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ous Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops pairs No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught: Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all heapest Machine in the Market.

WAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

R 1878.

es are being Built, estituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, used in place of Cast-Iron, ast-Iron in Combined Machines, educed over Three Hundred Pounds,)

g and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those ined that it shall excel in every particular all other machines re taken this Unprecedented Step in Advance of all

LL MANUFACTURING CO.,

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STUMP MACHINE.

and most easily worked machi : superior to any other in the market. Sen JOHN WHITEFIELD, 106 Front street, Toron

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarte f century. Farmers this is your Cheapes

financial.

INVESTMENT COM'Y. OF CANADA, (LIMITED).

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General Manager, - Hon. JAS. PATTON, Q. BANKERS: The Union Bank of Sc**otland.** The Halifax & Huddersfield Union Banking Co. The Standard Bank of Canada. citors, - . . MESSRS. EWART & DAVIDSON OFFICES:--The Queen City Insurance Cuildings, 24 Church street, Toronto.

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STANDARD

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offer the markets of the world, and when material use workmanship, power, and durability are considere t is acknowleded to be the CHEAPEST AND BEST Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

THE ENGLISH & SCOTTISH

CAPITAL, - - £500,000 Stg. OST FREE of Indigestion;

Notice is hereby given that "The English and Sociatish Investment Company of Canada," (Limited). a Corporation duly Incorporated under the laws of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of lending and investing moneys, has received a licence from the Provincial Secretary authorizing it to carry on business within Ontario, under provisions of Revised Statutes of Ontario Chapter 163, and that the HON JAMES PATTON Q. C. has been appointed Princinal Manager

FOR (P) ERFECT

Feed the Land and it will Feed

COTING NG.

VOL. VII. NO. 316.

Official Circular by the

CONTINUOUSLY CONFLICTING REPORTS.

THE ISSUE STILL WHOLLY UNCERTAIN.

Spread of the Famine in China.

DR. BUTT AND THE HOME RULE PARTY.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Government to Russia, which circumstances may render it necessary for Lord Loftus to submit to the Czar.

A London special to the Edinburgh

Scotsman says the secret determinations of the Cabinet Lord Derby meant as compelling his retirement, were the seizure of Gallipoli and the landing of an army corps A Vienna despatch states that Austria in the written statement of her views sent to St. Petersburg, not only insisted on the

European character of the questions at issue, but distinctly rejected the idea of a

Send for Circular. PETER R. LAMB & CO.,

Matures Crops 10 to 20 days carlier, a ncreases the yield 50 to 100 per cent.

Dated March 12UI, ADIO.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR of the March 12UI of 1s as the smoothest and the state of the st

FOR 50C. You Can Tell 40,000 People That Your Farm is Fortsale or to Beat WEEKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50 cents each is sertion, each additional word 2 cents. In the DAIL MAIL, 20 words for 25 cents, and each additi

word, 1½ cent. THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and is spatched by first trains and express to all parts the Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract the by the year made known on application. Condense advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents and the per twenty words, and two cents each additional contractions.

THE WEER LY MAIL—Printed and Publishes by CHRISTOL HER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King Bay streets, in the City Toronto.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

have Bessarabia, and the best thing Romania can do is to try and make the best possible terms for their compensation. Prince Charles' Government having faile to clicit any explanation from Russia relative to the occupation of Roumania territory, have resolved to protest the Great Powers, The Prince, it said, has already informed the Emperors of Austria and Germany that will abdicate if Russia assumes the Government of Roumania. The Porte has been removing valuables, arms, and muntions to Scutari, and is said to have under consideration the advisability of removing

tions to Scutan, and is said to have under consideration the advisability of removing the seat of Government to that place, in order to avoid being compelled to form an alliance either with Russia or England by Constantinople being occupied. TUESDAY, April 16.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Negotiations ooking to a peaceful solution of the diffi-ulties, which a week or two ago looked so ormidable, continue, and with a seeming acreasing prospect of success. An amidon. Both Governments express an earnest hope for peace, but neither shows as yet any special desire to abate one jot of its previous demands. There are indications, how-

FRIDAY, April 12.

LONDON, April 11.—It is stated that England proposes the revision of the Treaty of San Stefano by the joint action of the Powers, provided Russia will first admit the authority of Europe to do so.

A Bucharest despatch says Roumania is being gradually occupied by Russians, and the anti-Russian feeling is very bitter.

The warlike preparations of the Russians and Turks about Constantinople continue. Col. Wellesley has gone to St. Petersburg, it is reported for the purpose of demanding an explanation from Russia of the movements in Roumania. Col. Wellesley also carries an ultimatum from the English Government to Russia, which circumstances may render it necessary for Lord Loftus to submit to the Czar. ated Shumla, which has been occupied by the conquerors, and promises the immediate evacuation of Varna. Dervish Pasha remains obstinate and declares he cannot reliquish Batoum. Additional correspondence on the question published at London, shows that Gortschakoff has reiterated the statement that he never said he would op-

The news from St. Petersburg is separate settlement.

Detailed advices from Cape Town state that the outbreak of Secocoeni, a powerful chief, surprised the Transvaal Government, which was unprepared, and was only able to send a hundred native allies against 500 Kaffirs, who were surrounding a fort. The Burghers forces of the Transvaal and Natal are concentrating to resist an apprehended outbreak of Cetewayo, a Zulu chief.

Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Cape Colony, is still in King Williamstown. Five thousand men attacked a sandilli, Chief of Gaikas, the day the steamer in King Williamstown. Five thousand men attacked a sandilli, Chief of Gaikas, the day the steamer sailed. It was hoped if they were successful Sandilli, Chief of Gaikas, would both surrender. The whole frontier, however, was very restless, and a war feeling was strongly abroad. All the Government prudence and firmness were needed the former and the impression prevails that the Cabinets at London and St. Petersburg believed that the Cabinets at London and St. Petersburg police.

A return brought down this week respecting the Paris Exhibition shows that the disburgements up to 1st January last were successful Sandilli, Chief of Gaikas, would both surrender. The whole frontier, however, was very restless, and a war feeling was strongly abroad. All the Government prudence and firmness were needed that the Cabinets at London and St. Petersburg of the Attempted assassination of the Chief of the St. Petersburg police.

A return brought down this week respecting the Paris Exhibition shows that the distinct of the Galekas, would both surrender. The whole frontier, however, was very restless, and a war feeling was strongly abroad. All the Government prudence and firmness were needed that the Cabinets at London and St. Petersburg in grand the public sale of two journals that the Cabinets at London and St. Petersburg in grand the public sale of the St. Petersburg police.

A return brought down this week respecting the Paris Exhibition shows that the dispurs The news from St. Petersburg is not cal-culated to increase confidence. The fact that the Cabinets at London and St. Peters-

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY. THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

paying out gold.

Mr. Sanford S. Blodgett has been nominated for consul at Prescott.

The U.S. Senate has passed a bill repeal ing the Bankruptcy Law. Strawberries and peaches are in bloo at Beamsville, in the County of Lincoln. The reported intention of Dr. Butt to resign his seat in Parliament is contradicted.

A number of people who recently left New Brunswick for Kansas to settle, have New Brunswick for Kansas to settle, have returned disappointed.

Achmet Pasha has been appointed commander of the Ottoman fleet during Hobart Pasha's absence on furlough.

Switzerland has accepted the proposal of the United States to participate in an International Monetary Congress.

Reports of the National banks in the United States show they hold more specie at the present time than ever before.

A Gigantic Strike Certain.

LORD DUFFERIN.

Presentation of the Address of Parliament to His Excellency-

> A Feeling and Eloquent Reply. OTTAWA, April 16.—At two o'clock this after e Senators and members of the House of Comm sembled in the Senate Chamber—to witness segnitation to his Evaculary the Covernor Govern

THE SUPREME COURT.

Judgment in the Jacques Cartier and Charlevoix Election Cases.

The Appeal Dismissed in Each Case. OTTAWA, April 15.—The Supreme Court met to ay for judgments. Present, Richards, C. J., Ritchie aschereau, Strong, Henry, and Fournier, J.J.

BICHARDS, C. J., at great length reviewed the evidence which had been adduced in the Jacques Cartier election case. According to the English practice, he accepted the statement of the respondent. In regard to Conway's conversation with Foley, a Conservative, and an employee on the Lachine canal, he considered that there was nothing equivalent to a threat of dismissal, that Conway was not an agent of Mr. Lafamme, that Chares had not been proved to have been bribed, and that the point of supplying retreshments on nomination day was not well taken, since it was not shown to have been done with a corrupt intent, refreshments being necessary for in those who had come so long a distance to be present. New York, April 15.—The following letter from Mrs. Tilton will appear in the morning papers to morths of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I nad bitterly deceived, that a charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reafirm, and I leave the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children, and all who suffer. I know full well the explanation that the place of the proportion of meeting with the electors.

Transval is purifical as very surious.

A Contentingly special states that the last of the content of the conte

BEECHER-TILTON.

Resurrection of the Great Scandal.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Letter from Mrs. Tilton Affirming the Charges against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher To be True.

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PRINCE PLANE IN THE PRINCE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADD

Interesting Summary of News. THE CRISIS IN VICTORIA. The London Globe of March 28th, in its The London Globe of March 28th, in its 5th edition, says:—The Victorian crisis, instead of mending, seems to be growing more and more embittered. Our latest advices hold out no prospect of a compromise, and the Payment of Members bill is exciting as keen a dispute between the two branches of the Legislature as when this

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

one of contention was first thrown down, fr. Graham Berry and his colleagues in

the consideration of the Council, who on their side are at present as obstinate in re-

their side are at present as obstinate in re-isting even the very severe pressure that has been brought to bear on them. Pas-sions have been aroused on both sides, and neither will be inclined to give way while there is a prospect of gaining their point. Ministers and the Assembly, as being in control of the Executive, are obviously,

control of the Executive, are obviously, however, in a position of considerable advantage over their opponents, and those who remember the Darling incident and its termination a few years ago may be inclined to predict a similar conclusion to the present deadlock in the colony—that is, of course, if the Governor remains neutral. And it is difficult to see what Sin George Bowen could usefully do were her

George Bowen could usefully do, were he to take an active part, without striking

blow at the Constitution. A dissolution of the Assembly—the universal panacea suggested for the difficulty on this side of the world—would, so far from mending matters, only add fuel to the flame.

THE IRISHMAN IN CANADA.

The Liverpool Daily Post (edited by Mr Edward R. Russell, one of the first of English critics) says of the above work:

"Mr. Davin is a brilliant Irishman, belong ing to the English bar, who, chiefly in connection with the defunct and often lament ed Morning Star, graduated in journalism in the English metropolis, before betakin himself to Canada, where as a politicia and lecturer he has obtained a very populer position. A good idea struck him—a idea not merely patriotic, but generall fruitful of interest—when observing how great a part Irishmen had played in the country of his adoption it occurred to him to embody in a book of historical preter sions and permanent value the detaile story of this element in the life of the colony. Nor do we quarrel with him for going beyond the bare limits of his purpos in descanting at considerable length on the history of his race generally and on if other cosmopolitan extensions. Irishment and all other recosmopolitan extensions. Irishment and the professer. other cosmopolitan extensions. Irishm are celebrated above all other nations above even Frenchmen—for giving an in perial ring to what vigorously define might have to be called their provincia ism; and scarcely any man is more ab than Mr. Davin, from long and lovin familiarity with the classics and the trad tions of Irish nationality, to present the guise at once pleasing and authentic. opening chapters deserve to rank among the most concise, as well as among the most glowing narrations of the political histor of the Irish people. Mr. Davin then take of the Irish people. Mr. Davin then take up the early annals of the colony of Caada, proceeding subsequently to deal withe Irish immigration, locally defined an particularized; and next connecting the progress of the Irish element in Canad with the advance of responsible government there. The book will go far to rend a history of the colony generally unnecessary in average libraries, while to many will be more precious than any me colonial history could be, from its warr colonial history could be, from its war hearted and eloquent; association of Car history of the Irish people.

THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEA. The London correspondent of the Le Mercury gives the remarkable information that an American engineer has submitted to the Russian Government a scheme famaking a canal between the Baltic and the Black Sea, and it is understood the Columbia. making a canal between the Battic and the Black Sea, and it is understood the Cabin of St. Petersburg is giving favourable of sideration to the proposal.

A PLOT TO FORGE BANK NOTES. Three foreigners, named Paul Dufe conclius William de Jong, and Achille R Conclus William de Jong, and Achille Ri have been up at the Mansion House, on charge of intending to forge Bank of En land notes. From Mr. Poland's openi statement it appeared that a very serio and extensive system of fraud and forge was intended to be perpetrated. An e

The announcement made on the 2 ult., by Government, that they intend appoint an Under Secretary of State Scotland, with a seat in the House, been received with satisfaction by Scomembers on both sides of politics. I name of Sir Graham Montgomery has be mentioned as the most likely recipient the new honour thus created.

OVER-IMMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

Immigration annals, like other branc
of history, seem to "repeat themselves'
various parts of the world, as is shown
letters in the papers graphically set
forth the miseries and disappointme
and the terrible glut of the labour ma
in New Zealand, produced by artificial
excessive labour importations. The wl
country is described as "over-crow
with labourers and mechanics, who can
get employment." Nevertheless, says with labourers and mechanics, who can get employment." Nevertheless, says writer, Sir Julius Vogel has an army agents in Britain, paid so much per co commission, who still keep pouring fi hands into the colony by the most d sive representations. Everything ex meat is exceedingly high in price. A of clothes cost £8. One correspond writes:—"If people at home could see the unfortunate immigrant trudices the unfortunate immigrant trudices along cattle tracks, and through the it country, under a semi-tropical sun, or fi along cattle tracks, and through the i country, under a semi-tropical sun, or fing rapid and dangerous rivers, and traing many weary miles looking for that ployment which they cannot obtain, carrying their swag (bed and clothes), their tucker (food), and billy (a small pail), and perhaps accompanied by a and small family, they would soon their opinions of New Zealand as a h of rest for the workingman. As for workingman getting hold of a pie land, it is almost an impossibility, as runholders have swallowed it all up in runs for sheep, some of which contain ten to one hundred thousand acres ten to one hundred thousand acres, ploying from two to fifty men; whe under a proper system, this land n support from one hundred to a thou families or more."

Another correspondent writes :- "I Another correspondent writes:—"I emphatically that this country is crowwith people who cannot get employn People have been brought here with a ject, and that is to help to bear the bu of taxation, and reduce the price of lawhich is low enough. My blood boils indignation over the false reports circ ed at home, and if I was there I we challenge any agent to dispreye my challenge any agent to disprove my sments, and arm myself with facts statistics which could not be refuted.

FLOGGING IN PRISONS. Mr. Cross has prohibited the Vi Committee of Justices from inflicting ishment with the "cat" in prisons has ordered that in future only the rod shall be used.

THE THIRLMERE WATER SCHEME The Select Committee of the Hou Commons, on the 26th inst., came to cision, after a protracted inquiry, bill promoted by the Manchester Co-tion for obtaining its water supply the lake district. The chairman sa To Mr. Wood—He did not know how the cutter was settled for.

At this point the Committee adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

OTAWA, April 12.—This Committee met again this morning and the witness Scott was re-examined. In reply to Mr. Bowell he said that the present by Mrs. Nixon consisted of pearl-handled knives and forks worth about thirty dollars. He knew the value because he had wished to make a sitular purchase and had asked the price from a traveller, who dealt in the same class of articles. He didn't think the first tender was destroyed in Nixon's presence; he spoke to Mr. Ross, Government Solicitor, and Mr. McGregor, of the Free Press, at Winnipeg, relative to the matter; had been dismissed on account of leaving for Ottawa; Mr. Kixon had spoken to him since he was here, and said he could not see what they were here for, and had said that the rumours about the tenderswere absurd; had spoken to Mr. Haggart, Dr. Schultz, and to Mr. Bowell; had made a statement to the latter; the supplies had to be given by a certain date, and as Java coffee could not be had, Rio was substituted; by this the firm gained some \$70; did not be lieve Nixon knew of it; Sutherland did not get the contracts he expected after settling Nixon's account by profit and loss, and had then charged the account; Sutherland's expectations were not realized.

