in by the force of the ex-sion. Alexis and Petrokine were both ing on the floor like myself, bleeding pro-

pioson. Alexis and Petrokine were bosh ying on the floor like myself, bleeding profusely.

"Well, young fellow, you've had a narrow escape," said a hearty voice in my ear.

I looked up and recognised my black-eyed acquaintance of the railway carriage.

"Stand up," he continued: "you're only a bit stunned; no bones broken. It's no wonder I mistook you for the Nibilist agent, when the very lodge itself was taken in. Well, you're the only atranger who ever came out of this den alive. Come down stairs with me. I know who you are, and what you are after now; I'll take you to Mr. Dimidoff. Nay, don't go in there," he cried, as I walked toward the door of the cell into which I had been originally ushered. "Keep out of that; you've seen evil sights enough for one day. Come down and have a glass of liquor."

He explained as we walked back to the hotel that the police of Solteff, of which he was the chief, had had warning and been on the lookout during some time for this Nihilistic emissary. My arrival in so unfrequented a place, coupled with my air of secrecy and the English labels on that confounded portmanteau of Gregory's, had completed the business.

I have little more to tell. My Socialistic acquaintances were all either transported to Siberia or executed. My mission was performed to the satisfaction of my employers. My conduct during the whole business has won me promotion, and my prospects for life have been improved since that horrible night the remembrance of which still makes me shiver.—London Society.

A MITE OF A MAIDEN. Napanee's Smallest Lady on Record.
Napanee Standard.

Napanee Standard.

Robert street is noted as being the most prolific street in town, but her glory is not confined to that juvenile distinction. This street van also boast of the very smallest lady in Canada, if not in the continent, in the person of Miss Amelia Spencer, daughter of Mr. Hazelton Spencer, 124 Robert street. She is in her sixteenth year, is three feet six inches in height, and though stout for her inches, weighs only 42 lbs. From the fact that she has not grown any in height for several years, she has likely attained her growth. She is perfectly well formed, and in all respects except size a fully developed woman. She is bright, brisk, intelligent, but reserved in manner.

#### A SNAKE YARN.

An Unwelcome Visitor in an Invalid's Stomach—Failure of an Effort to Tempt Him from his Quarters.

Mr. Vernon, April 30.—Mrs. J. B. Elliot of this city has been ill for six months with a mysterious ailment which the local physicians are unable to diagnose. The lady believes a snake which she swallowed while drinking from a spring last fell has received in the state of the state o are unable to diagnose. The lady believes a snake which she swallowed while drinking from a spring last fall has remained in her stomach and grown to a great size. She says she can feel it moving about and bite her. Her physicians advised her to fast for ten days, and when the snake should get real hungry to coax it out by holding a pan of fresh milk before her open mouth. The abstinence was begun, and to-day being the fifth day Mrs, Elliot, feeling ravenous and supposing her lodger equally hungry, had a pan of the best milk obtainable brought up, fixed herself in an inclined position, her heels higher than her head, with her open mouth close over the milk, but the snake refused to be beguiled, and the aroma of the milk overpowered the hungry woman, threw her into convulsions, and induced such dangerous sinking spells that her physicians brought the fast to a conclusion and compelled the patient to eat. The failure of the experiment made Mrs. Elliot sicker than before, and she despairs of being ever able to outfast the snake. Her inability to starve out the snake has produced a state of sacutal, anguish which the doctors say will lead to insanity. luced a state of mental anguish which loctors say will lead to insanity.

GOOD FRIDAY CUSTOMS.

Very Quaint Proceedings in Two London Churches. London Citizen of Good Friday.

To-day being Good Friday, some very antwo of the city churches. At Allhallows Lombard street, after the morning service, at Lombard street, after the morning service, an interesting ceremony will be carried out in the same manner as it has been for more than 300 years. Peter Symonds, by a will, dated 1586, left a sum of money that a sermon might be preached at this church, and providing that a new penny and a packet of raisins or plums should be given to such of sixty young scholars of Christ's Hospital who shall attend the service. The will also provides for the payment of a guinea to sixty young scholars of Christ's Hospital who shall attend the service. The will also provides for the payment of a guinea to the rector for preaching the sermon, and of shillings and loaves to the poor of the parish, which at one time was given away over Symond's grave in Liverpool street, near the spot now covered by a railway terminus. At one time the gifts were distributed in the church, but it was considered that such a course was hasdly consistent with the character of the building, and to-day, after a sermon by the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, the recipients will assemble in the antechurch. The Christ's hospital boys will receive pennies, raisins, and a bun each, the poor of the parish a shilling and a loaf, the Ward school children a shilling each, the members of the choir a like sum, and the Sunday-school children sixpence each. At St. Bartholomew's the Great, a custom which is still more curious will be observed, in pursuance of the will of an old lady who many years agoresided in the parish. She bequeathed property for the formation of a fund for having a sermon preached on. Good Eriday, and for giving tweaty-five poor widgws in the parish sixpence every year. She stipulated that this sum should be taken by the recipients from her grave, and those who were by age to too stiff in the joints to do this were not to be too stiff in the joints to do this were not to be too stiff in the joints to do this were not to be too stiff in the joints to do this were not to be too stiff in the joints to do this were not to be too stiff in the joints to do this were not to be too. sum should be taken by the recipients from her grave, and those who were by age too stiff in the joints to do this were not to have the small gratuity. No provision was ever made for the preservation of the old lady's grave, so that the money had to be placed on a stone in the churchyard near to where the benefactress is supposed to have been buried.

A difficulty occurred at Millen, Ga., be-tween J. A. Conner and B. W. Hext, result-ing in the killing of the former. The parties were clerks in different stores at Millen. Hext had sent to Conner for a paper of garden seeds worth five cents. Conner, when send seeds worth five cents. Conner, when sending it, sent also a bill for that sum. This angered Hext, who demanded an explanation. Conner went to see Hext, and after a short altercation they scuffled. Conner got Hext down and beat him badly. As soon as Hext got up he went to the back part of the store and stooped behind the counter. Dick Berrien, the proprietor of the store, advised Conner to leave. He refused to run, and as Hext approached he knocked him down. Rising, Hext shot rapidly twice, both balls penetrating Conner's heart. Hext then fied. Conner's brother was standing by. The dead man was unawned, bore a good name, and was to be married next week. Hext killed a negro in South Carolina three years ago, and is in South Carolina three years ago, and known as a bad man to fool with.

came a sound as of a struggle, ended by a heavy crunching blow and a dull thad.

"You are right, sir," said the English agent; "there is but one course open. He must be dismissed."

I knew what that meant in their confounded jargon, and sprang to my feet.

"By Heaven!" I shouted, putting my back against the door, "you shant butcher a free Englishman like a sheep. The first among you who stirs, drops!"

A man sprang at me. I saw along the sights of my Detringer the gleam of a knife and the demonical face of Gustave Berger. Then I pulled the trigger, and with his hoarse are manning a gang of cold-blooded Nithilists, who mistook me for one of their order. I felt, after what I had witnessed, that my only chance of life was to try to play the role thus forcedupon me until snopportunity for escape, so me strange misconception I had got in a strong the decomposition of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly our should be a sheep. The first among you who stirs, drops!"

A man sprang at me. I saw along the sights of my Detringer the gleam of a knife and the demonical face of Gustave Berger.

It was only too evident to me now that by some strange misconception I had got in among a gang of cold-blooded Nithilists, who mistook me for one of their order. I felt, after what I had witnessed, that my only chance of life was to try to play the role thus forcedupon me until snopportunity for escape, spin my air of self-possession, which had been better of the men who had lately saat in judgment and the demonance of the men who had lately saat in judgment and the sound of the men who had lately saat in judgment and the demonance of the men who had lately saat in judgment and the demonance of the men who had lately saat in judgment and the demonance of the several nature, removing, as those, the fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly our servers and and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test

An Extraordinary Story of Roguery and Oredulity.

In the year 1876 a Mrs. Henriley, residing at Hampton Court, London, died, leaving a son, a daughter, and a fortune. She had a passion for jewellery, laces, silks, and Indian shawls, her possessions of these classes being estimated to be worth £10,000. This part of her fortune was left to her daughter, then Mrs. Rickards, who married a Mr. Hart-Davies in 1878. In the month of June, 1879, her husband and herself being out of health, the services of John William Fletcher, of Boston, U. S. A., a "magnetic doctor" residing in London, were obtained. Mrs. Fletcher began operations for her restoration by taking hold of her hand and going off into a trance. He had discovered at once that she was possessed of great "psychic force." In his trance he reeled off a message from Mrs. Hart-Davies' mother. He was greatly pleased that she had heard from her mother, and so was she, and the mutual satisfaction was so great that he came again and again, every time succeeding in placing himself in communication with the deceased Mrs. Heurtley, and reporting her messages to the credulous lady. This went on until the 18th July, when Mrs. 'Hart-Davies was introduced to Mrs. Fletcher-Susan, or rather "Susie," Wills Fletcher, also of Boston, U.S.A. Mrs. Fletcher assured Mrs. Hart-Davies that she felt a strong attraction for her, as if they might become sisters, and the three, Mr. Fletcher being one of the party, went to a spiritualist meeting at the Crystal Palace, where Fletcher delivered a religious lecture, in a trance. After that the messages came thick and fast, and quickly assumed the form of instructions about the property. First, the anxious (late) Mrs. Heurtley warned her daughter not to wear the jewellery often, because the magnetism in them was so strong that it might take her into the spirit world before her time. The daughter was sure this was a message from her mother, and her credulity having been thus tested, the conspirators were ready for the next move.

"Susie" communi

falling down on her knees and laying the jewels in his lap as though performing an act of obedience. The mother said that Juliet was to impress upon Bertie that she was to wear the articles and to regard them as her own, and to have no compunction. It would seem that Bertie was as obedient as was Juliet, and that she had no fears of being popped off into the spirit world before her time by undue magnetic impulsion. Nearly time by undue magnetic impulsion. Nearly the whole of the extensive and costly ward-robe, all the furniture, cases of wine, and other articles took the same direction, a little

other articles took the same direction, a little later.

After the jewellery had been given away the Fletchers seemed to have conceived the idea that there might be some trouble about the title, and accordingly they incited her, always by the medium of spirit communications, to make the property over formally. They secured a large and interesting variety of "documentary evidence"—a letter requesting the Fletchers to keep the property, a deed of gift, and a will. The deed of gift was executed on the 25th of August—cleven weeks only from the time when "Juliet" first met "Brother Willie," and only thirty-eight days after she was first introduced to "Bertie." The poor woman was not, however, entirely stripped of everything she possessed until October. The next effort of the Fletchers was to get her out of England—and in this, as in everything else, they succeeded. They sent her a number of letters at the cheap lodging house to which she had gone by their advice. In which both Bertie and Willie frequently sent their love and "scrunches." In one of these letters Mrs. Fletcher wrote, "Willie calls out from his bed, 'Don't forget to send Mrs. Fletcher wrote, "Wille calls out from his bed, 'Don't forget to send 'a scrunch from me." The meaning of "scrunch" was explained to be "a little af-fectionate embrace, a touch of the hand, or anything." At the conclusion of the anything." At the conclusion of the scrunching Mrs. Hart-Davies went to Tours and passed the winter. While there she received and obeyed instructions to burn all the letters she had received relative to the gift of the property. Returning in May, 1880, she remained in London three months, and she remained in London three months, and was then taken away by the Fletchers to America. On board ship they treated her very cruelly. The brotherly and sisterly love and kindness vanished. From New York the party went to Greenfield in this State and attended the spiritualists' camp-meeting at Lake Pleasant. By chance the lady fell in with a new magnetic doctor—"Doctor Mac," who told her she had been humbugged, and has since assisted her to recover most of her property. From what she says of him, and from what he says of himself, one might easily gather that she has shaken loose from one kind of thraldom only to fall into another.

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This is the story as told by Mrs. Hart-Davies. The trial, which began on the 5th of April, lasted a week, and ended in the conviction of "Susie." She alone appeared to answer, her gallant husband remaining in

It was in December of 1836, says a corn

A WOLF STORY. Interesting Reminiscence of Early Life upon Wolf Island.

