don, Ont. N. B.—We will send his

Miscellaneous.

al attention of farmers and others.com h agricultural pursuits is called to the The undersigned having com-AT TORONTO,

AT TORONTO, ilk cows, sheep, lambs, and hogs conwill receive our prompt attenden. signing cattle, &c., to us should forution thereof by post or telegraph or person in charge. To save expense erson in charge. To save expense idd join together in making up a cary their marks upon their stock. As rour intromissions we can refer to the Federal Bank of Canada. Our follows, viz.: On sales being maker with the same of the same in the same in the same in the same in buying and selling stock; nown in Toronto and the country, he patronage of all farmers in this and guarantee to give entire. We are able at any time to give in regard to the nuarkets. MATHERS & RIDDELL. rther netice please address all letters,

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THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. C. W BUNTING, Managing Director.

The Toronto Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881.

The court officials will swar their allegiance at one this afternoon." Novoe Vremya

states that the man arrested yesterday confessed that he threw the state bomb, but

denies knowledge of the person who threw the second. In addition to the revolver

which the prisoner attempted to use a dagger was found on him. The name he gave is be-

The whole city is in deep mourning.

Charles will attend the funeral.

St. Petersburg.

MOURNING AT BERLIN.

IN ENGLATE.

A Peaceful Message from the King

VOL. IX. NO. 468.

of Ashantee. EMIGRATION FROM CERMANY.

England and the Proposed Panama Canal.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN ENGLAND sudgment Given by the Queen's Bench

Against Bradlaugh. ATTITUDE OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

A Seat Gained by the Opposition at Coventry.

DISMISSAL OF THE TICHBORNE APPEAL.

LONDON, March 9. A Paris despatch says the great drapery establishment called "Le Printemps," on the Boulevard Haussmann, has been burned. It is reported that several lives were lost. The fire originated through the carelessness of the man cleaning the floors. The insurance companies lose seven million francs. One of the immates of the establishment, who threw herelf from a window, is dead, and numerous other deaths are expected. LATER .- The loss by the fire is nine million francs. Twenty-six persons were injured.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY. A Berlin correspondent comments on the great increase of emigration to the United States, and says whole villages are described by the local papers as migrating from Posen, Prussia proper, and Schleswig. American emigration agents hardly dare set forth the advantages of the various States, as they are warned by the American legation that it would be unable to help them if they should get into trouble with the authorities. Mr. Wrandell, an American citizen of Hungarian extraction, who two years ago was forbidden to lecture at Berlin on emigration, has just been equally unsuccessful on his second visit, designed to persuade the authorities of the folly of impeding emigration. The precau-tions against the exodus of young men have been somewhat abated. In South Germany the German Government particularly aims at diverting emigration from the United States.

LONDON, March 10. A Madrid despatch says :- The Papal Nuncio has formally protested against the return of Republican and Rationalist professor to chairs at the university as a violation of the concordat. Premier Sagasta says, the Ministry cannot tolerate the interference of the Church with the royal or constitutional prerogative.

THE EVACUATION OF CANDALIAR. In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington said that the order for the withdrawal of the troops from Candahar had already been given. He believes that not all will be withdrawn at once.

THE PANAMA CANAL. In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, re-plying to Sir Henry Wolff, said there had

to take any action in the matter. Sir Henry Welff in his question cited the passage in President Garfield's inaugural relative to an inter-oceanic canal, and asked whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty England and the United States had not agreed as a general principle to extend their protection to any practical means of communication across the isthmus, and whether her Majesty's Government and the United States will or have come to any understanding as to the everytion of this treaty in respect to the canal now contemplated.

THE ASHANTEE TROUBLE. The Under-Colonial Secretary to-day confirmed the statement that the Governor of the Gold Coast has received a peaceful message from the King of Ashantee, but said the governor does not yet consider the state of things quite satisfactory.

LONDON, March 11. In his annual report, United States Consul Shaw, at Manchester, considers the moisture of the atmosphere in Lancashire a natural advantage in favour of English cotton spinning, which cannot be supplied in America artiticially. In American wood manufactures Mr. Shaw thinks there are special reasons for expecting a great development in the demand here. In regard to cheese and butter he counsels careful attention to quality. Mr. shaw does not consider it so easy to beat English manufacturers in their own markets as some English writers and speakers are

wont to assume. NEW LINE OF OCEAN STEAMERS, On April 14 the new steamers of the French Transatlantic Co. will commence running between Marseilles and New York, and will touch at Cadiz every month. It will take thirteen days to go from Cadiz to New York

THE TICHBORNE CASE. In the final appeal of the Tichborne claim art, to declare the sentence of two consecutive terms of seven years' penal servitude on the same indictment illegal, the Lord Chancellor confirmed the decisions of the courts

below, and dismissed the appeal. RUMOURED CABINET CHANGES. Edmund Yates' new penny paper, the Cuckoo, has appeared. The Cuckoo asserts that though discredit is thrown on the rumoured Cabinet changes, they will become faits accomplis after Easter, Lord Hartington taking the War Office.

URGENCY ON SUPPLY. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said he hoped if his proposal to facilitate business in Committee of Supply was acceded to he would be able to devote Thursday week to the debate on the Candahar guestion. There are fifty supplemental votes of money to be taken before the close of the financial year. It is proposed to fix the portion of the Afghan war expenses to be borne by England at five million pounds, which will partly be met by the remission of the two million pounds debt due by India, and partly by a series of annual grants to India. He said he would move on Monday that the state of public business s urgent in reference to Supply, and that Supby shall consequently have precedence. Sir stafford Northcote said he was anxious to support the Government in the advancement business, but the application of urgency to Supply was a matter for grave consideration ection with this statement it is to be oted that there will be a meeting of the Conservative party at the Carlton Club to-morow. Mr. Gladstone also stated in the House that the Government will ask a vote on account for three months. The introduction of the Land bill before Easter will depend on whether the necessary supply is finished. The Speaker announced that he would submit to-night new rules for the application of arency to supply.

LONDON, March 12. The Conservative meeting at the Carlton Club to-day was attended by nearly all the members of the late Government belonging to the Lower House, besides unofficial Conservatives. The discussion lasted an hour and a quarter. The course to be adopted relative to Mr. Gladstone's resolution on Mon-day, that the state of public business is urgent in reference to Supply, and that Supply shall consequently have precedence, was agreed to, but at Sir Stafford Northcote's request secrecy will be observed until the House meets. The Globe says the various speakers were emphatic in pointing out the daugers involved in Mr. Gladstone's proposal, and it was unanimously determined to offer and it was unanimously determined to offer

strenuous opposition. A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY. At the supplementary election at Coventry to-day to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by Sir Henry Jackson (Liberal) being raised to the bench, Henry ton (Conservative) was elected, receiving 4,011 votes, against 3,568 for Shuttleworth The Irish voters supported the Conservative candidate.

TRICHINOSIS IN SPAIN, A Madrid despatch says:—An examination of five persons who died in a hospital displayed the presence of trichine. The authorities have ordered several precautions t prevent further cases.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LIABILITIES. Under the judgment given by the Queen's ench Mr. Bradlaugh has rendered himself liable to penalties amounting to over fifty thousand pounds, the statute imposing a penalty of five hundred pounds for each individual offence by sitting and voting without having taken the oath. ne supposes that these penalties will be enforced. He will probably go back to Northnpton on being unseated, and on re-elecon, which he can safely cound on, take the oath in the prescribed form. The Speaker of the House of Commons yesterday stated that election for Northampton would, as a question of privilege, take precedence of all other

A LETTER FROM SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. Sir Stafford Northcote in a letter to his onstituents explains the course he has advised the Conservatives to take in regard to urgency for Committee on Supply. He points out that Mr. Gladstone's proposal threatens to subvert the rights and liberties of the House of Commons in regard to controlling the estimates.

Paris, March 13. The agitation in Portugal continues. The Conservatives and the popular party now ombine to prepare street demonstrations and neetings to co-operate with the strong opposition in the House of Peers to defeat the raamichamp Cabinet this week on the Lorenzo Marquese treaty, conceding to England the right of passage for troops, between the Transvaal territory and the Portugueso colonies on the east coast of Africa. The British fleet is still in the river Tagus. The garrison of Lisbon has been increased.

PROTESTANT PROSECUTIONS IN SPAIN. Our Madrid correspondent telegraphs as follows :- The Sagasta Cabinet has proposed to the King to grant an amnesty to a Proestant clergyman now suffering imprisonment for holding Divine worship in Catalonia vithout having complied with the stringent regulations of the late Cabinet against the rotestant propaganda in Madrid. ernment has also instructed the authorities to abandon all the prosecutions, so numerous under Senor Canovas, against the native Protestants and the agents of the Bible societies.

> LONDON, March 14. THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

election of a successor to Mr. Bradlaugh.
In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bradlaugh expressing a wish to present some petitions, Mr. Gorst intervened, alleging that Mr. Bradlaugh was no longer a member of the House. After a discussion, in which Sir Henry James (Liberal) supported Mr. Bradlaugh's right to sit, and Sir John Holker Conservative) opposed him, the Speaker aled that until the House should otherwise decide Mr. Bradlaugh's seat was not vacant Gorst (Conservative) postponed his motion for a writ for an election at Northamp ton for the place of Mr. Bradlaugh to the

earliest possible moment. THE URGENCY MOTION. Mr. Gladstone moved his resolution for urgency for supply. The motion was lost: Yeas, 296; nays, 219—not the necessary two-thirds majority. Mr. Gladstone announced that he acquiesced in the vote, and appealed to the members to aid the Government in supply. The Government, he said, reserved the liberty to propose hereafter any The Government, he said, ction that might be necessary. All the nembers having motions on the paper, in-luding O'Donnell, withdrew them, and the

House went into Committee of Supply. MR. BOYTON'S CASE. The American legation has received a let-er from the United States Consul at Dublin letailing the facts of the Boyton case. legation decline to say whether action has been taken. In the House of Commons today Sir Charles Dilke said no representations had been made by the United States relative to the arrest of Mr. Boyton.

THE ARMS BILL. In the House of Lords to-day the Arms oill was read a first time, and the second

reading fixed for to-morrow.

LONDON, March 15. ELOPEMENT IN GERMAN HIGH LIFE. A Berlin despatch confirms the story of the elopement of Count Herbert von Bismarck with the Princess Elizabeth of Carolath-Beuthen. Both arrived at Messina, Sicily, several weeks ago. The Princess is the wife o Prince Charles of Carolath-Beuthen, Count of chonarch, and chief of one of the first Prussian aristocratic families, and a hereditary member of the Upper House. The faithless wife is a step-sister of Prince Hermann of the Hatz eldt-Trachenberg, head of the Catholic family bearing the title since 1741, and daughter of the Countess of Reichenbach. She married Count Carolath in 1866, and has one daughter, Princess Sybilia, aged fourteen. Carolath, who is thirty-six years of age, has eft Parliament and retired to his estates in Silesia. He will commence a divorce suit. Count Bismarck, who is aged thirty-two, was formerly secretary of the German legation at Berne, and recently secretary to his father, who destined him as chief assistant and eventual successor. It is said this domestic calamity is the chief cause of Prince Bis-marck's recent irritability and bad humour.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE. Mr. Gladstone refused Mr. Bradlaugh's application for the Chiltern Hundreds, probably on the ground that a member cannot vacate seat to which he is not entitled. The matter remains in statu and until the decision of the Court of Appeals is rendered.

NOTES.

Prince Gortschakoff is unwell, and is confined to the house. The statement that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will shortly visit America is denied. It is understood that if her health will allow it Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her husband will visit America in the spring. The exports of Swiss products to the United States during 1880 were greater than in any year on record, exceeding those of 1879 by

15,000,000 francs.

THE ONLY PRISONER.

The Agence Russe says:—"The Grand Duke Michael was driving behind the Czar's sleigh with Col: Djorjebky. The second bomb-thrower disappeared in the crowd and escaped. The troops have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Evergence and the color of the pay Evergence and the pay Ever THE CZAR ASSASSINATED The Threatened Emperor at Last the to the new Emperor and the imperial family to-day swore allegiance to Alexander III. Victim of the Nihilists.

KILLED BY NITRO-GLYCERINE

Several of the Imperial Escort Killed or Wounded. A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON THE STREET.

Intense Consternation at Saint Petersburg.

TWO OF THE ASSASSINS ARRESTED. Alexander the Third upon the Throne.

LONDON, March 12. The imperial carriage was attacked on the Ekaterinofsky canal, opposite the imperial stables, while the Emperor was returning Michael palace in a closed carriage, escorted eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part of it The assassin on being seized by a colonel of police drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing. A second bomb was then thrown by another person, and fell close to the Czar's feet. Its explosion shattering both his legs, the Czar fell the Government's motion for a writ for a new for help. Colonel Dorjibsky, though himself much hurt, raised the Emperor, conveyed to the Winter Palace in Dorijbsky's Large crowds assembled before the palace, but were kept back by a troop of Cosbled at the deathbed. The Council of State was immediately convened. All places of public resort are closed. The Official Messenr makes the following announcement "God's will has been done. At 3.25 this afternoon the Almighty called the Emperor

> the Emperor received the sacrament. AFTER THE MURDER. A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The two assassins of the Czar were immediately The glasses of the gas lamps in the Michael garden beside the canal were broken to pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards was drawn around the scene of the murder. The streets are densely thronged with excited crowds, and the utmost sympathy for the imperial family is everywhere expressed. The bells of the principal churches are tolling.

to himself. A few minutes before his death

THE DEATH-BED SCENE. A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraph that the Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body, and his left leg was badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer-by were killed on the spot. The Grand Duke Michael was wounded. An officer of the escort and a Cossack have since died. The Czar lingered an hour and a half, but all efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czarewitch. The latter on leaving the palace after the death of his father was hailed as Emperor by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort. The people are in-

a long debate on Mr. Gorst's motion for the loss of the carbon of the Car. Telegrams announcing his death were sent to all
the foreign courts and to every part of the empire, THE MURDERERS' WEAPONS.

It is stated that the bombs were made of thick glass, filled with nitro-glycerine. The assassins stood on opposite sides of the road The carriage was moving fast, and the first shell struck the ground behind, it and the back of the carriage was blown out. coachman implored the Czar to enter the arriage again, but he moved a few paces from the carriage to see to the wounded of his escort. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point his revolver at the Czar, but the pistol was struck from his hand. The Czar death, as he motioned away the doctors, who wished to amputate his legs. The Czarewitch and Czarevna drove to their palace after the death, amid the sympathising cries of the people. A company of guards surround the palace. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis have left London

for St. Petersburg. THE CZAR'S INJURIES. When Col. Dovjibsky asked the first assassin his name be replied Rossakoff. Service will be held in the Winter Palace on Monday, and afterwards the new Emperor will receive the homage of the officers of state. doctors' bulletin this afternoon stated that the Czar's legs were broken below the knee, the lower part of the body severely injured, and the left eye torn from its socket. The

Grand Duke Michael was not hurt. THE ASSASSINS vere disguised as peasants. One report states that one of them was so roughly handled that e has since died. All the army officers have been ordered to remain in barracks. The Council of the Empire under the presidency of the Czarewitch is still sitting at midnight.

A manifesto will be published on Monday. THE NEWS AT BERLIN. A Berlin despatch says :- The news of the

leath of the Czar was a fearful shock to the Emperor William. LONDON, March 14. A St. Petersburg despatch says:-The following imperial manifesto has been promulgated :- "We, by the grace of God, Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Fin and, etc., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty in His inscrutable will to visit Russia with the heavy blows of fate and to call benefactor, Alexander II., to himself. He fell by the hand of impious murderers, who repeatedly sought his precious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him, the protector of Russia, the foundation of her greatness and the promoter of her wel-fare. Russian people, let us bow to the unfathomable will of the Divine Providence and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire and the Czardom and Grand Dukedom inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us with firm reliance upon His almighty help. May He bless our

1881, and the first year of our reign."

work to the welfare of our Fatherland and guide our strength for the happiness of all our faithful subjects. In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our father to devote according to the testament of our forefathers the whole of our life to care for the welfare and honour of Russia we call upon all our faithful subjects to unite before the altar of the Almighty their praises with ours, and commend them to swear fidelity to us and to our successor, his Im

perial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicolai Alexandrovitch.
"Given at St. Petersburg," Anno Domini

Control of the second s

escape. AN UNSUCCESSFUL PLOT.

week the Czar received a small box ostensibly containing pills, with a letter, from abroad. When Dr. Botkin opened the box a slight exlosion occurred. The pills contained a nighly explosive substance, enough to kill three persons. WELCOMING IN THE NEW CZAR

A St. Petersburg despatch says :- Yesterlieved to be false. The Coles states that the prisoner is 21 years old, and a native of Alexander III. to the throne. The space be fore the palace was covered with people. The Borovitchy, in the government of Novgorod. During the night a Cossack and a civilian Emperor and Empress passed through the crowd on the way to the Razan cathedral who declined to give his name died from injuries received by the bursting of the amidst deafening acclamations. PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

bombs. Twenty persons more or less were injured, and thirteen are in the hospital. and has summoned deputations from Berlin advices state that the sensation aused by the assassination is indescribable. The Imperial Princes remained until two this morning with the Emperor, who is incon-solable. The Crown Prince Frederick Wiliam of Prussia or the Prince Frederick The Prince and Princes of Wales, the rince and Princess of Tee, and the whole staff of the Russian Embassy and other for-eign representatives attended a special serpart in public affairs.

the Welbeck street Greek chapel -day. The Duke and Duchess of Edinwho were staying at Clarence Hall, St. James, received the news of the Czar's death yesterday afternoon. The Duke nmediately made arrangements for a special family were attempted. train to Dover, and left with the Duchess ADDRESSES FROM THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. and the Russian Grand Duke Alexis at 8

In the House of Commons to-day Mr Gladstone eloquently moved an address to ne Queen expressing the sentiments of the House relative to the assassination of the Czar. Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion, echoing Mr. Gladstone's laudation of the late Czar. The address was unanimously adopted, as was also a resolution of con Mr. Gladstone, in moving the address, said he assassination of a great sovereign would. under ordinary circumstances, supply a fitting ccasion for expressing the sentiments of the House, but the present occasion was excep-tional. Mr. Gladstone dwelt upon the noble self-forgetfulness with which the Czar, after the first attack upon him, lingered to see to the wounded. The crime showed ingrati-tude. There might be causes for criticism and censure in the great empire over which the Czar ruled, but these were inherited. The sole labour of his devoted fe was to improve his inheritance for benefit of his subjects. His reign would be regarded as illustrious and memorable. had caused one of the greatest benefits to mankind which had ever been peacefully acomplished when he liberated over twenty illion serfs. He had established free local government and trial by jury. In the House of Lords Earl Granville moved addresses to the Queen and Duchess of Edinburgh similar to those offered by Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, and eulogized the late Czar. Earl Beaconsfield seconded both motions, which

were unanimously adopted. FURTHER ARRESTS. The Minister of the Interior states that one of the chief organizers of the attack upon the Czar, arrested on March 11th, confessed his complicity in planning the decd, and denounced Roussakoff in person. Roussakoff, being shown the corpse of the individual who

was mortally wounded recognized his accomwith him was arrested. The police found there a number of grenades, and a proclamation stating that the assassination had been and said with emotion: -"I should not like accomplished by two persons. This morning a young man entered the house and was nediately arrested, but not until he bad fired a revolver six times, wounding three police

ject then dropped. It is stated that the In-

transigeant and Citoyenne will be prosecuted on a charge of apologizing for the crime in

NIHILISTS TRIUMPHANT.

A Nihilist proclamation has been found posted at the University avowing that the

ssassination was by order of the Executive

Committee, and stating that the work would

go on. The students tore it down, but another

absolutely refused to accept his resignation.

The Assembly has adopted a resolution of

condolence and sympathy with the family of the late Czar of Russia. The resolution de-

tails at length the services to his country of

In the Senate to-day a resolution of con-colence with the Government and people of

AN INFERNAL MACHINE FROM AMERICA.

Henry Loreet, clock-maker of this city.

says he believes he made the machine with

which the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg

was partly blown up. A foreigner ordered a machine, and subsequently other foreigners

asked him to make another but he declined.

A large meeting of Socialists was held to-

night, Justus Schwab presiding. William

Drury said Russia had too long neglected the warnings of men of thought and freedom,

who had finally broken the chains of bondag

y removing from earth the greatest tyrant

Russia had ever known. The imperial families of Európe must go. The speaker said they liked to see all human butchers die, and

while he regretted the shedding of human

SOCIALIST CONGRATULATIONS.

Russia was adopted unanimously.

the late Czar.

was posted in an hour. Gen. Melikoff has

usual course resigned, but the Czar

ALBANY, N.Y., March 14,

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 14.

NEW YORK, March 15.

articles regarding the murder of the Czar.

FRENCH NIHILIST SYMPATHISERS. In the French Chamber of Deputies to-day Talandier (Irreconcilable) that he vainly tried to protest against the motion yesterday that the House adjourn in view of the death of the Czar. M. Gambetta replied that if M. Talandier had protested against the almost unanimous vote of the Chamber he would have enforced the standing orders against him. M. Gambetta reminded the House that the Legislature under the Empire adjourned on the occasion of the assassination of President Lincoln The sub-

ADDRESSES FROM THE BIGNISH PARLIAMENT. In the House of Common to-day Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would to-morrow move an address to the Queen expressing the sentiments of the House relative to the asassination of her ally the Emperor of Russia. In the House of Lords Earl Granville gave notice of an address to the Queen, and one of condolence to the Duchess of Edinburgh, daughter of the late Czar.