Mr. Nixon was next called. To Mr. Wood-He did not know how the cutter

stater settling Nixon's account by profit and loss, and had then charged the account; Sutherland's expectations were not realized.

Mr. Nixon was next called.

To Mr. Macdougall (Elgin)—I am purveyor for the Government in the North-West, and was appointed three years ago last September; was then appointed as agent of the Minister of Justice in connection with the Mounted Police; afterwards became purveyor for the Canada Pacific and Indian Department; first met Sutherland on my way to Manitoba; he was then in business there; boarded with Mr. Sutherland; on the way to Winnipeg he told me he had just completed a new house, and I asked him if he could board me; he agreed: boarded with him four and a half or five months; was in the habit of advertising for supplies; there were two distinct classes for which tenders were asked ; we had to purchase large quantities of bacon, flour, and oats; these were our large supplies; the smaller supplies embraced a large number of articles; for the arguer supplies tenders were advertised for; for the smaller supplies cometimes tenders were asked for; it was my custom to go to merchants with slips of paper and ask for prices; the merchant who was lowest got the tender; I never did anything of the kind spoken of by the witness Scott in connection with tenders I advertised for; the tenders I received during the month of May did not purport to be scaled tenders; there was no alteration of tender; as stated, and no substitution of one for another; received during the month of May did not purport to be scaled tenders; there was no alteration of tender, as stated, and no substitution of one for another; received tender produced, dated 26th May, from Thornton & Sutherland; this was the only tender I received; it underwent no alteration; received other tenders at the same time for the same articles; I am quite positive I never showed the tender to Mr. Sutherland.

At this point the Committee adjourned.

OTAWA, April 15.—This Committee met again this (Monday) morning, Mr. Young being in th

Mr. Nixox, re-called, examined by Mr. Macdougall, explained his method of advertising for supplies, which was done under instructions from the Department of State. The small supplies had to be got sometimes at an hour's notice. He remembered receiving the tender of Thornton & Sutherland, and that there was no one present. That was his only course; but whenever he could he associated Mr. Rowan with himself. There were other tenders. He opened all the tenders one after another. He made no contract upon those tenders until ten or twelve days after. He wrote to the Department of the Secretary of State, and under instructions from thence gave out the contract. He did not until he received instructions communicate with any one as to the contract. The statement of Scott that he went to Sutherland's shop and made representations as to the contract was not true. He had at that time received no tender from Ballantyne, and he could not, therefore, have showed any such tender to Sutherland. He got no bacon from Sutherland under that tender. The bacon was purchased for the Department at Ingersoll. Did not know until the other day that the coffee supplied by Sutherland was of an inferior quality. No complaint as to the coffee ever reached him. The bacon was double-packed in sacks. Four hundred and ten sacks were lent to Sutherland, on the understanding that they were to be returned. While they remained in Sutherland's hands there would be no charge against the Government for re-sacking. The sacks were all returned. Ballantyne's manager put in a tender in his own name, and that was opened with the others, but it was not disclosed to Sutherland. There was an account running at that time between him and Sutherland. That was in 1375. But he owed them nothing but the cement account since the 1st March. In September, 1877, he had a settlement of his account. He tried again and again to get his account, but could not. It was settled by a note at three months, after a discount had been taken off. Sutherland purchased one cutter on h

he gave a theque to the amount. The discount are cheque to his (Mr. Nixon's) wife, and said she was to say nothing about it, and he knew nothing about it for some time atterwards. With the discount and other deductions, he paid \$443.50. The discount was the difference between the retail prices and the Government prices, and he thought he had a right to have his goods at Government prices. Whenever he purchased goods at Government prices. Whenever he purchased goods, he got them on the same terms. As to the boarding, he had been told by Sutherland that he was to be considered as his guest. The presents were given by Mrs. Nixon by his directions after that. They were a set of lace curtains and six pieces of cutlery, mother of pearl knives and forks. He tried to make the presents equivalent to the board, but he thought now that they were not a full equivalent. He did not consider himself under any obligation to Sutherland in a full equivalent. He did not consider imm-self under any obligation to Sutherland in respect to the item. He made personal purchases for one particular camp of the Pacific Survey every month. He produced sollie tenders of Sutherland among others which had not been awarded to Sutherland. He had never adopted, with regard to Sutherland, any different course than he had adopt-ed with regard to other firms. He stated that most Sutherland, any different course than he had adopted with regard to other firms. He stated that most protestably 14 had a stated that most protestably with Sutherland because he could not get his account. The only reason he has ceased dealing with Sutherland on behalf of the Government was beca see Sutherland's prices were too high.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick—He was Assistant Inspector of Penitentiaries, Purveyor to the Mounted Police, to the Canadian Pacific railway, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He received a salary of 31,000 as Purveyor of the Canada Pacific railway, and S250 for his Penitentary business. As for the Indian business, his salary was under consideration. He could not say what amount of money had passed through his hands last year. His purchases for the Canadian Pacific in 1876-7 amounted to \$198,523; for the Mounted Police, \$30,000, and more than \$40,000 for the Indians. His purchases were made only by requisition. The moneys were placed to the credit of the Departments, and he issued official cheques, which were countersigned by the Deputy Rocciver-General. He advertised in the Winnieg papers for his supplies. He considered that he could purchase Winchester cartridges at Winnipeg as cheaply as anywhere else. Mr. Andrew Strong was Mr. Bannatyne's manager. He had purchased from Mr. Bannatyne's manager. He had purchased from Mr. Bannatyne's manager. He had purchased from Mr. Bannatyne some half-breed scrip, and for the purposes of a temperance hall had bought a lot. He also bought a lot of land for \$1,500 for a Government warehouse, for the rent of which the Government paid to Mr. Strong \$432 a year. To improve the property and make it suitable for the Government over \$400 had been expended. Rent was paid to Mr. Strong, who had leased the property to Mr. Strong, who had leased it to the Government, the rent r

he went there interest was 6 per cent. for the pro-perty which he purchased, on which was the ware-house, which was rented to the Government. He declined to pay more than 6 per cent. He bought the property about three weeks after he went to-Winnipeg. He believed it was in October, 1875. By Mr. Plumb—He knew Bannatyne was a mem-ber of Parliament, but did not point this out to the Government. He sent the accounts to the Governovernment. He sent the accounts to the Govern, but did not point out who was the partic

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Professional Examinations. The following candidates successfully passed the recent examination in the professional subjects for second-class certificatea. Such of them as have also passed in the non-professional subjects in previous examinations, and have taught for one year, will now receive second-class provincial certificates.

TORONTO.—Thomas Beattie, John R. Chisholm, Thos. J. Collins, S. K. Davidson, M. G. Dippel, Diman Erb, J. Forbes, A. W. Gerrie, Geo. J. Gibb, Albert D. Griffin, Jacob B. Hager, M. S. Hallman, Colin Johnson, Byron Jones, W. M. Leigh, Wm. Linton, Isaac W. Lucia, Chas. Miles, John McCabe, James W. Orr, James Phelan, James W. Robinson, Alex. Skene, James Skirton, Geo. Steurnagel, J. E. Thompson, T. D. Markeller, J. J. E. cent examination in the professional subj

L. Sutherland, Emma C. Field, Janes orman W. Ford.
OTTAWA.—Wm. C. Allin, Chas. E. Bell, Wm. Boal, Robt. Boal, Alex. Cochrane, lickell, Wm. Boal, Robt. Boal, Alex. Cochrane, Darino Dean, Robt. C. Dobbin, John Kelly, Joseph

Something About Sitting Bull. A letter from Cypress Hills, North-West Territor, as been accived by a member of the House ommons from Mr. Patrice Breland, a prominer Commons from Mr. Patrice Breland, a promine French half-bred gentleman of that region. Breland states that he has passed the winter in the immediate vicinity of Sitting Bull's camp, and the the weather has been unusually mild, with a consequent scarcity of buffalo, who always go nors when the weather admits. Sitting Bull he describe as a quiet, wary, deep old chief, who keeps his view and intentions very much to himself, but who, the

And the control of the first state of the control o

**Not Lovet, Mr. Alleroft's opposite might have to be called their provincial imity and exactedy any man is more able to the country from long and loving imilitarity with the classic and the tradition of Lorent and the Corremonate gains with the main body of the militian or volunteers, the last heating and the control of the militian or volunteers, and add the control of the militian or volunteers, and add the control of the militian or volunteers, and add the control of the militian or volunteers, and add the control of the militian or volunteers, the last heating in a crisis, but are a force called into coincise by the control of the militian or volunteers, the last heating is a crisis, but are a force called into coincise by the carly annuals of the colony of Can Jac Prizer for Colon Armstrar for Colon Consolidad, at which the advance of responsible governs mortions. The book will go far to reader a history of the colony generally unnecess any in average libraries, which to many it will be more precising the colon or construction of the political control of the province of the political control of the province of the political control of the political control of the political control of the province of the political control of the province of the political control of the province of the

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19 1983

THE STOCKES AND ALL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19 1983

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ON Thursday, Sir John Macdonal in a truly masterly manner fulfilled his in the history of Coandamons, and those who have per who their views regarding the conduct of the whole Monitors who to no another the whole of the whole Monitors and the whole of the whole of the whole Monitors and the whole of the The following days sentiment before to the web lawing or the web law great of the web lawing or the we

We wish to scener seed CLUB AGENTS at every Post office is Ganada. Will our friends be kind enough to send it seed to the confidence of the popular assembly. We were taken to task when which had the confidence of the popular assembly. We were taken to task when which had the confidence of the popular assembly. We were taken to task when the state of interest might had been diamised. It was seen that to the course of the debate the fulfility when in a Frontier two may be asserted that the Quebee Ministry had been diamised. It was seen that to the them and the total the see years the would be person to the doctrine that a Governor can dismiss a discrete when he please, the had the confidence of the popular than the total tree has a Governor can dismiss a discrete when he please, the national bank syndicate for \$4\$ for the matter than \$4\$ for the past, and the House into a layeround. Mr. Particularly and the House into a layeround was suggrested when the news of the oils was staggered when the news of the oils of the present is one of the owner of the oils was staggered when the news of the oils of the present is one of the oils of the oil

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EDITORIAL NOTES:

We have received the first number of the Muskoka Herald, published at Bracebridge, by F. T. Graffe & Co. It is a good sized by F. T. Graffe & Co. It is a good sized sheet of eight columns to the page and handsomely printed; locally it will take for its watchword "Muskoka First," and politically it promises to be "a faithful exponent of Liberal-Conservative principles." Our friends in the district have stood much in need of a local paper representing their political views, and we congratulate them on this auspicious beginning.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Second Page.)

TUESDAY, April 16 TUESDAY, April 16.

The SPEAKER announced the result of the judgment given yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Archibald introduced a bill to amend the Adulteration Act. Its object was to prevent the imposition of oleomargarine upon the public for butter.

At this stage the House was called to the Senate, to witness his Excellency's assent to some bills.

On its return

On its return,
Mr. LAURIER moved the third reading of Mr. Daukter moved the third reading of the bill respecting the duty on malt.

Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario) said in the interest of temperance, this bill was a mistake. He did not see why the duty here should be so much greater than in the United States.

Mr. Reconverge wild the control of the duty of the duty here. Mr. Rochester said there was no coun-

try in the world in which so much abuse existed in reference to its excise department as this country.

Aftersome remarks from Messrs. Mitchell,
Laurier, and Young, the latter condemning

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

OM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. a have had in the Public Accounts tee that very important evidence ch Mr. Blain spoke recently, and was of so astounding a character a adjournment of the Committee was on then until Friday. It consisted brief note from Sir John Macdonald to Moylan, in October, 1863, in which Sir and, in effect, that he believed the nt enclosed, \$690.40, was a proper The letter was evidently intended to own to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and have been given to him, inasmuch as twas found by his brother among the papers left by him. Mr. A. F. Macdonald stated that, after a very diligent search, this was the only paper he could find bearing upon the subject. He also said bearing upon the subject. He also said that frequently afterwards, when his brother read articles in the Canadian Freeman attacking his Administration, he would say, "Moylan doesn't forget I wouldn't pay his account." Mr. Moylan being asked if he had any remarks to make, said all his accounts were handed to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald at the same time, and he accounted for this one being isolated from the rest by the fact that a few weeks after they were presented to Mr. Sandfield r they were presented to Mr. Sandfield edonald, it was published in the Quebec Mercury. Doubtless this was done with a view to damaging the previous Governview to damaging the previous Govern-ment. The account was partly for the ment. The account was partly for the publication of emigration and quarantine regulations, for which, Mr. Moylan said, his paper was peculiarly adapted, as it circulated largely in Ireland. He said, too, that his charge was moderate, being much less than that of other papers, and less than is now being paid by any first-class house in Toronto. On motion of Mr. Holton, the consideration of the report was deferred until another day. Mr. Blain's most important evidence, which set so many people on the er day. Mr. Blain's most important nce, which set so many people on the tiptoe of expectation, is, as the reader will see, of a very harmless character. A fit subject indeed for ridicule and contempt, but Mr. Blain is not bright, and may be excused for thinking he had got in his pos-

session a charge of dynamite.

The Press and the House of Commons The Press and the House of Commons have not fraternized greatly this session. Matters appearing in the former have been made frequent grounds of complaint by the latter, and often, I must admit, with very good cause. Mr. Holton has endeavoured to stop Mr. Costigan in making an explanation which most nearly affected his reputation as a public man, but was not successful, though probably he was right in his contention that such matters were too frequently brought before the House. Mr. Dymond took advantage of the discussion to say that the letter of Mr. Carroll Ryan was a gross libel upon his personal honour, and he intended to be severe upon those Conservative papers which published that letter wholly or in part. It was by the persuasions of Mr. Holton, he said, that he had been induced not to bring the question up as one of privilege. Dr. that he had been induced not to bring the question up as one of privilege. Dr. Tupper was right in saying that Mr. Holton did not act the part of a good friend to Mr. Dymond. It is all very well to say in a general way that the letter was a libel, but why does not the member for North York come to particulars? Is it true, or is it not, that he sent to the telegraph office. signed e sent to the telegraph office, signed Ryan," despatches to the Globe which Ryan never saw and knew nothing of, and that, moreover, he was sending despatches to that paper affecting members of the House when he had led members to be-House when he had led members to be-lieve that he had nothing to do with the Parliamentary correspondence of that journal? These are simple questions, and Mr. Dymond, if he wishes to clear his reputation, must answer them more directly than he has yet done. Such conduct as he

redicted, would in England lead to the spulsion of an M.P. from any club of which he stight be a member.