It was in December of 1836, says a correspondent of the Watertown Times, that business called us to Mud Bay, in Wolf Island, near where the canal enters the island from the American channel. The bay was frozen over. As we passed over its glassy surface we noticed one spot, twenty feet more or less, sprinkled with deer's hair, and also pitted or honey-combed, bearing evidence of some unusual occurrence. About ten rods distant was the residence of a family of McDonalds, who informed us that the spot was caused by a the residence of a family of McDonalds, who informed us that the spot was caused by a large pack of wolves driving a deer upon the ice a few hours previous, in open daylight, and devouring it on the spot. The small pits in the ice were caused by the wolves lapping up the last drop of warm blood that flowed from their helpless prey. The enormous pack in howling pursuit of the fleeing deer were unable to capture it until it struck the smooth ice; there it slipped and fell a helpless prey. The bleating of the victim and howing and growling of the wolves were in striking contrast and fearfully alarming. The family shuddered with fear as they beheld the scene through their closed windows, and feared for their own safety. The scene was feared for their own safety. The scene was of short duration. The carcase was devoured. A terrible fight took place among the wolves ere they departed, carrying away everything but the hair. Not a particle of bone was left. The island was infested with wolves, and it was unsafe for children to go to school for fear of attacks from ferocious beasts. Th following June the ravages committed by wolves on the island roused the inhabitants to inaugurate a wolf hunt.

from the shoulders of those other small boys and girls whose lives have hitherto been made miserable by the vices of creeping babies. This embryo President of the United States was left in charge of his baby brother while his mother went out for fifteen minutes. What she went out for besides the fifteen minutes the Trenton Gazette, to which we are indebted for our facts, says not, but perhaps it was to borrow a quilting frame. However, when she returned the boy was missing, but the baby was sitting in the identical spot in which it had been left. An examination into this unprecedented state of affairs revealed the fact that the precocious lad had tacked the skirts of the baby to the floor, and had rendered the creeper as firm a fixture on the premises as a mortgage. All that any family afflicted by a wayward baby will require in future is a hammer and a paper of tacks. The economy of time, trouble, and nurses' wages will be simply immense. After all, perhaps the boy borrowed the idea, and was original only in his application thereof. Consciously or otherwise, he was only following the example of those good people who would nail down the skirts of the whole human family, lest some members of it should crawl off and fall into a whiskey puncheon.

#### GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

The authorities of one of the Swiss cantons have just passed a law forbidding boys under fifteen to smoke, either in the streets or at

Sweden's King and Queen have had their names forged to a large amount by a Count Hamilton, Chancellor of the University at Upsala, Sweden. Sparkling sherry is a vinous novelty in Spain. The Spanish Government has grated a monopoly of production to three firms. It is a very dear wine.

The latest threatening to the Czar was de-livered by his young son the Czarewitch, who found it, nobody knows how, stuck in the belt of his tunic when he was out walking.

The French Chambers have voted \$1,200, 000 to indemnify those who suffered by the coup d'état of Napoleon III. in 1851. It is computed that in all it made 8,000 victims. The Victoria Minister of Railroads refuses compensation for damage to crops by sparks from engines, and expresses a belief that ricks are often placed where they may best catch

A German girl of Cheboygan, Wisconsin, has been married to a Chippewa Indian, and has followed him to the lodges of his tribe, where she dwells with him in the usual attire

The acclimatization of the ibex in Switzerland is so far a success. The herd which was turned out some time ago in the Grisons is reported to have get through the winter without damage, and as being at present in an excellent state of health.

The Australian colonies have established an intercolonial Court of Appeal. The Governor of each is to appoint a judge to be a member of the court, which is to consist of three as a quorum. The court is to six in each colony where there are appeal cases once a year. New Zealand, being remote, has not joined,

From Mr. Gladstone's budget speech:
"The richest man in this country dies, and if he bequeathes to the next richest man £20 to purchase a snuff-box in recollection of him it pays duty. He never does bequeath £20. The lawyers are perfectly up to it. (Laughter.) He bequeathes £19 19s." Aylward, Joubert's Irish counsellor, is de

scribed by those who have visited the Boer quarters since the peace as one of the most amusing and versatile of men. He is one of the most typical Irishmen to be met off the stage, and cannot be better pictured than as Myles-na-Coppaleen just stepped off the boards into real life. An English mechanic claims that he has

An Euglish mechanic claims that he has filled a rectangular beam of wrought-iron plate with short sections of wrought-iron pipe, placed side by side, or at distances apart, but at their ends meeting the top and bottom plates of the beam, and welding them in situ so that they form a honeycombed structure making a homogeneous beam. He insists that this welding is done by means of dynamic electricity, inducing a welding heat on the inner surfaces of the longitudinal plates and the ends of the engaging tubes.

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The new Emperor of Russia has a passion for economy. As Czarewitch he looked after every penny, and in his palace there was neither waste nor extravagance. He groaned over the lavish generosity of his father to the very questionable gang who had only to make debts for their imperial master to pay them. One thing at least is certain, that the Emperor will wage a war of extermination against peculators, and will not allow any friends or Ministers of his to dip their hands into the public treasury.

Lord Beaconsfield's had two brothers—

hands into the public treasury.

Lord Beaconsfield's had two brothers—
James, deceased, and Ralph. He never associated with any of his kindred, but he appointed James, in 1852, when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, the salary of which is £2,000 a year, and his brother Ralph was, at his request, appointed by Lord Chancellor Cairus, in 1867, deputy clerk of the House of Lords, the salary of which is £1,200. They both, particularly James, bore a strong likeness to their remarkable brother.

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ness to their remarkable brother.

Philip Wenzel of Steinbach, Germany, has been sentenced to death for murdering his betrothed. Philip could not hope to marry the girl for several years because he had to complete his term of military service first, and when she determined to remove with friends to another city, the fear of losing her and the forebodings of jealousy caused him to take her into the garden behind her house and shoot at her until she was dead. Many a young German has probably felt like doing as Philip Wenzel has done. Military service has always been a great burden in Germany. It has often blighted the prospects of a life, and has destroyed the happiness of many a home.

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Foreigners control the foreign trade of Mexico and make money out of it; foreigners control the factories and make money, build the railroads and get the concessions; the Mexicans are very quick to understand their own interests. The new leaven of self-interest is working rapidly, extirpating the old isolation, the old prejudices, the old conservatism. Those who visit Mexico now say that it is strangely changed in 10 years; but those who visit it now witness a phase of society which in 10 years more will have entirely disappeared. In 10 years from now the clinking spur, the jangling sabre, the gleaming revolver will be as strange to the streets of Mexico as to the streets of St. Louis.

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Since 1827—half a century we may call it—ten of England's Prime Ministers have died. George Canning, Lord Ripon (for a few months), the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Earl Russell, Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, and now Lord Beaconsfield. Of these, the only one who accepted the visit of a clergyman in his closing hours was Lord Grey. The Duke of Wellington, to whom all the world was a drill, doubtless would have, as a matter of regimental duty, had he not been suddenly taken away, and Sir Robert Peel may have a similar excuse. But the others, all save Palmerston and Melborne loud declaimers about the Church through their political life, did not avail themselves of its consolations at its close.

The Human Baby.

Those who have studied the ways and habits of the human baby do not need to be told that it will creep, and that if not carefully watched its creeping always tends towards the cellar door, or the fire, or the tub of scalding hot water. Every family cannot afford to keep an open and unprotected cistern in the kitchen, so that the haby is sometimes reduced to the expedients we have mentioned, but it much prefers a cistern, if there is one handy. This habit of the baby has long been studied by the most powerful minds known to family life, in the hope that a preventive might be discovered, but until very recently those studies have been fruit-less. It remained for a small Yankee boy to think the happy thought that will revolutionize the art of nursing, and lift a load An instance of coolness and courage in

### AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

A Cleveland Presbyterian pastor has been arraigned before his presbytery for sending his family to theatres and balls. A boy fell over the precipice at Rochester into the Genesee river, a clear drop of 120 feet, and was taken out of the water unhurt, There is in Springfield a piano made in 1770 by an uncle and brother of John Jacob Astor, both of whom were at that time piano-makers in London.

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raise a fund for the relief of the widow of old John Brown is meeting with great success, and the mortgage "on the farm" will soon be

Evergreens are good for Christmas decora-tions or for cemeteries, but it's a mistake to use them as an article of food. A young lady in Rome, Ga., recently died from eating a sprig of cedar.

The old home of Lincoln was recently torn down at Springfield. A boy bought all the shingles for a dollar, and with a scroll saw

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Texas. In many towns and villages all the sots and drunkards have knocked off whiskey and are taking chloral for their nerves. This exchange of the bartender for the druggist is encouraged by the ladies. The coloured folks in Indianapolis are trying to start a Presbyterian church, but find it up-hill work. A preacher from Kansas is ministering to them. There is plenty of room for them in the white folks' churches, but

they do not like to sit in the back seats. Texas is a great country. A true Texan named Buck was eating with his knife. A Mr. Thompson quietly laid a fork by his plate as a hint. Buck took it for an insult and shot Thompson. Buck was tried, and though the judge charged strongly against him, was promptly acquitted.

At a Baptist Church Conference in New England, when action was about to be taken as to the call of a pastor, a brother arose and moved a postponement, giving as a reason the fact that a report had reached him to the effect that the candidate who was to be voted on was addicted to the use of tobacco. The

on was addicted to the use of tobacco. The matter was postponed.

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"You needn't look so scared!" said a Marion, Ind., barber to a customer in the chair before him. "It won't hurt much. I can do it in a minute. I shall first cut your me fer killing you; but I don't eare. They will hang me. I am not afraid of death; you are." This was true. The customer jumped up without waiting for his shave, and a bad case of delirium tremens was taken to the

In my long experience as a hair-dresser I have noticed that it is only the men endowed with superior intelligence, such as philoso-phers, literary men, and inventors—in a word, men who and the march of progress with the product of their brains—who are bald. This is not the case with the unfortunates deprived of reason. I, like everybody else, have remarked that idiots and cretins have skulls abundantly supplied with capillary tubes.—New York Barber.

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In the case of the Macalester Memorial Church in Philadelphia, it has been decided by the court that seventeen Presbyterians constitute a sufficiently "respectable number" to warrant their organization into a church, and their receipt of the \$10,000 bequeathed by the late millionaire, Macalester, for the purpose of making such a church ecclesiastically and architecturally "respectable." The fight over this matter has been a protracted one, and has called forth at considerable expense some of the talent of the Philadelphia bar.

A report on the state of religion in Nevada would be almost as brief as the famous chapter on snakes in Ireland. The following anecdote might, however, be inserted. At the recent opening of the Nevada Legislature an Eastern minister was invited to perform the religious service. He accepted the call and closed the ceremony with the Lord's Prayer. When he had finished, State Senator Doolan turned to Senator Hammond and remarked audibly: "He stole that prayer and I'll bet on it. I heard it almost word for word in Eureka at a funeral over ten years ago."

The young man De Jarnette, of Danville, Virginia, whe had been acquitted by a furv

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The young man De Jarnette, of Danville, Virginia, who had been acquitted by a jury on the ground of insanity for the murler of his sister because she had brought diagrace on the family by living a life of ill-repute, had a sweetheart. As soon as she heard that her lover was in gaol she went to him and attracted the most favourable comment for her devotion and beautiful self-sacrifice. But for some reason, best known to herself, she afterwards attracted equal attention by her apparent interest in two other lovers. She finally became engaged to one of them and fixed the day for the marriage. The day came, and she married the other man. She evidently loved not wisely but two (or three) well.

Father Hyacinthe wanted the Christians of

Father Hyacinthe wanted the Christians of the United States to subscribe toward a fund for building for him a new church in Paris. He wanted \$18,000. Thus far the subscriptions foot up \$626.74. The hall he has rented in the Rue D'Arras will have to come him. \$626.74. The hall he has rented in the Rue D'Arras will have to answer his purposes for some time to come. The hall is tastefully fitted up with an elevated platform at its eastern end, on which stands an altar furnished with a floriated crucifix and candelabra, supporting lighted tapers. When Fathers Hyacinthe celebrates mass he is vested in a chasuble of cloth of gold, on which is a large embroidered cross. Many Senators and Deputies and literary men attend the services, which are crowded, morning and afternoon.

A Pittsburg woman dreamed that a ceal tow boat on the Ohio river would be upect and wrecked on the next trip. Her son told

A Pittsburg woman dreamed that a coal tow boat on the Ohio river would be upset and wrecked on the next trip. Her son told her the following day that he had got a situation on the tug, and she remembering her dream, begged and implored him not to go. He laughed at her, told her she was superstitious, and, in spite of her entreaties, kept his engagement. Opposite New Albany the boat ran upon a sand bank, was upset, and wrecked. The young man was taken from her nearly exhausted, but alive. The reporter of the catastrophe, however, generously exonerates the old lady from all responsibility for the occurrence. "It is not likely." he says, with a sense of justice and chixalry very

#### AGRICULTURA

#### EDITORIAL NOTES

"Oleomargarine served here" port of a notice which will shortly ! on the dinner plates of Massachus This is one of the provisions of a bill which has been prepared by a le committee of that State. No don step in the right direction; but it is of a series of frauds in food product ald be stamped out.