LONDON, March 15. A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The Grand Duke Vladimir was yesterday ap-pointed to the command of the Imperial Guard and military district of St. Petersburg. The remains of the late Emperor will be removed at eight o'clock this evening from the cabinet adjoining the reception hall to the chapel of the palace. All the members of the imperial family, high dignitaries, and officials will be present. The body, in accordance with the wish of the deceased, will be laid in the uniform of the Preobrajenski regiment. requiem was chanted at nine o'clock last ing, and at midnight the doctors made an intopsy, which proved that all the internal ns were in a normal condition. The body has been embalmed.

dark man, very stubborn in his refusal to reply to questions. The man who threw the second bomb appears to have made his luxury upon the products of our labours we luxury upon the products of our labours we must suffer and starve. Brothers, your cause is that of the oppressed against the oppressors. That cause is a holy cause; that cause, A St. Petersburg despatch says :- Last

day afternoon a salute fired by the cannon on the fortress announced the conclusion of the ceremonies connected with the ascension of

It is stated that the Czar has handed over to Gen. Melikoff the entire direction of affairs country at large to consult as to the best means to adopt against anarchy and sedition.
The garrison was kept ready all Sunday night in case a disturbance should occur. A large number of Cossacks patrolled the streets yesterday. It is persistently stated that Gen. Melikoff some days previous to the murder unearthed a plot, and entreated the late Czar not to expose himself. It is thought the Czar's tutor, a much respected and experienced man, will with General Melikoff play a prominent

POLISH FEELING OVER THE ASSASSINATION. A Vienna despatch says:—In the Lower House of the Reichsrath yesterday the Polish members threatened to withdraw if an expression of condolence with the Russian imperial

m. to go direct to St. Petersburg. ueen's drawing-room, ann ninced for Friday, has been indefinitely postponed. CONDOLENCE FROM FRANCE AND ITALY. A Paris despatch says :- President Grévy is telegraphed his concolences with the riperial Russian family. The newspapers of all shades express horror at the Emperor's murder. Rome advices state that the Russian Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul, sons of the late Emperor, leave to-day for THE ASSASSINS. Russakoff, who threw he first bomb, has een a student for two years in the Mining

Academy. The second homb-thrower, who has been arrested, is a young man. The cologne Gazette publishes telegram from the Russian frontier dated I p. m., Sunday, statng that the police on the previous night made everal domiciliary visits in search of political iminals. The police had lately discovered traces of a plot against the life of the Czar. CONDOLENCE FROM %N OLD FOE.

A Constantinople despatch says :-- The sultan to-day sent a despatch of condolence to St. Petersburg. AN UNHEEDED WARNING. The St. Petersburg Herald states that the

Czar was warned against attending the parade whence he was returning when he was skilled. After alighting from the shattered carriage the Empeyor approached Russakoff and ordered his removal. The police had difficulty in protecting the second assessing from the fury of the crowds. One of the Czar's legs was shattered to the top of the thigh, the abdomen torn of en, and his face injured. The surgeons de lared amputation

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. All the officers of the Guards, civil officials. didiery. Winter Palace to take the coath of allegiance to the new Kinjeror. Wil all were assentiated the bombs has been discovered. As soon as the police appeared the male occupant of the all perial family issued from the cabinet where the dead Czar lay. In passing through St. George's hall on the way to the chapel the Emperor stopped before the guard of honour my son to ascend the throne under such cir-

imstances as the present. SYMPATHY FROM PARIS. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned to-day view of the death of the Czar. In the enate, M. Léon Say alluded to the Czar as one of the greatest reformers of this century -(loud cheers on all sides)-one who liberated million slaves. M. d'Audiffret Pasquier France from his earliest days. The Senate Russian Church to-day were attended by members of the diplomatic body, President Grévy, Marshal MacMahon, and other promi-

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S FEARS. A Berlin despatch says :- The Emperor, on hearing of the death of the Czar, wept bitterly. He expressed a fear that he being an old man might not be assailed, but his son might be hunted to death

THE MURDERED EMPEROR'S WOUNDS.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:-Dr. Voiriachine, who was among the physicians first summoned to the Czar, immediately fetched the necessary instruments for ampu-tating his legs, which held by the flesh only, the bones being broken. The blood flowed copiously from the lacerated wounds. India rubber bandages were applied first to the right leg below the knee, and then to the left. The Czar's right hand, or which was a glove, was found to be greatly lacerated; his marriage ring was broken to and driven into the flesh. surgeons tied up the severed arteries, and at ength, under the influence of sulphate of xygen and ice, the Emperor opened his eyes, his respiration became more apparent. haplain Bianor availed himself of the inter al of apparent consciousness to administer the sacrament, and for a moment hopes were entertained of the Czar's but a minute or two afterward heart ceased to beat. During the inal flicker of life the members of his amily surrounded the bed, and the archpriest recited the prayer for those in extremis, all present kneeling. The spectacle was heartng. Colonel Djorjebky is confined to his ed, but not seriously injured. The number of persons injured by the explosion is greater than at first supposed, and several have since

blood he rejoiced that the Emperor had been killed, because he had been the cause of the death of thousands of people Resolutions were adopted congratulating the world upon the overthrow of absolutism and of feudal aristocracy in Russia; the people of Europe upon the removal of the greatest obstacle to the establishment of a western republic or United States of Europe; their ellow-Socialists that the great prop of monarchical institutions which supported kingcraft throughout the world has shaken to its very core by the fall of the Czar, and that the way is being cleared for the foundation of a social republic; and callin upon the liberty-loving people of the United states to rejoice in the overthrow of the Czar especially, as they rejoiced at the overthrow of Maximilian, whose presence en-dangered Republican institutions. It was also resolved to forward the following address to the fellow-workingmen in Russia, to their best friends and most active parti-sans, the Nihilists:-" Tell the workingmen THE CAPTURED ASSASSIN

Russakoff, the thrower of the first bomb, is a thick-set, short-necked, repulsive looking I the proletariat there can be no compromise; I with three cheers for the Queen,

is not only for Russia, but for all countries; it is universal. Brothers, we approve of your actions, we approve of your methods. Between you and your oppressors there can be no truce. Kill, destroy, assassinate, annihilate even to its very germ your aristocracy. Have for them no feeling of ve, for they are incapable of that noble emo-Addresses were also delivered in Rusn and German of similar import to the re-

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Prolongation of the Armistice with the Boers.

DICTATORIAL TERMS OF PEACE. An Interview with the Enemy's

> Commander. LONDON, March 9.

A Prospect Hill despatch save: The Boers sent by Joubert to Utrecht have completely leared the town and district of inhabitants yal to the British. It is reported that pubert has ordered all the homesteads of the by al Boers in the Utrecht district to be urned. This has excited the deepest indignation here, being considered a breach of the spirit of the armistice. A Bloemfontein despatch says :- President Brand has started

for Harrismith to negotiate with the Boers. THE BOER ARMISTICE. In the House of Commons to-day Mr.

Gladstone stated that the Government had assented to a prolongation of the armistice with the Boers. The announcement was received with cheers by the Radical memors

LONDON, March 11. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, had proposed the armistice with the Boers. The question of appointing commissioners to examine into the matters i

spute is under consideration. All rumours of peace negotiations are premature. JOUBERT INTERVIEWED. A correspondent at Mount Prospect had an erview with Joubert, in which the latter said he would agree that the English flag ight be hoisted once a year, and an English sident officer be placed in the Transvaal o legislate on all native questions, il land and frontier questions to be erred to the Colonial Government. The

Boers would also agree to a confederation if it is desired by the other South African colo-Joubert said he would consider no which included annexation, but thought settlement might be effected by the side of the Vaal river, and giving the Boers a republic on the other side, the British being ndemnified for their war expenses by this additional territory.

LONDON, March 12. A D'Urban despatch says :- The Boers keep secret their fortifications at Laingsnek and Majuba, and have refused an artist permission to sketch. It is understood that the Irishman called Aylward, acting as Joubert's being shown the corpse of the individual who evidently threw the second bomb, and who was mortally wounded recomined his according to reliable information, the plice. The house from which Roussakoff ob-tained the bombs has been discovered. As soon as the police appeared the male occupant the atrong reinforcements coming from England with suspicion as an indication of an in-

tention to annex the Free State. LONDON, March 13. A D'Urban despatch says :--It is reported that the Boer terms are so dictatorial that peace is impossible. Many Boers from the

Orange Free State are going to Laingsnek.

EAST ELGIN. Annual Meeting of the Local Liberal-Con-

St. Thomas, March 9.-The annual meet ng of the East Elgin Liberal-Conservative Association was held at the town hall, Aylmer, vesterday afternoon. There was a large ttendance of representatives from all sec ions of the riding, and considerable interest was manifested in the success of the associ ation, and of the Liberal-Conservative party n general. The following office-bearers were ected for the ensuing year :- President, J. P. Martyn, St. Thomas; vice-president, Walker, Aylıner; secretary-treasurer, W. Crothers, St. Thomas. The election of officers for the subordinate divisions of the riding was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—St. Thomas—Charles Roe, president; F. Ellison, vice-president. Yarn Daniel Luton, jr., president; Benjamin Marlatt, vice-president. Malahide-J. Hag gar, president; T. A. Teeple, vice-president. Bayham—W. Y. Emery, president; R. P. Skidmore, vice-president. South Porchester —Andrew Cline, president; James Warwick, vice-president. Aylmer—John Crawford, president; Moses Leeson, vice-president. Vienna—R. L. McAuley, president; W. Brasher, vice-president. Springfield—W. E. Roche, president; T. Sampey, vice-president. Port Stanley-M. Payne, president; J. Price, rice-president.

After the transaction of some minor business. Messrs. J. P. Martyn, Chas. Roe, J. Haggar, J. Crawford, M. Leeson, G. J. Walker, and Murtagh delivered stirring addresses eulogistic of the great advantages which have accrued to the country through the successful peration of the National Policy and the bene fits that the country will realize upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway and the opening up of that fertile territory, our people expressing perfect confidence in the government of Sir John Macdonald. Their emarks were received with uproarious applause.

The subjoined resolutions were then submitted and enthusiastically adopted :-"That this meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the East Riding of Elgin, assembled in their annual convention, cannot separate without expressing their hearty approval of the manner in which Sir John Macdonald has inaugurated and carried the Pacific railroad syndicate; and they believe that the whole arrangement will be of great advantage to this country, and tend greatly towards the settlement of the wild lands in

the North-West. "That after two years' experience of the practical working of the principles advocated the Conservative party at the last general election upon the commercial and national prosperity of this country, this meeting can, and does heartily endorse the National Policy as carried into effect by our present Govern-

"That the members of this meeting, having

watched the course of our member, T. Arkell, Esq., in the House of Commons, heartily approve of his course in the House in supporting the present Government in their wise legislation for the benefit of the Dominion." A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring secretary, Mr. Edward Walker; and also a motion of condolence with the widow of the late Dr. Cross, formerly president of the association, and expressive of the great loss sussans, the Nihilists:—"Tell the workingmen of Russia that between the aristocracy and death; after which the meeting dispersed

POSTSCRIPT.

PRICE CENTS.

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, March 17, 1881.

THE CZAR'S DEATH.

An Opinion that the Czar's Death will Hasten a War in Europe. New York, March 17.—The Tribune reports interview with ex-Russian Minister Curtin. He expresses the opinion that the Czar's death will hasten a general war in Europe, as the present Emperor is very bitter toward Ger-He says Russia and Germany have been in sympathy on the Eastern question, but now it will be but natural for the former to assist the King of Greece, because he is a rother to the Empress of Russia. If war is eclared it is probable France will immediatey ally herself with Russia, as entering the edge for declaring war against Germany. A SPECIAL UKASE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16 .- It was thought necessary to follow the proclamation of Alexander III. by a special ukase summoning the peasants to join in allegiance with the other faithful subjects. The Golos says the late Czar's reforms had not attained their end because co-operation of the Government and society was necessary. The State lately invited society to assist in the struggling against the apathetic faction. The ques-

hand not ended the life of the Czar, he would have decided the question in the interest of his people. The Strang says there is no other ue than to diminish the responsibilities of the head of government, thus lessening the dangers personally threatening him from fanatical evildoers.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

An Armistice with the Boers - The Pros pects of Peace.

Durban, March 16.—The armistics with e Boers has been extended four days, du hich more provisions can be sent to the Eng.

New Castle, March 15.-Paul Kruger, in his letter to the President of the Orange Free State, says the Boers long for peace, but must hold to the offer of a Republic under a British protectorate.

TORONTO ITEMS.

At a meeting held in Shaftesbury hall, in is city, on Friday, a Presbyterian Church Defence Association was formed, with the bject of maintaining a systematized protest against musical and other innovations in hurch service. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and provide for

arther action. ABATTOIRS FOR TORONTO. - If the company eeking a charter for the building of abattoirs ere succeed in getting it, the buildings will robably be put up just below the cattle yres east of the Don. The new company is the result of the rapidly developing trade with England. Shippers have before this desired to kill in Toronto, but have been unable to do so owing to the want of facilities. Should the company succeed in obtaining the charter, work will commence at once upon

ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN COMPANIES. -If the decision given on Friday in favour of the city in its suit with the North of Scotand Loan and Investment Company, giving the city the power to assess the company's stock, had been adverse, the city assessment would have suffered to the extent of fully one-quarter of a million dollars. The Assess year the city will reap the advantage of an assessment of half a million dollars on acount of the favourable decision above allud-

VETERINARY COLLEGE. - The usual weekly meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Society was held in the lecture-room of the college on Wednesday night, Dr. Smith in the chair. W. A. Labron, of Perth, Ont., read an essay on "Thorough-pin and bog spavin." H. Ovens, of this city, read an essay on "Congestion of the lungs," and W. E. Langford, of Granton, Ont., read an essay on "Splint and ringbone." These subjects were thoroughly debated, after which followed the chairman's remarks, and the meeting

djourned. THE OTTAWA MAYORALTY CASE .- Mr. Mosgrove, of Ottawa, who appeared for the plaintiff Clancey in this case, has telegraphed to this city his intention of appealing the case to a judge of the Supreme Court. He claims that Mayor Mackintosh could not accept office until he took the oath of said ffice, which he did on the 17th of January. and that therefore in making application on the 16th February, the time had not expired. Mr. Mosgrove, says an Ottawa despatch, expresses himself as being perfectly satisfied that the decision will be reversed.

CANADIAN POULTRY, PIGEON, AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION .-- At their regular monthly meeting held in the rooms in the Agricultural hall, on Wednesday night, it was posed and seconded that a reward of \$5.00 be offered by the association for the detection, apprehension, and conviction of any person or persons stealing any fowl or pigeons, the property of any member, such reward to be paid by the president, W. H. Doel, J. P., on the perpetrators being brought to justice. It was also proposed that a vote of condolence e tendered to our late president in his sad bereavement in the loss of his son. The members present suggested that it would be advisable to hold a show in this city next winter, as the Ontario Poultry Society intended to have theirs one more year in Brant ord. After a few remarks on the advisabilty of having such a show the meeting was rought to a close. MORE MUNICIPAL LITIGATION. - Dr. Stew-

ert, of Kingston, is again on the war-path, and as active as ever in legal matters. Tuesday he appeared before a judge at Osgoode Hall in support of an application to unseat the ground of bribery being employed as a means of his return. The doctor is a defeated candidate for the same office, and has formed ne opinion that the judge of the County Court and several other prominent men at Kingston have formed a conspiracy against him which prevented his return. The County Court judge made an order disallowing the doctor's sureties in support of this acon, and he also applies for a set aside this order. Judgment was reserved. Two applications for quo warranto were granted on Tuesday by Mr. Dalton, Q.C., to est the election of two aldermen for the city of Guelph. The appeal in the Ottawa mayoralty question will be argued on Friday. A CONSIDERATE PARENT .-- A young bull

errier was on Monday afternoon observed anging to the ear of a child on Jarvis street by a gentleman, who very naturally removed it, and then dashed its brains out. The child was screaming and the blood running down rom her ear, which was bitten through. After the terrier was killed the father of the girl came out, and his grief was great at be-holding the remains of the "purp" lying on the sidewalk. Without wasting any time is investigating the child's injuries he rushed round trying to find out who had killed the log, which, he said, belonged to him and was only playing with the little girl. Discovering the gentleman who had terminated the existence of the canine, he attempted to induce a constable to arrest him, and the officer. although declining to go so far as that, tool the name of the gentleman—Mr. John A. Fraser. The father then retreated, expressing a determination to have justice out of Mr.

CATTLE DISEASE. Sir * ALEXANDER CAMPBELL - We Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL—We have received the following cable message from Sir A. T. Galt, on the subject of the cattle said to have been slaughtered in London — Regulations not changed. Steamer City of London, from Halifax, stopped in Thames to day with cattle. Infected. Foot and mouth disease. Will be slaughtered. Disease no doubt contracted on board steamer, as she brought infected cattle from the States January, 18. Your Government, will be mary. 18. Your Government will be read that strictest regulations will be re-ared respecting ships conveying cattle ere they have previously sailed from Ameri-

The Senate adjourned at 5.15 p.m. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 7. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) moved the third

AR. CAMERON (Victoria) moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company.

Mr. BOULTBEE introduced an amendment to the third clause, providing that the eastern terminus of the railway should be the Union station. He understood that the promoters of the bill had agreed over their own signature to build the line to the Union station.

The emendment was lost. The emendment was lost. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved that

The motion was carried, and the bill was referred and amended accordingly.

A number of motions being passed, the House adjourned at 11.40 p.m.

OTTAWA, March 8. PAWNBROKERS' EXACTIONS. Mr. ORTON introduced a bill to prevent pawnbrokers' exactions. The Pawnbrokers' act was passed, he said, at a time when the usury laws were in force. Under that Act pawnbrokers were permitted to exact twenty per cent. When the usury laws were in exisbut since they could not exact any more, but since those laws had been repealed they could exact any rate of interest they liked, and it was well known that in cities and towns especially pawnbrokers had exacted as high as 120 and 150 per cent. These rates were levied upon the pogrest and most distressed classes of the community, and the outings was an injustice perpetrated by the pawnbrokers. He demanded that action be taken immediately. As it was late in the taken immediately. As it was late in the culitate the passage of the Act. Sir LEONARD TILLEY—Does this apply

Mr. ORTON—It applies to loans on pernal property. The bill was read a first time. BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House "That in order to encourage the introduc-ion of the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Canada this House declares that such in-dustry should be exempted from payment of excise duties for eight years, from the lat of July, 1881."
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT wanted to know whether if this exemption was extended as proposed the industry would be established.

ntion was passed eight years ago, but no ob industry was then established. Of late arties had informed the Government at they would carry on the would carry on the they were assured of the for eight years! 1000 recomb my wifich was going into the business had archased the machinery already, and two her companies were ready to commonest perstions. He was convinced that the business could be followed here. When in France some years ago he visited some of the beet sogar manufactories, and found that if a large enough percentage of saccharine matter could sorgar manufactories, and found that if a large emough percentage of saccharine matter could be got from the beets grown in Canada, and if the farmers could be induced to grow beets in sufficient quantities, the business could be followed with profit here. He was satisfied from the evidence given since that this industry could be successfully carried on in Canada, and by its being carried on we would have abtiger cultivation of a large portion of our

ada, and by its being carried on we would have sahigher cultivation of a large portion of our soil, while the product of the beet left after the extraction of the syrup could be used for the fattening of cattle, which would go a great way in improving our export cattle trade. With regard to tobacco, no proposition was made to take off the small excuse duty leviad on the home-grown article compared with the duty on foreign tobacco. This proposition with respect to the beet sugar industry was not exclusively in the interest of the manufacturers, but it was distinctly in the interest of the agriculturists of the Dominion. (Applause.)

Mr. COLBY said he thought that never was a proposition received with greater favour by the House in July, 1873, than the proposition which was now repeated by the sides of the House in July, 1873, than the proposition which was now repeated by the Finance Minister. In his opinion the North-West would become the great wheat-producting region, in consequence of which farmers in the older districts would have to turn their attention to the raising of cattle and to the growth of such vegetables as those the production of which the passage of this resolution would encourage. (Hear, hear.) The capitalists entering into the business were doing so feeling that they were making a serious and risky experiment. In view of this he thought the Government should go farther than it at present proposed to go, and treat the best sugar manufacturers as liberally as the cotton manufacturers were treated by admitting the machinery to be used in the industry free of duty. He would move in amendment to the resolution that the following words be added:—"That such parts of machinery which may be imported into Canada to be need in the meaning terms.

a words be added:—"That such parts of achievy which may be imported into quada to be used in the manufacture of set-root sugar as are not manufactured in this country shall be admitted free until the first say of September next." This proposition as quite in consonance with the National coley, which meant that machinesy and raw saterial not produced here should be ad-

as manufactory in Ontario. It was in his stituency. Sorghum was grown consider-y in Ontario, and he hoped there would be sociase duty on sugar made from that cane, did not care how high an excise duty was on tobacco, but he hoped no duty would not manufacture.

at on tobacco, but he hoped no duty would be put upon sorghum.

As, PLUMB observed that if the member or Both well knew anything about this industry he would be acquainted with the fact that it this case manufactures had to be established in a district where heets were grown, and no proposition could be more in the interest of home production and of the farmers, at present the sugar production of the world mounted to about three million tous, of which 1,200,000 tons were manufactured from he sugar beet. The hon gentleman (Mr. Mills) are only displaying his invincible ignorance.

fovernment allowed any machinery to be brought in free of duty they could not set up a reason why other industries should not be similarly favoured. The arguments offered by the member for Stanstead were very reasonable, and if it were not for the danger which he saw in granting the request he would agree with the hon, gentleman. He opposed it, not on account of any loss of revenue which it might bring about, and which would be a small affairs but because in doing this they would abandon the principle

which would be a small affairs but because in doing this they would abandon the principle on which this Parliament was elected and the Government formed.

A division was called for. Mr. Blake, Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Mackenzie, and the entire Opposition voted for Mr. Colby's amendment, which was lost by a vote of 55 to 71.

The resolution was then carried.

The committee rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the second reading of the resolution.

Mr. COLBY then introduced his amend-

A division was called for, and the amendment was lost—Yeas, 67; nays, 82.