There was an incident in connection with the admirable speech of M. Ouimet which he admirable speech of M. Ouimet which the admirable speech of M. Ouimet which I cannot pass over in silence. Speaking in French, he used the word mensongeur in his reference to Laeutenant-Governor Letellier, and was arguing in favour of the view that the Dominion and Local Governments were in alliance, and were being assisted in their joint purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor, a bitter partizan. Mr. Holton asked M. in aniance, and were being assisted in their joint purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor, a bitter partizan. Mr. Holton asked M. Ouimet to repeat his words, as he thought they should be replied to by the Government. After indulging in some chaff—excellent chaff, too, by the way—at Mr. Holton's expense, M. Ouimet repeated his remarks in English, though, he said, as he did not know the English language well, it might be necessary for the most of the said. did not know the English language well, it might be necessary for the member for Chateaugnay to help him out. Mr. Holton said the English version was not quite the same as the French, whereupon Mr. Mackenzie rose and said that if Mr. Holton properly expressed what the speaker had been saying, he (Mr. Mackenzie) must tell him he had heap hearing feles withers been saying, he (Mr. Mackenzie) must tell him he had been bearing false witness against his neighbours, M. Ouimet paused for a moment to take the full bearing of the phrase, in which he was assisted by some English members sitting near him. His rebuke of the Premier for having had recourse to what he (M. Ouimet) called a rebuse of the Premier for having had recourse to what he (M. Ouimet) called a
parliamentary way of telling him he had
lied was, though quiet and dignified, extremely severe. He said he had sat long
enough in the House to know the value of
any statement made by the First Minister.
He was himself a young man; he was not
a Minister of the Crown, much less Prime
Minister, but he sincerely trusted if his Minister, but he sincerely trusted if his fate should be to achieve the Premier's reputation for rectitude and high moral pur-pose, he might never be returned to Parliament again. There was complete silence all over the House while M. Ouimet, calmy and deliberately, uttered his telling words, and the Premier and his friends must have felt that they have not made much by Mr. Holton's interruption.

Mr. Mackenzie has had to sustain a series of annoyances division that the property of the state o of annoyances during these three days past. First, he was compelled to consent to adjourn the debate on the Quebec resolutions of Sir John Macdonald after having

lutions of Sir John Macdonald after having wasted a whole night and half of the next day over it. Next, he had to submit to Mr. Mitchell's re-opening of the debate, and right on the heels of this last annoyance, came an annoyance greater still. On Tuesday he moved his resolution, authorizing the Government to enter into negotiations for obtaining possession of the section of the Grand Trunk railway between Quebec and Riviere du Loup, subtween Quebec and Riviere du Loup, sub-lect to Parliamentary approval, in order to facilitate the management of the Interco-onial. He said he would not discuss the onial. He said he would not discuss the subject then, as there was nothing at present to discuss. Sir John Macdonald pointed out that this resolution was superluous, as the Government already possessed he power sought to be obtained, and it was putting the cart before the horse to sk Parliament to affirm, a year before hand, a proposition that was not even formulated in any shape. If Mackenzie, in reply, too hastily ommitted himself to the statement that ir John must be opposed to the idea of etting possession of the portion of the irand Trunk in question. This was a int to his Lower Province supporters, the are supposed to be interested in the

the are supposed to be interested in the braining of the line. But Sir John and Ir. Mitchell both declared themselves in wour of the idea of obtaining it, and aiding the Interest. e Intercolonial freight transportation
possible ways. Then Mr. Mackenzie
e misery of hearing Mr. Holton deuls opinion, first, that the motion of
Mackenzie Mackenzie was premature, and, that he doubted whether under that he doubted whether under reumstances the possession of the hine would be of any value to this Y. Following Mr. Holton came Mr. Who with wanton cruelty, also cond Mr. Mackenzie's resolution, and in advised its withdrawal. Mr. Macin no very amiable mood withdrew ordingly, after having snappishly reto discuss the matter, or even to hint form of the proposition he led to submit to the House. The state of the submit to the House was thus chagrined to find his tion actually pooh-poohed away on gestion of Sir John, and to see the the of which he accused the Oppo-

TUESDAY, April 16. The SPEAKER announced the result of the judgment given yesterday in the Supreme Court.

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amend the Adulteration Act. Its object was to prevent the imposition of oleomargarine upon the public for butter.

At this stage the House was called to the Senate, to witness his Excellency's assent o some bills.

Mr. LAURIER moved the third reading of Mr. GIBBS (South Ontario) said in the interest of temperance, this bill was a mistake. He did not see why the duty here should be so much greater than in the United States.
Mr. Rochester said there was no coun-

try in the world in which so much abuse existed in reference to its excise department as this country.

Aftersome remarks from Messrs. Mitchell,
Laurier, and Young, the latter condemning

the duty on beer,
Sir John Macdonald pointed out that Sir John MacDonald pointed out was it was late in the day, just on the eve of a general election, that the member for South Waterloo expressed these views. His constituents would not forget that he roted to impose the extra duty on malt. The following bills were read a third

To repeal Section 23 of the Merchants hipping Act, 1876, as to ships in Canadian

waters.

To amend the law respecting deck loads.

An amendment to the bill providing for the winding up of insolvent incorporated companies was considered in Committee and adopted.

The House went into Committee of the

Whole, and adopted the resolution empowering the Government to subscribe \$215,000 sterling of first mortgage bonds of the Northern Railway Company, in satis-faction of £13,500 remaining due by the Company to the Government. Mr. LAFLAMME moved the third read-

pendence of Parliament. Sir John Macdonald moved in amendnent to strike out that portion of the bill xcluding from Parliament all person re-ziving superannuation allowances.

After some discussion the amendment

was declared lost.

Mr. Ouimer moved that no member of the Senate or House of Commons shall be appointed to any office to which any salary, fee, or allowance is attached, unless he has eased for six months previously to hold his seat. He believed this was necessary to secure the Independence of Parliament. Mr. HOLTON said he would vote for it. rning his back upon himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wallace moved that where it appeared that a Minister of the Crown was nowingly connected with any transaction by which a member lost his seat, he should rfeit his place in the Cabinet, and be disualified from accepting any office for seven Mr. Bowell moved an amendment that

where any Minister of the Crown was knowingly connected with any transaction by which a member lost his seat, such member of the Government should be subject to the same penalties as the unseated

The bill was then read a third time. As a result of a conversation as to the order of business, it was agreed to sit on Saturday next and also on Easter Mon-

day.

The bill to wind up insolvent Insurance
Companies was read a third time on the
motion of Mr. Cartwright.

The House then went into Committee of
Supply and passed the items connected
with the Militia Department.

The House adjourned at 12.50 a.m.

Wednesday, April 17.

Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario) called attention to articles which appeared in the Globe, London Advertiser, Montreal Herald, and Hamilton Times, in which Sir John Macdonald and other Opposition members were charged with being drunk in the House on Friday night and Saturday morning. So far as Sir John Macdonald was concerned, be declared the extenseur to be a wifell far as Sir John Macdonald was concerned, he declared the statement to be a wilful, unmitigated and baseless slander. Equally untrue was the statement with regard to the member for King's (Mr. Domville.)

speak for themselves.

Mr. Langevin said that he had never eft his post during the whole debate, and was constantly in communication with Sir John Macdonald until after seven o'clock in the morning, when he urged him to retire and take rest, and he had no hesitation in saying that Sir John Macdonald was as sober then, as well as during the whole night, as he (Mr. Langevin) was at

that moment. The article was a slander of the worst kind. Mr. McDougall (Three Rivers) said the writers and inspirers of the article were blackguards and liars. The language was not very Parliamentary, but it suited the occasion and the person. He was not an in which he refrained from refreshments it was the occasion of the late debate. He was as sober on the occasion as any hon.
member on the other side of the House.
Mr. OUIMET said the hon, member for
Three Rivers was quite sober on the occa-

sion referred to.

Mr. Plumb said the debate, so far as the Opposition was concerned, was conducted with decorum. Certainly that could not be said of the Ministerial side of the House. statements which had been made by his friends to-day as to Sir John Macdonald's condition. It was a base, unfounded, and unmitigated slander. As to the noises made in the House, he had himself been met by a storm of hisses and shouts such as he had never heard at the rowdiest political meeting, and it was made at the in-stigation of the First Minister of the

Crown.
Mr. WRIGHT (Ottawa) said the whole Mr. WRIGHT (Uttawa) said the wholes scene the other day was to him indescribably painful. The statement made by the Globe in reference to the right hon, member for Kingston was entirely untrue, and also that with respect to the member for Three Rivers, beside whom he sat nearly the whole night. the whole night.
Mr. CURRIER made some remarks to the

Mr. CURRIER made some remarks
same effect. He was at breakfast with
Sir John in the saloon about seven o'clock, and Fisheries, and other members of the Government were present, and there was not the least sign of intoxication upon the

leader of the Opposition.

Dr. Orton said that during the dehate he heard the Minister of the Interior speak to the member for North York in a way which reflected most improperly upon Sir John Macdonald, and he held them both John Macdonaid, and he had the Globe. He solemnly declared that if Sir John was intoxicated there was not a sober man in

question in this House for any article which appeared in the Globe. No member had charged that he was the writer of the article, and he stood upon his privileges as member of Parliament.
The matter thus dropped.

A Wonderful Cure of Diphthe-ria.—Three of my children had Diphthe-ria in its worst form. Skin dry, lips parch-ed, could not swallow. With a feather I ed, could not swallow. With a reather applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA to the tonsils, rubbed over their throats and chests. Great chunks of stuff came from the throats, the skin became came from the throats, the skin moist, fever left them, and und Almighty care I attribute their Doctor Giles' Liniment. JANE KELLY,

Cor. Tonnelli Ave. and Bleecker St., Jorsey City Heights, N.J.

THE WERLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

THE WAS ARROWS CONTROLLED TORONTO, TOROTTO, TORONTO, TOROTTO, TORONTO, TOROTTO, TOROTTO,

have not fraternized greatly this session. Matters appearing in the former have been made frequent grounds of complaint by the latter, and often, I must admit, with very good cause. Mr. Holton has endeavour-

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and utters not a word while the Constitution is being torn to tatters, and the liberties of the people of a great Province are
being trampled in the dust by an autocratic
Governor, whose only guiding star in the
line of his duty is the success of his party,
if by any means that end can be accomplished. Mr. Blake has long since fallen
very very much in public esteem and respect. This last act of his must sink him
lower still.

Yours, &c., "OBSERVER," Whitby, April 10th, 1878.

LORD LEITRIM'S MURDER.

Delta, April 12.—A Conservative convention was held here to-day for the purpose of hominating a candidate for the House of Commons, for the South Riding of Leeds. Nominations—Dr. F. Jones, M.P., Dr. Gilles, and Walter Beatty. Dr. Jones was chosen candidate, the other two gentlemen retiring.

rey good case. Mr. Holton has endeavourel to stop Mr. Corigina in making an
explanation which not nearly addition that nearly additional that the state of the sum of of

day, April 11th, the wife of Samuel Fleming, of a son.

MOYERY—At 212 Sherbourne street, on Thursday, the 13th inst., the wife of H. O. Moysey, of a son.

LUMBERS—At 58 Seaton street, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Lumbers, of a daughter.

TO FARNERS AND OTHERS

DIXON—At The Homewood, 15th inst., the wife of B. Homer Dixon, K. N. L., Consul-General of the Netherlands, of a daughter.

Granam—At Augusta, Ga., U. S., on the 10th inst., the wife of Martin Graham, of a son. SECORD—In Tilsonburg, on the 13th instant, the wife of John Secord, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son. EWART—At Ottawa, on the 11th instant, the wife of David Ewart, Esq., of a son.

Thos. Smith, Merchant, Weston, to Miss Elizabeth Isabel Stewart Macpherson, Toronto, second daughter of James Macpherson, Photographer, Sunderland, England.

WENSLEY—ANDERSON—On the 7th inst., Albert E. Wensley, of Belleville, to Miss Mary Anderson, of Sidney.

CROUCH—RYCHMAN—On the 4th April, at Ridgetown, by the Rev. J. W. German, W. F. Crouch, of Howard, to Miss Alma Adella Ryckman, of Ridgetown, Moore—Ingram, eldest daughter of Mr. John Ingram, of Logan.

MATNES—CLARK—At the Methodist Parsonage, Belleville, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. E. B. Harper, M.A., Mr. Elisha Maynes, of Huntingdon, to Miss Sarah Clark, of Hungerford.

Tatlor.—BUCHANAN—At the residence of Duncan Campbell, Esq., Township of Puslinch, on the 3rd April, by the Rev. Alexander McKay, D.D., Mr. James Henry Taylor, of Etobicoke, County of York, to Miss Christina Buchanan, of Puslinch.

PORTER—NESBITT—On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. S. Clarke, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Porter, of St. Vincent, to Miss Georgina Nesbitt, youngest daughter of Mr. James Nesbitt, of East Whitby.

HOSRITON—YOUNG—At the C. M. Parsonage, Napanage by the Rev. A. B. (Benders)

MRY—At Whitely, on the loth lists, the wife of Mr. Copeland—At Rockwood, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. William Copeland, of a son.

Langley—On the 10th of April, the wife of Mr. Edward Langley, of a son.

Tatlor—At Napanee, April 8th, the wife of Mr. Charles Taylor, of a daughter.

Taylor—At Deby Street, Ottawa, on the morning of the 10th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. W. Sparling, B.D., of a daughter.

Runsex—On the 11th, at 80 Wood street, the wife of W. H. Rumsey, of a son.

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Firming—In the Township of Proton, on Thursday, April 11th, the wife of Samuel Fleming, of a son.

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Nork; soil clay loam; good frame barn, log dwelling; sj miles from Weston; a bargain. A WILLIS SI King street east.

FOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT

12, 5th con., Township of Percy, County of Northumberland, Ontario, one quarter of a mile from the thriving village of Detrod, containing 100 water close to house; mill stream running across the farm. Also, a lot in the Village of Dart-ford, on which are a dwelling house, blacksmith's shop, and stables For further particulars apply to MRS. JAS. SPEIRS, Dartford P. O., Ont. 311-13

Brown—In Brantford township, on the 13th inst., the wife of W. B. Brown, Esq., of a daughter.

of David Ewart, Esq., of a son.

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Mr. D. G. Hoselton, to Miss Safrona Young, all of Bath.

MURRAY—PATTRE—At the Episcopal church, Hawkesbury, on the 9th April, instant, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, John Chesser Murray, Esq., merchant, to Louisa Maria, second daughter of the late R. P. Pattee, Esq., all of Hawkesbury.

CRAM—RATBEUN—At Union charch, Mill Point, April 10th, 1878, by the Rev. T. G. Smith, of Kingston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. French, of Bergen, New Jersey, Rev. R. J. Craig, M. A., Presbyterian Minister, to F. Gertruda, second daughter of H. B. Rathbun, Esq., both of Mill Point.

FRIESEMAN—CORNEMUS—By the Rev. W. J. Max—

Baseball.

THE TECUMSERS OF LONDON.

LONDON, April 13.—The Tecumseh Baseball Clubplayed their first practice match to-day with the Atlantics, "the champions of Canada," which resulted in favour of the former by a score of 11 to 4. The Tecumsehs play in Buffalo on the 20th and 22nd instant.

Ancaster, Ont., April 11.—A young man named Charles Duff, living three miles from the village, shot himself with a gun yesterday. The bullet passed through a portion of the body and the arm. Supposed cause, unrequited affections. His recovery is possible.

the chain the seal he now occupied to Mr. The chain of the same of the control of the chain of the same of the control of the chain of the same of the control of the chain of the chain of the chain of the same of the control of the chain of the same of the control of the chain of the same of the control of the chain of the same of the control of the chain of the same of the control of the chain of the same of the control of the control of the chain of the same of the control of the chain of the same of the control of the cont

Situations Gacant.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS
stock brick moulders for this season, comstock brick moulders for this season, commencing about 25th April. Apply to THOMAS McCONNEL, Aultsville, Ont. 316-2 WANTED - LADIES AND

A GENTS-3 TO 5 DOLLARS
per day for energetic men; permanent;
sure pay. C. R. STOTESBURY, 66 Ring street,
Hamilton, Ont. 305-26

ffarm Wanted.

WANTED - FARM ABOUT farms tor Sale.

Sangueen.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE
on Niagara River Road, between
Niagara and Queenston; all cleared; well fenced;
one brick and one frame dwelling; barn 30 x 50;
driving shed 30 x 42; sheds and other out build
ings all in good repair, with over twelve kundred
choice fruit trees. Address D. SLINGERLAND,
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THE SETTLER'S TALE.