L/Agricultural depression in the eas dland counties of England preval alarming extent. Land says that n rents have been reduced to a very land that in the Lincolnshire Fens m and that in the Lincoinshire Fens m priefers would gladly let their farm body who would pay the rent and The depression is attributed to the c wet seasons with which the parts of try affected have been visited.

Swindling operations in Dakota l been reduced to a system. On methods adopted is to obtain the u names of young men, and make ou tions for homestead entries and required fees. After due time th forward bogus witnesses who swear resided upon and improved the claim ing to the requirements of the law are afterwards obtained on the la Eastern capitalists are thus securin sion of yast tracts without possess proper title to them. Of course su are often purchased by emigrants, wh risk of bad titles. The homestead thus evaded in many States and terr

The Percheron-Norman Horse of the county of Welland has taken the right direction by purchasing thoroughbred, imported last Decen France by Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, the association paid the sum of \$1, is a jet black, weighs now, althou about 1,600 pounds, and will be feeld next June. The carriage of En by which name the horse is record Percheron-Norman Stud Book, is and his action excellent for so large Welland is also happy in the pos Mr. Alex. Griffith's Volunteer, ir., Mr. Alex. Griffith's Volunteer, jr., unteer out of a mare by imp. Truster which should be very serviceable in the stock of roadsters in the vicinity.

In Ireland there are 170 person square mile; in England and Wales Scotland, 120; in Norway, 15; in 27; in Russia, 34; in Spain, 90; in 120; in Denmark, 130; in France, Austria Hungary, 150; In ag countries the population per square and must of necessity be low; in the countries it is bigh. Ireland manufacturing country, yet its p is as dense as that of Switzerland, as as dense as that of France. This, i sidered, is one of the secrets of the t the population relying tenance upon the product of t greater than those products port. What Ireland wants is a occupations for its people, or a semigration to a country, such as where a large unpopulated acreage itself, and where there is room in branches of business for honest laborated acreage itself, and where there is room in branches of business for honest laborated acreage.

month, and too stringent measures taken to prevent carelessness on settlers, and incendiarism by tra New York such offences are crimin the revised statutes of that State, son negligently setting fire to his over negligently suffering a fire kin his own wood or fallowland to extend his own land, is to be deemed misdemeanour, and, on conviction, fine not exceeding a thousand dol A poeuliar rule also applies to civi damages occasioned by forest fires Wherever a person who beyond, to the land of another. beyond, to the land of another, he to have done so negligently, and the poses upon him the burden of provyond every doubt "—these are the the statute—" that there was no i on his part, and that the fire extens his own land from causes entirely be own control." These laws are foun a wholesome effect.

# FARM NOTES.

All the grain-sowing is finished i township.

The dealers in cattle report a grea in that branch of live stock, this we "Asparagus is again in season quantities are now in various mark The maple-sugar harvest in Quyear is reported unusually abundan The Manitoban, from Boston, whi at Glasgow on Monday, landed her all in good order.

Up in Richmond Hill the hens as be laying last year's eggs—so stale supplied by the dairymen. Mr. Symes, the exporter of fresh deliver a series of addresses through Scotia, Cape Breton, and New Brur raising cattle for export.

The report that foot-and-mouth d been discovered among the cattle Liverpool from an ocean steamship i land is contradicted. Farmers in the Ottawa district well on with their spring work, a pate good crops should no severe fr Fall wheat is looking well so far. The directors of the North I Grenville Agricultural Society hav to hold the next annual exhibition a

ville on the 27th and 28th of Septe A Georgia farmer found that his

no longer bear good crops of corn as and he planted twenty-five acres trees. His profits are \$400 an acre. Although there are some very fields of fall wheat throughout Lond there are also many fields that give promise of an average crop at ha Prot. Chandler, of New York, gard to eleomargarine, that it is a all respects to the poorer grades butter, and that there is nothing able in its material or manufacture.

The first parlour cattle car left last week for New York. It 20 cattle, weighing 26,500 pour cattle are in separate compartment to be fed, watered, and groomed or It is expected that the United Sernment will be compelled to supplement will be compelled to supplement with the supplement wi

A vessel recently arrived in Lot the River Plate with 19,000 careas on board, which were brought over state. They weighed en an avera six pounds each, and fetched 44d. six pounds each, and retened aga. in the market. They sold as fast The dairying industry enriches while the growth of corn and when it. The corn crop is estimated it about \$600,000,000, while the va

phosphoric acid and potash taken soil to produce such a crop is in ro \$115,000,000. Of the 137 immigrants who arrive bec in the steamship Buenos Ayre urder might, all of whom are Second third are for settlement at Latic, or the new lands of the Bomband Colonization Co. The few principality for Dominion and Manato B stated at Hallian, on pres

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When the Rev. Mr. Adams of Dunkirk left resbyterianism and became a Universalist, e took a number of his church members with m, and in consideration of that fact tried to take the church property. After a long strug-gle in the civil courts, Judge Barker has now decided that the property must remain in Presbyterian hands, and the pulpit must be occupied only by a minister who is recognized y Presbytery as such.

In the case of the Macalester Memorial Church in Philadelphia, it has been decided by the court that seventeen Presbyterians constitute a sufficiently "respectable number" to warrant their organization into a church, and their receipt of the \$10,000 bequeathed by the late millionaire, Macalester, for the purpose of makingsuch a church ecclesiastically and architecturally "respectable." The fight and architecturally "respectable." The fight over this matter has been a protracted one, and has called forth at considerable expense some of the talent of the Philadelphia bar.

A report on the state of religion in Nevada would be almost as brief as the famous chapter on snakes in Ireland. The following anecdote on snakes in Ireland. The following anecdote might, however, be inserted. At the recent opening of the Nevada Legislature an Eastern minister was invited to perform the religious service. He accepted the call and closed the ceremony with the Lord's Prayer. When he had finished, State Senator Doolan turned to enator Hammond and remarked audibly He stole that prayer and I'll bet on it. I heard it almost word for word in Eureka at a funeral over ten years ago."

The young man De Jarnette, of Danville, Virginia, who had been acquitted by a jury on the ground of insanity for the murder of his sister because she had brought disgrace on the family by living a life of ill-repute, had a sweetheart. As soon as she heard that her lover was in gaol she went to him and attracted the most favourable comment for her devotion and beautiful self-sacrifice. But for some reason, best known to herself, she after-wards attracted equal attention by her ap-parent interest in two other lovers. She final-ly became engaged to one of them and fixed the day for the marriage. The day came, and she married the other man. She evidently

loved not wisely but two (or three) well.

Father Hyacinthe wanted the Christians of the United States to subscribe toward a fund for building for him a new church in Paris. He wanted \$18,000. Thus far the subscriptions foot up \$626.74. The hall he has rented in the Rue D'Arras will have to answer his purposes for some time to come. The hall is tastefully fitted up with an elevated platform at its east-ern end, on which stands an altar furnished with a floriated crucifix and candelabra, sup-porting lighted tapers. When Fathers Hyacinthe celebrates mass he is vested in a chasuble of cloth of gold, on which is a large embroidered cross. Many Senators and De-puties and literary men attend the services, which are crowded, morning and afternoon.

which are crowded, morning and afternoon.

A Pittsburg woman dreamed that a coal tow boat on the Ohio river would be upset and wrecked on the next trip. Her son told her the following day that he had got a situation on the tug, and she, remembering her dream, begged and implored him not to go. He laughed at her, told her she was superstitious, and, in spite of her entreaties, kept his engagement. Opposite New Albany the boat ran upon a sand bank, was upset, and wrecked. The young man was taken from her nearly exhausted, but alive. The reporter of the catastrophe, however, generously exonerates the old lady from all responsibility for the occurrence. "It is not likely," he says, with a sense of justice and chivalry very creditable to both his head and his heart, that." the mother's dream had any agency in producing the wreck."

#### AGRICULTURAL

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Oleomargarine served here" is the pur port of a notice which will shortly be placed on the dinner plates of Massachusetts hotels. This is one of the provisions of a stringent bill which has been prepared by a legislative committee of that State. No doubt it is a step in the right direction; but it is only one of a series of frauds in food products which should be stamped out.

Agricultural depression in the eastern and midland counties of England prevails to an alarming extent. Land says that nearly all repts have been reduced to a very low rate, and that in the Lincolnshire Fens many proprietors would gladly let their farms to anybody who would pay the rent and taxes. The depression is attributed to the continued wet seasons with which the parts of the country affected have been visited.

Swindling operations in Dakota lands have been reduced to a system. One of the methods adopted is to obtain the use of the names of young men, and make out applicanames of young men, and make out applications for homestead entries and pay the,
required fees. After due time they bring
forward bogus witnesses who awear that they
resided upon and improved the claims according to the requirements of the law. Loans
are afterwards obtained on the lands, and
Eastern capitalists are thus securing possession of vast tracts without possessing any
proper title to them. Of course such lands
are often purchased by emigrants, who run the
risk of bad titles. The homestead laws are
thus evaded in many States and territories,

The Percheron-Norman Horse Association of the county of Welland has taken a step in the right direction by purchasing a fine thoroughbred, imported last December from France by Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, for which France by Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, for which the association paid the sum of \$1,700. He is a jet black, weighs now, although poor, about 1,600 pounds, and will be four years eld next June. The carriage of Endymion, by which name the horse is recorded in the Percheron-Norman Stud Book, is very fine, and his action excellent for so large a horse. Welland is also happy in the possession of Mr. Alex. Griffith's Volunteer, ir., by Volunteer out of a mare by imp. Trustee, a horse which should be very serviceable in improving the stock of readsters in the vicinity.

In Ireland there are 170 persons to the square mile; in England and Wales, 400; in Scotland, 120; in Norway, 15; in Sweden, 27; in Russis, 84; in Spain, 90; in Portugal, 120; in Denmark, 130; in France, 180; in 120; in Denmark, 130; in France, 180; in Austria Hungary, 150. In agricultural countries the population per square mile is and must of necessity be low; in manufacturing country, yet its population is as dense as that of Switzerland, and almost as dense as that of France. This, it is considered, is one of the secrets of the troubles in Hibernia—the population relying for maintenance upon the product of the soil is greater than those products can support. What Ireland wants is a variety of occupations for its people, or a system of emigration to a country, such as Canada, where a large unpopulated acreage presents itself, and where there is room in nearly all branches of business for honest labour.

Forest fires are numerous during this month, and too stringent measures cannot be taken to prevent carelessness on the part of settlers, and incendiarism by tramps. In New York such offences are criminal. Under New York such offences are criminal. Under the revised statutes of that State, every person negligently setting fire to his own woods, or negligently suffering a fire kindled upon his own wood or fallowland to extend beyond his own land, is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction, is liable to a fine not exceeding a thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. A peculiar rule also applies to civil suits for damages occasioned by forest fires in Suffolk county. Wherever a person who has kindled a fire on his own land negmits it to extend a fire on his own land permits it to extend beyond, to the land of another, he is deemed beyond, to the land of another, he is deemed to have done so negligently, and the law imposes upon him the burden of proving "beyond every doubt"—these are the words of the statute—"that there was no negligence en his part, and that the fire extended from his own land from causes entirely beyond his own control." These laws are found to have a wholesome effect.

## FARM NOTES.

All the grain-sowing is finished in Nepean

township.

The dealers in cattle report a great scarcity in that branch of live stock, this week. Asparagus is again in season and large quantities are now in various markets. The maple-sugar harvest in Quebec this year is reported unusually abundant.

The Manitoban, from Boston, which arrived at Glasgow on Monday, landed her 170 oxen all in good order.

thority, that an enterprising English capitalist, now en a visit to Neva Scotia, is negotiating for some 5,000 acres of the famous Westmoseland and Cumberland marsh lands, on which it is intended to graze between 5,000 and 4,000 head of cattle is one herd. These cattle will be purchased in the Dominion, and taken to this ranche to be fattened.

The vendors of smoked horse and donkey fisch at the recent Ham Fair in Paris did a good business. Statistics show that the liking for horseflesh, though an acquired taste and domesticated in Paris by the hard necessity of the siege, is not discouned in the piping times of peace. The horse and the ass have become articles of every day constimption in the gay capital, and sheir use as food is constantly increasing in extent.

The South Victoria arging show on Sabara

The South Victoria spring show on Saturday at the new agricultural park at Lindsay was a decided success, and was very largely attended. There was a fine show of horses, there being a marked improvement in quality. Some disappointment was expressed that the Percheron horses recently imported to this section were not on exhibition. The show of bulls was very fine, there being an increase in number and the animals being of fine quality. The farmers of Victoria county are paying much more attention to improving their stock, and have sold a very large number of horses and cattle this spring. Fall wheat in the county is in a very fine condition, and there is a large breadth sown.

dition, and there is a large breadth sown.