The resolution was then agreed to. THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time:-To give power to the Governor-in-Council to suspend the operation of certain provisions of 43 Victoria, chapter 29, respecting the navigation of Canadian waters.—Mr. Pape (Queen's, P.E.L.)
Respecting the Canada Military Asylum at Quebec.—Sir. John Macdonald.

SUPPLY The House went into Committee of Supply.
On the item, \$4,000 for contingent expenses of the High Commissioner's office,
Mr. ANGLIN stated that in his opinion the appointment of Sir Alexander Galt was a mis-

take, and it at present proposed to go, and treat han it at present proposed to go, and treat has it is guar manufacturers were treated by adiabate outon manufacturers were treated by adiating the machinery to be used in the insetting the machinery to be used in the insetting the machinery to be used in the insetting among Canadians who had gone to Bugland that what we wanted there was a representative who could assist them in having intercourse with the departments in England. The Government, too, tound on taking office that the emigration agency in England was comparatively valueless. Sir Alexander was theretopon appointed. The Commissioner had been of great assistance in dealing with emigration as quite in consonance with the National olicy, which mean't that machinery and raw attent and produced here should be adifted free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible, while machinery produced here should be adifted free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible, while machinery produced here should be adifted free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible, while machinery produced here should be adifted free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible. While machinery produced here should be adiated free or at a slow a rate of duty as ossible. While machinery produced here should be adiated free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible. While machinery produced here should be adiated free, or at as low a rate of duty as ossible, while machinery produced here to be made in committee.

Mr. ORTON congratulated the Government in substance of the duty on ships from 40 to 2 francs. Sir Alexander went to should be made in the former prosect to cultivate the best. The industry will be made in the former prosect to cultivate the best. The industry build employ a great many men, and would be the former provided the Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he differed

ment for which the Government deserved credit it was this.

The item was passed.

On the item, \$50,000 as subsidy for a line of steamers between Canada, Brazil, and the West Indies.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT asked if the Brazilian Government had granted a similar subsidy, and when the steamers would commence to run.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied in the affirmative as regards the first question, and stated that the vessels would commence in the month of May.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Where from?

Lawrence, I presume, to Rio. The would run once a month. The committee rose. The House adjourned at 1.25 a.m.

give redress to Quebec, the members of the bar of which province objected to the reversal by two French-speaking judges and four other judges who did not thoroughly understand the code and the Lower Canadian system of laws of a judgment arrived at after mature consideration by a full bench of able Quebec judges. If the people of Ontario had the same reasons of complaint against the court that the Quebec people had, they would with their sense of justice even demolish the court room in which the court held its sittings. To the provinces to which the court gave satisfaction, he would say :—"Keep the court for yourself, but leave our local laws, our local institutions in the hands of our own local judges."

judges."

Mr. BROOKS opposed the bill, and deprecated the frequent attempts to abolish or change the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as calculated seriously to injure and impair the highest tribunal of appellate jurisdiction in the Luminion.

as calculated seriously to injure and impair the highest tribunal of appellate jurisdiction in the Dominion.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) agreed with the member for Jacques Cartier as to the great value and importance of the admirable code which governed the Province of Quebec, but the hon. gentleman had entirely failed to justify his proposition, or to point out any matance whatever in which the judges of this court had not properly performed their high duties. No occasion was given to justify this revolution in our judicial system, and while dissatisfaction, owing to various causes, existed in Quebec, as well as uneasiness m public opinion with respect to this tribunal, yet at the same time this uneasiness was rapidly passing away. The number of appeals to the Privy Council was decreasing, and the appeals to this court were increasing. Attention had been properly called to the promises of the Government, and when the Premier had opportunity to devote time and attention to this subject he hoped that whatever difficulties might now exist would be removed, and that a perfect reconciliation of their friends from Quebec with the court would be brought about. These pledges must be dealt with; but it must be borne in mind that the leader of the Government during this session and the recess had been so constantly occupied with great public questions, which overshadowed every other question, as to render it impossible to take up this matter. It would be a great calamity certainly for the lower provinces if the right of appeal to the Supreme Court were taken sway, and he trusted that in the early future all the causes for disastisfaction which had been mentioned would be removed.

On motion the debate was adjourned.

The House adjourned at 12.05.

On motion the debate was adjourned. The House adjourned at 12.05. EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. ORTON introduced a bill to prevent agents of foreign railways from holding out inducements to persons to emigrate from Canada. It was well known, he said, that in every city, town, and village agents of American land and railway companies engaged in persuading persons to leave Canada very often made deceptive representations in order to accomplish that end. Some people holding good positions, who had made money in Canada, were engaged in this nefarious practice, and he thought such people in endawouring for a little gain to get people to leave the Dominion were acting the part of traitors. The bill proposed to make the practice punishable by imprisonment or fine, arcept where persons acting as agents for freight companies were suthorised to act in that capacity by the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. MACKENAMI said the bill should provide for the punishment of others besides the railway agents who induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country. The persons who chiefly induced people to leave the country the persons and no change had been made in the tariff of them, and prevent them from persuading people to so West, might do some good.

Sin JOHN MACDENALD—I dars say yet have been instrumental in inducing people. OTTAWA, March 10.

The state of the contract of t because the expenditure had increased. The Government how dischat surplus—shear)—but how dischat surplus—shear)—but how dischat surplus—shear)—but how dischat surplus—shear)—but how dischat surplus—come? It was anived at by taxing the care of expenditure was, the taxes were more than adequate, and even allowing for some increase, the country was in a position in which the taxation could be reduced. There was another reason for such a reduction. The surplus was apt to lead the Government, Parliament, and the people into extravagance. Again, permanent charges were being imposed on the revenue, which must be borne when the revenue reached a low obb, and which based on this extravagant taxation, would be difficult to meet when this taxation failed to produce such large results as a period of prosperity was likely to produce. He urged the reduction of taxation, and that the Government should deal in this relation with those taxes which were most unequal shd pressed most hardly on the people, and which, while they are most oppessive to the consumer, are least productive of revenue. He would therefore move that all the words after the word "that" be struck out, and the following substituted:—"That the leaders of the present Government during the general election of 1879 declared that if restored to power they would readjust but not increase the tariff; that in 1879 they so increased the tariff that the average rate of taxation has been raised from 14.33 in 1877-8 to 29.70 in 1879-80, or by over 40 per cent.; that the reason given for this departure for the current balance the public revenue and the expenditure of the current fiscal year at \$25,573,000, being \$2,070,000 in excess of that for 1877-8; and the revenue at \$27,586,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year, and \$4,297,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year, and \$2,586,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year, and \$4,297,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year and \$1,500,000 in excess of the expenditure for the year and \$1,500,000 in exc which facts must also be taken into consideration in making a fair comparison with reference to expenditures. Moreover, there were public works which had to be refused during the past two years, but which, now that the Government had sufficient reyenue, were being undertaken, and this caused a further expenditure of \$300,000 or \$400,000 more, which must be considered in presenting a fair proposition. The Government was also opening up the vast North-West, and it was necessary to increase the expenditure in this relation. These facts were patent to hon gentlemen, that the late Government had increased the debt forty millions, and this Government something like eighteen millions; gentlemen, that the late Government had increased the debt forty millions, and this Government something like eighteen millions; that the Government were working 120 miles of railway purchased from the Grand Trunk; that they were running the Pembina branch and various other public works bringing in revenue, and all these matters should be mentioned when reference was made to the increase in expenditure. They had besides a better test. He had called attention in his budget speech to a fact which went to show how far the Government was answerable for the increase in taxation. When they looked into this subject they must deduct two millions surplus for this year, which would stand to the people's credit—(cheers)—and if they wished to get at the exact expenditure for the year they must deduct this sum. He had stated in his budget speech—and no one had contradicted it—that taking the population from 1873-4 to the present time, the taxation per head was as follows:—1873-4, \$5.01; 1874-5, \$5.07; 1875-6, \$5.22; 1876-7, \$4.82; 1877-8, \$4.71; 1878-9, \$5.02; and 1879-80, although since 1873-44 the debt had increased 58 millions \$4.77. 1873-4, \$5.01; 1874-5, \$5.07; 1875-6, \$5.22; 1876-7, \$4.82; 1877-8, \$4.71; 1878-9, \$5.02, and 1879-80, although since 1873-4 the debt had increased 58 millions, \$4.07. (Cheers.) And this was the case despite the fact that the interest on the great increase in the debt had been provided for. Still, his hon, friend would ignore the fact that we are increasing in population, that we are building important railways, and that we are opening canals. Nevertheless, during last year the taxation per head of the population was less than for any previous year mentioned. The hon gentleman did not specify any particular item for a greduction of taxation, but dealt in generalities. But he had already given as his reason for falling to reduce taxation at the present time the important circumstance that the indications were of it being possible, and that before long they might, return to the wise and judicious policy of a reciprocity treaty, by which coal, lumber, fish, and cattle, and everything of that kind, would be exchanged, free of duty, between Canada and the United States. (Applanse.) If this policy again came into force, it would take away one and a half millions of revenue, and consequently wipe out the anticipated surplus for next year. Further, it was not possible with only experience of twenty-one months respecting the tariff to know the exact effect which it would have, whether the number of persons employed in various industries developed under this policy would

each. It would be seen by this that under the National Policy the importations of dereals were 6,170,000 bushels less in 1880 than they were in 1877, in consequence of which the farmers had had a larger market at home for their produce. In flour and cattle the importations had correspondingly decreased. Of the former we imported 440,000 barrels less in 1880 than in 1877. Is of the latter there had been a reduction of 3,000 in the importations for the same period. But besides this benefit to farmers the whole country had the advantage of an increased revenue by reason of the payment of duties on the farm products which were imported.

A division was called for and the amendment was negatived by a vote of 53 years to 131 nays.

of the million would be expended by the lat of July.

The item passed.

On the item, Cornwall canal, \$40,000,

Mr. BOWELL stated that the late Government had contracted for timber to be delivered on the Welland and Williamsburg canals, and after having made the contract allowed the contract allowed the contract of the duty, which was 171 per cent., as a bonus he presumed.

Mr. MAOKENZIE replied that the hongentleman had the advantage of him. He did not recollect the transaction.

Mr. BOWELL added that after taking charge of the department he compelled the contractor to pay duty on the balance of the timber then undelivered.

The item was passed.

On the item \$200,000 for the taking of the census,

charge of the department he compelled the contractor to pay duty on the balance of the timber then undelivered.

The item was passed.
On the item \$200,000 for the taking of the

census,
Mr. POPE (Compton), in reply to Mr. Blake,
and the fast the last to cost \$511,000, and to enlarged territory, at about the same cost. The inspectors were paid \$5 a day, and \$350 for expenses, and the commissioners \$4 per hundred families. A day's work for an enumerator would consist of the taking of twenty families. When the last census was taken eighteen families was a day's work. The enumeration would be made within three weeks.

The enumeration would be made within three weeks.

The item was passed.
On the item, North-West Mounted Police, \$290,000.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said this sum would, he hoped, be more than enough to cover the expenses. There was a reduction in the pay of the men; originally it was 50 cents a day for the first year and 75 cents for the succeeding four years. The pay for the future would be 40 cents a day for the first year, and 80 for the remaining four years. The reduction was made because the first scale of payment was too high. It was made high at first in order to induce men to join the force. No such inducement was required now, as for years back there had been no difficulty in getting men.

getting men.

The item was passed.
On the item, \$1,000 for expenses of the Dominion sgency at \$15 Japeiro,
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Brazilian
Government had placed a handsome building at the disposal of the Dominion for the purposes of a museum and offices.

The committee rose.

The committee rose. The House adjourned at 1.45 a.m. THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 11. CANADIAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND. Mr. DICKEY called the attention of the Gov Mr. DICKEY called the attention of the Government to the fact that the order respecting the slaughter of cattle within six days of landing in England was even worse than had been supposed. He read a letter from passengers by the steamer City of Edinburgh, in which they stated they had lost \$10th head on 440 head of cattle in consequence of having to slaughter them on their arrival at the first market. The cattle were all Canadian, and the vessel had not taken any other cattle within three months from a foreign port.

Mr. REID said the explanation was that Canadian cattle must be slaughtered after being taken to the first market after their arrival, and could not be taken from one market to another. United States cattle must be slaughtered on arrival at port. slaughtered on arrival at port.

The Manitoba boundaries bill was read a third time and passed.

Several bills from the Commons were introduced.

The Senate adjourned at 6.15. HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, March 11.

months respecting the tariff to know the exact effect which it would have, whether the number of persons employed in various industries developed under this policy would produce a revenue sufficient to replace the duties that would have been collected on manufactured goods, or whether with the increased coal trade soft coal might not be more larely consumed, reducing the revenue now received from this article. Under these circumstances, although they knew that it would be very popular and acceptable to the House and the gountry to make certain reductions, they considered it desirable to delay doing so for another year at all events, especially in view of the liabilities incurred in connection with the Pacific railway and canal contracts, in which relation they must contract obligations to the extent of twelve or fourteen millions, the interest for which must be provided. Under these circumstances the Government did not feel justified in making the reduction, but it had this proud fact to show to the country, that the taxation was less per head of the population now than it was in 1874-5 and 1875-6. This being the case, and in view of the provide or interest for the public service, the Government bad determined to tide its time for this year and see if next seemen circumstances. The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock, JUDGES' SALARIES BILL.

Mr. MeDONALD (Picton) moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution:

"That the following be the salaries of the Chief Justice and puisne judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island instead of their present salaries, viz., the Chief Justice, per year, \$4,000; two puisne judges, each per year, \$3,200. He explained that the publication of the notice of the resolutions which the Government had proposed had enabled him to receive a large amount of information with reference to the position of the County Court judges, who occupied so important a place in our judicial system, both from members of the House and occupants of the bench, and he had received various communications affecting in a greater or less degree the nature of the distribution which the Government had proposed in these pesolutions. But in view of the fact that a census would be taken before next session, and the necessity of supplementing the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the agree of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press on the House and the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press of the salaries of these pentlemes, he did not intend to press of the salaries of the salari JUDGES' SALARIES BILL.

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Mr. BLAKE approved of granting such salaries to the judges as would enable the country to scure the services of able lawyers as judges, and insimated that the cost of Living having increased since the introduction of the National Policy it was only just to make up the consequent just to the judges. He presumed that with regard to the other increase the hon gentleman spoke as prospective Chief Justice of Nova Scotin.

The resolutions were passed through committee, and a bill founded thereon was introduced.

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IN SUPPLY.

The Houge went into Committee of Supply. On the item, Canadian Pacific rallway, \$3, 385,000.

Mr. POPE (Compton) explained that the vote was divided as follows — Fort William to English River, \$84,000; Eagles River to Keeparin, \$2,000,000; Keewati to Selkith, \$2890,000; and Pembins branch, \$30,000. The services of the first item was to give another lift of hallast required, owing to the settlement of the embalment. The second stem was for payment for work executed during the year on contract \$1. Item 3 was to mest payment for work executed during the year and the sellasting on contracts it and 15, and for earthway, \$6. On contracts it and 15, and for earthway, \$6. Sir JOHM MACDOMALD—The unfinished portions of the road under contracts were to complete the beliasting was contained in the Canadian Pacific sail way outeract or charter or show that one shilling was to be further expended on the Sir JOHM MACDOMALD—The unfinished portions of the road under contracts were to complete by the Government This was to made the part of the road under contracts already entered into, and when these are fulfilled they will be transferred to the road under contracts already entered into, and when these are fulfilled they will be transferred to the road under contracts already entered into, and when these are fulfilled they will be transferred to the manual part of the road under contracts already entered into, and when these are fulfilled they will be transferred to the road under contracts already entered into, and when these are fulfilled they will be transferred to the road under contracts already entered into, and when these are fulfilled they will be transferred to the road under contracts already entered into, and when these are positions. The second of the road under contracts already entered i PETROLEUM INSPECTION ACT.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

On the order for requiring the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Langevin, that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions respecting telegraphic communications between the Pacific coast of the Dominion and Asia.

Mr. LANGEVIN said having considered the circumstances the Government had come to the conclusion to ask the House to page the resolutions, but in so doing to strike out the clause giving the telegraph company the exclusive privilege, and to add to the resolution a provision giving the company a year in which to commence operations.

Mr. BLAKE believed that the House would receive the announcement made by the Minister of Public Works with a feeling of gratification. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know why action was not taken under the General Act.

Mr. LANGEVIN said that the Government were of opinion that this was the proper course to purious to purious the proper course to purious to purious the comment were considered.

Mr. LANGEVIN said that the Government were of opinion that this was the proper course te pursue under the circumstances.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) stated that the elimination of the monopoly clanse removed the objection which the other day he made to these resolutions. He was quite sure that the feeling of the House was that no preferential advantage should be given to anyone—(hear, hear)—and as Mr. Fleming had devoted great attention to this subject, he had no objection to the passage of the measure under altered circumstances.

The committee reported the resolutions and a bill was introduced.

PRIVATE BILLS. Mr. McCARTHY moved the House into committee on the bill to remove doubts as to the true construction of section 12 of the Northern Railway Company Act, 1677.

Mr. BUNTING moved in amendment that the bill be committed this day six months. The amendment was lost:—Yeas, 41; nays,

The amendment was lost:—Yeas, 41; nays, 72.

The bill passed through committee, and was read a third time.

The following bills were read a third time: Respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada.—Mr. Boultbee.

To amend the Act incorporating the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway Company.—Mr. Brooks.

Respecting "La Banque Ville Marie"—Mr. Desiardina.

To incorporate the "Acadia Steamship Company"—Mr. Longley.

The bill to iscorporate the British and Colonial Insurance Company (Mr. Beaty) was read a second time.

THE MERCER REFORMATORY.

THE MERCER REFORMATORY. Mr. McDONALD (Pictou, N.S.) moved the second reading of the bill with reference to the Andrew Mercer Referentory for Females and the Central Prison. Carried. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

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Mr. Nodonald (Pictou) moved the second reading of the bill respecting the naturalization of diens. Under the existing Acts respecting naturalization three years residence in this country and the observance of the proper forms conferred the rights of British subjects in Canada on aliens availing themselves of the law. The privileges thus conferred on aliens were, however, confined to Canada alone, and did not confer the same rights as if the parties were naturalized under the Imperial Acts. The empire had cattered into conventions by treaty with various foreign nations with a view to permitting the conferring of the rights of British subjects upon those coming from such foreign countries, and the principal object of this bill was to put the law in this country on such a footing as with the consent of the Imperial authorities, who he had reason to believe on the passage of this law would take such measures as were necessary, to confer upon parties becoming as furnileges of British subjects in Canada, but the high anythere.

under the Imperial Act. This portant to the country in vie pected large emigration, particles of the period of the country in the model of the Imperial Act. and reference to the status of saturalization, and permitted haturalization, and permitted that linds of real and personal properties that all the exception of Bettish shipping, clause indicated that aliens were not exercise the municipal or paternachise, or to hold municipal mentary offices. Another clause the expatriation of British subjectived that where a British subjectived that where a British subjective mentary of the properties of the prop tion 17 provided that until agree convention between Great Brit particular State to which the pa ties belonged, naturalization in ties belonged, naturalization in did not obliterate the natural Mr. BLAKE said that the b

been to-day distributed, and ashamed to say that he had not r had arrived, not at the slaughter cents, but at the birth of Govel sures out of due time, and le forced under these circumstance preposterous to expect criticism Nevertheless some of its prov plained were of high importance; not attempt to comment on the information allotted to him as the House, or to familiarize them. He was struck, howev statement. The hon, gentlem statement. The hon, gentleman enact in this Parliament—and the special attention to this minembers from Quebec, who app particularly jealous of provincial should be capable of holding real the various provinces, and the various provinces, and the various provinces, and the various provinces, and the various province and the various province. They might aliens, and give them the right subjects, but they had in no way over questions of property and control of the province of the province of property and control of the province of the prov over questions of property and Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) much surprised at the legal obj think there was much in the of as the bill was distributed a day while it was printed over a in the Senate and sent member of the House. He re the delay in the Senate rendered to consider the bill earlier, but it ter of too great importance to let commended itself to the appr House.

The bill was read a second tim

THE MANITOBA BOUND Mr. McDONALD (Picton) m reading of the bill respecting the of Manitoba, from the Senate. TOBACCO CULTURI Sir LEONARD TILLEY mov into Committee of Supply.

Mr. BOURASSA moved in
that this House is of opinion the
of tobacco should be encouraged tion of the excise duties upon in this country.
Mr. LANGEVIN replied Mr. LANGEVIN replied the gentleman would not succeed which was to bring influence to next general elections, as the understand it was necessary revenue to meet the public experied for the public works requested the parts of the country. (Apaides the hon, gentleman for sides the hon. gentleman for electors that if there was an

home-grown tobacco a much was imposed on the in ticle. (Applause.) The polar had been adopted by the in this particular related to the encouraged the manufacturing this country. In the same worthmand sugar industries were cotton and sugar industries were caltivation of tobacco was promada by a light Excise duty of the Custome' duty; and since of this policy the cultivation Canada had largely increased If our farmers raised this their carriers raised this consequently the motion could not by the House, as it would deprive sury of a very considerable sum. The hour gentleman had really dhis motion pass he would have under other circumstances, and tion of want of confidence. (Ap 'A division was asked for, an ment was lost :—Yeas, 11; nays

IN SUPPLY.