"You don't believe it, then?" said the old settler, stroking his beard and spreading the long, crisp curls over his waist-coat, where they lay like a tangle of cocoa fibre. He flicked away, too, now and then, the powdery cigar ash that had fallen as he smoked, as though he petted his manly adornment, or aimed strongly at wearing a patriarchal guise. "You don't believe it, then," he said.

"Travellers see strange things," said a thin man sitting opposite to him; and he indulged in a low, sneering snigger, a despicable kind of cachinnation that it would be insulting the hearty, mirthful, joy-begotten shake of sides and shoulders, and extender of facial muscles, to call a laugh.

laugh. "What is it?" I said; for I had that moment entered the room.
"Why," sniggered the thin man, "he wants to make me believe—"
"No, no, no!" chowused several voices.
"Let him tell it himself; second-hand stories are poor. Tell it out for the com-

pany, sir."
But the owner of the beard looked very But the owner of the beard looked very dignified, and kept on smoking, till he sat like a very Jupiter amongst his clouds. Then he referred to the ambrosia brought to him by the white-neckelothed Ganymede of the hotel, set down his brandy-and-water, and look very reticent.

"It's all true enough," said an old Australian captain, who sat near the thin man, and hed exidently heard what had pre-

and had evidently heard what had pre-viously been said. "I've often seen them viously been said. "Pre often seen them take flying leaps that looked tremendous, and such as I should have doubted if I had not seen; while as to the tale our friend here has just told about kangaroos carrying their young in a pouch, and also about their being able to destroy a dog with a kick, why, they are facts that almost any schoolboy will endorse. I mean no insult to our sceptical friend here, but I'm afraid he studies politics more than natural his. studies politics more than natural his-

"Good things, too," said the thin man viciously; and then he looked round him

for the applause he did not get.

"You see," said the old captain, not taking any notice of the interruption,
"there are some people like the sailor's mother—more ready to believe in Pharaoh's chariot wheel on the anchor fluke then in flying fish Aparthic's or mother—more ready to believe in Pharaoh's chariot wheel on the anchor fluke than in flying fish. Australia's a curious place, I can tell you; and if you saw some of the bones of the great Moa, they would make you scratch your head and think of ostriches seven feet high as so many chickens."

"Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!" laughed the thin man, in a perfect crescendo. "Go on, sir; don't be afraid. We'll listen, and then believe as much as we,like."

"And we've got little animals there, in the same, I teave it chitrely we my listent ers' good sense, for the story is true."

"FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"No, no—no, no—go on, sir!" came from all parts of the room, and he continued:

"Well, gentlemen, we soon got into the hunting country, and were not long before we put up a kangaroe, when I felt almost ashamed to hunt it, for the poor beast sat upon its hind legs and tail for a few moments, turning up its

who will not believe the truth when told them."

"Why don't you tell it?" said the thin man.

"I always do sir," said the captain simply, and with some dignity. "As I said before, Australia's a place that would startle some people here with its ways. What would our friend over the way there say, since I dare say he pays ninepence a pound for his mutton—"

"Ninepence-ha'penny," broke in the thin man thing, but I soon warmed up to the chase, and now getting a peep at the dogs, and now led by the shouting and barking, I managed to get up in pretty good time to where the black fellow was dancing about with delight, and the convict was coupling up the dogs, as they lay panting, and lolling out their great red tongues, beside the female kangaroo they had killed.

"Long as I had been in the country it had never fallen to my lot before to be in

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the thin man again. "Better still!" and then, seeing that no one else laughed, he snorted, and that no one eise laughed, he snorted, and looked defiant at every one in turn, from out a pair of twinkling dark eyes, the more striking from being unshaded by lashes, while his eyebrows had evidently disappeared at the same season when his contenance had been seamed and pitted with the small look.

the smallpox,
But few people noticed him, for it was evident that, after retiring in displeasure within himself for a few minutes, the owner of the beard was once more com-ing out. He smoked furiously for a few minutes longer in utter silence, till his cigar-end was so short that it singed the great beard, when he threw it away, drew out a case, carefully selected another,

rolled it upon his tongue, and then sat balancing it upon his finger.

"Our friend here is right, gentlemen," he said, "that there are some people who doubt almost everything you say; but, for my part, I think that the traveller who alays upon the gradulity of his necessary. plays upon the credulity of his untravelled friends is a creature beneath contempt. I can youch for the truth of all my seafaring friend here has said, for I have seen the triend here has said, for I have seen the things, and many more too, quite as wonderful; and I think that you, gentlemen, who sit from year's end to year's end in your shops, might acknowledge that men who make journeys four-and-twenty-thousand miles long must, in the foreign parts they pass through, see some strange things. I don't want to inflict my stories upon any-body."

three; but the thin man was totally abashed, and snorted before telling neighbour, in an undertone, that you couldn't "do" him. uldn't "do" him.
"I wasn't talking about wallabies, gen.

"I wasn't talking about wallabies, gentlemen, which are only a small kind of kangaroo, but of what we call out there, up the country, 'old men'—the great kangaroos that the settlers hunt—the curious leaping animals that Sir Joseph Banks brought home from his voyage with Captain Cook, and used to keep in his park at Revesby, in Lincolnshire; hearts that I Revesby, in Lincolnshire; beasts that I dare say you might see for yourselves in the Regent's Park Gardens in London, can't say, I'm sure. At all events, I've seen them often enough, and hunted them often too."

The thin man snorted and winked again

continued he, "some years ago now, at a place where I was. Kangaroos were not so scarce then as they've grown since; and perhaps if our friend here were to go over purpose to have one, he might travel me hundreds of miles before he could en-

some hundreds of miles before he could enjoy that pleasure.

"Being a bit of a sporting man in a mild way, as I had dropped in at quarters where the squatter was also fond of a bit of the field work, I got staying on day after day; for I happened then to have nothing to do, having been driven out of my holding by a drought that had starved three parts of my beasts and sheep, and a flood that had drowned the rest. So that I was on the wander looking out for some fresh snot on drowned the rest. So that I was on the wander, looking out for some fresh spot on which to locate myself, and naturally feeling low-spirited; for, after working seven or eight years to get together a decent bit of stock, it seemed rather hard for the climate to turn dead against you, and make you a ruined man."

"I should think 'Stralia's a nice place, sir," said the thin man, laughing.

ed into a muddy foam by the fierce stuggle going on.

"It would have gone hard with the poor distinction, not altogether unalloyed by foppery, as may be observed in the well-known portraits of Dickens and Bulwer. Their air is superfine; and begets a suspin feel on the fierce tearing and kicking of the 'old man,' he held on tightly to the place in his throat where he had first fixed his steel-trap jaws. By degrees they struggled into shallower water; and so exciting was the battle that my had made his reputation."

believe as much as we like."

"And we've got little animals there, gentlemen," said the old captain, "that swim about in the water with their flat-webbed feet, and they've got a bill like a duck, and lay eggs."

"Go on, sir; go on, sir," laughed the thin man; and he bestowed the wink of wisdom upon all the company present.

"The poor beast sat upon its hind legs and tail for a few moments, turning up its simple doe-like face, as much as to say, "How can you be such brutes?" but it turned directly, gave a bound that startled me, and was off, flying over rock and bush in a most surprising manner. Then the dogs were slipped, and away we were, in a most surprising manner. Then the dogs were slipped, and away we were, thin man; and he bestowed the wink of wisdom upon all the company present.

"Yes, yes; I see! Wink away," said the captain; "but I'm no romancer, gentlemen. I only said what I did to support my friend here. There are some people who will not believe the truth when it's told them."

dogs were slipped, and away we were, scrambling amongst bushes and rocks, tripped up now and then, but making a rush over every bit of open ground, to try and keep the dogs in sight; but, as to my host and self, we were separated directly.

"I was not much used to this sort of thing, but I soon warmed up to the chase,

man.

"To five thousand sheep being boiled, or rather steamed down, in one day, just for sake of their tallow?"

"Long as I had been in the country it had never fallen to my lot before to be in at the dcath of a kangaroo; and once more I could not help pitying the soft, mousy-skinned animal; it looked so innomousy-skinned animal; it looked so inno-cent, tame and simple. But there! it does not do for men who hunt to be too senti-mental, and besides they may make a mis-take in the character of their quarry; for take in the character of their quarry; for I've never seen the animal yet that was not, when driven to bay, a perfect savage, either from fear or natural courage."

Where's the governor, sir? said the man, as I came up.

"'I have not seen him since I tripped

over a creeper and came down crash, bruis-ing myself awfully. He did not stop when I went down. I thought he would be on

" 'Help! help!' came a faint cry from istance.
'Dat a gub'ner!' exclaimed the black fellow, grinning as if it were the most humorous thing he had ever heard.

"'Yes, that's him, said the convict, changing colour. 'He's among the blacks, and we've no guns.' the Dutch Boers, who have settled in it and become its masters. Their style of farming is slovenly. They are themselves lazy, and will not do any regular work, leaving it all to the blacks, who are quite as little inclined to it as themselves. Cattle form their principal source of revenue. Their homes are generally situated in groves of orange and lemon trees, and in comfort compare with those of our Canadian farmers about as well as their primitive agricultural implements, shown in this engraving, do with our own, as illustrated on the opposite page. and we've no guns."
"In a moment there floated before me visions of savages in their war paint—their black bodies streaked with white to re-

black bodies streaked with white to re-semble skeletons, while boomerangs and spears seemed to come whistling through the air. But it was all imagination; for there was no sound to be heard, but once more the cry for help, when the dogs leaped up and howled.

"' No black feller 'bout here," said the

Harrison Ainsworth.

"'No black feller 'bout here," said the gentleman in our company; when, following his example, we set off at a run in the direction of the cries, the black far outstripping us, though we kept him well in view till he disappeared behind some rocks, but only to turn back directly, and to come running towards us, shouting, 'Ole man got him—ole man got him!'

"We pressed on, panting heavily, and in a few minutes were in full view of the strangest sight I ever saw in my life—one which seemed to quite paralyze the man with the dogs, for he stopped short, holding tightly by the leash, in spite of the angry struggles of the animals and his master's anguished cries for help. There, some fifty yards in front, was a fierce struggle going on apparently a vain one on the part of my host, who was tightly clasped round the waist by a tremendous great kangaroo, such as we settlers call an old man." Harrison Ainsworth.

In the last number of "Celebrities at Home" we have a picture of Harrison Ainsworth. Fifty years have passed since this "curled darling" of literature made his reputation by Rookwood. The effect of Paul Claford and Oliver Twist on him was the production of Jack Sheppard, which appeared in 1839. The old gentleman, in his seventy-third year, still preserves the off-hand generous manner of his youth, and loves to welcome his friends to a literary chat in his pretty house near Hurstpierpoint, in the midst of the rolling South Downs—a literary chat in which he joins with life and spirit. This is his picture:—"Very dim now are the boyish eyes which sparkled as Mrs. Keeley, in the part of Jack Sheppard, carved his name on the carpenter's cross-beam. The ears which strained to catch every word of 'Nix my dolly, pals, fake away!' and

old man."

"Right!" growled the sea captain;
while the thin man's eyes twinkled malici-

while them often enough, and hunted them often enough, and hunted them often enough, and hunted them often enough, and at everybody in turn, as much as to say. "Now it's coming." "You may believe what I'm going to tell you, gentlemen, or you may be rude enough to doubt it if you like; I shan't complain; but it's sa true as that my risend had been clinging with all his might to some tree or other, so as to make my name's James Smith, a Yorkshireman born, and I failed at sheep-farming, but made ten thousand pounds at the diggings and that's what not one man in five hundred who were there managed to bring away for his share of the spoil."

The thin man winked again, but the thoughts of a sum of ten thousand golden pounds seem to add so much weight to the respectability and veracity of the bearded man, that had he felt disposed to enter into the borders not limited to veracity, he would now have found plenty of believers for anything he might choose to say.

The settler paused, ignited to the respectability and veracity of the bearded man, that had he felt disposed to enter into the borders not limited to veracity, he would now have found plenty of believers for anything he might choose to say.

The settler paused ignited his cigar, and then waited to enjoy a few whiffs, while the thin man's eyes twinkled malici. Will was evident the ranch he held in his hand, it was evident that my friend had been clinging with all his might to some tree or other, so as to that my friend had been clinging with all his might to some tree or other, so as to that my friend had been clinging with all his might to some tree or other, so as to that my friend had been clinging with the energy of leas

convict servant, but, utterly confused, he only held on tightly, letting the faithful beasts drag him along with them, till, with one cut of his knife, that he had ready to skin the kangeroo, the black severed the leathern thong, an coupled as they were, the dogs dashed down upon the 'old man." Then came a fierce hurrying rush and scramble—a frightful howl—and one dog turned over on its back, disabled by a kick, and then half strangled by being dragged about by its companion, who had made good his hold upon the kangaroo's throat. The dog shook fiercely till, in its agony, the beast loosed its hold upon my friend, who fell down exhausted just upon the edge of the water-hole, as the dogs and their enemy rolled from the bank into the deep water, which directly after was lashed into a muddy foam by the fierce stuggle going on.

"It would have get in the faithful loude a few years later; but the well-cut features remain the same, neither discut features remain the same,

FARMING IN THE TUGELA THORNS.

Richard watched the slender figure in gray gather the money, and, looking at the placid cap in white, jewelled fingers, he bethought him of his donation, and stepping to the seat the beauty had just occupied, he laid his satchel and shawl upon a family of its kind, belonging to the angel in gray, and took from his pocket a ten dollar bill, which he placed in the little hand that returned him his cap. Further damage the poor fellow received, when a smile and warmly worded thanks for his contribution were dealt from the beautiful mouth.

nouth.

Dick was in the midst of an elaborate re-

ply, when the cars stopped. He lingered yet another moment, seized his satchel and shawl, with his eyes on the face of his

appearing in the distance. "I wish to heaven," he continued, "I'd remained aboard. How stupid I was to leave it. I might have learned her name and residence.

use slang in speaking of the noble creature." He looked after the train just disappearing in the distance. "I wish to bit."

to his room to remove some of the evidences Jenny.

of his long ride from New York. He had

"What was it he said?" inquired Belle,

· But tell me," asked Belle," is your

We give herewith the first of a series of farming views in foreign countries. The accompanying illustration gives a good idea of the style of farming and the peculiar scenery of the Tugela thorn country of

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

**Toronto of the production of th

The worst feature about the Frenchman is that he is essentially an artificial creature, and the Parisian especially is without the art which conceals art. French genius is trammelled by this tendency to artificiality. An instance of this is at present prominent in the world of Opera Bouffe. The following description of Madame Théo, the queen at this moment of the Bouffes theatre in Paris, is done by a master hand, and in its reflections on Parisian taste is, as we know from personal observation, perfectly just:—"Offenbach has the credit of having discovered this lady at an international concert hall at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. Madame Théo was the representative of France, and sang a limited though spizy repertory of chansonnettes. Offenbach saw her and engaged her for the Bouffes, of which theatre he was at that time director. The Parisians ratified Offenbach's judgment, and Théo became a favourite at once. Théo is a pretty woman. She has a full rosy face, bright eves abundant blonde he is a pretty woman. She has a full rosy face, bright eves abundant blonde he is a pretty woman. She has a full rosy face, bright eves abundant blonde he is a pretty woman. She has a full rosy face, bright eves abundant blonde he is a pretty woman. She has a full rosy face, bright eves abundant blonde he is a pretty woman. She has a full rosy face, bright eves abundant blonde he is a pretty woman. She has a full rosy face, bright eves abundant blonde he is a pretty woman is trained of the Bouffes of the Bouffe a pretty woman. She has a full rosy face, bright eyes, abundant blonde hair, and a form which would furnish a satisfactory subject for a sculptor's chisel. On the subject for a sculptor's chisel. On the other hand, she does not possess a single tone in the scale, and hardly once in a hundred times does she sing the note which the composer has written. But she sings false with such perfect unconsciousness that the hearer is disarmed, and the worst he can do is to laugh at her. Nevertheless she is one of the prime favourites of the Parisian. If you ask a Parisian why Théo pleases him, he will probably answer you, with various monkey-like contortions of the with various monkey-like contortions of the body and screwing up of the mouth, that she is jolie à croquer. Now this question of prettiness is just one on which a Parisian and a non-Parisian cannot understand one another. A Parisian likes a woman who knows how to make herself look charming and chic. His enthusiasm reaches fever-heat for an actress who trips on to the stage with tiny little steps, who screws her lips up into a sort of sugarplum, who apes the manners of a shy child, and who forces her voice to an untable of the child superior of the Chief Superior dent of Schools of New Brunswick, for 1877, records the increasing prosperity the School system. The increase during that year in the number of schools of the child, and who forces her voice to an untable to the child superior of the child, and who forces her voice to an untable to the child superior of the ch naturally infantile pitch. He has no sense of the affectedness of all these manner-isms and arts, and looks at you with astonishment when you say that you look astonishment when you say that you look for naturalness in an actress. It would seem as if cosmopolitan life excluded naturalness. The Parisian is an artistic product who passes his whole existence under artificial conditions. He knows flowers only from seeing them in a bouquet bound round with ribbons and wranged up in a South Africa. It has been the scene of continual warfare between the Kaffirs, the original inhabitants of the country, and the Dutch Boers, who have settled in it and become its masters. Their style of and become its masters. Their style of source will with her little dead baby and source will be settled in the country and the Dutch Boers, who have settled in it hard; but with her little dead baby and source will see the settled in the country and the countr only from seeing them in a bouquet bound round with ribbons and wrapped up in a cornet of lace-paper, and he believes innocently enough that potatoes grow on trees like apples. If Venus herself rose glistening from the sea in all the beauty of unadorned nature and presented herself before a Parisian gommeux, he would workelbe tick his class; is classic.