The Hope Agricultural Society's annual entire horse spring show was held at Port Hope last week. Ten horses were shown for competition. The judges were Messrs. Jacob Potterd, Bowmanville; Wm. Noble, Hamilton township, and Richard Howden, Millbrook. The attendance was fairly good. The following is the prize list:—Best imported heavy draught stallion—lat, Geo. Cockburn; 2nd, Barrett and Dyer. Best Canadian heavy draught stallion—ist, Robt. Little. Best general purpose and carriage stallion—ist, Robt. Sowden; 2nd, Jas. Elliott. Best roadster stallion—lst, Thomas Bellamy; 2nd, Joseph Vallant. Best Durham bull—lst, William Martin. Best donkey stallion—Charles Garbull.

## CANADA'S PRIME BEEF

A Peep Into Gooderham & Worts Stock Byres.

PATTENING CATTLE FOR EXPORTATION.

Now that the season for the exportation of the cattle which have been fed at the byres of Mesars. Gooderham & Worts, in this city, has nearly arrived, a few facts and figures may not be out of place, in order to give the public some idea of the great anterprise which is shown in Toronto in this direction. Indeed, it has often been a matter of surprise that more general information does not exist with regard to the extent of this business, which is being carried on just east of the Don river, and within reach of any person who desires to visit the byres. The better to observe what is being done in the business of fattening cattle for exportation to the English market, a personal visit to this great feeding establishment is most desirable, because few persons can form a correct idea of the work unless they see it for themselves. Upon entering the great byres the visitor is not only surprised but delighted at the scrupulous cleanliness which is observed in the building, which is also thoroughly ventilated and deodorized. One of the principal stockbreeders, whose cattle are fattened at these byres, gave it as his opinion, frem long experience, that cleanliness in the stalls and building generally, combined with good ventilation, is as good as half food for the animals, which are found in these stables to the number of several thousand. The following is a list of the number at present in the tilation, is as good as half food for the animals, which are found in these stables to the number of several thousand. The following is a list of the number at present in the various buildings, which are numbered apias high sall. Messrs. Frankland & Morse have 672 head in building No. 1, and 403 in building No. 3; Mr. L. Coffee has 512 head in No. 2, and Mr. Lumbers, the well-known feeder, has 516 head in No. 4, and a similar number in No. 5, or a total of 1,032 head; while Messrs. Thousand & Flannigan have 516 head in building No. 6. No. 7 has not yet been occupied, but no doubt will be filled next

m building No. 6. No. 7 has not yet been occupied, but no doubt will be filled next fall.

These cattle arrive from all quarters, but principally by rail from the west, about the middle of November, fresh from the grass, and are fed until the early part of May, when they are taken out and shipped to the European markets, but principally to England; and as the arrangements for feeding the animals are as perfect as it is possible to make them, about twelve men can attend to one thousand or twelve hundred head. The animals are placed in rows facing each other, with feeding troughs in front of each row, and between these there is a passage for the attendants, who enter the stables at six o'clock in the morning and feed slop, which is turned off warm from a tub. Then the attendants leave to partake of breakfast, and returning at eight o'clock, they feed the animals hay, which is given to them in abundance, until in fact they can eat no more. The cattle are then left alone until 11.30, when they are fed with slop, and get hay at one o'clock, and the third meal is given from four to six o'clock, after which the animals are left until next morning. This regularity of feeding is observed like clock work; and the cattle which at this The Maintichen, From Learner, which services are clisagoned in the services and the country may be a constructed on the country, and the country, and the country and the coun

GRICHLTHRAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

rtant Changes to be made in the Working of the Society.

The Next Provincial Exhibition.

The different committees of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association were in session on Monday and Tuesday preparing business for the deliberative body—the Coudeil. The following members of the Council assembled in the Hoard-room on Wednesday—Mr. J. B. Aylesworth, president, Newburgh; Mr. J. C. Rykert, M. P., St. Catharines; Hon, G. W. Allan, Toronto; Mr. James Young, M. P. P., Galt; Prof. Geo. Backland, Toronto; Prof. Mills, Guelph; Mr. Erastus Jackson, Newmarket; Mr. John Carnegie, Peterboro; Mr. George Graham, Bramptos; Prof. Brown, Guelph; Mr. Joshua Legge, jr., Gananoque; Mr. Stephen White, Charing Cross; Mr. Chas. Drury, Crown Hill; Mr. L. E. Shipley, Greystead; Mr. Otte Klotz, Preston; Mr. D. P. McKinnon, South Finch; Mr. Ira Morgan, Osgoode; Mr. R. C. Dempsey, Aldboro; Mr. B. Hopkins, Brownsville; Mr. H. Parker, Woodstock; Mr. J. Hunter, Eden Grove; Mr. G. Moore, Berlin; Mr. L. E. Shipley, Greystead; Mr. Stephen White, Charing Cross; Mr. W. Saunders, London, and Prof. Bell, Belleville.

HERD BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED. Among the communications received were three from manufacturers in Galt, Montreal, and Dundas in reference to the prize list; also one from Mr. Thomas Guy urging on the association the advisability of publishing without delay the herd book. A special committee, on motion, was appointed to thoroughly revise the herd book for publication. Prof. Brown and Messrs. White, Drury, Carnegie, and Hunter were named a committee. ACCOMMODATION PROMISED BY LONDON.

Mr. J. C. RYKKET presented the report of the Executive Committee in reference to its recent visit to London, in which it was guaranteed that the necessary accommodation would be previded for the coming exhibition by the corporation of London. Appended was a list of proposed new structures, and the action of the City Council of that place in reference to the matter. The report was erence to the matter, The report was

The President of Secretary.

The President for the position of secretary of the association, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Craig. Of these five of the applications were dated from Toronto, one each from Guelph, Lownsboro', Port Hope, Uxbridge, Mesdowvale, Orangeville, Waterloo, Midburst, Galt, and Eglington. Such of the candidates as were present briefly addressed the members of the Council, and then various testimonials were submitted. It was decided that the election be by ballot, and Messrs, Rykert and Drury were chosen scrutineers.

On the eighth ballot the vote stood—Henry Wade, Port Hope, 10; Wm. Johnston, Toronto, 8; J. Gordon Mowat, 6.

Early in the contest it was apparent that the three gentlemen mentioned were the favourites, and the ballot showed but little change from the vote taken in the eighth. A "deadlock" resulted, which was broken by Mr. Young moving a motion to the effect that the lowest drop out, and the person gaining the greatest number stand aside and he successively pitted against those remaining if proposed.

This was agreed to, and the ninth vote being taken resulted as follows:—Wade, 10; Johnston, 8; and Mowat, 6.

The fourteenth and final vote was decided on between Mowat and Wade, the former receiving 9, and the latter 15.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the election was made unanimous in favour of Mr. Wade.

PRIZES FOR DAIBY PRODUCTS. The PRESIDENT read over the names of fil

PRIZES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS.

with its share.

with its share.

Mr. CRAIG, from the eastern division, understood that the East would make a grant this season to the Provincial Exhibition, but he could not name the amount.

Mr. RWEET moved that the prize list in the dairy department be the same as last year, provided that the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations contribute as in past seasons, the former association to give their answer by the 15th May. The motion carried.

EXAMINATION OF THE BOOKS. Mr. Klotz advanced a resolution making it incumbent on the treasurer to make a monthly examination of the secretary's books, and receive all moneys from him. In support of the resolution, Mr. Klotz said that now they had a new secretary, it would be to the advantage of the association to conduct affairs in a systematic manner. The resolution carried.

BEVISION OF THE HERD BOOK. The committee to whom this matter had been referred earlier in the day suggested, in a report, that a meeting of the breeders of all kinds of thoroughbreds be called on Wednesday evening, 28th September, at London, to ascertain their opinions on the points referred to in Mr. Guy's letter. The report was adopted.

recent case where a judge was chosen for Ayrahire cattle, who was unable to determine the difference between Ayrahire, Devon, or Galloway. This occasioned several other members to relate similar experiences in reference to incompetent judges.

The illuminated resolution of condolence to the widow of late Senator Christie, ordered at a previous meeting, was exhibited to the members. It was agreed to frame the same, and forward it to Mrs. Christie.

Mr. K. Graham, in speaking of the exhibite of dairy products, said that the association would be spending money to great advantage by employing Mrs. McClung, a celebrated butter maker, to go around among the farmers' wives, and instruct them in the art. He referred to a Mrs. Seebright, of Billing's Bridge, near Ottawa, who had made arrangements with the Windsor' house of Montreal for all the butter she could manufacture at twenty-five cents per lb.

### THE GARDEN.

Seasonable Hints to Amateur Gardeners.

Cheap plants can be obtained at low figures at the market or at any florist's. Those who have spare cash should purchase plants in the spring instead of troubling all winter with

have spare cash should putchase plants in the spring instead of troubling all winter with cuttings.

How to make a lawn which shall be satisfactory is a question which stoubles a great many. Digging, ploughing and sowing grass seed often prove most unsatisfactory in results; the grass is often coarse, very unlike what we buy the seed for; the sed is very uneven; hummocks of grass-roots ecetiv here and there, with lower places between, as unlike a good sod as can well be. At the best it takes several years to get anythine like a fair sod and lawn, where we depend upon seeding.

There may be, and probably are, faults and mistakes in attempting to make the lawn which could be well overcome and a very different result be obtained. We may never expect to obtain satisfactory results unless the nature and composition of the soil is evenly alike over the whole lawn, and then it must be worked and treated evenly alike. Poor spots must have extra treatment to make them nearer equal to the best, either by extra fertilizing, better working, or by adding new and better soil from some other source. The soil must be of like depth, richness, and composition, and be worked equally through in all parts, making the surface well pulverized. Then the seed will start and grow even and alike, and if treated annually to a top-dressing of manure, and frequently cut during the growing season, a good and permanent sod is early obtained.

By standard or tree roses is meant a rose, usually a remontant, budded at the top of a briar 4 to 8 feet high. They seem to be very attractive to our amateurs, large numbers being imported every year and sold at auction.

briar 4 to 8 feet high. They seem to be very attractive to our amateurs, large numbers being imported every year and sold at auction at very high prices. It is probably their unusual appearance that makes them popular with those who do not know that they are almost unsuited to our climate, for it is very rarely that they give a second bloom.

Why try to cultivate these tree roses, when pillar roses are readily grown and—to persons who do not seek for the odd and unusual—vastly more beautiful. Any vigorous rose, even the climbers, such as the Queen of the Prairie, may be grown in this form, with vigorous pruning, but usually the remontants (hybrid perpetuals, so called) are selected. The stake, one of durable wood, or of iron, being set in the ground, the rose is planted The stake, one of durable wood, or of iron, being set in the ground, the rose is planted close to it. For its subsequent training one must have some knowledge of the principles of pruning; the upward growth must be encouraged, but not allowed to interfere with the formation of side branches. Another form of the pyramid rose is, to set a strong stake in the centre and train four or siz roses, planting in a circle around it to wire leading

stake in the centre and train four or six roses, planting in a circle around it to wires leading from strong pegs set in the ground to the top of the stake.

There is scarcely any operation in gardening where there is so much opportunity for the exercise of third and good judgites to in transplanting. The skiffing ardener will move his plants so that they will hardly receive any check in their growth, while the carcless removal of plants or the choice of too dry weather, with subsequent neglect, occasions the loss of many thousands of plants every year, and much disappointment. In order to bear transplanting well, the plant should be in thrifty, growing condition, but not by any bear transplanting well, the plant should be in thrifty, growing condition, but not by any means "drawn" or "long-legged," as gardeners are wont to call such plants as have suffered from crowding or too rapid forcing under glass; they should be grown in sandy loam, which favours fibreus growth of roots, and should be well watered a few hours before moving, so as to have the roots moist when moved. Then care must be given to have the loam in which the plants are planted moist enough and warm enough to favour

when indeed. Intel care that does given to have the loam in which the plants are planted moist enough and warm enough to favour rapid growth; and if possible, they should be shaded from sun and wind for a few days after transplanting, if the sun is hot. One of the most interesting ferneries I ever saw was made and stocked by a lady. It was along the side of a brick house in a city in the underpinning of which there were, on that side, no basement windows, and afforded a dead wall six feet or more high. I am not quite right in saying that she "made" it, for it grew under her hands. She was fond of driving about in the country, and did not care "what Mrs. Grundy would say." Wherever she saw a tempting stone that was not too large, it was taken into the buggy, and helped increase the size of the rookery. In drives to the limestone hills, a few miles back of the city, rocks were selected, because certain ferns grew upon them; sometimes a box or bag of woods earth came home, to go between the stones brought at other times. Thus

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

Emigrants Pouring into the Prairie

The Land Regulations of the Syndicate Very Satisfactory.