The House went into Committon the item, \$220,000 for Indi
In reply to Mr. Mills,
Sir JOHN MACDONALD s treaty obligation that the Gover tural implements and cattle, ment of employing the farm in been so far as successful as could for the Indians had betake for the Indians had betake to agriculture with promis Unfortunately the crop last killed by summer frosts, but pre been made for a good crop ne endeavour was being made to ge to take off their coats and wo men, and considerable progra made in that direction. The made in that direction. The was also endeavouring to avoid a expensive assemblies of Indian to occur when they were be which were always accompanied. This was being effected by Indians, not in large bodies, in own reserves. The Indians, he were being trained to recognize in future they must look to the to the produce of the chase, for offear, hear.) The Government (Hear, hear.) The Governm deavouring through their office this upon their mind, and ha with much encouragement in deplace.) It was believed that would be willing to work in ge and in making cuttings and Canada Pacific railway. Sir RICHARD CARTWRI

> The item was carried. The committee rose and repo The House adjourned at 1.45 THE BY-ELECTI Kominations on Saturday Fo ST, MICHEL BELLECHASSE,

is Sitting Bull now? Sir JOHN MACDONALD—

Amyot (Conservative), and (Liberal) were nominated for day.
Sr. Paul's Bay, Que., March
Cimon and Perrault were a
Charlevoix county. The mee
quiet; there were no speeches

A DISGRACEFUL

A Fight and a Stampede a Victim's Funeral—The Body Roll out of the Coffin. CHICAGO, March 9.—The fun of small pox took place yesterds of the cemetery. Only thre carried the coffin. They reque to assist, but he refused. The thrown into the centre of a ri thrown into the centre of a rub
the pall-bearers commenced a it
finally participated in by all
and shovels being used. A n
mourners were badly injured,
the coffin was lying face downs
some female relatives endeavon
they wrenched off the lid ar
rolled down an incline towards
women shricking, and the men
crowd, fearing the loathsome
menced a stampede. A health
wards went to the scene.

When a person is weak fatigued and exhausted, there refreshing and reviving as a BAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WA an the hands and temples, and a tones and braces the whole s solutions which affected the salaries of County Court judges. Owing to the cost of living being greater now than formerly, the Government left that it was only right to make these increases, and for his part he could not see why an inequality should exist between the salaries received by the chief justices and the pulsae judges of the amaller previnces.

Mr. BLAKE approved of granting such salaries to the judges as would enable the country to secure the services of able lawyers as judges, and insimated that the cost of living having increased since the introduction of the National Policy it was only just to make up the consequent less to the judges. He presumed that with regard to the other increases the hon, gentleman spoke as prospective Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

The resolutions were passed through committee, and a bill founded thereon was introduced.

PETROLEUM INSPECTION ACT.

introduced.

PETROLEUM INSPECTION ACT.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved the second reading of the bill to amoud the Petroleum Inspection Act, 1880. He explained that after making due enquiry and research, the Government had arrived at the conclusion to maintain the gravity test in the interest of public safety, and the flash test stood in the same position. The excess of paraffin in the oil operated very injuriously, as at a certain degree of tomperature it drystallized, precipitated, and generated explosions. The Government began to regulate this trade in 1868, and last year the flash test was placed on Canadian oil at 115 and on imported oil at 120, and the gravity test at 8.02. They now proposed to put the flash test at 115 on both Canadian and imported oils, and had/ne objection, if the House desired it, to place the gravity test at 8.03. In the States oil was not allowed to be exported unless it was subjected to both the tests mentioned, and the gravity test was there fixed at 8.02. They also proposed to introduce an amendment to prevent smuggling, enacting that packages from which the marks, etc., were not obliterated would be seized and forfeited to the Crown, the penalty being \$1 for each offence.

Mr. COLBY observed that it was obvious that the paramount object of this legislation should be to secure the safety of the people. It had been originated owing to the alarming number of accidents which had occurred, and in preventing these explosions the legislation had been eminently successful. The effect of the high fire and gravity tests—while those insured safety—was to enhance the cost of oil, and the point to determine was what was the lowest safety point, and no laboratory test could satisfactorily settle this matter. PETROLEUM INSPECTION ACT.

oil, and the point to determine was what was the lowest safety point, and no laboratory test could satisfactorily settle this matter. He favoured a relaxation of the gravity test, but not that of the fire test. It was prudent now to relax the test to 8.05, and possibly it might be increased to 8.07, but these propositions were entirely experimental, and they must wait until the question was practically settled under the new conditions by use of the oils in the homes of the people. He believed that the popular idea that this legislation had advanced the price of oil was erroneous, and pointed out that it was generally forgotten that the measures had been increased one-fifth in capacity when making comparisons.

ifth in capacity when making comparisons. The cost of oil in Portland was 13 cents, and The cost of oil in Portland was 13 cents, and adding freight and return charges, American oil would cost laid down in Sherbrooks, 21 8-10 cents per gallon. The price was the same in Cleveland, and while these prices should have determined the price of Canadian oil, possibly somewhat higher figures had been given than were justified under the circumstances. The figure 8.05 was within the safety line, and if experience proved that they could go further he would be glad to see the test reduced next session to 3.07, and still further if possible. He was convinced that we must have a gravity test, and the problem as to its degree should be solved, not by discussion tests in the labratory, but from experience. (Hear, Hear.)

Mr. ORTON congratulated the Government on the course which it had taken, which he believed would enable reducers to produce cheaper and to sell at a lower rate to the public. New springs had, he understood been discovered, and a clearer and better oil was to be put in the market.

was to be put in the market.

The bill was read a second time.

On motion the gravity test was changed THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

On the order for returning the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Langevin, that the liouse go into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions respecting telegraphic communications between the Pacific coast of the Dominion and Asia.

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in which to commence operations.

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Mr. Lancevin said that the Govern-ment were of opinion that this was the pro-per course to pursue under the circumstances. Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) stated that the elimination of the monopoly clause removed the objection which the other day he made the objection which the other day he made to these resolutions. He was quite sure that the feeling of the House was that no preferential advantage should be given to anyone—(hear, hear)—and as Mr. Fleming had devoted great attention to this subject, he had no objection to the passage of the measure under altered circumstances.

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Mr. McCARTHY moved the House into committee on the bill to remove doubts as to the true construction of section 12 of the Northern Railway Company Act, 1877.

Mr. BUNTING moved in amendment that the bill be committed this day six months.

The amendment was lost:—Yeas, 41; nays,

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The bill passed through committee, and was read a third time.
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To amend the Act incurporating the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway Company. -Mr. Brooks.
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To incorporate the "Acadia Steamship Company"—Mr. Longley.
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under the Imperial Act. This was very important to the country in view of the expected large emigration, particularly from Germany. The bill was very much on the model of the Imperial Act. The first part had reference to the status of aliens before an aturalization, and permitted them to hold all kinds of real and personal property with the exception of British shipping. The same clause indicated that aliens were not qualified to exercise the municipal or parliamentary franchise, or to hold municipal or parliamentary offices. Another clause dealt with the expatriation of British subjects, and provided, that where a British subject had become naturalized by a foreign State he could be restored to the rights of a subject. Section 17 provided that until agreed upon by convention between Great Britain and the particular State to which the particular parties belonged, naturalization in this country did not obliterate the natural allegiance of a naturalized subject to the country of his birth.

| The content of the

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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each insertion.

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THE MAIL has established branch offices for MORTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. rancois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. Jennings, Agent.

HAMILTON. 52 James street north. Lance led Bros. Agents.

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NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano'

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881 THE BEGINNING OF THE END. Signs of weariness are beginning to ppear in the parliamentary dehates. In ne scoper was the strain superinduced

by the railway question relaxed than the House began to lose patience with serious work. It is now clear that the Government acted prudently in not drawing out a long list of measures, which, if passed at all, must have been ill-considered and badly digested by legislators. The best ce, however, that the members are tired may be found in the growing testiness of Mr. BLAKE. His leadership, during the session, has not been a success, as even candid friends will admit. On Friday ast the hon. gentleman's constitutional rritability was emphasized by himself, he approved or disapproved of a ent measure. For example, when the Minister of Justice moved the House the Minister of Justice moved the House into committee to increase certain judicial salaries, the Opposition leader had no objection to offer, and yet he felt it due to his position to make an unpleasant insinuation. The resolution referred only to judges in Prince Edward Island; but Mr. BLARE must needs "presume" that one remark of the Minister's was made by him "as prospective Chief Justice of Nova" Scotia." Now, considering that the late Government, almost at the outset, n with making the Cabinet a steppi the end, there was something gratuitously insulting in the remark. When Mr. McDonald naturally resented this imputation, the member for West Durham, ashamed of himself one would hope, protested that he intended nothing like an tested that he with Minister's motives. tested that he intended nothing like an imputation upon the Mihister's motives. "I thought," said he, "I was making a "very innocent and not unpleasant joke." Whatever else the Opposition leader has inherited from Ireland, he certainly has not retained the Irish sense of humour. His particular "joke" certainly reminds one of Hamler's player-friends—"They "de but jest—peison in jest." Mr. Blake's jests are equally grim and saturnine.

Blake's jests are equally grim and saturnine.

Not long after the hon, gentleman fell foul of the Naturalization bill, for no earthly reason that appeared, since he admitted that he had not so much as read the measure. The complaint that he had only received a copy of it that day was promptly contradicted, since the bill came down from the Senate, and the Opposition leader could have read it a menth before had he been so disposed. Its provisions were simple enough, and in the absence of any better ground for carping criticism, the hon, gentleman assailed it as an intringement upon provincial jurisdiction. This, as we have had occasion to point out before, is a favourite device with the Opposition. In this case Mr. Blake appealed to the legal jealousies of Quebec, much as the organ is constantly striving to irritate Ontario. The settled purpose of the Opposition appears to be for it has nothing deserving the name of policy—to stimulate local discontent in every province, and by this means to severe

deserving the name of policy—to stimulate local discortent in every province, and by this means to secure a majority in 1883. Here in Toronto, the Globe is protesting vehemently that the other members of the Conrederation are "naturally jealous" of Ontame, and clamorously demanding electoral vengeance upon the culprits. At Ottawa, Mr. Blakki is making ad capturdum appeals to Quebec, and will doubtless repeat them in Montreal at that banquet to be given at a solutium for his failure as a lexice. When he wanders down to the Maritime Provinces during the recess, he will not appear as a champion of Ontario or Quebec, but as an indignant exponent of the financial grievances of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Indeed, so great is our confidence in Mr. Blakki's assurance that we have not the slightest doubt that at Winnipeg or Victoria he would have two other stories to tell, as consistent as Reform stories told some distance apart are apt to be.

said:

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"My hon. friend, who does not often trespat upon the House, and never at unreasonable length, is entering into most important spatistics, showing the value of the National Policy as regards our farmers. I am not surprised at hon. gentlemen opposite making this noise, for they do not want the fact to go before the country; but I believe the House, as a whole, wants to know the effects of this policy with respect to the agricultural trustational policy had injured the farmers. Dr. Orrow showed that in fact the farmers had benefited in two ways:—

I. By getting a larger market, by the checking of miportations of anch quantities as the season tagen.

"And a support of the Legislatures, here was a clear invasion of provinces, and the fact to go before the country; but I believe the flouse, as a whole, wants to know the effects of this policy with respect to the agricultural trustation of the Legislatures, here was a clear invasion of the Legislatures, here was a clear invasion of provinces, as a whole, wants to know the effects of this policy with respect to the agricultural trustation of the Legislatures, here was a clear invasion of the Legislatures, here was a clear invasion of provinces, and the folicy as regards our farmers. I am not surprised at hon. gentlemen opposite making this noise, f

leader of the Opposition allows his wite to go wool-gathering. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about that provision regarding "property and civil rights." As a matter of fact the provinces have exclusive jurisdiction only over the general regulations of these matters as subjects of law. One has only to glance over the list of subjects reserved to Parliament to see that there is no exclusive provincial right at all. The subsection was inserted merely to conserve the institutions of the provinces, the code of laws established there, and to give a full measure of internal autonomy so far as is consistent with the existence of a federal government over the whole. Our constitution is in fact elastic enough to secure full control over their own affairs to all the provinces; but it never was intended that any province should possess the power of meddling with subjects essentially national. Mr. Blake is, no doubt, fully awave of this, but he is bent upon fully aware of this, but he is a salienating the provinces one from the other, and in the effort to attain that purother, and in the effort to attain that purother, and in the effort to attain that purother, and in the effort to attain that purother willing to warp both pose he seems quite willing to warp the law and the constitution.

Supplementary estimates were on Tuesday brought down for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82. Those for the year 1880-81 amount in all to \$423,583. The main items of these estimates are as follows: Administration of Justice \$1,400 Administration of Justice.

Legislation.

Immigration and quarantine.

Militia.

Railways and canals, chargeable to

capital.... Railways and bonds, chargeable to Charges on revenue, railways and bonds, Intercolonial railway..... Canals.
Telegraph lines, British Columbia.

Total..... \$423,583 The main items are of course those which relate to railways, canals, and public works. A sum of \$27,800 is required to complete the railway extension into Halifax, and the River du Loup branch of the Intercolonial needs \$60,000 for additional improvements. The sum of \$35,100 is required for the Canada Pacific railway, and \$35,000 for St. Peter's canal in Cape Breton. The sum of \$200,000 required for the Intercolonial railway includes \$68,000 for second railway includes \$68,000 for sec for the Intercolonial railway includes \$68,000 for car expenses, \$44,000 for station expenses, \$48,000 for maintenance, and \$16,000 for general charges. These items dispose pretty effectually of the charge of starving the line made against the Minister of Railways.

The estimates for 1881-82 amount in all to \$604,442, and the amounts of the principal items are as follows:

Civil government...... \$ Legislation.
Immigration, etc...
Pensions.
Ocean and fiver service.
Lighthouse and coast service.
Railways and canals, chargeable to

318,668 income Public works, chargeable to income.

works and buildings chargeable to in are divided as follows: Public Buildings—

Ontario \$70,500

 Quebec
 7,550

 Nova Scotia
 4,000

 Prince Edward Island
 2,450

 New Brunswick
 22,000

 Mexical
 20,000

 500 for a site for a public building at Hamilton. The harbour and rivers vote is divided as follows:

Ontario \$31,000

Ontario \$31,000
Quebec 9,500
Nova Scotis 17,500
Prince Edward Island 5,000
New Brunswick 2,000
The Ontario vote includes \$2,000 for Wellington harbour, for Port Hope \$8,000, for Desjoachims rapids \$1,000, for Port Stanley \$7,000, for Collingwood, Lake Huron, \$6,000, and \$7,000 for Thornbury, Lake Huron.

Having thus given the amounts of the various services for which the supplement

various services for which the supplemen-tary estimates are framed, it is necessary to point out the effect of them on the previous anticipations and declarations of the Minister of Finance.

Thus, for the consolidated revenue fund

of 1880-81 (omitting the capital expenditure) there is an apparent increase of esti-mates of \$264,983, but \$200,000 of this is mates of \$264,983, but \$200,000 of this is for expenditure in railway services, which bring in a far larger revenue to counterbalance the sum expended, and therefore the actual increase of estimate for 1880-81 is only \$64,983. For 1881-82 the Minister in his budget speech expected a supplementary estimate of \$200,000, which he took into calculation in naming his surplus. Omitting the capital expenditure as before, and taking in only the consolidated revenue expenditure, the actual supplementary estimate for 1881-82 is about \$226,777, being an excess over the estimate of only \$26,777. All the estimates are based on prosperity calculations, and the Government is not unwise in affording to public works and local improvements those necessary subsidies which can best be had in times of prosperity, and which tend so much to make prosperity permanent. prosperity permanent.

DR. ORTON'S SPEECH.

In protesting against the unseemly noise made by the Opposition during Dr. ORTON'S speech, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said:

said:

"My hon. friend, who does not often trespass upon the House, and never at unreasonable length, is entering into most important statistics, showing the value of the National Policy as regards our farmers. I am not surprised at hon. gentlemen opposite making this noise, for they do not want the fact to go before the country; but I believe the House, as a whole, wants to know the effects of this policy with respect to the agriculturists of Canada."

Dr. Orton's speech, which was very short, was such a one as to fully justify

" Mr. Orton-I will read some stat

Imported and entered for consum ption after de ducting sumption.
Cans Total bush. 7.956,989 1.785 523 6 177 5

These figures, as Dr. Orton showed, proved an increase in the home market, by the exclusion of American grain for Canadian cereals, of the large amount of 6.177,555 bushels, about one-half of our total export of cereals. Besides which \$135,512 of a revenue was collected to lighten the burden of taxation of Canadian farmers. He also called attention to the additional market for grain given to the Canadian farmer and the Canadian miller in regard to the article of flour. Of wheat flour there were 440,000 barrels less imflour there were 440,000 barrels less imported from the United States in 1880 than in 1877 under the old policy, or an additional home market—the best of all markets—of no less than \$2,300,000, there being besides an increased revenue from the flour which was imported of \$50,128. In other flour and Indian meal there is an increased market at home of 131,665 barrels, and a revenue collected off United

States meal and rye flour of \$86,360. The total revenue collected from United States cereals, flour and meal, by the operation of the National Policy in 1880 was \$272,-00. Turning to the trade in horned cattle Dr. ORTON showed the beneficial effects of the National Policy on this branch of trade by the following reliable statistics:

Animals.	1877.	1880.	Decreased 1 m port, or additional Marke to Farmer.
Horned cattle Horses Sheep Swine	6,585 1,441 11,617 13,611	3,170 1;008 8,557 11,331	3,415 433 - 3,060 2,280
Totals	33,524	24,066	9 198

anxiety of the Opposition to prevent Dr. Or on from making his short speech and supply his valuable statistics. They will afford for those of the farmers who may be called on to exercise their franchise soon food for reflection as to the ques-tion of retaining or abolishing a policy under which such favourable results have arisen from them and their main indus-

bill proposes to reduce the width of the bill proposes to reduce the width of the road allowances to one chain, and to do away with three of the road allowances running east and west in each township, substituting a single line for such allowance in dividing the sections. It is obvious that this must effect a large saving, both in land and money. It is calculated that on the one hundred and fifty millions of acres to which the new method will apply there will be a saving of between two and three millions of land and about a million and a half dollars in surveying. half dollars in surveying.

Section 16 of the Lands Act of 1879 is

Section 16 of the Lands Act of 1879 is repealed, and a new section is substituted with additional language introduced to legalize beyond any doubt such variations from the strict township system as may be necessary in laying out land fronting on rivers, lakes, or main roads, in the manner calculated to utilize the frontage of such highways. It is clear that there must be many cases of fractional sections in the western country where the strict township system would be found impossible to preserve.

preserve.

Section 30 of the Lands Act of 1879 is repealed, and a clause (sec. 4 of the new Act) is introduced to enable the Governor-

homestead exceed in amount the sum of dollars.

(d) That no greater rate of interest than per cent, per annum shall be charged on the debt so incurred by such immigrant.

Provision is made by sections 11 and 12 of the new Act for taking examinations on oath by Dominion land surveyors concerning the original limits of townships, and for putting chain bearers on oath as to the performance of their duties, in order to procure greater accuracy in surveys.

The Temperance Act of 1878, known as the Scott Act, has been amended in a very important particular. On Wednesday night, after two days of debate and several divisions, the Senate accepted Hon. Dr. Almon's amendment to Mr. Vidal's bill to amend the Scott Act. The bill of Senator VIDAL was intended to improve the in this particular branch of agricultural working of the Act from the point of view of the temperance bodies. The amendment was to insert in the bill a clause ensacting: "That the dealing in ales, por"ter, lager beer, cider, and light wines,
"under ten per cent of sleekel beer. " under ten per cent. of alcohol, be ex-

THE DOMINION LANDS ACT.

THE Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, introduced some days ago by Sir John Macdonald, was passed on Monday night, and, as we said, is a measure of importance. A summary of it will be of interest to our readers.

Sections 1 and 2 provide for the reduction in number and width of the road allowances in townships. The original Dominion Lands Act of 1872 provided, if we remember rightly, road allowances of one chain in width. This was opposed by the representatives of Manitoba, who urged that one chain was too small, and the width was increased by one chain and a half. It has been now clearly proved by experience that this was too much, causing an unnecessary waste of land. The present bill proposes to reduce the width of the summer of the temperance legislation, but to the apparently extreme limits to which the temperance advocates seek to push their influence in legislation.

Is his speech on the occasion Hon. Dr. Almon asserted that he was in favour of, and would aid by all means in his power in, checking the sale of spirituous liquors; but he was of opinion that people could be restrained from their use by means less stringent than those of the Act of 1878. Of course, the advocates of teetotalism declared that the Scott Act. We do not imagine that the Scott Act. We do not imagine that the people will be immediately weaned from strong drink by the amendment of Senator Almon. But the Almon amendment is an experiment; it deserves a trial, as the Scott Act was an experiment; it deserves a trial, as the Scott Act was an experiment; it deserves a trial, as the Scott Act was an experiment; it deserves a trial, as the Scott Act deserved a trial; and it will go on its trial with a very large body of educated, scientific, and lumane opinion in its favour.

One thing Senator Almon was influence in legislation.

Is his speech on the occasion Hon. Dr. Almon asserted that he was in favour of, and would aid by all means in his power in, checking the sale of spirituous liquors; but he was of opinion One thing Senator Atmon has done for the temperance cause: "he has united hitherto divided bodies of the people in a common effort to put down the unlimited sale, abuse, and use of intoxicating liquors

sale, abuse, and use of intoxicating liquors of the more dangerous kind. This of itself is a distinct gain for the temperance cause; and the temperance bodies will do well to utilize the influence of their new allies. The purely business effect of the new legislation (which we assume will become legislation, though it has not passed the Lower House) will at once be seen by those interested. The dealing in ales, porter, lager beer, and light wines under ten per cent. of alcohol will become free from the restrictive operations of the Scorr Act, but the selling of liquors of stronger character will remain subject to the law of 1878 as before. For our own part, we are quite willing to have it so; we will watch with much interest the effect of the Almon amendment on the trade, the habits and manners of the people; and we will welcome will remain such favours between the results.

Section 30 of the Landa Act of 1879 is repealed, and a clause (see. 4 of the new form another point of view indices are considered to make unto the Covernous of the Covernous o

ance cause declare to be the most favourable to restraining drunkenness amongst a people who will have some species of stimulants. If the temperance organizations refuse the proffered alliance they will not, we think, be wise. They will be refusing the first grand opportunity they have had of putting the theories of their opponents to a very sharp and trying test. Their own theories have not been as successful in practice as they could have wished. They have now a chance of trying both theories at once; with the advantage to them—and a very great advantage it is—that while their opponents are pledged to help them, the temperance people are not pledged to help their opponents. So favourable a situation for the trial of experiments on the drinking habits of a people never existed in this or any other country before.