Jenny's brother," said Rosa; "and what will she say when she hears of you having met in a romantic way?"

"I don't intend to tell her of it till I go to New York, this fall, said Belle. "Perhaps her brother will call."

But in this supposition Bell was wrong. And," she added, with a bewitching smile, "if any gentleman will lend me a hat, I will go round and take up a collection."

In an instant the gallant Richard pulled, his travelling cap from his blonde curls and offered it to the angel of meroy, who accepted it with a smile, this time all his own, and commenced gathering the readily forthcoming dollars her generous, graceful appeal brought from the purses of all in the car.

Richard watched the slender figure in gray gather the money, and looking at the placid cap in white, jewelled fingers, he bettought him of his donation, and stepping to the seat the beauty had just occupied. the beauty of unadorned nature and presented herself before a Parisian gommeux, he would probably stick his glass in his eye, examine the apparition, and ask what it was. But if Venus compressed her body within a corset bedecked with lace and rose-coloured ribbons, enveloped her feet and legs in transparent stockings and shoes with heels à la Louis XV., pomaded and waxed her eyebrows into the form of a note of interrogation, built a tower of hair on the top of her head, blacked her eyes and powdered her cheeks, the visage of our Parisian would visibly brighten with wonderment; and when Venus had completed her toilette with a tight-fitting dress of the latest fashion, a roguish little hat, and gloves with thirty-six buttons, he would sink on his knees overpowered, and ready to make a proposal." This being the case, continues the writer, "we need not wonder that the Parisians do not observe that Theo is a mere doll. Her walk, brother.

In the fall, Belle and her father went to New York, and the first day after her arrival found her sitting with her old friend, who, after the evasive meeting, sat down to empty her soul.
"I am so glad you are here this month," Jenny said, "because I am to be married in October, and I have always been crazy serve that Theo is a mere doll. Her walk her postures, her look, her diction, and her singing are unnatural and insincere; and it is just in those roles in which she to have you for a bridemaid, and Dick t

has carried this affectation to the extreme, the Jolie Parfumeuse, the Botte au Lait, and the Petite Muette, she met with the But Dick has fallen hopelessly, madly yet another moment, seized his satchel and shawl, with his eyes on the face of his charmer, and then, even as the cars were again in motion, he bethought himself of the doctor, and hurriedly left the car and joined his friend on the platform.

"Well," ejaculated the worthy, "I be"Well," ejaculated the worthy, "I benost applause. CALLENDER'S FAVOURITE COMPOUND the doctor, and hurriedly left the car and joined his friend on the platform.

"Well," ejaculated the worthy, "I began to believe you'd concluded to go and bury the dead baby, and make the protecting beauty Mrs. Angelica Marcy. Isn't she a stunner?"

"Townsend," returned his friend "don't show a power and your picture shows freekles; but bless me, you haven't new alang in a peaking of the noble creating the state of the state of the state of the state of the went wild over some lady he met on that fatal trip.

"He will talk to me by hours of Angelica. And when I have spoken of you, he has been positively rude, and asked me to have done bothering him about my freekled school friends—you know your picture shows freekles; but bless me, you haven't look.

CALLENDER'S FAVOURITE COMPOUND DENTIFRICE.—A fragrant, stimulating, astringent, and disinfectant. It is composed of materials which are pleasant and wholesome, effectually cleansing the Treff and MOUTH, and producing the most beneficial effects. It imparts to the breath a most delicate fragrance, restores to health morbid conditions, preventing disease in the mucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensation in the mouth.

The Dental Association of Ontario—"Having examined and used this Favourite "Compound Dentifrice, recommend it for "general use." The following are a few of the many names who speak and write conhe many names who speak and write

heaven," he continued, "I'd remained aboard. How stupid I was to leave it. I might have learned her name and residence. And now—"

"Now, in all probability," broke in the doctor, "you'll never meet her in this vale of tears. But you'll know her in heaven, if you behave yourself well enough to get there, by her wings; she'll have the biggest of them all, seeing they've commenced to sprout on earth."

And thus rallying his thoroughly captivated friend, the two made their way to the house of an acquaintance, with whom they were to remain that night, and go on next day to their destination—St. Louis.

After the first salutations our hero went to his room to remove some of the evidences of his lower years and remain that night, and go on next day to their destinations our hero went to his room to remove some of the evidences of his lower years and residence.

"But tell me," asked Belle," is your brother engaged to this lady?"

"Engaged! Why, dear heart, he don't know her name. He just found some of her old clothes somewhere. He's got her gloves under another; he's got her gloves under another; he's got her old thimble hung on his watch chain, and I do believe he's got a hair-brush and hair-pin next to his heart! Oh, it's folly to interfere! He's beyond all hope! I did think the excitement of my wedding would wean him from it, but not a bit of it. He looked at my new things as calmly as an oyster, and only said—it's not kind of me to repeat it, though," broke off Jenny. cerning it:—
From J. Branston Willmott, D.D.S.,
M.D.S., Prof. of Operative Dentistry and
Dental Pathology, School of Dentistry.—
"Having carefully examined your Com"pound Dentifrice, I cordially recommend
"it as containing all the essentials of a
"first-class Dentifrice.
From Wm. Briggs, Pastor of Metropolitan church. Toronto:—"I have much

n church, Toronto:—"I have much pleasure in stating that your Compound Dentrifrice is certainly the best I have ever used. From D. THOMSON, Home st, Toronto:—"I have found your Favour-ite Dentifrice all you represent it to be, having giving it a trial myself, and would

thus recommend it to the public as the Safest, Pleasantest, Best, and Cheapest in the market."
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of his long ride from New York. He had removed his coat, vest and collar, he had splashed, and soaped and washed, until his damp curls hung close to his shapely head, when he made a startling discovery.

Flushed and breathless, he rushed into the next room upon his friend.

"Townsend," cried he, "what upon earth do you suppose? I've got the wrong bag; I've changed baggage with the angel of mercy. Look at the slipper; sec that thimble; contemplate that glove."

"It's evident you've got the lady's satchel. And what was there in yours?"

"Don't bring up that dreadful idea," said Dick. "Cigars and a hair brush, a pack of cards, pocket flask and a tooth brush—everything disreputable. If I am judged by that bag I'm a lost man."

"And this I took for a clean shirt," and The Crops in the West. "And this I took for a clean shirt." and she returned to her father, and delighted

during the stay in Europe to be \$135. The excursionists will travel from Quebec or Montreal by rail first-class to New York, Montreal by rail inst-class to New Lork, thence by one of the regular steamers of the Hamburg and American Steamshir Company cabin passage to Cherbourg France, thence in second-class carriages to

tion of Montreal. He traces the influence of climate, diet, physical surroundings and

the School system. The increase during that year in the number of schools was 79, in teachers and assistants 65, in numbers of pupils in attendance 3,718. The male teachers' average, salary in first class, was \$555, decrease \$16; femal teachers \$343, decrease \$5; male, second teachers \$434, decrease \$6; female, second teachers \$60,000 and the secon class, \$359, decrease \$6; female, second class, \$359, decrease \$6; female, second class, \$250; decrease \$8; female, third class, \$187, decrease \$4. These decreases

are ascribed to the general depression in the business of the country. The Northumberland Teachers' Association held a most successful Convention las week. Among others papers were read by Mr. W. E. Sprague on "School organiza-tion and discipline," which is characterized as able and exhaustive. He stated that

as able and exhaustive. He stated that the following general principles should regulate all school arrangements:—

(1.) Every child should be placed where he can work with most advantage to himself, and should have that amount of work which will most profitably occupy his time.

(2.) Each class should be so arranged as to be completely under the teacher's eye.

(3.) Provision should be made for a change of position and of work severely testing the mental powers. position and of work severely testing the mentapowers.

(4.) Change of position from sitting to standing a vice versa, should at all times be effected with the least possible noise.

A paper was also read by Mr. N. L. Holmes on language lessons; by Prof.

Holmes on language lessons; by Prof. Reynar, on "English Undefiled;" by Mra Fish (formerly of Toronto Model School) on "Object Lessons;" by Mr. Ash, on "Grammatical Analysis," &c., &c. FOREIGN.

Compulsory religious instructions in the public schools of Genoa, Italy, has been abolished by the city authorities. The Empress Dowager of Japan is said to have contributed \$30,000 towards founding a school in Tokio for young ladies. The Christian Union avocates using the strong arm of the law in dealing with the rowdyism and rioting at Princeton, Yall and Harvard.

The Eclectic Teacher thinks that the estab lishment of a complete University by each State is the desideratum, if we would lift

The following gentlemen compose the United States Educational Commission of the Paris Exposition:—Hon. J. D. Phibrick, Commissioner; J. E. Bradley, Esq., Principal of Albany High School: President White, of Cornell University; Superintendent Smart of Indiana, and uperintendent Smart, of Indiana, resident Gregory, of the Illinois Indust

Princeton College, following the exa of Harvard, proposes that the degreed M.A. shall cost her graduates something more than merely \$5, when they want that

more than merely \$5, when they want this appendage to their names. Those desiros of obtaining it, must, for one year after graduation, devote their time exclusively to study in the College, under faculty supervision, and pass a rigid examination afterwards.

On the subject of compulsory education, then, B. G. Northrup, of New Haves Conn., says, "My observations both athom and abroad, refute the objection to obligation of the compulsory education, that "the labouration of the compulsory education, that "the labourations of the compulsory education, the compulsory education to the compulsory education, that "the labourations of the compulsory education, that "the labourations of the compulsory education, the compulsory education to the compulsory education to the compulsory education, the compulsory education to the compulso atory education, that 'the labourn classes won't stand it.' In England t various labour organizations earnestly a vocate it." He could learn no signs of rea vocate it." He could learn no signs of tion in any town where the system adopted, but was assured that in School Boards of London, Glasgow, I chester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leand many other large towns there is now left a single opponent to this p Lord Sandon, in speaking of the spand Sir Charles Reed's exertions in far of it, said:—"When we think of future of the children and the various in life which will become theirs, it is possible not to be deeply affected, grateful to Sir Charles Reed and his leagues for bringing the children school who might otherwise have been in the streets, or plagues to their pare

AGRICULTURAL

OUR FARMERS' CLUB. DEAR SIR—Would you or any of your umerous readers give one who has not had experience in cattle feeding some in-tion respecting the steaming of food attle, and if it would be necessary to rnips for feeding if the hay and meal camed for them.

A CONSTANT READER. St Catharines, April 8th, 1878.

PROFITS OF GOOD FEEDING.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following details of his experience on this subject:—

Last fall I had the offer of a cow on an old debt, and hesitated some as to whether I had better lose the debt or take the cow, she was old and very thin, but finally encluded to try and make something out concluded to try and make something out of her, though the chances looked very small, and the boys made a good deal of sport of her, and said I would get nothing but her hide. She was farrow, and was not giving more than one quart of milk night and morning. I took her to the farm and told my man to do the best he could for her. He commenced feeding her apples, and although she gained steadily in milk, and although she gained steadily in milk, it was some time before she improved much in appearance; but after a while the feed and care began to tell on her, and in three months she was in good condition, and gave twelve quarts of milk daily. One week I brought from there nine pounds of nice butter, which the woman assured me was the product of nine days' milk, and at the same time sold two quarts of milk daily, and used what they needed in the family, consisting of herself and husband. I expected to feed her well, and turn out to grass to fatten, but she proved so good for milk I concluded to keep her another year. She has kept in good order all summer, and given about as much milk as any of the given about as much milk as any of the cows, but we shall soon dry her off, as w expect to have her for a new milch cow this winter. I also bought last fall a flock o store sheep, just as it was time to turn if for winter, fed them till the 10th of Marcl on hay and oat screenings, and sold them at an advance of \$2.50 per head.

PROFITABLE MARKET GARDEN

CROPS.

Of early grown crops, if one has a warm soil, radishes make one of the most profitable as demanding little expense except the bunching, which is necessary only when you are sure of your crop and a sale for it It usually finds large sale at a good price if very early, and is often raised as a stole crop. Another advantage is, the quick re turns secured, the crop being raised and marketed in from forty to sixty days.

Onions, year in and year out, probably yield the most profit of any garden crop but should never be undertaken in larg amounts at first, nor even upon a smal amounts at first, nor even upon a smal scale if the ground is poor or weedy. New ground one or two years clean tilled i especially favourable, and along with this if the grower has an inborn hatred o weeds, he is pretty sure of a crop.

On cool soils, and well tilled, early pea

are a good crop, but provision must be made to have an abundance of picker whenever wanted. It is also cleared from the ground in time to allow of picking cucumbers, late cabbage, late roasting ear of corn, or turnips, and by planting be tween the rows, fine crops of melons or squash can be grown after them.

Early cabbage pay well when well tilled on very rich ground, but most beginner are in attempting at first to grow learner. early cabbage and late celery, two of t

gest outlay and risk.
Early beets for bunching are usually Early beets for bunching are usually in free demand and pay well, having no pest and safe for a late crop should they mis the early market. But the grower mus remember they are bulky, and it takes great many waggon loads to realize \$100.

Early potatoes in every market are sur of a demand, and one of the surest crop Economically managed it always yields fair profit, and often a very large one Mulching with manure to be ploughe under for the second crop insures a goo yield, and being all available for the othe crop really costs the potatoes nothing.

Sweet corn usually pays well if brough into the market very late, but it is seasily raised that in the season the glu drives the price to a low figure. But it profitable hog and stock feed even whil green; feed stalks and all, so there neve need be any loss upon it.

Melons upon sandy soil in good heart,

Melons upon sandy soil in good heart,
Protected from their many pests, "can
help but pay," and the demand grows wit
the sapply till we can almost say that n
market has for any length of time be
glutted with them. But "eternal vigi
ance is the price" of melons.