Development of the Turtle Mountain Dis

Development of the Turtle Mountain District.

Winnibeg, April 28.—There are yet occasional small patches of snow to be seen, but the sun is hot and strong. We thought until yesterday that winter was fairly beaten—sulking now in dark corners, but with a high north-west wind came a slight flurry of snow to mar the prospect. During the latter part of February and all through March, the weather was delightful; then came a fortnight of fitfulness, a commingling of storm, sunshine, and severe cold. The present meteorological state cannot be called spring, not the spring one is accustomed to in Ontario. We seem to have been gently precipitated into early summer. A fortnight ago the thermometer marked pretty hard frost; to day our farmers are well on with their seeding. In Dakota and Minnesota the Red river has been misbehaving. St. Paul and Minnespolis journals speak of the "raging Red," and give graphic accounts of its antic work. Entering the domain of her Majesty, however, it keeps decorously within bounds, and although the water is rising rapidly, we do not look for the mischief done by floods south of the boundary. The ice is well nigh all out of both the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and the ferries begin running to-morrow. The ice shove has been a severe test to the traffic bridge at Emerson, but the strusture withstood it unshaken, to the admiration of the somewhat auxions townspeople.

With every day comes a fresh influx of immigrants, and our busy streets hum louder; traffic is extended pretty late into the night, and Main street presents, in the illumination of stores and street lamps, an exhilarating sight. Agricultural implements and settlers' supplies generally, comprising almost every ordinary article of commerce, are in active demand, and merchants have their full capacity of business. Two weeks ago we had the pleasure of welcoming a number of Minnesotans to our hospitable province. Allured by the attractive prospect, they have abandoned more southerly homesteads to work our a less difficult and arduous

Allured by the attractive prospect, they have abandoned more southerly homesteads to work out a less difficult and arduous problem of subsistence here.

The land regulations of the syndicate evoke hearty expressions of satisfaction. The price at which they offer some of the richest lands in the world is very low, the terms of payment, rebate for cultivated acreage, &c., remarkably liberal, and cannot fail to be of immediate effect in attracting the best class of settlers from Britain, Europe, and from various parts of this continent.

There is evidence of praiseworthy enterprise in the many applications for railway charters published in the Provincial Gazette. It is proposed to construct and operate a line of railway to the south-eastern boundary of the province, where it is supposed to connect with a railway from Duluth. A line is asked for to Lake Winnipeg; one to West Lynn, opposite Emerson; and an amendment is asked to the charter of the Westbourne and North-Western railway, having Portage la Prairie as a starting point, and extending to the western boundary of the province, passing through Westbourne and Gladstone. There are jother applications, but these are perhaps the most important, and the most likely to be undertaken and completed at an early date.

Real estate here is "booming." On Main street prices range from \$600 a foot in the best situations to \$50 and \$25 a foot near the railway crossing. Some of our citizens stand aghast and talk about "mad speculation"—but so they posed and talked a few years ago, when the properties now selling for \$600 a foot were selling for from \$20 to \$60—and there is now no more reason to apticipate the ruin of daring buyers than there was then, but they won't make much more profit in buying and selling this \$600 a foot land, and are now turning attention to the residence streets. There property can now be bought for from \$10 to \$20 a foot. If the future business of the city sustains the high prices on Main street there must be an "approximation" of values elsewhere. In

residential localities, such as the Hudson Bay Co.'s reserve, will be worth from \$25 to \$75 a foot.

Winnipeg occupies a somewhat unique position in the history of North American towns. It is the most northern city on the continent, and will continue to be such. Consequently the traffic between our rich western and north-western territories and the southern and eastern ports of America will pay some tribute to Winnipeg. Again, we may anticipate that the traffic of the Saskatchewan river and Lake Winnipeg will here disembark for portage by rall to Thunder Bay and Duluth, or by the Canada Pacific to eastern Canada. Our position will be improved by the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay and the diversion of traffic thither.

Fifty thousand dollars capital stock for the establishment of a street railway in Winnipeg was, a few days ago, subscribed by several citizens in two hours. It is supposed that we shall soon have street cars on Main street, Portage avenue, and Broadway, our most important thoroughfares.

Between Sunday and Monday morning 500 immigrants arrived, one party, conducted by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, having \$200,000 capital. This money goes to develop the rich Turtle Mountain district.

Lately arrived English colonists have purchased ten thousand acres of land west of the Turtle Mountains from the South-Western railway at four dollars per agre.

Stallion and Stock Exhibitions at Bowman-ville and Napanee.

NAPANEE, May 3.—The exhibition of stallions in Napanee has awakened considerable interest among the stock-raisers of this county, and the result must be an improvement of the horses of this section. In the thoroughbred class there were three entries, but twe were ruled out, being without a registered pedigree. The prize was therefore awarded to War Cry, who is well known throughout the country, and is now owned by Messrs. Potter & Williams, of Napanee. He was sired by the famous War Danee, whose death was announced recently; dam Eliza Davis. In the agricultural class there were eleven entries, including some excellent horses. The first prize was awarded to Young Berthby, owned by Mr. Corrigan, of Murray, East Northumberland. He is a fine dark bay stallion, sixteen and a half hands high, and has got some first-class stock in the midland district. Glenesk, exhibited by B. M. Lawrence, of Pickering, was also a fine stallion. There were a number of other animals well worthy of mention. The exhibition was an undoubted success in bringing some good herses to the country, as both those awarded prizes were from a distance, and would not have been brought in but for the inducements held out by the Agricultural Society. The judges were Messrs. George Lake, Camden: C. M. Hawley, South Fredericksburgh; and George A. Allen, Rochester, N.Y.

WEST DURHAM.

Bowmanyille, May 3.—The West Dur-WEST DURHAM.

Bowmanyille, May 3.—The West Durham spring fair for the exhibition of entire horses and bulls was held here to-day. The weather was favourable but the attendance was not as large as in former years, owing to the fact that many farmers are still busy seeding. The show of horses was limited in number, but some very superior animals were shown, including Jonathan Porter's Gleniffer and Wm. Oke's Pride of Scotland, both imported heavy draught; Chester Power's Canadian draught Old London, Tom W. Scott's Young Derbyshire, F. T. Coleman's Young Wenderful Lad, and Jehn'Oke's Yeung Victor. There was very keen competitor among the roadster horses. Grews Innerval, the property of Messes Percey & Young vanishing the roadster horses. Grews Innerval, the property of Messes Percey & Young vanishing, but it is a specific also for Brondings and Astimus.

ber of prizes at the last two provincial exhibitions, was awarded the first prize; Aurors Chief second, and Hays & McLaughlin's Toronto Chief third. Frank Henderson's Cologram and Leonard Thompson's George Extra received first and second prizes respectively, as blood horses. Messrs. H. &. R. Berth's Young imported Clydesdale Autocrat was on the ground, but was not entered for competition. He was much admired, as was Young Strideway, a blood stallion recently imported from Kentucky by Messrs, Percy & Young. The show of bulls was very small, the prizes offered being insufficient to induce farmers at a distance to bring them out. There are a large number of thoroughbred bulls in the riding. Some ten or twelve agricultural implement manufacturers were represented by their agents here.

#### FLOODS OUT WEST.

Great Distress in Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

## THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE DESTITUTE.

OMAHA, April 28.—A steamer from Ne-braska City rescued from flooded points on the river north of that place 200 men, women, and children, some of whom had been without food two or three days, and were suffering extremely. Thousands of peo-ple along the river bottoms in Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas are homeless and desti-tute on account of the inundations.

ATCHISON, Kansas, April 28.—All but half a dozen families have been driven out of East Atchison by the flood. They number a thousand. The majority have taken refuge here, some occupying box cars. Great destruction of property is reported in the bottoms in Kansas, Missouri, and above here.

Kansas, Missouri, and above here.

St. Paul, Minn., April 28.—The water is still rising here. Several small houses in West St. Paul toppled over to-day. In some sections of the city the situation is serious. The railroad offices and tracks are submerged, and traffic is suspended. The levee is completely flooded. Barracks have been erected for the destitute people.

KANSAS CITY Mo. April 28.—This has KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28 .- This ha

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—This has been a Gay of great excitement here. The water continues to rise. A dyke raised along the Missonri river in front of the bottoms gave way, and a torrent poured through, driving people from their homes in great terror. All efforts to stay the flood were unavailing, and within an hour a large district was inundated to the depth of from four to ten feet. At noon the torrent poured over Ninth street, submerging another district as large as the first and driving the terror-stricken inhabitants before it. The water backing up, the Kansas river submerged a large part of the stock yards and surrounded the district inhabited by families employed in the packing houses. The water stands several feet deep in a large number of stores, and covers the street railway for five or six squares. Across the river large numbers of coloured families were surprised by the flood, and at least five were drowned. The water rushed over the doomed town so rapidly that the inhabitants could only fiee for their lives, without removing any part of their household goods. About seven thousand people are homeless.

Sr. PAUL, April 29.—The total loss by foods along the floods.

ST. PAUL, April 29.—The total loss by floods along the Missouri river between Pierceland Sioux City is now estimated at \$25,-000. In the James River valley thousands of cattle and horses have been lost, and many houses destroyed. Great suffering is reported among the inhabitants. All the bridges for 100 miles up stream have been carried away. It is estimated that the Government will have to furnish food to 2,500 persons in the flooded districts.

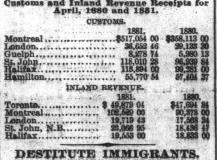
CHICAGO, April 29.—The damage by the floods below Sieux City at Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Kansas City, with the overflow on the bottoms, is computed at one and a half million. million
ATCHISON, Kansas, May 1.—The village of Oak Mills, in the lower part of this county, has been almost destroyed by flood. Seven buildings were washed away, a large island near there submerged, and all the stock drowned. At White Cloud all the spare houses and churches are filled with refugees drowned. At White Cloud all the spare houses and churches are filled with refugees. At Iowa Point the water is up to the windows of the depot. Burnt Oak bottom, north of East Troy, is entirely flooded, the water reaching the eaves of many of the houses. The inhabitants have all been driven out, and a large amount of grain destroyed. No crops of any kind can be raised in Burnt Oak bottom this season, and many of the inhabitants need assistance. From St. Joe to Wathena great damage has been done. At Atchison the water has fallen three inches.

## ANOTHER GREAT EXHIBITION.

A Monster North American Agricultural Fair at New York—Invitations to be Sent to Europe.

New York, May 3.—At a conference of the special committee of the American Agricultural Association to-day it was decided that a national fair or exhibition would be not only practicable but of great benefit to the agricultural, mechanical, and industrial interests of the country. Although the fair will be mainly for the benefit of North America, it is intended to give it an international character, and invitations will be sent to all parts of Europe. The exhibition will be held in the vicinity of New York, probably in the fall of the year, but the date is to be fixed at the directors' meeting tomorrow. The officers of the various State agricultural associations have expressed a desire to send exhibits, and there is every prespect of a fine display.

REVENUE RETURNS.



Buffalo, April 28.—Last night about sixty poor, weary German immigrants, with about twenty children, arrived in Buffalo over the Eric. Some of them wanted to go to Bay City, Mich., and the rest to a point beyand Chicago. They were hungry and penniless, they said, and could not proceed further. Division Superintendent Taylor directed that they be furnished with coffee and food at the expense of the company. Accordingly they were assigned to a place of bivouac on the platform just outside the waiting-room, where they arranged their baggage as best they could as beds and covering, and after having satisfied their hunger they knelt down, everyone of them, and offered up their evening prayer before lying down. At noon to-day they were there yet, and several of the women had huddled together and were indulging in outpourings of grief.

Medical JOHNSON'S

CURES Discusses, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Discuse, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000,000 Bottles P,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ftynline in the Sallynwhich converts the Starch and Sugar of the food late giscose. A deficiency in Prysline course Vind and Souring at the food in the stomach. If the medicine is baken lumnedintely after cating the formactailes of feed in prevented.

It has a upon the Liver.

It nests upon the Kidseys.

It Regulates the Bowels.

It Printes the Blood.

It Quiets the Nervous System.

It Pronotes Bignesties.

It Nourishes, Strongthens and Invigorates. It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration,

It neutralizes the hereditary taint or poison in the blood, which generates Scrotnia, Evispolas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate bake, or by the send and hodde, one only bong regular to decidion in

## TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPERSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simeoe Co., Ont.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
E. D. CURL.

SURE CURE POR DYSPEPSIA. Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of lyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH.

CAN'T BE REAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be best for Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time beoore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUR and I am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY

am now well and hearty. THOS COURTNEY

SA VIE SAUVER.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Quebec.