THE MEAT SUPPLY OF ENGLAND.

In spite of the hog cholera and the

trichinosis of the Western States, the supply of swine's flesh for the English market, from America alone, will for some market, from America alone, will for some time to come most likely be abundant. Even if all other sources of supply should fail, so long as the enormous corn-fields of the valley of the Mississippi hold out, no Englishman, who has the cash to pay for it, need be without his morning rasher or a slice of ham for supper. Even if the poor Irish tenant, under the new regime which is about to be established, should be ablo—as we trust he may—to eat his pig instead of selling it to pay the rent, John Bull need have no fears about his bacon. Whether the Canadian farmer will find it profitable to invest very largely industry we are not prepared to say but should they be induced to "under ten per cent. of alcohol, be ex"empt from the operation of the Canada
"Temperance Act of 1878." The amendment was accepted by the Senate, and remains for the consideration of the Commons. The feeling in the Commons is such that the amendment is likely to be accepted also. Thus, in all probability, an experiment will be maugurated which will test in the severest way the theories of both, the temperance people and the people who are, not, indeed, opposed to temperance legislation, but to the apparently extreme limits to which the temperance advocates seek to push their influence in legislation.

In his speech on the occasion Hon. Dr. Almon asserted that he was in favour of, and would aid by all means in his power in, checking the sale of spirituous liquors; but he was of opinion that people could be restrained from their use by means less stringent than those of the Act of 1878. Of course, the advocates of teetotalism declared that the amendment would in effect kill the Scott Act. We do not imagine of meat is generally sent to market in a

perfection in Great Britain as it can be; and yet there are not as many sheep in the country as there are human beings. With a population of nearly thirty-five millions, there are only about thirty million head of sheep. And while the population of the island is increasing the supply of mutton is diminishing. In the "Agricultural Be-"turns of the United Kingdom" for 1880, issued by the Statistical and Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, Mr. R. GIFFEN tells us that in England and Wales, exclusive of Scotland and Ireand Wales, exclusive of Scotland and Ire-land, there was last year a falling off in the was the first Gzar who deliberately sp land, there was last year a falling off in the number of sheep and lambs of 1,500,000 head, and during the same period there were but 600,000 sheep imported into England from foreign countries. No wonder that, in view of these facts, some uneasiness is felt in respect to the mutton supply. A leading English journal, the London Daily Telegraph, says: "There is no meat in regard to which Great Britain is more in "need of foreign supply than mutton." The same authority tells us that the falling off of the sheep during the last few months has been unintermitted; and the North of England, which appears to have heretofore enjoyed immunity from the sheep-rot, is now suffering in this respect as much as now suffering in this respect as much as foreign and during the same period there were the first Czar who deliberately spoke of his hope and belief that the fact that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the duestion. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the duestion. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the duestion. At the present moment, however, there exists and there customers that the passed the Lower House) will at once be seen by those interested. The dealing in ales, porter, lager beer, and light wines under ten per cent. of alcohol will become free from the restrictive operations of the Scorr Act, but the selling of liquors of stronger character will remain subject to the law of 1878 as before. For our own part, we are quite willing to have it so; we will watch with much interest the effect of the habits and manners of the people; and we will welcome with the greatest satisfaction such favourable results as may be hoped from an experiment which from the temperance point of riew puts a severer ban on the sale of intoxicant liquors; yet from another point of view makes more free the dealing in less dangerous and, to a large extent, even healthier beverages. The Act of Senator Vidal was of itself unimportant; but the amendment made to it renders it of consequence, and the ALMON amendment will take place with the Scorr Act in the literature of this discussion.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SCOTT ACT.

Some of the Opposition organs seems disposed to condemn the Government for the success of the Almon amendment in

these causes are too manifold and obvious, to justify the expectation of this trade developing into proportions which will very seriously affect the meat supply of Great Britain. For mutton, as well as for most other articles of daily consumption in which the home supply is insufficient, England must ever be mainly dependent upon this continent. The mest may indeed cost more than it does in Australia, but the difference in cost of production is more than counterbalanced by our comparative nearness to the market. This is a matter in which Canadian farmers are deeply concerned, and to which they would do well to give careful attention.

ALEXANDER II APART from any theory about the "di-

vinity which hedges a king," or even any tinge of partiality to the Russian auto-cracy, almost all of us have heard with the deepest regret and indignation of the fate which has at last overtaken the Czar. Students of history may admire equally the characters of BEUTUS and CHARLOTTE Cornar, and, under extreme circumstances, tyrannicide, whether the victim be an ambitious ruler aiming at the imperial purple or a republican terrorist, may be palliated. In this case, however, assassination is nothing but cold-blooded murder, of the most reckless and cowardly stripe. Let it be admitted that the Russian system is in conflict ab initio with modern ideas; let it even be conceded and there is ample evidence to the contrary—that the Russian people are ripe for the intro-duction of representative government; and what then? Here was a monarch and what then? Here was a monarch who was at best only the heir of despotic traditions, which, with the best intentions, he found himself powerless to efface. No member of the house of Romanoff ever set himself more earnestly, and sincerely, to work at the task of liberalizing the institutions of his country, and no reformer has ever been treated with less appreciation and gratitude. His murder only adds another to that fearful estalogue of crimes

tion and gratitude. His murder only adds another to that fearful catalogue of crimes committed in the name of liberty.

As a matter of fact liberty has nothing to do with so atrocious a deed. It is not what the Emperor ALEXANDER failed to do for the Russian people, but what he actually did, that raised up for him enemies on all sides. When he ascended the throne in 1855 his subjects knew that he was a ruler of an entirely different stamp from his father or his uncle. His accession was hailed with delight, and he had every reason to look forward to a long and happy reign, at the close of which, full of years and honours, he might sink into the grave, leaving behind him a fragrant memory in the hearts of his subjects. Nor did he do anything to disappoint the great expectations of Russia. On the contrary, it was because he was a reforming Czar that he became a marked man. Mr. Wallace, in his work on "Russia," limns his character in a paragraph: "Of a kind-hearted, in his work on "Russia," limns his char-acter in a paragraph: "Of a kind-hearted, "humane disposition, sincerely desirous "of maintaining the national honour, "but singularly free from military ambi-"tion, and imbued with no fanatical belief "in the drill-sergeant system of Govern-ment, ALEXANDER II. was by no means "insensible to the spirit, of the time." "insensible to the spirit of the time."
He was a determined enemy to the abuses
at which his father winked, or knew at which his father winked, or knew nothing, and a fee to the repressive system of government. Nicholas had left him as a legacy the Crimean war, and he hastened to make peace. In the manifesto announcing the end of the struggle, he characteristically turned with natural relief to the work of internal improvement. Far from being a self-confident man, he was the first Gzar who deliberately spoke

his pen, ALEXANDER II. smancipated twenty millions of serfs. It was this act more than anything else which paved the way for the attempts upon his life. Many people are at a loss to understand why so many of the Nihilist party are aristocrats. With its creed, or rather no-creed, high-born gentlemen and dames do not naturally sympathize. They have newer, in fact, sympathized with it, but they have used it, not perhaps in the end to their own advantage. Nihilism, pure and simple, is not republicanism, even tinged with socialism. It is a convenient phrase, literally meaning nothing, to express tersely rebellion against all authority. The substratum is made up of atheists and communists, who simply desire to destroy everything within their reach, human or divine. They are less reasonable even than the French Reds, because they propose no substitute at all for the existing order of things. There is no pretence at building up, the only professed aim of these people is destruction. It is not long since a writer in the Contemporary Review, who appeared to have intimate knowledge of the movement, disclosed its real character. The dynamite and nitro-glycerine gentry are few in number. Indeed, from the first attempt upon the Czar's life, in 1866, until now, all the actors and their immediate abettors could be counted witheut going above the hundreds.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Let us all rejoice. Mr. Vennor promises that next winter will be a mild one.

The Trenton Advocate would have prelerred to have seen Mr. D. M. Murphy the Conservative candidate for East Northumber-Lonservative candidate for East Northumber-land, but says that Mr. Kennedy is evidentically as a strong man, and speaks hopefully of his prospects of election. Our friends should give him a warm and united support, as his defeat through their indifference would be halled with delight by the opponents of that trade policy under which the country is pros-pering.

A Mr. Cronter is running on the Grit ticket in East Northumberland vice Mr. McCallum, resigned. The Brighton Ensign says that "he is a Christian man." That he is a man cannot be very well denied. That he is a Christian is very probable, as Northumberland county is inhabited by Christians, and it would hardly be polite to run a heathen for Parliament down there. There can be no objection to the gentleman's religion, but his politics are not sound.

It will be noted that the supplementary estimates contain an item of \$10,000 for the rection of a monument to Sir George E. crection of a monument to Sir George E. Cartier. This will be as pleasing to the people of the Dominion at large as it will be to the people of the province of Quebec. Sir George E. Cartier needs no monument to preserve his memory or to establish his fame. We could spare the monument, but cannot spare the opportunity of doing a graceful, grateful, and proper public act.

The newspapers of Ontario, with a few

The Port Hope News warns young won in the United States without a full knowledge of the gircumstances of the case, as
such offers are too often merely masks for pits
dug for the feet of the unwary. It declares
that the nefarious trade is being plied in
Toronto and Fort Hope as well as in Montreal. Were it not for the revalations recently
made in the courts of the latter city it would
be impossible to believe human beings capable of such depravity. Ne punishment could
be severe for the promoters of such a traffic.

Some of our Grit contemporaries are at
great pains to assure us that the Referen

Some of our Grit contemporaries are at great pains to assure us that the Reform party of the Dominion is not dead but alcepeth. We suspect that it is in much the same condition as the snake which had its head cut off by an Irishman, who, seeing that the tail stall moved, remarked that "the baste was kilt entirely, but was not conscious av the fact." Mr. Blake cut the head—Mr. Mackenzie—off the Reform party, but the tail has moved about some since. Our esteemed contemporaries will hardly deny that their party was at least "ruined by the N. P."

Mr. Kennedy has thrown himself energetically into the East Northumberland contest. On Saturday evening last he addressed a large number of electors at Wooler, and was most cordially received. He was followed by Mr. Cochrane in an able speech, and the meeting closed with hearty cheers for the Government and their candidate. Our advices are that Mr. Kennedy's prospects are excellent, but our friends should spare no exertion to place his success beyond peradventure. Possessing a good platform and a strong candidate, the only danger lies in overconfidence of the result. Thorough organization and arduous work are ever the price of political success.

The Brantford Telegram says of the Blind Institute investigation, which has been adjourned to this city, that there are still three journed to this city, that there are still three witnesses to be examined—one resident in Toronto, one in Ottawa, and one in Brock-ville. This list comprises three ladies formerly employed at the institute, upon whose evidence the complainants largely rely. The Telegram says that the institute is in a demoralized condition, and that stringent reform measures will be necessary to restore its impaired usefulness. Pending the report of the inspector, however, a suspension of popular judgment should, we think, be insisted upon by the press.

The Guelph Mercury notes as an unmistak-The Guelph Metcury notes as an unmistakable sign of the great improvement in the times in the royal city that the assessor reports that there are not half the empty houses there were a year age when he was on his rounds. New families have taken up their residences there, and scarcely an idle man can be found. Our esteemed Guelph contemporary must be agreeably surprised to find that its lears of being ruined by protection were unfounded, and we welcome it as a convert frem the deluxions taught it by the diamal prophets of decay. If the N. P. has accomplished so much in the green wood we may confidently expect greater things in the dry.

The most surprising feature just now in United States affairs is the temperance "boom" in the Southern States. Most of

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, is a temperance reformer, but he does not believe in prohibition, and for expressing his honest opinions on the subject he has been violently assailed by those who do believe in it. His attitude on the temperance question has been thus briefly described by himself:—"There are no evils of tectotalism in itself; but it must be voluntary and not compulsory. Because my neighbour's arm is gangrened and needs to be cut off, shall I out off my arm? Compulsion degrades men. Then I want temperance, which is a different thing from tectotalism, to be supported ratically and honestly and not by lying invective. The methods employed at present to keep men sober are a disgrace to the country and may well make the blood of freemen boil. I have stirred up a hornet's nest, but it needed to be done. Out of the discussion we may get some ideas as to a rational, homest system of dealing with intemperance." He charges that too many tectotallers are fanatics of the most unreasonable character, and says that the abuse which they have heaped upon him has filled him with diagust.

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section of them, are real temperance men. They recognize that to ensure success oll They recognize that to ensure success oil things must be done in moderation. Instead, therefore, of rushing headlong against all who indulgs occasionally in a glass of ale as well as pushing a crusade against wholesale wine bibbers, they propose to prosecute their work of reform by urging that, in the first place, the number of drinking resorts be reduced, and that in the next a discrimination be made between those saloons and gardens in which beer alone is sold and those in which whiskey and other powerful intoxicants are disposed of. Relative to this subject a strange story appears in a New York paper, to the effect that Prince Bismarck, in his efforts to check the axodus from Germany, has resorted to a curious means to stop emigration to Canada. He discovered, so the stopy runs, that certain laws of this country prohibited music and the sale of beer on Sunday; and knowing the Teutonic disposition to make Sunday a holiday, caused abstracts of those laws to be scattered broadcast over the Empire. If Bismarck really did this thing, and we must confess we rather doubt it, although the statement is said to come from "a gentleman recently connected with the emigration commission of the: Canadas," it was very short sighted policy, for had the Chancellor thought but a little he must have seen that the only effect possible—if it had any effect at all—would be to divert the channel of emigration to the more liberal States of the Union. The probability, however, is that the story is an unfounded libe both upon Bismarck and his countrymen.

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IRELAND AND THE

Passage of the Arms the Commons.

CONTINUED ARRESTS OF LAND

A Pastoral from the Ar of Dublin.

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In the House of Commons the several Irish amendments to the were rejected. Sir William House one giving persons arrested the right to a jury trial, said agitation undountedly was a I spiracy under another name. V members protested against this as 3 p.m., Mr. Parnell was speaking Government's endeavouring to trial for political offences, when t to 35. The other amendment jected by similarly overwhelmin and the bill passed through comm and the bill passed through country in evening Sir William Harcourt, in with his notice last night that with his notice last night that sideration of the Arms bill in connot finished at three this afternor move that the remaining amendm forthwith put his motion at the time and it was adopted by 253 to 17. tion to report the bill to the Parnell claimed the right to spe that the decision that the vote forthwith only referred to the amendments. Mr. Playfair rul amendments. Mr. Playfair ruli could not be heard, and the Spet the ruling. Mr. Gladstone gav upon consideration to-morrow camended, he should move that after any amendment be put forthwith

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LONDON A Dublin despatch says:—A n seventeen Orange labourers, eng emergency committee, left Broad nus last evening for Ballynakill, nus last evening for Ballyfiakill, to assist the Protestant rector, one, recently fired at, and for a "Boycotted" on account of se mostly. Each labourer was an rifle and revolver allowed by sp They will be conveyed from Gotthe coast by the frigate Valorous by road through Connemara be dangerous owing to the popular

A PARNELLITE MANIFE Mr. Parnell has issued a man Irish electors of the county, urg vote on Saturday for H. W. Eate servative candidate. He poi opinion that it is of vital impor Irish cause that the Whig ele rish cause that the Whig Ministry, whose preponderance prejudical to true liberty, weakened, even if a temporar Conservatives should result in of the constituency.

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in the United States without a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case, as
such offers are too often merely masks for pits
dng for the feet of the unwary. It declares
that the nefarious trade is being plied in
Toronto and Port Hope as well as in Montreal. Were it not for the revelations recently
made in the courts of the latter city it would
be impossible to believe human beings capable of such depravity. No punishment could
be severe for the premoters of such a traffic.

Some of oar Grit contemporaries are at great paius to assure us that the Raform party of the Dominion is not dead but sleepeth. We suspect that it is in much the same condition as the make which had its head cut off by an Irishman, who, seeing that the tail still moved, remarked that "the baste was kilt entirely, but was not conscious av the fact." Mr. Blake cut the head—Mr. Mackenzie—off the Reform party, but the tail has moved about some since. Our esteemed contemporaries will hardly deny that their party was at least "ruined by the N. P."

Mr. Kennedy has thrown himself ener-etically into the East Northumberland con-On Saturday evening last he addressed test. On Saturday evening last he addressed a large number of electors at Wooler, and was most cordially received. He was followed by Mr. Cochrane in an able speech, and the meeting closed with hearty cheers for the Government and their candidate. Our advices are that Mr. Kennedy's prospects are excellent, but our friends should spare no exertion to place his success beyond peradventure. Possessing a good platform and a strong candidate, the only danger lies in overconfidence of the result. Thorough organization and ardnous work are ever the price of political success.

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The most surprising feature just now in United States affairs is the temperance "boom" in the Southern States. Most of these States have generally been considered as given up to a great extent to lawlessness and number of politicians owed their influence to whiskey-sellers and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there are three States—and they can certainly be considered typical of that part of the great Republic to which they belong—namely, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas. In which the Legislatures are taking steps for the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The matter, it is true, has not yet been decided, but it is remarkable that the assemblies should reven have consented by vote that the question should go to the people.

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ion of them, are real temperance men. recognize that to ensure success all gs must be done in moderation. Instead, ofore, of rushing headlong against all therefore, of rushing headlong against all who indulge occasionally in a glass of ale as well as pushing a crusade against wholesale wine bibbers, they propose to prosecute their work of reform by urging that, in the first place, the number of drinking resorts be reduced, and that in the next a discrimination be made between those saleons and gardens in which whiskey and other powerful intoxicants are disposed of. Relative to this subject a strange story appears in a New York paper, to the effect that Prince Bismarck, in his efforts to check the exodus from Germany, has resorted to a curious means to stop emigration to Canada. He discovered, so the story runs, that certain laws of this country prohibited music and the sale of beer on Sunday; and knowing the Tentonic dispersion to make Sunday a holiday, caused abstracts of those laws to be scattered broadcast over the Empire. If Bismarck really did this thing, and we must confess we rather doubt it, although the statement is said to come from "a gentleman recently connected with the emigration commission of the Canadas," twas very short-sighted policy, for had the hancellor thought but a little he must have cen that the only effect possible—if it had my effect at all—would be to divert the hannel of emigration to the more liberal tates of the Union. The probability, howhannel of emigration to the more libera-states of the Union. The probability, how-ver, is that the story is an unfounded libel oth upon Bismarck and his countrymen.

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Passage of the Arms Bill in the Commons.

CONTINUED ARRESTS OF LAND LEAGUERS.

A Pastoral from the Archbishop of Dublin.

RUCTION AT A PARNELLITE MEETING.

Appeal to the United States by one of the

London, March 9.

In the House of Commons this afternoon several Irish amendments to the Arms bill were rejected. Sir William Harcourt, opposing one giving persons arrested under the Act the right to a jury trial, said the present agritation undonotedly was a Fenian conspiracy under another mame. Various Irish members protested against this assertion. At 5 p.m., Mr. Parnell was speaking against the Government's endoavouring to abolish jury trial for political offences, when the chairflan rose, and the amendment was rejected by 273 to 35. The other amendments were rejected by similarly overwhelming majorities, and the bill passed through committee. This evening Sir William Harcourt, in accordance with his notice last night that if the consideration of the Arms bill in committee was mot finished at three this afternoon he would move that the remaining amendments be put, forthwith put his motion at the time specified, and it was adopted by 233 to 17. On the question to report the bill to the House, Mr. Parnell claimed the right to speak, alleging that the decision that the votes be taken forthwith only referred to the clauses and amendments. Mr. Playfair ruled that he could not be heard, and the Speaker upheld the ruling. Mr. Gladatone gave notice that upon consideration to morrow of the bill as amended, he should move that after ten o'clock any amendment be put forthwith.

London, March 10.

London, March 10.

The House of Commons to-night resumed consideration of the Arms bill as amended. Mr. Callan (Liberal) moved a new clause that the authorities shall grant licenses to carry arms to such occupiers of agricultural holdings as shall produce a certificate signed by two, justices of the county that they are fit to have such licenses. The clause was agreed to and added to the bill. After some further discussion, 10 colors having army Mr. to and added to the bill. After some further discussion, 10 o'clock having arrived, Mr. Gladstone's resolution that the remaining amendments be put to the vote forthwith—which had been carried by 347 to 30—came into operation. The Speaker then put the remaining amendments.

The report of Committee of the Whole on the Arms bill was adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed for Friday. The report that Mr. Playfair intends to resign the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee is untrue.

Mr. Boyton sent a despatch to Minister Lowell asking intervention on his behalf on the ground that he is an American citizen. Mr. Lowell has communicated with the authorities in regard to Boyton, asking for particulars as to his arrest, the charges against him, etc.

NEW YORK, March 10. The World's cable special says:—John W. Nally, of Balla, one of the traversers arrested under the Coercion Act, is half-witted. The Land Leaguers of Mayo say Nally is crasy and does not belong to their organization, and they should not be held responsible for his utterances.

and chairs were smashed. The disturbance is attributed to the extreme Radicals.

I onder, March 15.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Spence.

DUBLIN, March 11.

This morning Consul Barrow received an official despatch from Minister Lowell instructing him to enquire into the arrest of Michael Boyton, the cause, the charges against him, and the grounds on which he founds his claim to be treated as an American ditizen. At one o'clock Mr. Barrow called at Kilmainham gaol, but was informed that the prisoners were at dinner. He returned at two, and was received by Captain St. George Grey, the governor, who courteously informed him that as the official representative of the American Government he would accord him full permission to see Mr. Boyton at any time and for any length of time he thought proper. The governor also granted Mr. Barrow the privilege of seeing the prisoner in private. The consultound Mr. Beyton in his cell. During a long interview he gathered from him the farticulars of his nationality and other details of a private character to be laid before the Minister. Mr. Boyton said that his father was a naturalized American citizen when he (Michael) was born. Mr. Boyton was most emphatic in his praise of the manner in which he was being treated by the prison officials, and especially strong in his appreciation of the gool. Mr. Barrows to night sent a long despatch to Minister Lowell setting forth the full details of the case, and inclosing copies of the warrant upon which Boyton was arrested. In this despatch was also enclosed a long letter which Boyton has addressed to the American Minister detailing the circumstances of his arrest, proclaiming his innocence of the charge against him, namely, inciting others to commit murder, and demanding the intervention of the American officials in order to obtain his immediate discharge from prison, or the speedy trial of the charge against him.