Winter squash, especially Hubbard, ha ome such a staple in the market that ge demand is always certain, and t grower of a large crop rarely fails to alize well. Failures are often due to nt fertility, but more frequently neglect, the bugs are allowed to des

most tenacious of life, and loyally yield least a fair crop whether the season be continuous drouth or one protracted rai Often it is imprudently marketed and to price driven very low. But it has becore such a standard fruit for immediate tal use and for canning, that with tact in maketing, or by canning all surplus, a fa price ought to be maintained. I annual market several hundred bushels, but nev have sold a bushel for less than seventy-fi cents, and more usually have obtained dollar. On the waggon ready for market do not think they cost me more than this cents at the highest.

The root crops, beets, carrots, parsni

items of expense are their culture and h vesting, and the most economic meth-must be studied. SHOEING

and rutabagas, grown upon clayey loam p well in most markets, but the importa

This subject intimately concerns the v inary surgeon, the shoeing smith, as orsemen generally. Mr. Robert Bonn as made himself famous by his knowled this subject, as well as by his weaown Ledger, and we have experience
uch pleasure in conversing with him of
is important topic. His study of the
orse's foot has been very thorough, as
is oninious are entitled to great weigh ns are entitled to great weigh applicable to every case. All to on the most approved general rules, an if he has ability, add something new, his is an improvement as well as addition to our present imperfect ar timents of the greater portion of the munity, when we say, that the moral inducements should be held out being smiths to acquire scientific know ge at our veterinary colleges, on the su t of their profession. If this princip t of their profession. If this principle generally carried into effect, a mark ovement would soon be exhibited. I kward and disagreeable one. If from the seattention to the subject, and have an blessed by nature with more than the seattent of the seattent dowments he has learn unfrequently some horse owner, at unfrequently some veterinary surgeorely ignorant of the manner in whi work should be done, from want tical knowledge, ignores the shoet this practical training and whateveretical knowledge he may have a deal of the control of t nows to be correct.

Williams, good authority, says to the cases of lawrence. dorance and mismanagement.

njudicious use of the drawing kni
interdicted and discountenance
ugh Mr. Youatt favours its bei

oyed, we concur with the

hair, and as no sense The male teachers' average salary in f class, was \$555, decrease \$16; fer class, \$359, decrease \$6; female, secondass, \$255, decrease \$5; male, thiclass, \$250; decrease \$8; female, thiclass, \$187, decrease \$4. These decrease artistic proare ascribed to the general depression the business of the country. The Northumberland Teachers' Asso grow on ins herself week. Among others papers were read by Mr. W. E. Sprague on "School organization his eye, in his eye, what it regulate all school arrangements."

regulate all school arrangements:

(1) Every child should be placed where he can work with most advantage to himself, and should have that amount of work which will most profitably occupy his time.

(2) Each class should be so arranged as to be completely under the teacher's eye.

(3.) Provision should be made for a change of position and of work severely testing the mental powers. form of a her eves (4.) Change of position from sitting to standing we vice verse, should at all times be effected with the least possible noise.

A paper was also read by Mr. N. L. Holmes on language lessons; by Prof. Reynar, on "English Undefiled;" by Mrs. Fish (formerly of Toronto Model School on "Object Lessons;" by Mr. Ash, on "Grammatical Analysis," &c., &c. tight-fitting oguish little x buttons, he do not obabolished by the city authorities.

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possible not to be deeply rateful to Sir Charles Reed agues for bringing the

The new Jacques Cartier Normal School t Montreal is about completed. The Public School teachers of Lindsay

old a meeting every month. The County of Middlesex S. S. Ass tion held its meeting on 2nd April. Revs. Mr. Atcheson and Dr. Castle, A. Andrews, and others took part.

The Commissioners of the Protestant schools in Quebec have procured the neces-sary apparatus, and engaged a competent Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of the Hon. A Mrs. Mackenzie, whe of Mackenzie, has given two gold medals to a girl's school in Ottawa, as prizes for produmentic economy and plain ficiency in domestic econ sewing.

ewing.

It has been decided to open a college in with, or as a branch Montreal in connection with, or as a branch of Laval University, which will include the four faculties of Law, Medicine, Divinity, and Arts.

The Monitor says that the monthly meetings held by the Victoria Public School, Brockville, are exercising a favourable influence on the pupils and are looked for ward to with great pleasure. The Lindsay school authorities intend raising the standard of education in the ward schools after next midsummer. They have also directed the managing committee to have shade trees planted in each

The Stratford School Board has under the Stration School Board has under its consideration tenders for the erection of the new High School. There were only two, one from Mr. Townshend, of Toronto, for \$18,952, and one from Messrs. Edmonds & Wilson for \$19,251. Neither was ac-cepted, as it was thought they were much

The Quebec Government has formed a Commission, with Hon. G. Ouimet as chairman, for the purpose of collecting materials for a School Exposition at Paris. The meagre show made by the Quebec Province at the Centennial, should stimulate the Covernment to make an exhibit worth Government to make an exhibit worthy

The Rev. Howard Sprague, M. A., has been elected President of the McAllison (Wesleyan) Colleges and Acadamies, Sack-ville, N. B., in the room of Rev. Dr. Allison, who succeeded the late Rev. A. S. Hunt as Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia. Dr. Allison has received leave of absence till July next. Mr. J. Condon, Esq., School Inspector at Halifax, acts as his Deputy in the meantime. The Court of Queen's Bench has decided. n the case of Boyd v. Bobcaygeon School Board (argued last term) that Union S. S. No. 6, Verulam and Harvey, was legally formed. It was constituted by the Reeves of Verulam and Harvey, and the Inspectors, Mr. Brown, of Peterbero, and Mr. Knight, of Victoria, in 1874, and the

Knight, of Victoria, in 1874, and the question to be decided was whether or not was legally formed, being made up from The following is an outline of a scheme pense, to visit the Paris Exposition. The total cost, exclusive of the time of board during the stay in Europe to be \$135. The excursionists will travel from Quebec or Montreal by rail first-class to New York,

FOREIGN.

Compulsory religious instructions in

the Hamburg and American Steamship Company cabin passage to Cherbourg, France, thence in second-class carriages to special train to Paris, returning in second class carriages to London, Eng., thence Plymouth to embark in a returning packet of the Steamship Company for New York. The Quebec Journal of Education co tains an interesting paper by Mr. Thom Witty on "Man and the different transfo mations he undergoes, according to the zone he inhabits, and his mode of living read before the French Teachers' Associated before the French Teachers' Associated the influence of the infl

tion of Montreal. He traces the of climate, diet, physical surroundings as cent awakening of the Japanese is of gre interest in determining the question he far the Mongol is capable of civilization. The annual report of the Chief Super 1877, records the increasing prosperity the School system. The increase dur that year in the number of sch was 79, in teachers and assistants 6 in numbers of pupils in attendance 3,71

anze well. Failures are often due to insufficient fertility, but more frequently by neglect, the bugs are allowed to destroy them.

Tometoes if any well mosted are the

most tenacious of life, and loyally yield at least a fair crop whether the season be a continuous drouth or one protracted rain. Often it is imprudently marketed and the price driven very low. But it has become such a standard fruit for immediate table use and for canning, that with tact in marketing, or by canning all surplus, a fair price ought to be maintained. I annually market several hundred bushels, but never have sold a bushel for less than seventy-five cents, and more usually have obtained a dollar. On the waggon ready for market I do not think they cost me more than thirty

cents at the highest.
The root crops, beets, carrots, and rutabagas, grown upon clayey loam pay well in most markets, but the important items of expense are their culture and harvesting, and the most economic methods must be studied.

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work well, some horse owner, and
quently some veterinary surgeon,
gnorant of the manner in which
should be done, from want of
knowledge impress the selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our
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PROFITABLE MARKET GARDEN CROPS.

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On cool soils, and well tilled, early peas are a good crop, but provision must be made to have an abundance of pickers whenever wanted. It is also cleared from the ground in time to allow of picking cucumbers, late cabbage, late roasting ears of corn, or turnips, and by planting between the rows, fine crops of melons or squash can be grown after them.

Early cabbage pay well when well tilled on very rich ground, but most beginners err in attempting at first to grow largely of early cabbage and late celery, two of the

the tree may be permanently injured or entirely killed. It is usually best to emother respects, even if they succeed in most tenacious of life, and loyally yield at least a fair crop whether the season be a small part of the secret of the successful

A correspondent of the Weekly Tribune complains of the extortion of seedsmen, especially in the matter of packages of seed. He says:—

"I have twice sent East for cauliflower seed, which was advertised at \$4 per ounce, or 50 cents per packet. Not thinking at the time but that the 50 cents would bring something like an eighth of an ounce of seed, I sent for the packet. There were so few seed that I weighed them, and found that I had paid at the rate of \$264 per lb., which gave a profit of \$200 per lb. above ounce rate. I submit that this amount of money would have more than

Mr. S. Barber, butcher, has purchased the house and lot belonging to the Sturdy estate, in Guelph, near the Dundas bridge, for \$3,500. The price realized is considered a good one. Epp's Cocoa. -Grateful and Comfort-

beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of practical training and whatever cal knowledge he may have according an anner repugnant to his feelings, amount to his feelings, amount as a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many of the cases of lameness occur a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly injudicious use of the drawing knife interdicted and discountenanced, high Mr. Youatt favours its being and in the tallest crop to be cut. The machinery in operation is noiseless, and its adaptation to various kinds of work most extraordinary. The operator has perfect control of the machine with deangements of the kidneys and unitary organs, and will be glad to learn which it is placed. The machine will work with equal facility over stones, throughgullies, overridges, inswampy marsh, and over bog; in the shortest and down grass, whether lying to or from the machine, and in the tallest crop to be cut. The machinery in operation is noiseless, and its adaptation to various kinds of work most extraordinary. The operator has perfect control of the machine with dealers.

Aged persons are sometimes troubled with dealers.

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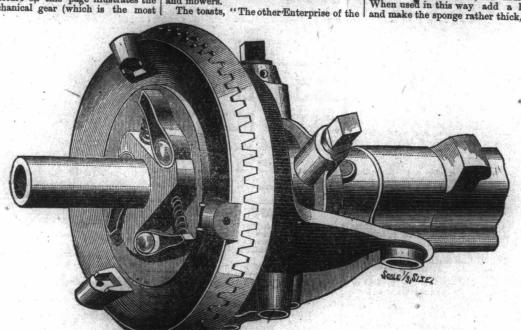
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Toronto Mower Cutting over Rocky Ground.



not a part of the movement proper, but be-longs to a small fly-wheel, which only as-sists in giving the required perfect regu-larity and steadiness of motion; hence there are no boxes or bearings to wear out, or bolts—for securing them—to get loose or lost; there being none of the usual bearings and cog wheels to cause friction, almost the entire power exerted by the horses is applied directly to actuating the

knife.

The draft is light; the machinery in

"No, thank ye, I have a severe cold, and will go and get a bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the only medicine I can find that is a sure cure for colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc." For sale by all dealers.

proclaims its arrival. The river forms the junction in silence. So, likewise, Victoria Hypophosphites glided into rank with the greatest medicines in the world quietly and without a flourish of trumpet. Yet for consumption and general debility, it stands peerless, and can with confidence be recommended. For sale by all dealers.

setting, and the most economic methods must be studied.

Material stud put one after another into a well-greased baking pan, and set to rise.

No particular time can be given as to how long bread should stand after it is moulded and placed in the pans, because that is a point where observation and discretion are necessary. In hot weather it must not stand over fifteen minutes before placing to bake In the stand over fifteen minutes before placing to bake.

In cold weather it may sometimes stand a full hour in the pans without injury.

When it is risen so as to seam and crack, it is ready for the oven. If it stands after

it is ready for the oven. If it stands after that it becomes sour.

Always add salt to all bread, biscuit, griddle cakes, etc., but never salt sponge. A small quantity of white sugar is an improvement to bread dough. Bread should always be mixed as soft as it can be handled. Next week I will give some rules about baking bread, and some recipes for making weet weet.

RAG CARPETS.

There are many ways to make those most

AGRICULTURAL.

OUR PAIMMES CUER.

Class and two pieces, miles where show the properties of the company of the properties of the properties of the company of the properties of the properties of the company of the properties of th

ORNAMENTAL RAG BAG. Crochet and afghan stitch four strips with white cotton about a foot in length and one and one-half inches in width, and

and one and one-half inches in width, and four with red worsted, ending each in a point. Embroider the red ones with white, and the white ones with red. Crochet them together, alternating the red and white. Knit three cone-shaped tassels of red for the bottom. Crochet an edge around the top. Fasten a small wire around it at the top. Hang it with small cord in the corner of the sitting room, and you have a very useful as well as ornamen. you have a very useful as well as ornamen-

Ginger Cookies.—I am growing interested in the housekeeper's column. I have a receipt for soft ginger cookies which is good. Take two cups of good molasses (syrup will not do) and stir into it a large tablespoonful of salaratus; stir the two till they are thoroughly mixed; add one cup of fried thoroughly mixed; add one cup of fried pork fat, melted with one cup of boiling water; stir in with the flour a spoonful of pork fat, melted with one cup of boiling water; stir in with the flour a spoonful of ginger, and (if you perfer snaps to cookies) a little alum, grated fine will make them brittle. Do not mix them hard; use just

flour enough.

Crisp Muffins.—One pint of sifted Indian Crisp Muffins.—One pint of suted indian meal, one pint of milk or cream, two eggs, a teaspoodful of salt, a spoonful of butter or lard. Drop the batter in a hot, greased or lard. Drop the batter in

the clark of the control of the cont flavour, while the acid acts upon the frosting, making it whiter and nicer to cut.

Griddle-Cakes, Waffles, etc.—If you have
not used your griddle or waffle-iron for
some time, wash it off hard with hot soap
and water; wipe and rub well with dry
salt. Heat it and grease with a bit of fat
salt pork on a fork. It is a mistake, besides being slovenly and wasteful, to put
on more grease than is absolutely necessary
to prevent the cake from sticking. A
piece of pork an inch square should last
for several days. Put on a great spoonful
of butter for each cake, and before filling the
griddle, test it with a single cake, to be griddle, test it with a single cake, to be sure that all is right with it as well as the batter. The same rules apply to waffles.
Always lay hot cakes and waffles upon a
hot plate as soon as baked.

Meeting of Farmers.

A farmers' National Policy meeting was held in Puslinch on Friday night last, on which occasion able speeches in favour of such a policy were made by Messrs. Loghrin, Wilkie, Bathgate, Poyle, A. W. Wright, and others. Mr. Wilkie, speaking as a manufacturer, said that five years ago he had helped to put Mr. Mackenzie in power, but would no longer support him, because he refused to do for the country what it most required. Mr. Doyle regretted, as a Reformer, that he felt obliged, after having voted to put Mr. Mackenzie in power, to have to propose a motion condemning his policy. He would have Mr. Massie and every other Guelphite to understand that the people who were getting up this branch were independent farmers, and were quite able to carry on their own affairs, and that they would not allow any man to put a resolution into their hands to read. The following resolutions were carried:—

"That this meeting regret that the Do-Meeting of Farmers.

read. The following resolutions were carried:—
"That this meeting regret that the Dominion Government has chosen to declare its intention to adhere to its present suicidal policy, and its inability to introduce legislation to remove or alleviate the present distress under which the country is suffering.

Is a Change Advisable?

(Bufalo Express, April 2.)

It is probably not a generally recognized fact on this side of the border that our steadily growing export trade and our increasing population to-day afford to our Canadian neighbours their best argument in favour of protection for home industries. Yet such is the fact. The subject occupies the attention of the press in Canada much more generally than in this country, and notwithstanding that no measure like the Wood Tariff Bill is pending, and though it is pointed out that England is alone among the great nations in maintaining Free Trade, the United States furnishes the most numerous illustrations of the good effects the United States furnishes the most numerous illustrations of the good effects of the protective policy. The Toronto Mail recurs to our trade statistics almost daily to sustain its well-put arguments, and the Hamilton Spectator sees that a "curative process" has really begun in relation to the business depression in the United States, and believes that there is in this fact "a little silver lining" for the dark cloud which hovers over Canada.