Cher Monsieur.—Depuis pres de quatre ans,
j'etals afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne peuvai presque
rien mange, ne pouvant repose mi jour ai nuit;
l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere esta
decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de
me servoir de votre BI-OOD SYRUP, at après en
avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement;
'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peu'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peu'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peu'e me nuis trouve grandement soulage et je peu'e me nuis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me nuis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me suis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me nuis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me suis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me allettre. Votre lout devœue Ser'er.

John G, Seton, Temoin. John G, Seton, Temoin.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies on informa-tion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUI s'addresser a notre AGENT.

PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe Co., Ost.
Thed to quift work for two weeks owing to
pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRU
has removed it. It is wonderful for giving a
ppetite.
CHAS. DEADMAN, HEART DISEASE CURED.
SMITHFIELD, Northumberland Co.,
I suffered very much from palpitation
heart, and the doctors told me i was lie

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 cured 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
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured
me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicines
failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

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 SYRUY. I am now free from pain, can sieep well, and have gained sever pounds in two weeks,

Yours truly.

DELANA CLEWS.

Sturgeon Bay, Simcee Co., Ont.

Dyspensia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir, —I was troubled with Dyspensia and
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
BY BY THE STREET OF THE STREET OF

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. St. 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, Painten Dyspensis and Kidney Complaint.

Dyspensis and Kidney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 28, 1873.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for years with Dyspensis and Indigestion and Ridney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent. William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my son was taken sick with severe headache, and a few deses of your valuable medicine sured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspepsia and Indissection
Last Ha wksebury, Prescott Co.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia,
after all other medicines failed. I advise all
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.
ALEX. LAROQUE,

Never Fails to Cure.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., CanDear Sir.—After trying doctors and various
medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was
induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS KLIZABETH CHRISTIE. Saved Her Life.

Kelvin Brant County, Ontaria.

Relvin Brant County, Ontaria.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands
almist continually for eight years, this year
being the first I have not employed a physician.

Afbr using your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP for
aomief space of time, I was enabled to deall my
work. I truly believe it was the means of sawing my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Hampton, Durham County, Ontario,
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and bilioumess for
10 years. I had to give up work. I procured
some of your BLOOD EYRUF, and was fully restored to health in a short time. I gained if
pounds in three weeks, I recommend it as a
tagenuineomachcleanser and blood purifier.
CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDL
BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial resu
I cannot recommend your medicine too highly
HARRISON CLARE

Rganville, Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I have used your truly excelled in ILOOD SYRUP, and am convinced to merits. It is a valuable runedly.

MR. JOHN MOGRATH.

TINANCE AND COMMERCE

Wednesday, May 4.

At Montreal to-day sterling exchange stood at 100% to 100% over the counter. Gold drafts on New York, ? premium.

At New York, ? premium.

At New York to-day sterling exchange was advanced at \$4.87 for demand notes, and \$4.85 for sixty-day bills.

London, 5 p.m.—Consols, — for money; — for account. Bonds—New 41's, — ; new 5's, — Eric, 45%; Illinois Central, 1424.

STOCKS.

Bank stocks were very active at a further advance to-day. Montreal sold twice at 105, closing

Bank stocks were very active at a further advance to-day. Montreal sold twice at 105, closing at a rise of 4½. Toronto advanced ½. Ontario sold at 102½, closing with sellers ½ and bids ½ higher. Commerce was active, and sold twice at 146; twice at 1463, and twice at 147, closing with sellers 2 and bids 13 higher. Dominion sold at 163 and 1622, closing with sellers 1 higher. Bids for Hamilton rose 1. Standard took a jump; sold at 112 and 114, closing with the latter figure bid, being a rise of 31, with no sellers. Federal was not offered. Bids for Imperial rose 1. Molsons was held 21, with bids 2 higher.

a firm market at St. Petersburg and some anima-tion at Odessa with a demand for soft wheats. Advices from Chill to the 25th of February re-port the new crop to be turning out much smaller than expected, with markets inactive. States markets have been decidedly easy all week. This has been due chiefly to a decided improvement in crop prospects but also to the

improvement in crop prospects, but also to the downward tendency in English markets, and lastly to increased receipts on the sca-board, which enable "shorts" to cover their sales. At

New York there have been few buyers for July or

August delivery; but the feeling generally seemed firmerat the close yesterday. The total exports from the States from July 1 to April 30 are

stated to have been over 160 million bushels, of which about 23,000,000 bushels have been from California and Oregon, being 137,000,000 bushels

on rail from Western lake and river ports, and

| 1881. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1881. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879

Total.... 37,605,920 38,814,870 37,940,705 33,703,002 The following statement shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the week:—

April 28, 5 p.m.
April 29, 5 p.m.
April 30, 5 p.m.
May 2, 5 p.m.
May 3, 5 p.m.

frozen in on New York canals :-

Miscellaneous stocks were steady, Consumers' Gas sold at 138, and closed with sellers 1 lower. inion Telegraph was held 1 higher, with bids unchanged, and Montreal Telegraph } igher, with no bids.

Loan and Savings stocks were quiet. Union

for the exports from Atlantic ports since July ist last. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of ac-cumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and red 11, with bids 1 lower. Landed Credit sold at 139, and closed with bids up 1. Bids for Building and Loan declined 1. Imperial was held ? higher, with bids 1 lower, London and Canadian was offered 1 lower. Bids for National nent fell 1½, with none offered. People's vied. Huron and Erie held ½ higher, with no bids. Dominion Savings offered as before without bids. Canadian Savings not offered; bids down ‡. Hamilton Provident held ‡ higher. Real Estate sold at 105, and closed with bids up ‡. London and Ontario was offered at 118, with hids as before at 115.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, May

Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal Torento Torento Ontario Merchants' Commerce Dominion Hamilton Do. 50 per cent Standard Federal Imperial Moisons	205\(\frac{1}{153\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\) 102\(\frac{1}{2}\) 126\(\frac{1}{2}\) 163	205 152 102½ 124½ 147 162½ 120 109 114 147½ 126 112	20 at 102]
Consolidated Insurance, etc. British America. Western Assurance. Canada Life. Confed. Life Association. Consumers' Gas. Dominion Telegraph.	20 154 220½ 139 94	150 219 333 219 137 92	100 at 138
Montreal Telegraph. Globe Printing Co. Railways. Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Toronto and Nipissing Loan and Savings Cos. Caneds Permanent. Freehold. Western Canada	100		
Canada Permanent Freehold Western Canada Union Can. Landed Credit Building and Loan Imperial Savings Farmers L. and Savings London and C. L. & A. Co. National Investment People's loan	3000	10000	20 at 139
Manitoba Loan. Huren and Erie. Dominion Sav. and Loan. Ontario Loan and Deb Camadian Sav. and Loan. London Loan. Hamilton Provident. Real Estate. Brant Loan.	125 164 123 135	133 1261	
Debentures, &c.	118	115	6 at 105

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEERLI REVIEW. THURSDAY, May 4.

PRODUCE. The past week has been a very dull period in lour and grain. There has been very little of anything offered, and the dullness prevalent out-

for June delivery and 72c. bid, and would also have been soid at 75c. f.o.c. Street receipts small; values range from 65 to 75c.

RYE—Easier, a car sold on Friday at 96c. f.o.c. SEEDS—Very quiet at unchanged prices; dealers sell clover at \$4.30 to \$4.50, and timothy at \$2.80 to \$3 in small lots.

HAY—Pressed has remained inactive and nominally unchanged. The market has been fairly supplied, but offerings fully sufficient and slow of sale at weak prices; the range has been \$8 to \$12.50 with the great bulk at \$10 to \$11.

STRAW—Receipts small but sufficient, and prices irregular and unsettled, from \$7 to \$7.75 was paid yesterday for sheaf, but it brought \$8 to \$9 on Tuesday,

POTATOES—Cars have come down with a crash; a sale was made on Tuesday at 60c. Street receipts small but increasing, and prices easier at 70 to 75c. per bag.

APPLES—Offerings have become very small, but prices remain much as before at \$1.50 to \$1.75, with a few choice worth \$2.

MUITON—There has been nothing offered all week, but buyers could have been found at from \$8.50 to \$9.50 per cental by the carcase, the top price being for yearling lamb.

POULTEY—Scarcely anything offered beyond a few fowl, which have sold at 60 to 65c. side has caused buyers to hold aloof from that little, Prices, however, cannot be said to have shown any considerable break in any case, and in some cases have shown none at all, as holders have steadily refused to make any concessions. Freights have shown a considerable decline, and this also has probably helped to avert a fall. Stocks have decreased since our tast, and larger shipments are expected during the present week. Stocks stood on Monday as follows :- Flour, 7.030 bbls .: fall wheat, 111,745 bush.; spring wheat, 119,096 bush.; oats, 1,900 bush.; barley, 139,528 bush.; peas, 61,822 bush., and rye, 7,626 bush.; against on the same date last year-Flour, 9,465 bbls. fall wheat, 184,384 bush.; spring wheat, 139,995 bush.; oats, 22,800 bush.; barley, 48,284 bush.; peas, 57,817 bush., and rye, nil bush. English advices show a fall of 2d. on spring, and 1d. on other sorts of wheat, with 11d. on corn, and 6d. on the inside price of flour since our last.

Markets were very dull and very weak on Monday and Tuesday; the fall to-day seems to have been checked, but the situa-tion seems to have remained dull and weak. During last week markets were very quiet. Flour seems to have been specially flat, in consequence of increasing imports from this side; indeed it is said that these have reached proportions which have "revolutionised the British milling trade." But wheat also has been slow. It is stated that of twenty-seven wheat cargoes which arrived at ports of call during last week only seven were reported sold, and that forty more vessels were due for orders during the present reek. It seems to us, however, that buyers PRICES AT FARMERS WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, new, per bush. \$1 07 to \$1 10 Wheat, spring, do. \$1 12 1 16 Barley, do. \$770 85 Oats, do. \$65 075 Oats, do. \$65 075 Rye, do. \$65 075 Oats, do. \$65 075 Rye, do. \$65 075 Oats, do. \$65 075 Rye, do. \$65 075 Oats, must be conducting their business strictly on th PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. "hand-to-mouth" principle. For although it is true that in the week ending on the 23rd ult., the tupply showed in increase on that of the preceding week and was considerably over the average consumption, it is also true that on a wider view the result is entirely the other way, the teach way down to an exceptionally low with stocks run down to an exceptionally low nt. Thus supply for the eight weeks ended April 9, 1881, comprising the farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat, plus imports of foreign, has been 2,980,082 quarters, against 3,632,952 quarters consumption, showing a deficiency under the consumption in eight weeks of 652,870 quarters, though the supply for the eight weeks anded April 9, 1881, was 372,079 quarters more than for the corresponding weeks in 1880. The supply last week showed a decrease on that of the preceding one, but was still in excess of the consumption. The imports amounted to 255, 000 to 260,000 quarters of wheat, and 185,000 to 190,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 190,000 bbls. of nour, and nome deriveres to 119,672 quarters, making a total supply equal to 478,734 to 486,547 quarters of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on FREIGHTS. There has been a reduction of 5c, per barrel in the local rates on flour and 2c, on those for grain, with considerable changes in the ocean rates this week: the 28th ult. was 2,475,000 quarters, against 2,539,000 quarters on the 21st ult., and 1,989,000 on the corresponding date last year. Continental advices state that in France markets were rather quiet. The supplies from farmers, although a little more important in a few markets around Paris were small in the North and Northeast and prices of grain unchanged. Marseilles announced firmness in price, with more business doing. Affairs were dull at Bordeaux, and sountry wheat, as well as red winter, and flour, had declined. Business was almost at a standstill at Nantes, and prices were sustained with difficulty, for home grown as well as for foreign. At Havre buyers were few on the 14th ult., and there was a decline upon red winter and Michigan wheat. Reports from 94 markets in the second week of April showed 22 advanced; 14 mm; 34 unchanged; 8 calm, and 16 declined. Imports showed a decrease.

The 2 days a frequency tradeury red for the first of the first o the 28th ult. was 2,475,000 quarters, against

PROVISIONS.

di. GGS—Receipts have been coming in freely, i prices going down rapidly all week; round is were not worth over 11c, to-day. Street ces have declined to 12 to 13c.

ORK—Has been firmer, with small lots selling thy well at \$30.50 to \$21, and cars offered at that no eals of them proported. fairly well at \$20.50 to \$21, and cars offered at \$20, but no sales of them reported.

BACON—There has been less excitement ruling and less demand heard. The only movement in car-lots of which we have heard is the sale in the latter part of last week of a car of long-clear at \$3.85, and a car of Cumberland at \$9.10 laid down in Toronto; tons and under have been selling quietly at \$1 to \$10. for Cumberland, and 10½ to 10½c. for long-clear. Rolls and bellies have been firmer at 12c.