THE ARKESTS.

Only three prisoners were brought to Dub-

Only three prisoners were brought to Dublin to-day. News of two more arrests was received. This lull is accounted for by the last that constabulary escorts are scarce, and antil those new coming in return no further freets will be made.

A Dublin despatch says:—A relief party of seventeen Orange labourers, orgaged by the emergeacy committee, left Broadstone terminus last evening for Ballynakill, Connemara, to assist the Protestant rector, Canon Fleming, recently fired at, and for a long time "Boycotted" on account of sectarian animosity. Each labourer was armed with a rifle and revolver allowed by special license. They will be conveyed from Galway round the coast by the frigate Valorous, the journey by road through Connemara being deemed dangerous owing to the popular excitement.

A PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

Mr. Parnell has issued a manifesto to the

Mr. Parnell has issued a manifesto to the Irish electors of the county, urging them to vote or Saturday for H. W. Eston, the Conservative candidate. He points out his opinion that it is of vital importance to the Irish cause that the Whig element in the Ministry, whose preponderance has been so prejudical to true liberty, should be weakened, even if a temporary gain to the Conservatives should result in the swamping of the constituency.

poses of the Land League were very similar to those of the Fenian organization. Mr. Parnell denied that there was any connection between the Land League and the Fenians, though the latter had sent money to the League. Mr. Justin McCarthy disclaimed responsibility for the language used and American acitators. Mr. Forster closed the debate by expressing regret that the introduction of the bill was necessary. Mr. Parnell's motion was defeated by 255 to 36, and the third reading of the bill carried by 250 to 28. The final motion that the bill do pass was carried by 236 to 26.

LONDON, March 13.

A Dublin despatch says:—The following is in reference to the Land League in Archbishop McCabe's Leuten pastoral:—"Let nobody accuse us of want of sympathy with the great question of justice which now appeals to Parliament for settlement. The cause is just, holy, and carries with it the biessings of religion. Amongst the terrible mistakes made formerly by the rulers of this unhappy land there is none perhaps which will exceed in folly that which will be now committed if the vital question of the tenure of land holdings is not settled now and forever, on just principles to all. So confident are we land holdings is not settled now and forever, on just principles to all. So confident are we that a full and honest settlement of this angry controversy is essential to the temporal happiness and moral and religious interests of our countrymen that if the sacrifice of our blood could lead to the consummation of this grand act of justice we would make that sacrifice. Whilst we bless the end now aimed at we must assis uprolaim that some of the means complayed. Whilst we bless the end now aimed at we must again proclaim that some of the means employed in the struggle cannot receive the sanction of religion. The modesty of her daughters was the ancient glory of 'Ireland. But all this is now to be ahandoned, and our daughters are summoned under the flimsy pretext of charity to take their stand in the noisy arena of public life. The pretext of charity is merely assumed, for ahready we have hely associations of men and women who do works of mercy for the poor and afflicted, and even the harsh laws now coming in force have mercifully provided for the families of those falling under their nower. It is women are asked to forget the modesty of their sex by leaders who seem utterly reckthe families of those falling under their power. Irish women are asked to forget the modesty of their sex by leaders who seem utterly reckless of consequences, and who by their recklessness have brought misery on many families. Reverend fathers, set your faces against this dishonouring attempt; do not tolerate in your sodalities a woman who so far disavows her modesty as to parade herself publicly in a character so unworthy of a child of Mary. This attempt at degrading Irish women comes very appropriately from men who have drawn the country into its present terribly deplorable condition. Deprived of the safeguards of the constitution, the people may become a prey of perjured informers, men who have sent their agents to fawn on notorious infidels and revolutionists, and who, to escape the odium of their act, abuse the Christian politeness of the most venerable prelate and illustrious soldier of France (Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, and Marshal MacMahon). These men and their agents, to forward their views, were not ashamed to calumniate the diocese whose prelates were formerly the glory of the Irish Church, and who were not afraid to warn their people when misled by false friends and dangerous advis-

were not afraid to warn their people when misled by false friends and dangerous advisers. These are the sources whence come great dangers to our faith. Let us pray to the Almighty that He may scatter the enomies of His holy cause; that His wisdom may direct the councils of our rulers, and that He may bind together forever the priests and the people."

An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Coventry last night under the anspices of Messrs. Arthur O'Comor and Finnegan, Home Rulers. O'Connor was met by a storm of yells. He remained standing ten minutes, and made several attempts to read Mr. Parnell's manifesto, urging the support of the Conservative candidate. Finally a rush was made to the platform and a free fight ensued. The police cleared the hall. All the tables and chairs were smashed. The disturbance is attributed to the extreme Radicals.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Spencer moved the second reading of the Arms bill. He pointed to the improvement in the condition of Ireland since the Coercion Act passed. The bill was read a second time.

The House of Commons again wentinto Committee of Supply to-day. On reaching the vote for £6,600 for criminal prosecutions in Ireland, Mr. Parnell moved its reduction to £3,100. He accused the Government of enacting a farce at the Dublin Four Courts. After some discussion the amendment was negatived. On reaching the vote of £28,900 for Irish constabulary, Mr. Parnell protested, but the vote was carried by 189 to 16.

P. J. Sheridan, one of the traversers, was arrested this morning in county Sligo. This is considered the most important arrest so far made in connection with the Coercion Act.

The payment of rent still increases, and boycotting has visibly diminished.

Mr. Gabbett, Home Rule member for Limerick city, has seceded from the Parnellites. Anna Parnell inaugurated a branch of the Ladies Land Lesgue at Liverpool last night. The Dublin Gazette offers £500 reward for information respecting the murderers of Farrelly.

Farrelly.

The Standard says it is now definitely understood that the Land bill will not be introduced until after the Easter recess.

The American legation has not requived any communication from the United States Consul at Dublin, who acted at his own instance in the case of Michael Boyton, imprisoned in Kilmainham and

Kilmainham gaol.

It is asserted that although funds are still flowing into the League treasury from America, the Land League agitation has lost all vitality, and the Government do not think it worth while to arrest any prominent leaders.

August Flower.

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

The body of Mrs. Gross, who is alleged to have died in Bellevie hospital, New York, from exhaustion due to acute mania, has been brought on to St. John for burial at Sussex, where her parents formerly lived. Mrs. Gross' friends deny that she was ill-treated by her husband.

Although some people wonder how it is that so many of their friends and neighbours buy the Wanzer swing machines, the reason is not hard to find. It is simply because the new Wanzer G fulfils three great requisites of a good family sewing machine—handsome in appearance, solid and true in workmanship, and moderate in price. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our office, \$2 King street west, and see our display.

The representatives of the class McLaugh-

West, and see our display.

The representatives of the clans McLaughlin and McIntyre, of Glencoe, have been nursing revengeful feelings towards one another for some time, as has been shown by occasional rows between the parties. The last entertainment of this kind was given in the village on Tuesday last. One of the McIntyres, who is somewhat sickly, was chased by the McLaughlins, and ran into a house, where he is alleged to have been pretty tonghly handled by his pursuers. A man named Blair interfered, when it is said McLaughlin drew a revolver, and Blair immediately knocked him down. The fighting then became general, about fifty persons soon becoming involved in the rict. One pare

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. AQUATICS. HANLAN'S FUTURE INTENTIONS

HANLAN'S FUTURE INTENTIONS

In conversation on board the train on Saturday night the champion said he was very gratified and thankful for his welcome home. He felt that he had as many warm friends as ever, and that the people were still with him. His reception on returning from a victory had always been enthusiastic, but Friday week's in his estimation excelled them all, and it would nerve him to strive in the future to do as he had done in the past—row his races to the best of his ability and try to merit the good opinion of his fellow-countrymen. He was also very proud of the welcome given to his friend, Mr. Whitefoot, speaking so much as it did for the hospitality of his native city. As to his future, Hanlan said he had registered a vow not to row in any more regattas, and that if anybody was ambitious to wrest his laurels from him they could only do so on Torento bay. Of all his races his own people had only had an opportunity of seeing two, and he was determined that they should see his next. In the past he had been compelled to go abroad to row. His rivals would not come to him, and, therefore, to gain their money and secure their titles he had to go to them. If there were any still wishing to meet him, he would be happy to give Courtney or Trickett fifteen seconds at the end of a five-mile race on Toronto bay, or he would give Wallace Ross or any other carsman in the world ten seconds. He would give no man a start, and if a match is made it must be for Toronto bay.

THE 'VARSITY RACE.

There is to be a sovelty in connection with

THE VARSITY RACE.

There is to be a sovelty in connection with the University boat race in England this year, in the shape of a jubilee dinner of all the old college carsmen who can be collected in London on Friday, the 8th of April. Mr. Justice Denman or Lord Justice Brett will probably take the chair. The fiftieth anniversary of the first race between the universities occurred two seasons ago, but no commemoration of it was then attempted.

A TROTTING BREEDING RANCHE IN THE NORTH-OTTAWA, March 12.—Mr. Dewdney, Iadian Commissioner, has purchased the following stock from Mr. Wiser, M.P., of Prescott:—Philip W. bay stallion, 3 years, by Rysdyk, out of Flora; Hardscrabble. bay gelding, 3 years, by Rysdyk, dam Lady Pachen (dam of Barbara Pachen) by George M. Pachen; the brood marc Amy Clark, by Canada Grey Eagle, dam by Jessie Fowler in foal to Philip W. Also Lady Spaulding, by Spaulding's Abdallah (son of Old Abdallah), dam by new Cassus M. Clay, jr., in foal to Rysdyk. Also the chestnut mare Mary Anderson by a ton of Long Island Black Hawk, dam not traced, a big slashing mare 16½ hands, stinted to Belle Wood. In a letter to the Spiril of the Times Mr. Wiser says:—"Mr. Dewdney is taking this stock to start the first trotting breeding ranche in the North-West, and will place the horses in the hands of a competent man to look after them. It should eventually prove a great benefit to that new country, as the importation of good stock in the carly settlement of a country cannot be over-estimated. I hope he may find the venture entirely satisfactory and profitable to him, as I have no doubt it will be."

TURF. ITEMS.

On the evening of the 9th inst., imp. Castaway, dam of Lady D'Arcy, Roderick, and others, dropped a beautiful filly foal by Princeton. She is of fine size, brown, with no marks. Mr. Burgess enthusiastically writes from Woodstock that they can at present think of no name good enough for her.

PEDESTRIANISM. END OF THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH NEW YORK, March 12.—It is estimated that 3,000 witnessed the finish of the walking

match. O'Leary retired with 450 miles shortly after eight o'clock. 'He was backy used up, his feet being very sore. He declared the match square, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, and attributed his defeat to anxiety over Albert's failure and the poor track. Vaughan walked till nearly ten o'clock and made 460 miles. Bowell appeared on the track twice to-day, but attracted little attention. The total receipts were \$33,000, expenses \$16,000, leaving \$17,.000 to be divided among the pedestrians and the management. Precisely how much money will be divided is not definitely known, but the lion's share goes to the Englishmen, who also carry off between them the \$10,000 stakes said to have been put up before signing articles. The terms of the match were that Charles Kowell, of Chesterton, Eng., and James Alberti of Philadelphia, were to make the best of their way for six days in the Madison Square Garden, while Henry Vaughan of Chester, Eng., and Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, Ill., walked against each other fair heel and toe for six days, each of the four staking \$2,500. Alberti retired on the second day and Rowell was declared the victor of their share of the contest.

CURLING.

CALEDONIANS V. BRAMPTON. A return match took place on Friday at Brampton between the Brampton club and the Caledonian club of this city. The Toronto curiers did not arrive at Brampton until about 2.30 o'clock, owing to the Grand Trunk train from the east being one hour and a half late, consequently they were not permitted to play the full complement of 21 ends. Majority for the Caledonians, 22 shots.

CHALLENGE GAME AT WINGHAM. WINGHAM, March 11.—A challenge given by Mr. John Hanna to Mr. Bray and accepted by the latter for an oyster supper, Old Country curiers against Canadians, was played here yesterday morning, and resulted in favour of the Canadians by 13 shots. The return match was played this morning, and again resulted in favour of the Canadians by 9 shots.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. M. W., Cobourg.—(1) \$50,000. (2) \$10,000. A Susscribes. Hillsburg.—There was such an Act passed at the session just closed.

TRACHER, Lanark.—Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto.

SUBSCRIBER.—What remedy would you recommend to prevent hens from eating their eggs? My hens eat them always at this time of the year. They are well fed with grain all winter. Answer.—Give them plenty of salt with small pieces of cooked meat.

W. Brown, Hastings.—Lange a very good.

with small pieces of cooked meat.

W. Brown, Hastings.—I have a young cow with a lump on her jaw. I first neticed it about a month ago. It is now about the size of your hand. In time it will kill her, and the jaw, where the flesh has decayed, has the appearance of a honeycomb. They live about eight or ten months after taking the distemper. What effect has it on the flesh? Answer.—Your cow is suffering from a malignant disease which is incurable. The flesh may still be used for human food if the system is not completely vitiated.

A beautiful head of hair is appreciated by everybody, and how to secure it interests everybody. The hair and scalp must be kept free from scruff and dandruff, and not be allowed to get dry and harsh. The roots must be stimulated to healthy action. Flexibility and a handsome gloss are essential. All these requisites are easily secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Viyour.

SCROFULOUS HUMOURS.—The VEGETINE has cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten, and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies; and, after trying the VEGETINE, the common remark is, "It acts differently, works differently, from any modificine I have ever taken." Vacating will clause scrofula from the system. Try it.

repeated drastic purgatives for constipation of the bowels; they induce piles and cause de-bility of the bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters is a safe and perfect regulator of the bowels, arousing the torpid Liver and all the score-tions to a healthy action, acting on the Kid-neys, and renovating and toning the system in a most perfect manner.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

BENSON—At Scaforth, on the 5th inst., the vite of Mr. James H. Benson, of a daughter. HARCOURT-VERNON—On the 3rd March, at Rosedale, the wife of E. E. Harcourt-Vernon, of

NELLES—At Niegara Falls, Ont, on the 9th inst, the wife of O. A. Nelles, of a daughter.

McKinnon—At Casileders, Albjon, on the 10th inst, the wife of M. McKinnon, of a son.

Sairus—On the 18th March, 1881, at 307 Huron street, the wife of Henry Smith, Crown Lands Separiment, of a daughter.

Bigelow—On the 10th inst, at Teronto, the wife of N. Gordon Bigelow, of a daughter.

McDonnell—At Lindsay, on the 11th inst., the wife of W. McDonnell, jr., Barrister, of a daughter.

naugnter.

Moss.—On the 15th last., at 68 Avenue bead, the widow of the late Hon, Thomas Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario, of a son, still-born. BEDDOE—On the 14th inst., at 67 Isabella street, the wife of Chas. H. Beddoe, of a son.

Lacon—On the 15th March, at No. 9 Windsor terrace, Earl street, Mrs. Becoroft Lacon, of a son. son.

MARKS—On the 15th inst., at 299 Simoce street,
Toronto, the wife of M. Marks, agent for M. & L.
Samuel, Benjamin & Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—BINGHAM—In this tity, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Turnbull Smith, of the Cabinet Hotel, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the late George Bingham, of Vivian, county of York.

MOORE—KEANE—At St. Thomas' church, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. H. McCollum, Edward Moore, late of the Go. Cork, Ireland, to Miss Annie Keane, third daughter of the late Robert Keane, solicitor, Dublin, Ireland.

DONACHY—WILLIAW ON—In Fordwich, on the 8th inst., by the Lev. R. J. Husband, hir. John Donaghy, to Miss Martha Williamson, all of Howick.

Patticeson—Watson—On Thesday, evening PATTERSON—WATSON—On Tuesday evening, by the Rov. Alex. Sanson, Frederick William Patterson, of Stratford, barrister, to Viciette, second daughter of the late Dixia Watson, Esc., of Goderich, barrister.

of Goderich, barrister.

BAKER-RYNARD—On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. A. McCamus, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Ellas Baker, to Miss Margaret Rynard, eldest daughter of John Rynard, Esq., both of the township of Brock.

ROY—RUSSELL—At the residence of the bride's father, I72 Kent street, Ottawa, on 8th March, 1881, by the Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., A. K. Roy, Esq., juspector Canada Landed Credit Company Toronto, to Annie Emma, fourth daughter of Andrew Russell, Esq., of the Department of the Interior.

Interior.

Ponton—Hannaford—In Montreal, on Thursday, the 19th March, at the Church of St. James the Apoetle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, assisted by the Rev. Canon Norman, D. C. L., Edward George Ponton, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-atlaw, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. P. Hannaford, Esq., chief angineer Grand Trunk railway.

DEATHS.

TYNER—On Tuesday, March 8th, at his late residence, 125 Peter street, Edward Tyner, in his

Rosedale, Grace, wife of E. E. Harcourt-Vernon, aged 26.

Stevenson—At 82 Wood street, on Thursday, the 10th March, Rachel Sophia, only surviving daughter of the late James Stevenson. Esq., of Southsea, Hants, England, and aunt of the Dean of Toronto, in the 86th year of her ago.

Griffern—At Yorkville, on Friday, March 11th, Margaret White, wife of William Griffith, native of County Cavan, Ireland, aged 55 years.

LUDLOW—On Friday morning, Ezra Ludlow.

MURRAY—At 286 Spedina avenue, on Thursday, the 10th inst., Marie Emily Caron, beloved wife of James P. Murray, sged 22 years.

STEVENSON—At Port Rowan, on the 5th inst., Elizabeth Chambers, wife of Wm. H. Stevenson, aged 70 years.

MAGLENNAN—On Tuesday morning, March 8th, at the residence of her mother, in Kemptville, of congestion of the brain, Janet Ann, widow of the late Rev. Alexander MacLennan, of Amherst Island, aged 35 years.

Dosson.—Departed this life on the 11th inst., at 173 Church street, after a severe but patient suffering, Mary Ann Dossor, beloved wife of W. R. Dossor, of this city.

Allsopp.—Sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, Emma Jahe, the dearly loved wife of Henry Thomas Allsopp, aged 22 years and 6 months. Not lest but gone before.

BRIGHT—At the residence of her brother-inlaw, Charles Scadding, Esq., No. 21 Selby street. Toronto, Mary Bright, aged 38 years.

Humpinskys—At the General Hospital, from hemorrhage of the lungs, Charles Humphreys, aged 28.

BIDWILL—On Sunday, the 18th inst., at her residence, Alphington, township of Cramaba.

aged 26.

Bidwill—On Sunday, the 18th inst., at her residence, Alphington, township of Cramaha, Emma, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bidwill, formerly of England, aged 43.

King—At Port Colborne, on the 18th inst., Mary Sophia, second daughter of Dr. Frank King.

Medical.

Vegetine.

CHRONIC HEADACHE GENERAL DEBILITY CURED TORONTO, ONT., Nov. 25, 1879.

H. R. STEVENS. Req., Boston:

Sir.—I have much pleasme in testifying to the virtue of your Vegeting. For years past I have surfered exceedingly from chronic headsache and general debility, from which I obtained no permanent relief un il I was induced, about a month since, to try the Vegeting. I am now better in health than I have been for the last four years; enjoy my food better, am much stronger, and quite free from my old enemy, the headsache. Hoping that my testimony may induce others to try the same remedy. I am

Respectfully yours,

MRS. D. A. JOHNSTON,
100 Lippincott street.

I have very great pleasure in endorsing the above statement of the benefit to my wifes health since she commenced the use of the Vegeting.

B. A. JOHNSTON,

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Made a New Man of Me. Cured My Wife of General Debility. TOBONTO, ONT., 1879.

Mr. Stevens:

Deer Sir.—Some time agg I get run down in health, and had no appetite, and some of my friends advised me to take Verstine. I did so, and it made a new man of me. Before using it, my hair was falling out, and I was quite baid. Since I used it, new hair is growing all over my head, and I know it was the Vegetine did it. My wife used it also fer general debitey, and it did her as much good as myself.

THOMAS SAULTER. ST. JOHN, N.B., April/1880.

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erritory; circulars free. J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Whitby.

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My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable a Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings in photographs of the originals, will be sent FR to all who apply. My old customers need write for it. I offer one of the largest cellectic of vegetable seed ever seat out by any shouse in America, a large portion of which we grown on my five seed farms. Full directly for cultivation on each package. All summanded to be both fresh and true to name far, that should it prove otherwise, I will evite orders gratis. The original introducer of Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marbien Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of ovegetables, I invite the patronage of all who anatous to have their seed directly from grower, resh, true, and of the very best stre New Vegetables a Specialty.

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ALONE IN COLLEGE.

I was formerly the fellow of a college, which I shall not name, in an English university which I shall not particularize further than by saying that it is neither London nor Durbam. At the time of which I write I was a newly-elected fellow; extremely young, and, I believe, passably good-looking.

It was the heart of the Long Vacation; at least, its heart in one sense; not as being and distant from its two extremities, for it was now September, and "the Long" would mid in three weeks, but as being the point of time at which the vacation dulness culminated. Nobody was "up," in our college, literally no one. A score of studious under-gradutes had been allowed to occupy their rooms during July and August, but they were all gone; the Master was shooting partridges, the two tutors somewhere between China and Peru, my other colleagues dotting the globe with every impossible divergence of route. On the particular seventeenth of September of which I write I was in undisturbed possession of the entire range of college buildings, attended in the court of which I write I was in undisturbed possession of the entire range of college buildings, attended in the porter, maintained his location there, and I had my own rooms, at the far end of the third or inner court. Between us, as far as human habitation went, was a howline wilthird or inner court. Between us, as far as human habitation went, was a howling wil-

derness.