It must be reckoned a little singular in

which hovers over Canada.

It must be reckoned a little singular, in the face of such facts, that our Congress proposes to pass an entirely new tariff bill, made up essentially if the interests of Free Trade. We must either conclude that our representatives in Cangress do not that our representatives in Congress do not realize the vantage ground we now occupy, or else that the Canadians do not rightly or ease that the Canadians do not rightly interpret the cause of our improvement in trade. Free Traders will, of course, say the Canadians are wrong; that our trade is improving despite the tariff rather than because of it. But that is a matter of oninion and indement in which the Free opinion and judgment in which the Free Traders are quite as likely to be mistaken as the journalist economists of Canada. The only thing we know is that we are positively making progress under present laws, while we can only calculate upon probabilities in case of change. Is it not wiser and safer, therefore, to leave well-

Concession to M. Joly.

The Quebec Chronicle of Monday last contains the following:—"On Saturday we were shown the following telegram, received from Mr. Premier Joly by the President of the Harbour Commission:—

" LECLEREVILLE, April 6th.

To A. Woods, President Harbour Commission, (Signed), "H. G. JOLY."

(Signed), "H. G. JOLY."

The Chronicle, in an editorial under the heading "Glorious news," thus refers to to the subject:—"This despatch, of course, implies that the Dominion Government has conceded to the friendly relations and courteous applications of Mr. Premier Joly what it declined to grant to the boor-Joly what it declined to grant to the boor-ishness and surly hostility of the men who openly avowd in the Legislature that the. Ottawa authorities should be driven from office with a whip. It also supplies unmis-takeable proof of the advantages of a good understanding between the two Cabinets; at the same time that it shows in the clearest manner the lepreciate the value to Quebec and the

and is a good one. It is hoped that 3,000 persons will pay 25 cents each, for which twenty concerts can be provided. Anything which secures pleasant innocent open air entertainment for the people is a step in the right direction.

in the right direction.

The Chesley (County of Bruce) Enterprise says:—"Upwards of forty persons in Paisley and vicinity have formed a well organized company, the object being to select a township in some part of the North-West, where they intend to settle in a body. Messrs. James Murdoch and James Steele have been selected to search out the land and fix on a proper location. Like spies who were sent into the land of out the land and fix on a proper location. Like spies who were sent into the land of Canaan, the explorers of the North-West are expected to bring back some samples of the fertility of the country which they visit, but the token is more likely to be a buffalo than a bunch of grapes."

A singular case or poisoning occurred in this city during the past, week, the whole family of Mr. James Howie, with the exception of Mrs. Howie, being prostrated.

Fortunately medical aid wassecured in sich time as to prevent fatal results, but all of the windows are not yet fully alean of the

tion.—London Advertiser.

The Provincial Government (British Columbia) have decided to abolish the bounty of \$5 paid for each wolf and panther destroyed. We can readily understand their reasons for so doing. Parties would go up and down the coast laying poison along the beach for the varmints, in places where there was not a settler for fifty miles, and make a good living out of the job. During the month of February alone 113 heads of wolves and panthers were delivered at Comox, for which the Gov. sent distress under which the country is suffering.

"That this meeting will not support any Government that will not revise the tariff with the object of promoting and fostering the various interests of the several Provinces in the Dominion."

113 heads of wolves and panthers were delivered at Comox, for which the Government-had to pay \$565. We think that the bountry should be kept on in settled districts, but that it should be stopped in outlying and unsettled portions of the Province.—Nanaimo Free Press.

James B. Campbell, marble-cutter of Rodney, Aldborough township, was robbed of \$60 on the 2nd instant, in Mitchell's saloon, Detroit. No clue to the thief was obtained.

The Ottawa Herald says:—"Saturday night last (6th inst.), Mr. Blythe, keeper of the toll gate at Hurdman's bridge, found on counting up his receipts that he had \$30 in his possession. He regarded this \$30 in his possession. He regarded this as a pretty good sum—too much to lose and a good grab for burglars should they soloon, Detroit. No clue to the thief was obtained.

Poverty is a fiend that is corked up in the whiskey flask, as were evil genii in the sealed bottles of the Arabian Nights Entertainments. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a good Samaritan, corked up in a convenient bottle, for the cure of cuts, wounds, bruises, etc. It is the first family liniment of the age. 25 cents per bottle.

When the congregation was kneeling, and presumably engaged in prayer, during the marriage service in which Miss Hannah de Rothschild was becoming Countess of Rosebery, the Prince of Wales tried to slip in. But he was seen, and the public forgot it was a devout congregation as sembled in a sacred edifice, and rose to its feet and began curtseying and whispering. The King of Kings was ignored for a mortal Prince. This was not alone impious—it was vulgar.

, AND COMMERCIAL.

and the sail and steamershipments from the ports of the Baltic, and those of North-Western Europe:— Wheat. Flour. Make. B'ley. Beans. Treat. 21 of the state of the

our last; it has presented different tendencies of different days, and in reference to different good ENGLISH PROSPECTS OF SUPPLY. Mr. H. Kains Jackson writes in Dornbusch of the On the whole however, there has been a fair more present position of the English breadstuffs trade, ment in grain at firm prices. Receipts have been and the prospects of supply furing the coming sumomer as collows :- The supply of wheat and flour has crease, as holders have felt less confidence that come incessantly. Even during the two months of they did before in regard to obtaining war price January and Pebruary the imports of foreign wheat | for wheat, and they have felt anxious to escap into the United Kingdom were 1,900,000 qrs, of 504 carrying barley over the summer. Rates of freig

America, exclusive of Canada...... ... 2,895,000

Britain show that the supplies there are exception-ally, light. At Liverpool, the stock on March 31st was 3.25,597 grs., against 402,759 at the same date of 1877, 655,533 in 1876, 123,780 in 1875, and 342,013 in 1574, 25the Liverpool stock was therefore 102,182 grs. below the average for the same date of the last four lars. At Glasgow, the stocks at the end of March were 141,661, qrs., against 167,924 in 1877, a decrease of 26,523, qrs. At Bristol, however, there was an increase of 12,076 grs., the stocks being 46,-600, and 33,924 for the two respective years. Tak-ing totals of the three ports, they show a decline of 58,577,ers., or about 15 per cent. as compared with March 31st, 1877.

and receipts of the new day.

In the select the three sports, about the same as last, year, and receipts down the same as the year, and represents of the per cent. Second days of the same as the same year, rate, a decrease of fifty per cent,, and none that grand distingt principle, Election to new day.

and receipts of the new day.

In the select three two respective year.

and receipts of the new day.

In the select three years, and receipts down the same as astered as the same as twenty and private and the precaution of the same as twenty

year, several a decrease of afty per cent., and none showing any increase.

In the State of Iowa we have reports from twenty-two sounties, showing an average decrease of twenty-six per-cent., seven reporting the same as last year, eight a decrease of fifty per cent. each, and but one any increase at all.

In the State of Nebrasks, reports of nineteen counties are received, showing an average decrease of fifty-one per cent.; three-reporting the same as last year, several showing a decrease of seventy-five per cent., and but one any increase at all.

We have reports from our correspondents in twelve counties in the State of Kansas, which show an average decrease of twenty-seven per cent.; but one county in this State shows an increase over last year.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, April 17th, 1878:—				Corn, new 25 9 26 0 26 0 26 0 26 3 Barley 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8
Banks.	Selfers.	Buyets.	Trans.	Peas37 0 37 0 37 0 37 0 37 0 37 0 57 0 57 0
Montreal	1671	167		Flour—The market has been inactive all w
Toronto	1138	136	25 at 137	dealers have been supplied, and no enquiry ha
Ontario	96	941		heard for shipment; prices have been almos
Commerce	.65	64		nal but the tendency has been downwards
Consolidated	1118	1181	100 at 118	sales made all week, and they have been ve
Dominion	120	80	5 at 80	indeed, were on p. t. The market to-day
Hamilton	931	1161	ex div.	without any sign of improvement, with extra
Standard	1037	971	******	at \$5.45 to \$5.50; fancy at \$5.10, and spring e
Federal		1021	*****	\$4.80 to \$4.90, but no demand heard for any.
Imperial	105	1041		BRAN-Has been quiet and not much v
Molson's		2023		with the feeling easier; it would not be safe
Loan and Savings Co's.		le ta		on more than \$12 for car-lets on track.
Canada Permanent	180	1794		
Freehold		147	*****	OATMEAL - The movement has been on the in
Western Canada		1147		at steady prices; one car-lot sold at equal there, and a lot of 500 barrels of choice at .e
Union	140	188	20 at 1391	\$4.25. Small lots are unchanged at \$4.40 to \$
Canada Landed Credit	1344	134	7 at 1841	
Building and Loan	1134	1178	******	WHEAT -The market has been somewhat
Imperial		1121	******	active; holders seem to have abandoned, to
Farmers'		112		extent, the hope of obtaining war prices, an
London & C. L. & A. Co	145	142	100 at 162	ers seem to have been willing to buy at tho
Huron and Erie	10000	125	******	viously ruling. Large sales of No. 1 spring made on Friday and on Monday at \$1.12 to
Dominion Savings and In-		124	******	f.o.b. No.2 spring seems to have been qui
vestment Society		128		\$1.09 was offered and refused on Monday. F
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Soc Hamilton Prov. and L	****	1144	******	been purely nominal, being neither offer
National Inv. Co. of Canada		1081	******	wanted. The market to-day closed quiet but
Angio-Can. Mortgage Co		103		1 20. 2 spring soid, that to what extent we
Insurance, de.			******	1 may, at ol. 10 Lo.C. and S1 12 was offered for
British America		113	E0000000000000000000000000000000000000	suring. On the street fall sold at \$1.18 to \$1.
Western		143		shring ar \$1.02 to \$1.11.
Isolated Risk	40	30		OATS—Have been quiet but steady ; cars of
Canada Life		1854	19	
Consumers' Gas		1394	*****	
Dominion Telegraph	841	84		
Globe Printing Co	135	181		been offered. Street prices 36 to 37c.
Railways.			经信贷 经原理	BARLEY-Concessions on the part of holder
Teronto G. & B. Stock				1 1ed to some movement, but the market be
& p. c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds			*****	exceedingly dull and prices very weak. Ther
T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds.		****	*****	Sales of round lots of No. 2 on Monday of to
Debentures, dec.	N. LEE			for a lot on the snot, and equal to that wat
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c	1024	1017	****	for a lot outside. No. 1 has been offered f.o.e., without finding buyers. The market
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p. c		99	*****	f.o.e., without finding buyers. The market
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. c	1014	****	*****	was unchanged, with a sale of No. 2 inspected
Tn'p (Ont.) 20 y. 6 p. c.	981	****		f.o.c. Street receipts have been small, with
City Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c	****	981	*****	weak at 48 to 59c.
		CLES SCHOOL S	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.	

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

"British wheat has been shall this week, but there was no general decline, theselfs some samples are 6d to is per qr. cheaper. A moderate enquiry continues for off the coast, and, on the whole, this branch of trade is steady. But fitthe has been done for the continent. The French market exclined connectability of the continent of grant on the spot and neighbouring districts have ruled quiet, and prices were larely maintained. At this market do day there was only a moderate business in wheat, there being faw buyers in withcated ance, and sellers holding straidly to the spot, at opening, firm; corn, firm; red American can price were low."

Brank I weakassity.**

Best browns** London** Corn, Trade Ess: makes the mount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, for ports of call and direct ports, 1,167,000 qrs; corn, 525,000 qrs.

WEEKLY Brank

WEEKLY Brank

WEEKLY Brank

**British weak, at opening, firm a corn of the coast, per 430 lbs.; and ask to 70c for cars. Street receipts small, and prices firm at 68 to 69c.

**RTR.—Is werth 65c on street.

**SERB.—There is no movement in round lots; dealers are sealing clover at 83,00 to \$1,0 and time-thy at \$1.70 to \$1.80 per bushel. There are sealing clover at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bushel. There are sealing clover at \$1.00 to \$1.00 on 1.00 to \$1.00 on Track at \$1.40 and \$15.00 and the per seal and the coast, per 430 lbs.; faw to \$1.00 on Track at \$1.40 and \$15.00 and the seal and a sealing clover at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bushel. There are sealing clover at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bushel. There are sealing clover at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bushel. There are sealing clover at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bushel. There are sealing clover at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bushel. There are sealing clover at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bushel. There are sealing clover at \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bushel. There are sealing clover at \$1.7

PRODUCE.

WEDNESDAY, April 17. The market has been somewhat irregular sin

	The market has been semewhat irregular since our last; it has presented different tendencies on different days, and in reservace to different goods. On the whole however, there has been a fair move- ment in grain at firm prices. Receipts have been	POULTRY—Fowl have been offering more freely and selling rather lower at 55 to 600. per pair. A few turkeys have sold at \$1.00, but gobblers would bring \$1.50 were they to be had. FLOUR, f.o.c
	small, but the quantity offering has been on the in- crease, as holders have felt less confidence than	Superior Exers, per 196 lbs\$5 60, to \$5 70 Extra 5 40 5 50 Fancy and Strong Bakers' 5 00 5 10
Ī,	they did before in regard to obtaining war prices	Spring Wheat, extra 4 75 4 85
	for wheat, and they have felt anxious to escape	Superfine 4 10 4 15
	carrying barley over the summer. Rates of freight	Oatmeal, per 196 lbs
×.	on flour have declined two cents to England, and	BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.
3	five cents to Montreal and the Maritime Provinces,	
ä	but this has not helped prices in the least. Stocks	Extra\$5 20 to \$5 25 Spring Wheat, extra 4 40 4 50
ğ	have shown but little change during the week.	GRAIN, f.o.b.
ij	Those in store on Monday morning were as fol-	Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs\$1 25 to \$1 26
ij	lows:—Flour, 29,565 bbls; fall wheat, 125,498	No. 2, 1 22 1 23 1 No. 3, 1 15 1 17
ä	bush; spring wheat, 382,372 bush; oats, 11,986	Red Winter none.
ä	bush; barley, 141,034 bush; peas, 20,590 bush;	No. 2, 1 22 1 23 No. 3, 1 15 1 17 Red Winter none. Spring Wheat, No. 1 1 13 1 15
	rye, nil bush; corn, nil bush. Outside markets	No. 2
2	have been fairly steady in price. English quota-	Uats (Canadian), per 84 lbs 0 34 0 35
	tions to-day show a fall of 1d on red wheat, and an	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 58 0 60
	advance of 3d on corn for the week. Markets, how-	No. 2, 0 48 0 50
8	eaer, have been quiet all through the week, but the	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 72 0 75
	feeling to-day seems to have become rather firmer.	No. 2, 0 69 0 71
	Imports last week showed a considerable decrease	Rye 0 60 0 00
76	and the same of th	

on those of the preceding week; and the total supply must have been short of consumption. Wheat, fall, per bush. ...\$1 18 ... 1 03 ... 0 52 ... 0 36 ... 0 67 ... 0 60 ... 4 00 ... 4 00 ... 6 56 ... 0 56 ... 0 76 ... 0 55 ... 1 00 ... 0 20 The total supply of wheat and not.

Ing on the 6th inst. was equal to 496,240 to 524,375 are on wheat, against 403,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 93,250 to 113,375 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 1,480,000 to 1,520,000 bush., against week was equal to 1,480,000 to 1,520,000 bush., against week was equal to 1,480,000 to 1,520,000 bush., against week was equal to 1,480,000 to 1,520,000 bush., against week was equal to 1,480,000 to 1,520,000 bush. Beet, hind qrs., per 100 lbs.