HAMS—Seem to have been quiet but firm; there is no movement in round lots reported, but they are wanted at 11½c; small lots of smoked have sold at 12c, and of canvassed at 12½c. Pickied unchanged at 10½ to 10½c.

they are wanted at 114c; small lots of smoked havesold at 12c, and of canvassed at 12c. Pickled unchanged at 10t to 10c.

LARD--Prices have been firm, but the movement seems to have been small; tinnets and palls have brought 14 to 14c. for small lots, and theres 13 to 13c. The low prices of butter, however, are generally expected to check any further rise. Hoss-Have been offered and selling readily at \$8 to \$8.25, with more wanted at these prices.

SAIT—Unchanged; Gooerich has been selling well at the late decline, or 85 to 90c, for cars, and \$1 for small lots; 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 \$5 to \$7\c.; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and quality of the bags.

DRIED APPLES.—Country lots inactive, with brights and sellers apart; there has been \$3c. bid freely and refused steadily. Dealers sell barrelled as before at \$4 to \$6. for small lots.

Hors-Inactive; the only movement reported is the sale of half-bales and bales of choice at about 18c.

it. Prices are inchanged, with small lots selling at outside quotations. Good old currants are in demand at about 5½c. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices for retailers lots:—Raisins, layers, \$2.30 to \$2.50; London, do., new, \$2.75 to \$3; loose Muscatelle, \$2.50 to \$2.55; Valencias, 10½ to 11c.; currants, 1879, ordinary to fine, in barrels, 6½ to 7½c.; seldess, 10 to 10½c. in kegs; Sultanas, 10½ to 11c.; currants, 1879, ordinary to fine, in barrels, 6½ to 7½c.; filberts, 6½ to 9½c.; valautus, 8 to 8½c.; almonds, Ivica, 1½ to 15c.; Tarragona, 16 to 17c.; prunes, 5½ to 6c.; Brazil nuts, 7 to 8c.; lemon peel, 18 to 20c.; orange do.; 19 to 20c.; citron do., 35 to 39c.

Riczs—Quiet and easy, with job-lots to be had about 4c., and small low selling at \$4.25 to \$4.37.

Fish—Unchanged: there is scarcely anything except cod held, and it has been selling as before; quotations for other sorts may be regarded as nominal. Quotationsstand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers lots:—Herrings, Labrador, No. 1 bols., \$6.25 to \$6.50; No. 2 do., \$5.25 to \$5.50; splits, bols., \$5.75 to \$6; half-bbls., round, \$2.75 to \$3; bbls., \$4.57 to \$6; half-bbls., round, \$2.75 to \$3; bbls., \$4.50 to \$4.75; salmon, salt water, none; codfish, per 112 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; boneless, per lb., 44 to 44c.; trout, none; whitefish, none; mackerel, bbls., \$6.25; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, 2\*s. 11c; do. 2\*s. 19 to 19½c.

Tobacco—Quiet and unchanged at former

whitefish, none; mackerel, bbls., \$6.25; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, is, 11c; do. is, 19 to 194c.

Tobacco—Quiet and unchanged at former prices, with no sales of roundlots reported. Quotations are as follows:—Blacks, 10's, in boxes, 35 to 36c; is, 6's, and 8's, in catties, 36 to 40c; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 524c; solaces, 35 to 46c; extra brights, 58 to 65c.

Lugoors—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 c.p., \$2.75 to \$3.5 Demerara, \$2.45 to \$2.75; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red., \$3 to \$3.60; wines—port, \$1.50; fine, \$2.40 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$3.50 to \$4.50; red., \$3 to \$3.50; wines—port, \$1.50; fine, \$2.40 to \$5.40; champagne, per case, \$18 to \$25.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's, Otand's, and Martell's, \$4.75 to \$5.50; second-class brands, \$3.00 to \$4.20, according to age; in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$3.50; do., Otard's, \$9 to \$3.50; Central Society, \$8 to \$3.50; 256; Hennessy's, \$1.50 by \$12.50; do., Martell's, \$4.75 to \$5.60; second-class brands, \$3.00 to \$4.20, according to age; in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$3.50; do., Otard's, \$9 to \$3.50; Central Society, \$8 to \$3.50; 256; Hennessy's, \$1.50 by \$0.50; do., Martell's, \$4.75 to \$5.60; second-class brands, \$3.00 to \$4.20, according to age; in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$3.50; do., Otard's, \$9 to \$3.50; Central Society, \$8 to \$3.50; do., Otard's, \$9 to \$3.50; Central Society, \$8 to \$3.50; do., Otard's, \$1.50; do., \$1.25; do., Vine-Growers Cd., \$9 to \$9.50; do., Martell's, \$4.75; do., Vine-Growers Cd., \$9 to \$9.50; do., \$1.60; hence, \$1.25; do., \$1.50; do.,

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been very quiet.

HIDES—Receipts have been increasing and improving in quality; prices have gone up 50c, per cental. Cured have sold in small lots at 9c. and 9tc. for picked.

CALESKINS—In fairly good supply and unchanged in price. Cured purely nominal.

SHEEPSKINS—There have been very few offered, and these few have sold much as before, at \$1.50 to \$1.65.. Dry have not been offered, and are nominal. at \$1.50 to \$1.65. Dry have not been offered, and are nominal.

Wool.—Dullness and inactivity have remained the rule all over. The only movement reported is the sale of some small lots to the factories at 29c, for super and 35c. for extra. Dealers offer about a cent below these prices, but are getting more. Fleece purely nominal.

TALLOW—Abundant and unchanged at 63c, for rendered and 34c, for rough, with shipping lots of rendered selling at 63c.
Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$3.50; choice No. 1 steers, \$9.00; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50 to \$3.00; No. 3 inspected, \$6.50 to \$7.00; calfskins, green, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, cured, 164c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fiece, 29c.; wool, super, 28 to 29c.; extra super, 34 to 35c.; wool, pickings, 11to 124c.; tallow rough, 34c.; rendered, 6 to 64c.

CATTLE.

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been light, but prices firmer.
BEEVES—The unfavourable reports of last week had a depressing effect on the market, and the offerings were light, only eight car-loads coming in during the week. One lot of export cattle averaging 1,318 sold at \$5.40, and \$5.25 was asked for a lot suitable for Montreal. First-class butchers cattle were worth \$4 to 50., second-class 4½ to 4½c., and third-class were not wanted.

[Note.—The rules governing the sale of cattle for the Toronto market are as follows:—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 are not expected to reach so high a standard. These when sold live weight are taken at 5 per cent, off, or twelve hours' fast, without food or water in a dry yard.

SHEEP—Were still very scarce, and found ready buyers when offered. Prices were firm and unchanged, unless for exceptionally good ones, which were picked up at higher prices than the quotations, which are as follows:—For export, a versiging 137 lbs. live words. \$5.50 per cental would have the subject of the home of the subject of the home.

BY TELEGRAPH.

May 4.—Flour—Receipts 7.745 bbls.; market after more active, and prices firmer. A fair usinese done on 'Change. Sales reported: —200 bbls. choice spring extra, \$5.30; 150 bbls., \$5.22; 50 bbls., \$5.20; 125 bbls. medium bakers, \$5.35; 20 bbls., \$5.20; 125 bbls. medium bakers, \$5.35; 50 bbls., \$5.20; 100 bbls., \$5.55; 120 bbls., \$5.50; 100 bbls., \$5.20; 200 bbls., \$5.20; 200 bbls., \$2.60; 200 bbls., \$2.65; 250 bbls., \$5.20; 200 bbls., \$2.65; 250 bbls., \$2.60; 200 bbls., \$2.65; 250 bbls., \$2.60; 200 bbls., \$2.60;

May 4, 12.35 p.m 128 64 59 2001 1221

BEERBOHM'S ADVICES BY CABLE. BEERBOHM'S ADVICES BY CABLE.
LoxDon, May 3.—Floating cargoes—Wheat
firm; maize quiet; cargoes on passage—wheat
and maize, not much' demand. Mark Lane—
wheat and maize, slow; arrivals off the coast
for orders—wheat, moderate; maize, small. Imports in the United Kingdom for the week;—
Wheat, 255,000 to 260,000 qrs.; maize, 345,000 to
\$59,000 qrs.; flour, 185,000 to 190,000 blos. Liverpool—Spot wheat and maize, inactive; on passage for the continent—wheat, 700,000 qrs.; maize,
290,000 qrs.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

May 4, 5 p. m.—Flour. 9s. 0d. to 11s.; spring wheat, 8s, 6d. to 9s.; red winter, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 7d.; white, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 6d.; club, 9s. 5d. to 9s. 10d.; corn old, 5s. 6d.; new, 5s. 2d.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 6s. 6d.; pork, 71s.; bacon, 41s. 0d. to 45s. 0d.; beef, 77s.; lard, 57s. 6d.; tallow, 31s. 6d.; cheese, 70s. Corn—Receipts past three days, 26,000 centals.

MILWAUKEE. May 4, 9.30 a.m. - Wheat -\$1.035 for June: \$1.045

May 4, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.03; for June; \$1.01; for July.

1 p.m.—Wheat—No. 2, \$1.02; for cash or May; \$1.03; for June; \$1.04; for July.

May 4, \$6.26 km, Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.09; for cash and May; \$1.09; for June; \$1.00; for July; \$1.05; for August; \$1.03; for the year; receipts, wheat \$1.000 bush; shipments, 17000 bush.

1.05 p.m.—Wheat—Shade easier, quiet; No. 1 white, \$1.10 for cash; \$1.09; for May; \$1.09; for June or July; \$1.05; for August; No. 2, white \$1.08; No. 2 red \$1.12; bid.

NEW YORK. May 4, 12 m.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1,25 to \$1.27 for cash; sales, 40,000 bush, at \$1.23; for May; 15,000 bush, at \$1,21; for June; \$1.19; to \$1.19; for fully; No. 1 white, \$1.24 to \$1.25 for cash; \$1.21 to \$1.21; for May; \$1.19; to \$1.25 for cash; \$1.21 to \$1.21; for May; \$1.19; to \$1.19; for June; \$1.15 tud for July. Corn.—Steady, at 59;c. Oats—Steady. Receipts—Flour, 18,837 bbis; wheat, 9,000 bush; corn. 62,000 bush; cats, 16,000 bush; rye, 154 bush; barley, 550 bush; pork, 87 bbls; lard, 1,33; tierces; whiskey, 649 bbls. bbls.

2 p.m.—Wheat—Steady; sales, 600,000 bush. Close—No. 2 red, \$1.23\ for May; \$1.23\ for June; \$1.19\ for July; \$1.15\ for August. Corn—Steady; sales, 150,000 bush. No. 2 at 60c. Oats—Quiet. Tallow—6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Dressed hogs—8 to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. bid. Exports—Flour, 13,883 bbls.; wheat, 229,057 bush.; corn. 7,167 bush.; oats, 98 bush.

CHICAGO. May 4.—Wheat—\$1.05\$ for June. Corn—42\$c r June. Oats—37\$c for June. Lard—\$11.35 for me. Pork—\$17.75 for June; \$17.62\$ asked for July.

1 p.m.—Close—Short rib, \$8.50 to \$8.55 for May and June; \$8.622 to \$8.65 for July. Pork—\$17.45, nominal, for May; \$17.45 asked for June; \$17.50 bid and \$17.55 asked for July. Lard—\$11.20, nominal, for May; \$11.27\for June; \$11.32\for July; \$11.37\for August, and asked for September.

1.02 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.02 to \$1.02\for May; \$1.04\for July. Corn—43\for May; \$1.04\for July. Corn—43\for May; \$1.04\for July. Corn—43\for May; \$1.04\for July. Corn—43\for July; \$1.04\for July. Corn—43\for July. Corn—43\f

TOLEDO. May 4, 10 a.m.—Call—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.125 to \$1.125 for cash; \$1.12 to \$1.125 for May; \$1.125 to \$1.125 for cash; \$1.12 to \$1.125 for May; \$1.125 to \$1.125 for Line; \$1.085 to \$1.085 for July; \$3.565 to \$1.085 for Line; \$1.085 for Line; \$1.00 to \$1.00 for Cash; \$1.00 to \$1.00 for Line; \$1.00 to \$1.00 for Line; \$1.00 to \$1.13 cash; \$1.00 for Au; \$1.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK.

May 4, 11.30 a.m.—Cattle steady, 10; to 11; c.; receipts, 1.612. Sheep—5; to6; c.; receipts, 2.324. Calves—5; to 6; c.; receipts, 2.324. Calves—6; to 6; c.; receipts, 2.324. Calves—6; to 6; c.; receipts, 2.324. Calves—7; true, at 6; to 7c.; receipts, 14 cars. Hogs—Firm, at 6; to 7c.; receipts, 14 cars. Hogs—Firm, at 6; to 7c.; receipts, 14 cars. Hogs—Firm, at 6; to 7c.; receipts, 16 cars; shipments, 13 cars; 8 cars to New York; selling light to fair. Yorkers, 26,05 to 26,25; medium and heavy, 33.30 to 36,45.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

May 4, 8.35 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 20,000; market opens stready; prospects will rule 5 to 10c. lower.