I felt slightly discomposed when I first realized this fact. It was imperative that I should be in college for a few days, and I had looked forward to my visit there as a period of seclusion and quiet; but I had not anticipated this absolute loneliness; it was an ounce or two beyond the bargain. However, there was Grupples to fall back upon.

But let no man think that because his circumstances are bad he has exhausted the contingencies of their becoming worse. I had dined at five, and just settled down to some college business when I was interrupted by a tap at the door, followed by the entrance of my companion in solitude.

my companion in solitude.
"I hope I am not intruding, sir," said Crup-

oles, who prided himself on his good manners and education generally ples, who prided himself on his good manners and education generally.

"No, Crupples," I said; "all right. Have you any message for me?"

"Well, sir, no; that is to say, not precisely, sir; very little communication of any kind going on now, Mr. Burchill. I have hardly exchanged a dozen words with a fellow-creature situes this time vestarday."

ture since this time yesterday."
"What is it, then?" I asked, glancing the folios of closely-columned accounts out of which I had to collect the materials for my

ast term's bursar's bills.
"Well, sir," said Crupples shifting uneasily from one foot to the other, "you see it isn't a ching that happens every day. I am quite ware of the importance of the position I have the honour to hold in college, and I pust that yourself and the other gentlemen" meaning the fellows, for Crupples never called the under-graduates by that term) "feel that you can thoroughly rely upon me."

"No doubt, Crupples," I said; "but what it you have to tell me?" Had the college feets I thought syddenly disenverged?

plate, I thought, suddenly disappeared?
"Nothing to tell, sir," said Crupples, still hesitating, "only something to ask. A very great favour, I should esteem it, sir." Well, what is it?' "Only, sir, would you very much mind being left alone here to night? My sister is to be married in the country to-morrow, too

early for me to get there by train, so I promised her I would come over this even-"Oh! very well, Crupples. I suppose the under-porter will sleep in the lodge instead of you?"

to bed. You see it's my only sister, and sh would break her heart if I were not to come.

There was no parrying this last argument, and I gave my consent accordingly. A few minutes later I heard the ponderous gates revolve on their hinges; and descending to the wicket, which opened, in the usual way, from the gate nearest to the lodge, fastened it as burnels directed and returned. Jrupples directed, and returned to my own

For some time nothing occurred: I worked treadily, and was absorbed in the accounts before me. But then I came to a standstill; one column had been overlooked in the cook's entries, and it was impossible for me to go on until I had seen him. I locked up the books, and mads tea. As I did so the college clock stuck; a wheezy, asthmatic clock, delivering itself of its utterances as if it had a mortal disease, and anticipated that each stroke might be its last. I counted one, two, three, until at last nine came; two hours, at the very least, to bed-time. What was I to do with myself? I am a man of cheerful temperament, gregariously disposed, and very perament, gregariously disposed, and very little inclined for my own society when I can aupplement it with that of anyone else. Usually some one would drop in at this hour; if not, there was the common-room, or if that were empty, cicars and soda water would be in consumption elsewhere; the cicars were in consumption elsewhere; the cigars were not in my line, but the companionship was. How horribly lonely my one tea-cup looked

this evening!

However, I must not give way; I was alone, but thinking about it would not mend matters; better read, or employ myself in some way. I took down Tennyson, and the volume opened of itself at "St. Simeon Stylites;" the soliloquies made me shudder to the backbone! Next I tried writing, and got through one note successfully; but in the middle of the second I became conscious of a desire to look over my left shoulder; the thing was absurd, of course, but I could not divest myself of the idea that there was somebody breathing hard immediately behind me. Really, I must be growing nervous! Better get out somewhere, and shake this off; not but of college, of course, but I might stroll up and down the courts. I took my hat and did so

in and down the courts. I took my hat and did so

At first the change proved beneficial; it was a fine night, and warm for the time of year, with a bright moon, and I enjoyed the exercise. My own court, the innermost of the three, had a row of trees on one side of it, which were objectionable; their shadows and the shimmering light between the branches were the embodiment of melaneholy; but court No. 2 was more cheerful, and I paced it for some time, speculating on the quantity of Scotch marmalade which must be consumed in college. It had never struck me before: but being vacation time now, and the empty pots being among the bed-makers' perquisites, they had accumulated in hundreds, pyramids on pyramids, blocking the staircases, and piled tier above tier, behind the windows; all shapes and all sizes. The marmalade, too, staggested a kindred topic—that of kidneys. How could the Hon. W. Prendergast, or any other human being, have consumed, as upon the showing of the cook's book he certainly was they agree elegen hundred each sixty.

Dundee," read like a scroll repeated over and over in the carved stonework of a Gothic funeral chamber.

I was vexed at this idiocy, but there was no combating it flight that the cart of the combating it.

of them; while I was occupied with one, he might be mounting one of those which I had explored; and so on ad infintum!

However, it was clearly my duty to persevere. First, I took the remaining seven staircases in numerical order. Then I tried the alternate numbers. Then I started with the corners opposite to each other, and worked out a geometrical figure of some intricacy. But all with the same results; make what speed I would, upstairs or downstairs, cutting off corners and availing myself of byways and short cuts, the mysterious visitor still eluded me. Often I caught sight of him, or fancied I did so; but long before I could ascertain the fact, he had again vanished. Baffled and breathless at last, I sat down on one of the oottom stairs, in sheer exhaustion.

under-porter will sleep in the lodge instead of you?"

"Why no, sir," said Crupples, "that is just the difficulty. I had arranged for Gregory to come in for the night, and he would have been just the same as myself; but only five minutes ago I had a message to say that he has met with a bad accident; sprained his apkle, sir, and the doctor says he must not be moved for some days. I thought, perhaps, sir—that is, if you thought—I mean—man and sir—that is, if you thought—I mean—man and sir—that is, if you thought—I mean—man and slowly remounted my own staircase.

"Yes, I understand what you mean, Grupples, but it is rather a serious matter. Will the college be safe?"

"As afe as the county gael, sir. The train doesn't leave for half an hour, and I will put everything right, and fasten the large gates octore I recollected that, all this time, the college gate was standing wile open. I returned and closed it, drawing both bolts as before, and closed it, dr I had hardly done so before I recollected

open also. Was the nocturnal intruder there after all? and, if so, what was his motive? He looked respectable in the momentary glance I had obtained; something of a military ir about him, I noticed; but he might be a burglar for all that—probably was, and as likely as not, with a brace of revolvers in his

possession!

I am not specially wanting in courage, and, at all events, I determined to face the aggressor; and as I climbed the remaining stairs I had a sensation very much like an ice-cataract down my back. I do not know that cataract down my back. I do not know that it abated, at least, not in the immediate moment, when, in lieu of the marauder I had expected to encounter, I saw standing by my fireplace an exquisitely fair girl, very young, but with features which, although now flushed and agitated, embodied, to my conception, all that was most lovely and pure in nature, the most absolute innocence, the most delicately moulded lines of beauty; grace, refinement, tenderness; and underlying all, and perceptible even through their present trouble, an irrepressible mirthful play of eye and lip. I had no idea that there were such creatures in the world! in the world!

Still more to my surprise, if possible, the young lady, on seeing me enter, ran hurriedly forward; almost threw herself into my arms. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "I am so glad you are come!"

Now I am not a conceited man, and never was; least of all should I have supposed myself to have any special attractiveness for the fair sex; still, to be thus accosted by a visible and tangible angel did rather startle me. Not wholly out of my propriety, fortunately. Had it been Hopkinson, who was enticed out to a neighbouring market town, and stood there by the pump for three hours in a drenching rain, on the allegation of the rector's daughter having fallen in love with him, it is hard to say what might not have happened. Being myself I stopped short of utter insanity; and, in the next moment, the illusion, such as it was, was dispelled.

"I am so glad some one has come," continued my visitor. "My poor father! oh!

tinued my visitor. "My poor father! do find him for me! What shall I do?"

I led her to the sofa, and implored her to calm herself, and tell me how I could assist her. "Was it her father whom I had seen come into the college half an hour before?"
"Yes," she said. "I was too late to prevent him. It is such a sad story. Our name is Pakenham, and my father was a captain in the Indian service, but a form seed to the service.

Indian service; but a few years ago he had brain fever from a sun-stroke, which obliged

brain fever from a sun-stroke, which obliged him to give up the army; and now it comes on again if he is excited."

"You think, then," I asked, "that he is not—I mean, that he is suffering from one of these attacks at present?"

"Oh, yes," she said; "why should he have done such a senseless thing else? We are quite strangers here; my poor father has nothing to support us (my mother is dead) except what he can make by painting; he is a beautiful artist, and we came here for him to take sketches for the next exhibition, and I fancy he must have been working too hard."

"Had he seemed uncomfortable before this?" I asked.

"Yes; all this morning I fancied there was

"Yes; all this morning I fancied there was something wrong; then at half-past nine he suddenly took up his hat and said he was going out; he wanted to get some moonlight effects. I ran down stairs after him, but he walked too fast for me, and, just as I came to the end of this street, I saw him go in at the college-gate. I followed as quickly as I could, but saw nothing of him, and there was nobody to ask, although I heard footsteps upstairs somewhere."

"They were mine," I said; "I was standing by the gate when your father entered, and followed him also; did you not see me?"

"No, I only heard the steps. I came on as far as this court, and then I saw the light in your windows, and—good heaven, what i "Yes; all this morning I fancied there was

or anything?" she asked.
"No," I said; "there is no one in the college but myself."
"That must be my father then," she said;
"I shall easily find him now." She sprang forward, and before I was aware of her purpose, reached the door, which I had closed on anything.

Meanwhile I was labouring at the door with much energy, although wholly misdirected. My rooms were on the upper floor, so that the door was our only chance; but it was of tough wood and opened inward, opposing to all aggression a policy of masterly inactivity. I had no tools, and neither kicks nor blows made the smallest impression upon it. I paused for a couple of minutes, and then collected myself for a final effort; one of the panels might be smashed in, and this would allow of our egress. The poker was a heavy one; I caught it up, and swinging it round my head, dealt half a dozen strokes with the best of wills.

best of wills.
Still, however, no result as regards the Still, however, no result as regards the door. But one effect followed; my last blow was distinctly echoed, rather to my surprise, at some distance outside. I struck again, and again heard the echo. Hold, though; was it an echo? Why, there it is still, going on more than a minute afterward; a much heavier sound, too, than my implement had produced; a combination of sounds, rather, with a heavy thud, thud, among them, like a battering-ram. As I listened the truth suddenly flashed upon me—they were forcing the college gates!

there was the crashing of timber, a loud shout followed, and then, hundreds upon hundreds as it seemed, a tumultuous mob rushed into the building. Apparently these sounds gave a new direction to the captain's thoughts, as the bell solo, which had continued uninterruptedly during the attack on the gate, contributing its horrible merriment to the general din, now suddenly ceased. Meanwhile the storming party, headed by one of the proctors, were already pressing forward into my court. Behind the proctor and his constables was a strong body of town police, with a detachment from the fire brigade. The mayor followed arm in arm with the [Vice-Chancellor, and in the rear was a legion of roughs, who

and in the rear was a legion of roughs, who speedily occupied every inch of standing "Nobody to be seen," I heard the Vice-Chancellor say, as as he entered the court,

Chancellor say, as as he entered the court, "no smell of fire anywhere! What can it all mean, Mr. Mayor?"

That officer was about to reply when one of the police interposed. "We shall soon find out, sir," he said; "there is a light in one of those upper rooms; the room at the back, sir, where the open window is; some one is standing by it now."

In effect, on hearing the voices outside, I had hurried forward to explain matters, and was proceeding to do so as well as the Babel of sounds which followed my appearance would admit. But I was unexpectedly out short. Pressing to the front of the throng, which he had joined unobserved on quitting the bell, I saw the commanding figure of Captain Pakenham. A fresh delusion had swept across the distempered brain, and he now advanced, in great apparent agitation but with gentlemanly courtesy, to the Vice-Chancellor,

wanteed, in great apparent agitation but with gentlemanly courtesy, to the Vice-Chancellor, who was in academical costume.

"I presume, sir," he said, "I am speaking to some one in authority in this place?"

"Unquestionably," said the Vice-Chancellor. "Can you explain to us what is the matter? We are all in the greatest perplexity."

lor. "Can you explain to us what is the matter? We are all in the greatest perplexity."

"I am come here in quest of my daughter," said the captain; "I have reason to fear that she has been decoyed into this college by the person whom you see standing at the window there. Yes, yes; there she is!"

There she was, no doubt. On hearing her father's voice, Miss Pakenham had stepped forward also, and was trying to gain his attention. But she might as well have talked to the Nile cataract.

"Agnes, Agnes!" he exclaimed again, in a tone of agony, "my child, my infatuated lost child! She is all I have left, sir," he added, turning to the Vice-Chancellor; the only prop of my old age; her mother is dead, her two brothers dead; and now, through the machinations of a heartless villain—" he stopped in uncontrollable emotion.

The mob had been hitherto in the best of tempers, exhilarated, as well they might be, with the liveliness of the whole proceedings; but on hearing the captain's speech their mood changed entirely. Taken individually, the constituents of a British mob may be questionable characters; but collectively, their enthusiasm for virtue, and reprobation of any departure from it, would content a Radamanthus. A volley of excerations broke forth.

"Sooundrel!" "Miscreant!" "Call "isself a passon indeed!" (which, by the way, I didn't); "eave summat, and at un, Jim;" "pitch un out of yon winder;" "leave un to we, and see if us'n don't make a hole in the river for un," were among the mildest of the remonsthances addressed to me. Agnes had withdrawn were among the mildest of the remonstrances addressed to me. Agnes had withdrawn from the window terrified by the uproar, but I remained there gesticulating and endeavouring to make myself heard, although quite fruitiessly.

nal for a new outbreak.

At length a lull came in the storm, and the Vice-Chancellor called to me. "Come down at once, sir," he exclaimed;
"are you lost to all sense of shame? Come down immediately, and bring the unforunate young lady with you."
"I can't come," I replied; the lock is hampered—I mean the handle has—"

Druging, "read this a small "created over and over in the curved chonswork of a Godine funcrial channels."

I was vexed at this sideov, but there was the function of the control of the c

ous knots of talkers meanwhil

deserted.

But I found myself still lingering there

something in the surroundings brought back to me a scene, very different in some respects and yet very similar in others, in past years. Just so had I stood, on just such an autumn

evening, much in the same attitude, the oc

any chance or no chance?—a hundred similar questions. For hours I stood by the gate, torturing myself with speculation, and at the same time intently watching every wirdow of the house in the hope of seeing her passsing

studio every day. We have taken this house for six months, and in the winter we go to Rome, for I must work hard."

"Profession!" "Work hard!" Could it be then that she had formed no engagement; this priceless gem still unappropriated; possibly, possibly within my own grasp? All this flashed through my thoughts in less than

one second.

"Papa is out," she continued, as she ushered me into the room; "but he will be back in half an hour. Shall I show you some of his sketches?"

It was all miserable enough. The cell was of the vilest description, very small, very dirty; no accommodation for passing the night except a straw palliasse in one corner; nothing to eat or drink, no light, and a torrent of cold air streaming in from an open grating above my head. Miserable enough as far as the surroundings went. But my own feelings were far from being in unison with them; I was conscious of them as facts, but that was all; even the serious charge which hung over me, and which, absurd as it was, would still have to be rebutted, hardly caused me a mome, and which, absurd as it was, would still have to be rebutted, hardly caused me a moment's thought. My whole faculities were absorbed in the contemplation of one object—Agnes Pakenham; her loveliness, her intelligence, where she had stood, how she had spoken, every detail, even to the most ordinary and most minute, of our brief acquaintance. The fair vision had flashed before me, and I was spell-bound from that moment; the nympholept of a naiad-haunted grotto. Had the day's proceedings resulted in penal servitude for life, it would hardly have troubled me at present; she would be in court, the ex-

"I have come to offer you my sincere apologies, Mr. Burchill," he said, "I trust you have not been greatly inconvenienced."

I was on the point of saying that I had never spent a happier night in my life, but I checked myself, and substituted something

appropriate to the situation.

"The fact is," continued my visitor, who was a good deal embarrassed—speculating, it may be, on the contingencies of an action for "false imprisonment"—"the fact is, we have that is to say, there has been a serious mis

take."
"I am perfectly aware of it, Mr. Mayor,"
I said; "had my mangled corpse been floating
somewhere down the river at this moment it
might have been still more serious. How did
you arrive at the conclusion that you have

"Made thorough fools of," interposed the Mayor. "I never felt more ashamed in my life. It seems that on searching his lodgings last night that horrible man—"
"Don't abuse him," I said; "I have a high respect for the captain. Beside, it wasn't his fault."

fault."
"I suppose not," said the Mayor doggedly;
"but I wish he could have had brain-fever
somewhere else; the story will be in all the
newspapers to-morrow morning. He got home

I right."
"And the young lady, also?" I asked. "Yes, fortunately, although the crowd molested her a good deal. Then, the first thing the father did was to make them a speech from the balcony, about all kinds of things—prizemoney, and travelling dawk, and flesh-coloured tints, and heaven knows what then when they have head to be a considered. and flesh-coloured tints, and heaven knows what; then, when they laughed, he ran down stairs and challenged a bargee to fight, which they did, and the man was almost killed. At last it became evident that his mind was affected, and they contrived to secure him in his own room, where he still is. And this morning early the young lady came to my house and explained the whole circumstances; and this, with the certificate of two medical men who have been called in, will be quite sufficient."

My face. I was conscious lengthened per-

"Perfectly," she said; "but pray do not stand in the passage; come into our little sitting-room, please."

Agnes was in a walking-dress, with a portfolio in her hand, and I made some pretence of hesitation. "You are going out," I said.
"It is of no consequence whatever; I was only going to the Pinakothek; I have taken up painting as a profession, for our means are as limited as ever, and I go there to the ladies' studio every day. We have taken this house My face, I was conscious, lengthened per My face, I was conscious, lengthened perceptibly as the Mayor spoke. "Then," I said, "Miss Pakenham will not—I mean, there will be no examination?"

"Certainly not," said the Mayor, with some surprise at my evident discomposure.
"You are free to leave the station at once, and I have sale." and I have only to repeat my apologies for your detention here."

iv. It was all over, then. Escaping from Crup-ples, who had just returned to college, and whose astonishment and inquiries as to the scene of havoc which met his eye were inter-

The captain's sketches were admirable, I have no doubt, but to this day I have no conception what they were about. But Agnes, on entreaty, shyly produced some of her own, and we sat side by side looking over them. How quickly the half hour ran itself out!

And how quickly sped away the ensuing weeks! The end of the pacation found me still in Munich. Return to college until this issue was decided I could not and would not. The undergraduates must take care of themselves or put up with only one tutor for the scene of havoc which met his eye were interminable, I buried myself once more in the solitude of my own rooms.

Trebly solitary they looked to me this morning. I could do nothing, arrange nothing, think of nothing but the apparition which had graced them over night. Hour after hour struck, and I sat almost motionless, my mind brooding incessantly on its one theme.

my mind brooding incessantly on its one theme.

I was aroused by a light tap at the door. "Come in," I exclaimed; and in the next moment the person with whom my thoughts were thus occupied stood before me, looking more lovely than ever; a slight flush which overspread her features added to their charm. "I am disturbing you again," she said, "but I could not go away without asking your forgiveness for the annoyance we have caused you. We leave by the next train, but I found I should just have time."

"Annoyance! next train!" I echoed, confusedly. "But pray sit down, Miss Pakenham."

My father is much better and I hope will soon be himself again, but he has been ordered change of scene and occupation, and we are to start immediately; I have, literally, only two minutes. Say, please, that you kindly forgive us.

ham?" I suggested. "Or, by the way, the 'English Garden, as they call it here, will be still more beautiful. May we not enjoy it together?" sweet smile. I had no words to answer her; could ask nothing, realize nothing, except the fact that she was there. But I grasped the small hand in my own, and, pressing it to my lips, kissed it, passionately and fervently. She seemed surprised, but, I fancied not seriously displeased; the added flush on her cheek was hardly that of anger. But there was no time to speculate as to this. Turning hastily from me, and dealing warily this time with the treacherous handle, she closed the door after her and disappeared.

In what direction, after weeks of inquiry and haffled search, I found it impossible to ascertain. Not even the faintest clue presented itself. be still more beautiful. May we not enjoy it together?"

"I am afraid," she began, hesitatingly, but I continued my pleading. "It may be our last evening," I said. "I have had a peremptory letter from college this morning, and I hardly know how to delay my return any longer. The garden is not five minutes' walk from here."

I think Agnes guessed what was imminent, for she trembled a good deai. But she did not refuse the arm I offered, and we strolled through the park-like gardens in company.

for she trembled a good deal. But she did not refuse the arm I offered, and we strolled through the park-like gardens in company, admiring the tints, and yet not saying much about them either—saying very little about anything. Then, at last, in a mossy pathway, where the foot fell noiselessly, and the pulses of parting light quivered on the tall stems, my heart's secret leaped to the lips.

"Agnes," I exclaimed, stopping short in our walk, "I cannot live without you; beauty, and joy, and hope, and energy all mean one thing with me now, and that is your love. Agnes, Agnes, can you give it me?"

She withdrew her arm from mine, and sat down on a bench near us, but without speaking. I still urged my suit.

"I am utterly unworthy of what I ask," I said, "infinitely unworthy. I can give nothing in return for it, neither wealth nor position, nothing but my poor self. If you scorn that, as you well may—"

"Stop, stop," she said at last, "I shall begin crying if you speak like that, and I am too—"

"Too what. Agnes?"

"Too what, Agnes?" "Too what, Agnes?"

"Too happy to cry." were the words which caught my ear; very faintly breathed, hardly articulated; but I did hear them. I flung myself by her side, strained the shrinking form to my breast, showered on lip and brow the kisses of a long pent-up love.