The cable of the consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 bush. See the consumption of the consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 bush. See the consumption ponding date last year, and 1,144,000 qrs on the 28th Eggs, fresh, per do Ut. The approximate quantity to arrive in the United Kingdom for orders for the four weeks to end April 25th, is, from Atlantic ports 84,000 grs wheat; Onions, per bush.

nia, 175,000 qrs wheat; total, 324,000, and 94,000
qrs of maize, comprising 8,900 qrs from the Black
Sea, 12,000 qrs from the Danube, and 74,000 qrs
from American Atlantic ports. Further cable
advices to the 2nd inst., report home deliveries
small but American. PROVISIONS.

small but American coming in freely. There was demand heard for Calcutta wheat cowing to a scarcity of time much nearer the wheat harvest in Europe. Prices are now below the average of the last ten years, with no immediate prospect of any considerable decline.

During the week ended March 23, the sales of house-grown wheat in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales amounted to only 31,151 quarters, against 42,665 quarters in 1877, while in the whole kingdom it is estimated that there were only 125,000 quarters, against 171,000 quarters. Since harvest the sales in the 150 principal markets of kingdom it is estimated that there were only 125,000 quarters, against 171,000 quarters, against 42,665 quarters, against 5,688,000 quarters, against 4,261,265 quarters, against 5,688,000 quarters, against 5,688,000 quarters, against 6,688,000 quarters, against 6,

The arrivals of produce on the market to-day varied but little from the usual run. The only change perceptible was in oats, which were firm at alightly advanced rates—\$1 to \$1.05 was paid. A few loads of peas brought from \$1 to \$1.10—the latter for choice seed. In other articles of produce no change.

| Grain—Delhl, \$2.00 to \$2.05; Treadwell, \$1.95 to \$2.05; Red, \$1.90 to \$1.95; Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Barley, \$60 to \$1.00; Peas, 95c to \$1.05; Oats, \$1 to \$1.04; Corn, \$5 to 95c.

| Montreal Cattle Market. | Montreal, April 15. | Suffered intensely TUESDAY, April 16.

Montreal Cattle Market.

Montreal, April 15.

The arrivals of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were 51 car-loads of cattle, 992 hogs, two mixed loads of cattle and sheep, and a carload of sheep. To the above there has been added this week seven more car-loads of cattle and 311 hogs. Over 35 car-loads of cattle were on the St. Gabriel market to-day, and although a good businness was done, there still remained a large lot unsold. Prices ranged from 3 to 6c per_pound, the latter price being paid only for a few very extra cattle. S. L. Head, of Guelph, sold seven choice cattle, weighing 3,880 pounds, at 6c per lb; also four steers, averaging nearly 1,200 lbs each, at the same rate. Mr. Head sold three at 51c per lb, and seven cattle at 4c per lb, and six cattle at from 880 to 865 cach. H. Gould and A. Knox, of Whitby, sold 20 choice cattle at 51c per lb, and four catves at \$5.50 each. Mr. Gould also sold six cattle at 51c per lb, the cattle at 51c per lb, plus \$4 on the lot, one of these bulls was a wery fine animal weighing 2,300 lbs. He also sold 56 sheep at 41c per 1b. P. O'Rourk, of Shakespeare, sold a pair of oxes weighing 4,400 lbs, for \$190. J. Rice, of Bowmeaville, sold seven oxen at \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400 to \$70 each, and seven other cattle at from \$400

for \$1,000, or from 4 to 51c per lb. A. R. Hopper also sold 43 other cattle at from \$40 to \$60 each, or from 4 to 42c per lb.

stockers lower at \$3.37 to \$3.90; beer grades have keep and prices have been the general run \$16.00 to \$19.00 and the general run \$16.00 to \$14.00 for oat straw in sheaves; loose would probably bring about \$9.00.

Poratoss—Some cars on the track have sold at \$10.00 to \$1.00 t

Medical.

Readers of THE MAIL who order any goods advertised in this issue, or ask for information about them, will help THE MAIL, and often help themselves also, by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c. 814-26

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

CATARRH.

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEED ING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATARRH; THICK YELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRH; ROTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH DIS-CHARGES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD. AND ULCERATIONS OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, EYE, THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CATARRIL

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Collins'
Voltaic Plasters are doing wonders. They work
like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and
more wanted. Plesse send me three dozen as soon
as you get this. Money enclosed herewith. I want
them to-morrow night if possible. In haste.
Yours, T. F. PALMER, P. M,
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876. PRICE 25 CENTS. Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLAS TER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates

Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Pro Cured by the Syrap. I have been, for the last nine years a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffered intensely. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have, in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect upon me.

DRY GOODS LATE CRAWFORD & SMITH.

Miscellaneous.

25Styles of cards, 10c, or 15 Chromos, Shells of the Chromos, Shells of the Local Styles of the Local Styles of the Local Styles of Cards, N. Y. AND PLASTER-ALABASTER SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FAR-MERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, Toronto. THOS. NIGHTINGALE, MANU-FACTURER of Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, and White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. \$16-13 EGGS-PURE BLACK SPAN DID | SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH JUDGE
By sending 35c. with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mall, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, box 44, Fulton-riage. W. FOX, box 45, Fulton-ville, N. Y. 315-6

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR ouyer to pay charges : or \$2; 6 for \$3; 9 for \$5; 12 for \$6 PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 Cortlandt St., New York

The Press.



The great success of THE WEEKLY MAIL during the present season hasencouraged the proprietor to make a still further effort to increase its circulation. The price will remain as before-\$1.50 PER ANNUM. Our unprecedented offer of prizes (sent out the beginning of last month) has brought in a large ad-dition to our list. We now add a few articles to the prize list, to which we draw attention.

THIS IS FOR YOU. THE CREAT FAMILY PAPER OF CANADA.

GENERAL CONDITIONS. In all cases we pay for packages and get prizes eady to send. On books we pay all charges. On all other prizes the parties securing clubs will pay them.

Each yearly subscription to THE DAILY MAIL
counts the same as two WEEKLY subscriptions
six months for the daily Mail counts one.

THIS IS HOW TO GET A Gold Watch-Free-A stiffened gold hunting case watch, 18 size, engraved border, gilded





One Dozen, Fancy Patterns (upper cut); value \$5.56 for 8 subscribers; one dozen Tipped Pattern (lower cut); value \$4.75, for 7 subscribers. Or—: Books—Books—Free—Get up a club for the WEEKLY MAIL and you can have your choice of books named on our list, which will be sent on application, to the value of Eighty Cents for each subscription. There never before was an offer made equal to this, We are only able to make it because we have got an extraordinary hargin our.

Or—: A Washing
Machine—Free for
eight subscribers. No
one need be without a
washing machine after
that offer. Certainly
eight subscribers will not
be hard to obtain. Any
smart boy or girl can get double that number by
one day's work.

the boys. The machine is saws, a wrench, a drill and a sheet of patterns.

It is nearly six years since THE MAIL was es-ablished, and during that time it has acquired circulation and influence, which renders it second to circulation and innuence, which renders it second to no other newspaper in the Dominion. The WEEKLY MAIL has been greatly imAgricultural Emplements.

FOR 1877.

Over Thirty-five Thousand Machines Sold!

No Breakages; No Vexatious Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops Damaged while waiting for Repairs No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs to Buy; No Express Charges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grass or Grain. A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught A Perfect Mower; The Best Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all Harvesters; The Best and Cheapest Machine in the Market.

PURCHASERS ALWAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

FOR 1878.

Forty Thousand Machines are being Built, Steel Frames being Substituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, Malleable Iron chiefly used in place of Cast-Iron,

Only Six Pieces of Cast-Iron in Combined Machines, (Weight thereby reduced over Three Hundred Pounds,) Single Reapers, or Light Mowers.

The result is that the "Champion" will be the lighest in weight and draught of any machine in the market, at the same time equally as strong and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those built in 1877. The manufacturers are determined that it shall excel in every particular all other machines offered, regardless of cost, and have therefore taken this Unprecedented Step in Advance of all

For Further Information Address JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



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We offer for sale a very larg

GEORGE LESLIE & SON

APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

MAXWELL REAPER—BEST single reaper made. Every farmer should see it before ordering. Send, for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. 314-26

The great speech delivered by MR. C. C. COL- STUMP MACHINE. 'A Re-Adjustment of the Tariff-

Canada's National Policy," is now ready—in pamphlet form—indexed and/so arranged as to meet all the requirements of a CON-SERVATIVE CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT. It should Price, \$15 for 200 copies , \$25 for 500 copies ; \$45 for 1,000.

Orders should be sent immediately to

C. H. MACKINTOSH,

215-2

Citizen Office, Ottawa.

Dublications.

TUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE Byspepsia and the Severer Forms of Indigestion; a small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and the complete cures, by Richard King, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, Rugby, England. Apply to WILLIAM FINDLAY, Simcoe, Ont, General Agent for the Dominion and United States.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE OR, SELF-PRESERVATION. Two-hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautifully and very expensive steel plate engravings, and more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing diseases, the result of many grear extensive and successful practice. 300 pages, bound in French cloth: price cnly \$1, sent by mail. The London Lancet says:—"No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Buffinch street, Boston. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

SMOKERS

We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

THE STAMP

IN GILT LETTERS, on each plug of the GENUINE. Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1878. 312-13

INFORMATION WANTED WILLIAM HILL, Son of WILLIAM HILL, the Elder, late of the Township of Brant, the County of Bruce; if alive, will be about 45 years of age, and six feet three inches in height. Hill was a cooper, and left Brant 22 years ago; was last seen at Guelph, from whence he is reported to have gone to the neighbourhood of Madoc. The above William Hill will hear of something to his advantage by applying to SHAW & ROBERTSON,

Solicitors for Administratrix of Mary Ann Hill, deceased. Walkerton, April 12th, 1878.

Feed the Land and it will Feed You! Matures Crops 10 to 20 days earlier, ncreases the yield 50 to 100 per cent. Send for Circular. PETER R. LAMB & CO., 807-18 Manufacturers, Toronto

FARMS FOR SALE. FOR 50c. You Can Tell 40,000 People That Your Farm is For Sale or to Rent

Advertisements of time class are therefore in the WEEKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50 cents each insertion, each additional word 2 cents. In the DAILLY MAIL, 20 words for 25 cents, and, each additions by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the corner of King 4 Bay streets, in the Corne

we offer for sale a very large, handsome, and reliable stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Hedge Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Bedding Plants, & General Nursery Productions, at low prices, and of best quality. Planting season will likely last till middle of May, but orders should be given us as soon as possible Mail orders. but orders should be given us as soon as possible. Mail orders

Leslieville P.O., Ont

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DAVID SPENCE, Secretary.

65 Simcoe street, Toronto, 5th April, 1878.

Tickets by Steamer if desired. For information regarding baggage, tickets, customs, &c., call upon address A. G. ROBINSON, General Railway at the company of THE WEEKLY MAIL published every Thursday morning in time is english mail, second edition on Friday, and it all parts of

VOL. VII. NO. 317

FOREIGN NEWS

THE EASTERN CRISIS

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR Germany's Proposal Rejected by England.

THE SITUATION STILL CLOUDY

Formidable Mussulman Insurrection Eighty Thousand Operatives of Strike in England.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Affairs apper to have taken a decidedly pacific turn, an it is now thought a preliminary Conference will 'almost immediately be held arrange for the Congress, invitation to which will shortly be issued. A agreement appears to have been a rived at, through Germany's medition, whereby the Treaties of 185 and 1871 will form the basis of discussion and the necessary modifications be considered from the standpoint of the Treaty San Stefano. It is thought Russia only regards the possession of Batoum and Kars of vital importance in Asia, and would consent to modify the proposed fronties as as to cut the road from Persia to Trebestond. It is believed she might also consent to Bulgaria being divided into twe Principalities, and allow an internation commission to decide the Southern from the standard of the Southern from the standard provided into twe Principalities, and allow an internation commission to decide the Southern from the standard provided into the Principalities of the standard provided into the Principalities, and allow an internation commission to decide the Southern from the standard provided into the Principalities and provided into the Principalit FRIDAY, April 19. commission to decide the Southern from tier. While Russia will not allow the Sa Stefano Treaty to be ignored, it is said should be said to the said should b

Stefano Treaty to be ignored, it is said st will not permit any of its clause to stand in the way of a satisfactory solt tion. In London city circles yesterday, i consequence of fifteen steamers havin been engaged to carry troops from India, with their charters made or for Port Said, Alexandria, or Malta, it withought that England meditates landing troops at the two former places and occupying Egypt until the Congress meet or a satisfactory settlement is arrive at. The Constantinople Cabinet has been reconstructed, Vefyk Effendiater his resignation had again been tendered and refused, bein dismissed. The politics of the new Ministry are not known, but the Russian claim to have gained, a victory. The Sultan, however, has telegraphed Mr Layard at Ismid that there is no political significance in the change. A collision has occurred between Russian and tical significance in the change.
ision has occurred between Russian
manian soldiers at Lom Palanka,

who is about to start for England, will take a message from the Sultan to her Ma-jesty. The Grand Duke Nicholas is ill. rejected Germany's proposal that the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 shall form the basis for discussion at the Congress and insists on her original condition that the whole of the Treaty of San Stefano shall be submitted. By this new hitch the situation has once more become threatening and

has once more become threatening, and that Russia again considers war not only possible but probable is shown by the fact that orders have been ed commanding all convalescents to a once rejoin their regiments in Turkey, and taking steps to prevent her communication being cut off in the Black Sea by the British fleet. Russia is willing that the Powers shall discuss all the clauses of the Treaty, but declines to be bound by their decision, but, on the contrary, according to a Berlin despatch, is prepared to defend the princi-pal stipulations sword in hand if necessary ons sword in hand if nece hope is now placed on a preliminary con-ference being held, which it is thought possible may smooth the way to Congress, but it is considered rather doubtful. fresh difficulty has arisen between the Porte and Russia relative to the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum. The San Stefano Treaty does not fix any date for their evacuation. Turkey contends that the positions now occupied are conformable to the armistice, and promises as the Russians have the new Bulgaria in accordance with the Treaty it will surrender one fortress after another. Russia it is

one fortress after another. Russia, it is said, intends stipulating for a date for the evacuation of Batoum, threatening, in the cent of refusal, to occupy Kavak, on the osphorus. M. Bratiano, the Roumanian remier, has returned to Bucharest. In the Chamber of Deputies he explained that Austria and Germany could only be relied on for support regarding the Besssarabian uestion, in so far as the freedom of the stion, in so far as the freedom of the aube was concerned, but neither of those mitries believed Russia had any ention of attacking that freedom.

Bratiano concluded his speech advising that an arrangement ould be come to by Russia. Is mission has, however, not been without sult, for Russia has decided to relinquish at claims to certain points on the Danube. should be
His mission has, however, not become the mission has, however, not become claims to certain points on the Danube.
A Bucharest special reports a rumour that an ultimatum from Russia is expected an ultimatum from Russia.

Death has become the most credited.

Death has become the most credited. serribly busy in and around Erzeroum, sen thousand Türkish soldiers having thirteen thousand Turkish soldiers having died and twenty-one thousand Russians. All the hospitals in Sistova and Nicopoli are full of patients suffering from typhus, and people are dying in the streets from that dread disease,

MONDAY, April 22. A meeting of the amalgamated association sgarded at the commencement of but it rests with them to say the strikers shall be aided with the other societies. The resonant says the strikers are the societies and says the says are t

g of delegates unanimously resolved tinne the strike. Differences are have broken out among the masters town, and it is expected the makers used and fancy goods will resume at the old wages.

LASTRAN QUESTION.—The despatches ally devoted this morning to giving arent phases of Germany's proposal simultaneous withdrawal of the fleet from the Sea of Marmora and ussian troops from the neigh-

dussian troops from the neigh-od of Constantinople. Both the and St. Petersburg Governments to have at once agreed to the the suggestion, but when its ation came to be discussed a hitch