9.25 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 24,000; official yesterday, receipts, 19,074; shipments, 3,329. light grades, 35,75 to 36,20; mixed packers, 55,35 to 36,15; heavy shipping, 36,20 to 36,50. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000.

RAST LIBERTY.

May 4,11 a.m.—Cattle—Active; best, at 5; to 6c.; fair to good, 5 to 54c.; common, 4; to 44c.; receipts, 300; shipments, 68. Hogs—Active; receipts, 300; shipments, 4,600.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET. UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET.

A cable despatch of Monday to New York quotes from the Mark Lane Express in its review of the British grain trade during last week as follows.—The more genial weather has had a beneficial effect. Wheatlooks healthy, though still very back ward. The supplies of English wheat have been somewhat more liberal. Prices have been nominally maintained at a few of the previncial markets, but in London and generally elsewhere trade has been slow and drooping. Buyers refused to do business in foreign breadstuffs except at a concession. The tension has now become very great, and in view of the supply on the spet and affort it would appear that lower rates are imminent. Of 27 wheat cargoes which arrived at ports of call during the past week only 7 are reported sold, and 40 more vessels are due for orders during the ensuing week. Flour has been lower and in very diberal supply. The importation of American flour has assumed proportions which have completely revolutionized the British milling trade, and has been a dead weight on the wheat trade from the commencement of the cereal year. Maize has been easien. Barley has been firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described as a firmly held; foreign is beared and fall to is described and inchanged. The sales of English wheat during ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET.

Farms for Sale.

NUMBER OF FARMS NEAR TORONTO A -also market gardens and grist mill-for sale; easy terms, or would exchange for city property. Call or send stamp. J. JACKSON. 6 King street east, Toronto.

CHOICE 100 ACRES-90 CULTIVATED. 10 beach and maple; well watered; good buildings; Brighton 4 miles. WM. BALE, Brighton Ont. TARM FOR SALE—93 ACRES—FIRST—CLASS land; third concession of Grimsby; good peach and apple orchards; good buildings; near Grimsby yillage; soil, part sand and black loam; for particulars apply on the premises; terms easy. WM. H. TRUESDALE, Grimsby P.O. FOR SALE—ELEVEN FARMS IN NOTTA-WASGA, Sunnidale, and King. Apply to LAIDLAW & NICHOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAID-LAW, Teronto. TOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, township of Derby; distant by good road from Owen Sound five miles; in excellent neighbourhood, and capable of being made a first-class farm. Apply to CREASOR & MORRISON, Owen Sound, Ont.

Owen Sound, Ont.

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 Gwillimoury, Koswick, Immediate possession given. For further particulars spply to
WM. WOOD, Keswick, Sutton.

ARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTARIO; list sent to any address. Apply to
CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent,
London. London. 440-52

TARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF NOTTAWASAGA, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos, county
Simcoe. Must be sold. Send for particulars to
E. LAKE & CO., Stayner, or WILKIN B.
BUTLER, Toronto. 467-13 E. LAKE & CO., Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, Toronto.

Parm AND BRICK AND TILE-YARD FOR sale in East Oxford, containing 125 acres, 160 cleared; brick house, good barns and 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 separately prices moderate; possession immediately. Apply to EDWARD MAGEE, Woodstock, Ont. TOR SALE-LOTS 21 & 22, STH CONCES-SION of Township of Stephenson, district of Muskoka; 50 acres cleared; hewed log house, 22x3; stables and other out-houses; well of good water; immediate possession could be given. Price, \$600. Lapply to JOHN McMILLAN, Utterson P.O. MANITOBA LAND-WELL SITUATED-M ANTIOBA LAND—WELL SHICATED— to exchange for property in Outario; 32 acres, 5 miles from Otterburn station on the Pembina branch, and 240 acres 15 miles from Portag. La Prairie. For further particulars address Boull4, Forest.

ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE OF BRIGHONE 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, 13 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.
W. W.EBB, village of Brighton, or to PRICE
BROWN, MAIL Office. CPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—120 ACRES Of the state of the same of the s 500 ACRE FARM FOR \$20 PER ACRE— splendid stock or hay farm. For par-ticulars address F. F. JONES, Fletcher, On-tario.

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CO. MIDDLESEX. E. 1 of N. 1 Lot 2, Con. 3, Ekfrid, 50 acres; soil rich clay loam; on a good road; dwelling house, log and well finished; 3 miles from Longwood station. CO. HASTINGS.

W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 23 in the 10th concession of Marmora 100 acres; \(\frac{25}{25}\) cleared; soil sandy loam; well watered by Creek; log house; about 8 miles from Marmora. CO. GREY.

Lot 1, concession 12, Glenelg, 100 acres cleared, soil excellent; well watered cultivated; also fenced; log house, barn, stable; 8 miles from Markdale.

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ITTLE BILLY—THE CELEBRATED trotting stallion and his son, St. George, will stand for mares during the season of 1881 in the following cities:—Brantford, Hamilton, and Toronto. For particulars see bills. ISAAC HODGINS, Proprietor.

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IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. The special attention of larmers and others connected with acrounts of pursuits is called to the following: - The understand having connected the business of the delivery of the special states of the special states of the special special states of the special states of the special special states of the special states of the special states of the special special states of the special states of the special special states of the special st COMMISSION CATTLE SALESMEN,

AT TORONTO,

all cattle, milk cows, sheep, lambs, and hogs consigned to us will receive our prompt attention. Parties consigning cattle, &c., to us should forward intimation thereof by post or telegraph or send some person in charge. To save expense farmers should join together in making up a carload and put their marks upon their stock. As to security for our intromissions we can refer to our bankers, the Federal Bank of Cavada. Our terms are as follows, viz.: On sales being made remittance by first post, less expenses and 3 per cent. commission. Our Mr. Mathers has been upwards of thirty years in Canada, and has had great experience in buying and selling stock; he is well known in Toronto and the country. We solicit the patronage of all farmers in this new business, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. We are able at any time to give information in regard to the markets.

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estined to be the best wheat-producing region in the world. These lands are situated in the counties of Chippewa, Mackinac, Schoolcraft, and Marquette, and embrace many thousands of acres of the est agricultural lands in the State of Michigan.

Among those in the counties of Chippewa and Mackinac are tracts of what are known as the burnt or cleared lands." These lands offer many advantages over the prairie lands of the West, as he tiraber lands adjoining insure a supply of fuel at little cost. The soil being a rich clay loam of reat depth. The timber remaining upon the land being generally sufficient for the settlers' use in building and fencing.

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HOSIERY YARNS of every description. BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported.

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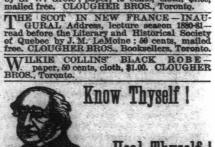
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CEEDS—NEWEST SEED OF SKIRVING'S Improved (purple top) Swedish Turnip, for its cents per pound. JAMES RENNIE (Market Seed Store), Toronto. FARM, GARDEN,

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Seeds sont by mail tree to any part of Canada
Dealers are invited to send for my Trade List,
also quotations for Timothy.
WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman,

Books and Stationery. ESSONS FROM THE LIFE AND CHARAC-TER of Robert Shields: a handbook for the guidance of youths generally, especially for those about to enter upon commercial pursuits, by G. W. Grote; paper, 75 cents, cloth. \$1.00, mailed free. CLOUGHER BROS., Toronto.



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Excursions.

MANITOBA

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th, 1881,

stopping at principal stations westward. For fares, &c., apply to Company's Statemasters and Agents throughout the country.

B WEBSET WATL, printed and pu

A Constantinople despatch say are numerous arrests among the the result of the enquiry into the d Sultan Abdul Aziz. The battal assisted to depose him has been and the officers sent to distant the battand that the officers sent to distant z believed that there will be no but that the accused will be quie AN AGED BANTAM. A Paris despatch says :—A dueling between M. Lepère, formerly the Interior, and M. Massiot, Vio of the council-general of the Del Yonne. The latter is 76 years old Heal Thyself! EMIGRANT SHIP HORROE THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRE-SERVATION, Is an indispensable medical treatise for every man, whether young, middle-aged or old treatise for every man, whether young, middle-aged or old.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRE-SERVATION, Is a medical treatise on Ex-hausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRE-SERVATION. Contains one hundred and twenty-five invaluable prescriptions for all forms of acute and chronic diseases, for each of which a first-class physician would charge from \$3 to \$40.

In the House of Commons to Chamberlain, President of the Boar in reply to a question based on the tailing the horrors of emigrant shi had communicated with the manag steamship lines carrying emigrants, ed an emphatic denial that such inst possible. He had instructed an visit Liverpool and Queenstown special inquiries. A MEETING OF THE EMPER

VOL. X. NO.

Lord Salisbury to La

ROUGH CRITICISM OF MR. BR

Adoption of the Beacons

CROP PROSPECTS IN I

Forthcoming Meeting of

MIHILIST ACTIVITY IN WESTER

American Machinery Un

ABDUL AZIZ'S MURDERERS TO

Important French Victory

Mr. Gladstone has not been some time, and application to be brought on a sharp attack of i

from which, however, he is now co He goes to-day into the country i

The Conservatives in the Houmons will resist the first reading for the amendment of the Par Oaths Act, and also take a division

A despatch from Bolton, Lancas family named Seddon have had a property walted at four millisterling, which had been in Cha 1857. The property was bequeath Seddon, who died in the workh hairs inherit this vast forther.

A Berlin despatch says:—On resding of the Government bill various existing taxes the Reich unanimously rejected the first of throwing out the bill. The bi unpopular. The Prussian Minister culture voted against it, and Moltke walked out before the vote

A despatch from Cape Town say Cape Town Ministry has been for Mr. Scanlan as Premier, and M

in the Transvaal are leaving no turned with the object of upsettin

nent of peace. The Boers are pr

publisher of profane literate

Paris advices state that Americ ery, which under the old tariff pa

francs duty, will now pay 6 francs as English machinery. A large waiting at Havre to be entered.

THE MURDER OF ABDUL A

THE NEW FRENCH TARIF

olonial Secretary.

LUCKY CHANCERY LITIGAN

AN UNPOPULAR MEASUR

THE NEW CAPE MINISTE

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVA lespatch from D'Urban says

on the second reading.

New French Tariff

Kroumirs.

THE OATHS ACT.

Conservative Per

morial Vote.

perors at Ischl.

A Vienna despatch says:—In a stage of the approaching summer the Au perial family will receive a number at the charming resort of Ischl. I stay of the Emperor and Empres Crown Prince and his bride will town. The greatest interest of the stage of the Emperor and Empres Crown Prince and his bride will town. Crown Prince and his bride will town. The greatest interest cer fact that the three Emperors, Fran the German Emperor, and the Cz semble at that spot about the s. There is much talk about the in the three monarchs in thus meeting. It is certain that the three courts cordial at this moment than they for a long time past. There is great rejoicing at Ischl. That wat will, of course, be crowded with viit is certain that the season will be most brilliant for many years past.

LAND REFORM IN BUSIA LAND REFORM IN BUSSIA

A St. Petersburg despatch as terms of the ukase lessening the rents are now finally settled, an 3,700,000 peasants, who will be reconsiderable portion of their annua on account of land, while the a arrears will be remitted. All props have not yet arranged to sell their peasants will be compelled to do

LONDON, The Bradlaugh business was ta the House of Commons last night, obstraction being renewed Mr. gave way, yielding the morning s promising to take an opportunity t the subject.

Those going to Manitoba will find it to their advantage to correspond with us. Subscribe for the Colonist's News, a paper giving just the information you require; 10c. to end of year. Pritties popular excursions, with aleeping cars attached, the fourth of the sesson, will leave Toronto. 10th MAY, preceded by their fast freight train. 75,000 acres of choice lands for sale. Letters enclose 3c. stamp for reply, and receive pamphlets with maps free.

R. W. PRITTIE,

64 King street east, Toronto. CONGREGATIONAL UNION The long controversy about the ship of the Congregational Union at a great meeting held last night. long and fierce debate the vote election of Rev. J. McFadyen, other, by 726, against 429 for Dr. Pa MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST. The fifth party of the season will leave foronto at 12.50 p.m. on

LONDON The Jews in Podolia have been a and troops have been sent for the

A fine exhibition of flour mill opened at the Agricultural Ha Representatives of the trade from the kingdom, the Continent, and were present. The large imports of learn have awakened the activity of the continent.