Eventually she contrived to extricate herself—how, I hardly know, for there was scant relenting on my part—and then I spoke again.

Some years passed by. I was not only fellow, but college tutor; established, to all outward appearances, as a confirmed "don." But this exterior very greatly belied my innerman. Not one feature or lineament of Agnes Pakenham had faded from my memory in all this time, no pulse in my own veins cooled down; my love for her was as passionate, allabsorbing, intense, as ever. That it was, in all human probability, entirely hopeless, seemed to make no difference; there it was, and until I ceased to exist myself, every fibre of my being must thrill to it. I worked, amused myself, ate, drank, slept; but these were all mechanical actions; my real self was wrapped in hers, tracking her, in fancy, to a hundred places, picturing what might be her interests and pursuits, hearing her voice and seeing her image in every object and hour of life. Very absurd all this, but altogether true.

There came a certain Long Vacation which I did not, as heretofore, pass in college. I had been wandering among the Dolomite mountains, and returned by the Tyrol and Munich, where I spent three days—the "Glyptothek" and "Pinakothek" might have occupied as many weeks. On my last day, as it was intended to be, I dined at the Goldener Hirsch, where I was located, and then was driven out of the public room by the preparation for that eight o'clock "abendsmahl" at which the German appetite shows to such incredible advantage. It was late in the season, but the evening was fine and warm, and I sauntered through the streets, returning to the porte cochère, where I amused myself by watching the arrivals for the ensuing repast. These were complete at last, and the gateway, which had been occupied by numerous knots of talkers meanwhile, was again deserted. again.

"After all, Agnes," I said, "you have not answered my question yet."

"What question?"

"Whether you can give me the priceless love I have asked for; the boon of your hand?"

"No," she said demurely, "I am sorry to say I camot." Demurely enough, and yet in the corners of the mouth there was some-thing which looked like the Aurora birth of

a laugh. "'Cannot,' Agnes?" I ejaculated; "what do you mean? Why not?"
"Because it was given away years ago,"

was the reply.
"Given!" I again exclaimed, "to whom?" "To a gentleman who was left alone in college one evening, and so misconducted himself there that he had to be taken in custody by the police!"—Frazer's Magazine, BRANTFORD BLIND ASYLUM.

BRANTFORD, March 9.—The investigation the affairs of the Institution for the Blind by Inspector Langmuir was resumed this morning at 9.30.

Mr. Hossie, bursar of the institution, laid in writing the following charges against the

Charges Promulgated by the Bursar of the

Just so had I stood, on just such an autumn evening, much in the same attitude, the occupant, as now, of a solitary gateway deep in shadow, on the day when I first saw Agnes Pakenham. How vividly I recalled every incident of our strange meeting! With what tenfold vividness, and how bitterly at the same time, did the retrospect bring itself before me! How hopelessly lost she was to me; and yet, how passionately loved!

I was thus occupied, when my reflections were abruptly cut short. More to my surprise, if possible, than when I first saw it, a tall figure, which I at once recognized as that of Captain Pakenham, strode rapidly by me as it had done on that former memorable occasion, and turned the corner into the main court of the hotel.

Not, however, to disappear this time. I followed instantly, and found that he entered the conciergerie, and was asking the porter some question—the address, as I gathered, of some one who had been staying in the hotel. This was produced, and before I had decided what to do he had regained the street, where I still followed, in cautious but close pursuit. A keen chase once more, for the captain walked as fast as ever; but a more successful one. Through main streets and by-streets, past palace and cathedral, theatre and muprincipal:- "Brantford, Feb. 23, 1881, "Brantford, Feb. 23, 1881,
"To Mr. Langmuir, Inspector:
"Sir,—After the statement made by you at the opening of the investigation into Mr. Hunter's management of this institution, I would respectfully state part of my experience under Mr. Hunter's administration.
"1. His utter ignoring of all laws or bylaws and attempted ruling by his own caprice make it difficult to know when one is up to his duties or not.

pose of going for the mail daily at eleven and five o'clock, when these hours were not convenient, I have had to harness the horse

and get out the conveyance myself.

"3. He is generally arbitrary, and shows little consideration for the peace and comfort of others, and is often unreasonable about

figure.

No such good fortune occurred, however; one by one the lights were extinguished, and I returned to the hotel, where I achieved supplies.

4. That for seven years he has almost exclusively monopolized the newspapers and periodicals.

5. That he has also monopolized the teleone by one the lights were extinguished, and I returned to the hotel, where I achieved some broken sleep.

Next morning found me again at the villa, at the earliest moment when it was possible to present myself without impropriety. The suspense was intolerable, and I was determined to see Agnes, if she were there; if not, to discover when and where she could be seen. Would the servant never answer the door? How incurably slow these Germans were! Let me ring again. My hand was on the bell; when a well-remembered laugh, every tone of which set my veins tingling, echoed from the passage inside. In the next minute Agnes herself stood before me.

How lovely she was now! how changed, and yet how entirely the same !ripened into womanly beauty, but with the same grace, the same innocence, the same underplay of merry thought. And there was one further point of identity. She knew me at once, and the flush which had overspread the fair features when I last saw them now again mantled on cheek and brow.

"Mr. Burchill!" she exclaimed. "Oh! how glad I am—I mean, how glad papa will be to see you! He has so often talked of our dreadful conduct, and wished that he could make his personal apologies for it."

"I saw him coming home last night," I stammered out, "and I ventured on calling here to inquire. I hope he is quite recovered?"

"Perfectly," she said; "but pray do not phone, which has been removed to his own residence.

"6. That he destroyed the usefulness of the heating appliances to verify a prediction that he had made in regard to them.

them.

"7. That his whole incumbency has been a succession of hobbies, much to the detriment of the institution, and that teachers and employes have been driven from the institute by his arbitrary conduct.

"8. That for over a year while residing within the institute his conduct was a daily scandal, so that when anybody asked for the principal the reply was:—"You will find him.

"9. That he is untruthful.
"10. That he is in the habit of interrupting the devotional exercises.
"11. That he uses the carpenter of the institute in his own house so much that we can scarcely ever get him.
"I have the honour, etc.
"W. N. Hossie,

Mr. Hossie was examined at great length corroborating the statements made by him in writing. After a great deal more evidence the investigation was adjourned, to be resumed in Toronto on some day not stated.

AN OLD GAME.

Alleged Charge of Swindling a Farmer— Two Agricultural Implement Agents in Trouble.

BROCKVILLE, March 14.—A supposed case of swindling was being ventilated at the police court this morning, the accused parties being two brothers named Cole, of Sherbrooke, and the complainant Mr. Pierce Atcheson, an old and wealthy farmer, residing about seven miles out of town. It is the old game of signing an agreement which afterwards turns out to be a note, which has been played so often and so often shown up. Mr. played so often and so often shown up. Mr. Atcheson claims that the men called on him Atcheson claims that the men called on him representing themselves as proprietors of a scythe grinding machine, and succeeded in inducing him to become an agent. They produced a paper purporting to be an agreement by which he was bound to return the money for all machines sold, and in the event of none being sold the machines were to be returned. He signed this paper, and now learns that the parties hold a note against him for \$198. It is supposed the facts came out through an attempt made by the Coles to sell the note to one of our brokers. As soon as Mr. Atcheson learned that the men were in town he had a warrant issued, and Chief Mitchell succeeded in arresting them this morning at the Central hotel, where they were registered. Two rather fine looking women accompany the accused parties. A number of other farmers upon whom the same attempt was made were present in court pre-There came a day, at last, on which we walked home together from the Pinakothek. For, by a singular coincidence, I generally found myself quitting the main body of that building nearly at the same time that Miss Pakenham left the laidies' room. And, after some remonstrance, my escort home had come to be accepted—the days did close in earlier now, and the suburb An was unquestionably some distance off.

It was an exquisite evening. The Bavarian Alps were rosy in the distance, and the sky was steeped in the gold and crimson of an autumn sunset, its colours almost matched by the deep dyed but still unrified foliage of the Hofgarten.

"One turn in the avenues. Miss Paken" attempt was made were present in court pre-pared to give evidence. Mr. Atcheson swore he never signed the note, and the only way he could account for his signature being at-tached to it was that the note was placed un-der the agreement, just leaving the bottom of

ANOTHER BUFFALO TRAGEDY

Terrible Explosion in a Boiler Testing Shop.

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Building Completely Levelled the Ground.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 11.—At ten minutes past four o'clock the inhabitants of the city in the vicinity of Donaldson & Patterson's boiler shop on Indiana street were suddenly startled by a terrific shock like an earthquake, and thousands of people immediately started in all directions, confused as to where the sound came from. It was discovered that the large buildings occupied by Donaldson & Patterson on Indiana street were completely levelled to the ground by a frightful explosion of a gigantic boiler. The wreck was complete, and many of the buildigs near had been crashed into by the flying debris. For a while it seemed as if the people were too excited to do anything, and the by-ways and thoroughfares adjoining were being choked by the fast increasing crowd. Hundreds of labourers and ironworkers from Tifft's foundries and other establishments rushed into the wreck and began to mill away the ways of the control of the street was confident to the wreck and began to mill away the ways of the wreck and began to mill away the ways of the control of the city of t workers from that a foundaries and other establishments rushed into the wreck and began to pull away the mass of fallen walls, &c., to find those who might be injured or dead. Suddenly there was a cry of the discovery of AN AWFUL SIGHT.

Immediately across the street from the boiler-shop two bodies were found that had been blown entirely through a wooden shed and torn into a terrible mass of mangled flesh. and torn into a terrible mass of mangled flesh. One portion was discovered to be the remains of Robert Patterson. For a time it was thought by the excited people that the other body so cruelly torn was that of his partner, Mr. Donaldson, but it was subsequently discovered to be that of William Gibson, a young boilermaker, who lives on Hamburg street, between Perry and Fulton. Several more bodies are supposed to be under the debris, and the men who are pulling away the wreck momentarily expect to be horified by the sight of some dead courtade. The firm of Donaldson & Patterson made a specialty of testing boilers by steam. Two pueces of the boiler were thrown crashing through the roof of the Wells elevator. The shock of the explosion was felt as far north as Broadway. The explosion occurred while a large boiler was being tested. John Forest, a labourer living mear by and whose house was weeked. was felt as far north as Broadway. The explosion occurred while a large boiler was being tested. John Forest, a labourer living near by, and whose house was wrecked by the explosion, says he heard first a hissing sound as if the steam had sprung a leak, and then a low, heavy, rumbling as of an underground explosion, and then his house was shaken from foundation to roof, the windows were driven in, and he was thrown violently to the ground. When he recovered the men were carrying the body of John Britz into his woodshed. Britz was broken, blackened, bleeding, and feebly moaning. Miss Fenton, who lives in an adjoining house, said the first sound she heard was a hissing, then came a roar, and their house was covered with flying timber, which smashed every window and shattered the house. In Tifft's boiler shop, separated from the wrecked premises by a humble beer-house kept by John Bagley, the sky-lights were blown in and every window demolished, but no one was hurt. All concur that there were

with a heavy thud, thud, among them, like a battering-ram. As I listened the truth suddenly flashed upon me—they were forcing the college gates!

A keen chase once more, for the captain walked as fast as ever; but a more successful one. Through main streets and by-streets, past palace and cathedral, theatre and must be college gates!

A keen chase once more, for the captain walked as fast as ever; but a more successful one. Through main streets and by-streets, past palace and cathedral, theatre and must be concerned to disappointment. Toward daybreak I sleptor dozed, my brain the poor captain delivered into proper charge also i Lawaited the result contentedly enough. But I was doomed to disappointment. Toward daybreak I sleptor dozed, my brain the poor captain delivered into proper charge also i Lawaited the result contentedly enough. But I was doomed to disappointment.

Toward daybreak I sleptor dozed, my brain them proper charge also i Lawaited the result contentedly enough. But I listle knew what fortune had still in store for me!

III.

For some time the college gate seemed to offer so obstinate a resistance as my own door, but at length I could hear that it was carried; there was the crashing of timely on more contended and list have had to procure the kinding and coal and light it myself; and so the lours have been worse managed had be proven that hor arrived the examination at 10. But I was took to prepare for my examination at 10. But I was took to prepare for my examination at 10. But I was took to prepare for my examination at 10. But I was took to the explained by a brief interval. An old lady, whose names successful one. Through main streets and my streets and my streets and by streets and my streets and by streets and my streets and by streets and the during the college gates is an additional time in the burn is placed as the second officer of the institution, the heat against an examination at 10. But I was domed to disappointment.

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"Give him air," shouted an officer.

"Oh, what does he want of air," retorted one of the crowd. "He's done with wind, ain't he," and there were a dozen in the crowd base enough to laugh. There were hundreds of women about, and curiously enough most of them seemed to regard the whole business as a good show. Said one of them to a reporter:—"There's a fellow lyin' around there in the alley, and you'd swear he was a nigger, his face is burned that black," and black indeed was the poor face, with the eyer burned, the mouth widened to an awful gash, and the nose crushed in, and the hair dripping with clotted blood. Some kind hand covered the face with a quilt.

THE VICTIMS

are Robert Patterson, blown across Indians street through a shed; William Gibson, a caulker, blown across the street through the shed with Patterson. Engineer Chadwick was blown across the street; John Langefield, boilermaker, lives on Shumway street; John Britz, boilermaker, lives at 26 Peolsham street. Mick was blown across the street; John Langefield, boilermaker, lives on Shumway street; John Britz, boilermaker, lives at 36 Peckham street; a young man, short are stout, with black moustache, apparently 25 years of age, clothes torn off, unrecognized; a boy, upper part of trunk and head crushed, unrecognized; Bob Maxzech, blacksmith, 36, of Peckham street, shoulder and arm bruised; Eric Rupert, Eric street, boilermaker, leg broken. Carl O. Voltz's legs were blown off, and he was removed to the hospital legless and shrieking in most excruciating pain. Wm. Gnoor's right foot was smashed. The sheriff, coroners, and chief of police and firemen were at the scene at 4.20. The shock of the explosion released the horses of the steamer Perry, and they rushed pell-mell to their positions through the firemen sitting around the house, who were stunned by the shock, and could not for a moment leave their chairs. The corpses and remains were sent to the morgue at 5.15 p.m., and the injured taken to the General Hospital. The cries of the latter were heartrending. The engineer, Chadwick, lay on the floor of Deck's shop rolling from side to side in mortal agony till death relieved him, and he was removed. While attention was being given to the dead, dying, and wounded, Mr. Donaldson appeared on the scene, and with tears streaming down his cheek took his stand in a dazed manner in the centre of the ruins. About two hours before the explosion he went over to Somerville's livery stable on the Terrace, and was there when he heard of it. The information that he received appalled him, but when he appeared on the grounds the sight that met his gaze almost distracted him, when questioned as to the cause of the explosion, he was only able to say that an old boiler of the tug Mary E. Pierce was being tested, and that about twenty-five boiler makers were in the building.

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AGRICULTUR

EDITORIAL NOT

The London Daily Telegraph aught science can tell, trichino common just now among Europe among those of the United States a Considering that not a single ca reported in Canada, it is very potry, but we are very much incline is nore so. A well-informed pa Daily Telegraph should know be mix our country up with the United a connection.

We are glad to observe that Reform contemporaries have scious of the fact that it is a mist their own country while exalting States. The Waterloo Chronicle tion to the fact that no more t head of cattle perished in the Territories during the severe sno winter, whilst the death-rate in tates reached 30 per cent. Th strong point in favour of the ada our own country for stock-raising

Life among the cattle in Color very enjoyable. A very large should at once take place to that hars Mr. Blake or Mr. Mackenz by exercise their good offices to the editorial item in the Chicago Trib
"A gentleman just arrived in the Colorado gives a deplorable aco distress in the grazing regions. that he has seen a thousand he that perished from exposure and of a single herd." Facts like thi

Referring to the report of the Commission, the Stratford Bed there is good reason to believe t sioners have been led astray as to sioners have been led astray as to of uncleared lands in the differe. It would appear as if the Commi jumped at the conclusion that a turned by the assessors as "not cultivation" at the time of makin ment must necessarily be uncompared to the fact was that the land no stuffers was invariable and assessors. stumps was invariably entered as with a view to keeping down the In that respect it may, we think, assumed that the figures given by mission as to the extent of cleared province are far ideast. province are far wide of the mar

Poor Mr. Crump, he has raise hornet's nest about him. Every Union, Republican and Democra dent and Greenback, is in the l Mr. Crump is British consul at I and rentured, upon informatio him from what he considered a rel to inform his Government that number of hogs died from hog Illinois and Ohio last year. A number did certainly so die in during 1880, but Mr. Crump's fig 000 and 750,000 respectively are little over the mark, although t forthcoming are very hazy and un The Chicago Board of Trade is passion about the matter, and papers denounce the statement as a resolution declaring the report appointing a committee to refute have been far wiser if the board have the Government to thoroughly matter, or undertaken the ta furnished the public with relia urgely in the Sta try if information were gather exactly where it did exist, and tent. Resolutions asserting an in

A short time since we noted proceedings of a Devonshire fa had become enamoured of the bea Colorado beetle, and who was only from embarking in a small way pagation of pototo bugs by the of the law. An illustration of mischief may be worked by in Not a great many years ago s siastic Briton carried thither a s tion of rabbits, just to remind hi tion of rabbits, just to remind mand perhaps as an experiment is sation. These rabbits and the soon waxed so numerous that it destructive nuisances, and the frompelled in self-defence to was extermination against them. These anything but completely at the rabbits breed conveniently impassable soruh, and then come mpassable scrub, and then come on the farmers' crops in the nei The scrub, however, belongs to The acrub, however, belongs to iment, which is new called upon to this nuisance. The Australians in not, Sanche-Panza like, invokupon the emigrant who invent They feel more inclined to marsh of kangaroos against the fields and Old Englands But the kangaroo, animal of good get up, falls far unpretentious rabbit so far as an igreen things mowing is concert green things growing" is concer-

There cannot be a doubt that th provision trade has had a severe l by the existing trichinosis sea promoters of it, at least in Great I are said to be using it for spec poses, stand a very good chance of sure, defeating their own ends, that been encouraged with a view English pork. If people will not can hog's flesh, they certainly we native pig, for four that they may in the nature of the latter. The owill be that the expected enorm British pork will not take place will not be lasting. Investigation that the disease has not entirely from careless packing, but to a from eating the meat when only it is, therefore, unfair to the Unpackers that they should be denowholesale way they have been, as ilesirous of filling their pockets wither risk of poisoning the whole natural sequel to the attack of pork trade is an assault upon Americans which has just shown itself cases a United States journal supulte fire, the Maine Farmer havent that carcases are frequently phipped from Poytland which are degated at the said of the affair will to American prevision exporters will not easily forget.

A Simple Test of Water in promoters of it, at least in Great ! A Simple Test of Water in

A German chemist furnishes a redure for testing the amount milk, which can be applied by a that is required is a small quantit of Paris—say an ounce. This is the milk to a stiff paste, and then stand. With milk of 1,030 specified a temperature of 60 degrees. and a temperature of 60 degrees t will harden in ten hours; if 25 whiter is present, in two hour pent., in one and a half hour; per cent., in thirty minutes. Sk which has been standing for aours, and is of 1,033 specific gratour hours; with 50 per cent. of a nour; and with 50 per cent. of a nour; and with 50 per cent., in a tes. Heat should not be applied to a set of the thermometer would

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Building Completely Levelled to the Ground.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 11.—At ten minutes past four o'clock the inhabitants of the city in the vicinity of Donaldson & Patterson's poiler shop on Indiana street were suddenly startled by a terrific shock like an earthquake. startled by a terrific shock like an earthquake, and thousands of people immediately started in all directions, confused as to where the sound came from. It was discovered that the large buildings occupied by Donaldson & Patterson on Indiana street were completely levelled to the ground by a frightful explosion of a gigantic boiler. The wreck was complete, and many of the buildigs near had been crashed into by the flying debris. For a while it seemed as if the people were too excited to do anything. the people were too excited to do anything, and the by-ways and thoroughfares adjoining were being choked by the fast increasing crowd. Hundreds of labourers and ironworkers from Tifft's foundries and other establishments rushed into the wreck and began to null away the mass of follows: pull away the mass of fallen walls, &c., to find those who might be injured or dead. Suddenly there was a cry of the discovery AN AWRUL SIGHT.

mmediately across the street from the boiler-shop two bodies were found that had been blown entirely through a wooden shed and torn into a terrible mass of mangled flesh. one portion was discovered to be the remains of Robert Patterson. For a time it was thought by the excited people that the other body so cruelly torn was that of his partner, Mr. Donaldson, but it was subsequently discovered. torn was that of his partner, Mr. Donaldson, but it was subsequently discovered to be that of William Gibson, a young boilermaker, who lives on Hamburg street, between Perry and Fulton. Several more bodies are supposed to be under the debris, and the men who are pulling away the wreck momentarily expect to be horified by the sight of some dead comrade. The firm of Donaldson & Patterson made a specialty of testing boilers by steam. Two pieces of the boiler were thrown crashing through the roof of the Wells elevator. The shock of the explosion was felt as far north as Broadway. The ex-Wells elevator. The shock of the explosion was felt as far north as Broadway. The explosion occurred while a large boiler was being tested. John Forest, a labourer living near by, and whose house was wrecked by the explosion, says he heard first a hissing sound as if the steam had sprung a leak, and then a low, heavy, rumbling as of an underground explosion, and then his house was shaken from foundation to roof, the windows were driven an, and he was thrown violently to the ground. When he thrown violently to the ground. recovered the men were carrying the body of John Britz into his woodshed. Britz was broken, blackened, bleeding, and feebly moaning. Miss Fenton, who lives in an adjoining house, said the first sound she heard joining house, said the first sound she heard was a hissing, then came a roar, and their house was covered with flying timber, which smashed every window and shattered the house. In Tifft's boiler shop, separated from the wrecked premises by a humble beer-house kept by John Bagley, the sky-lights were blown in and every window demolished, but no one was hurt. All concur that there were

TWO DISTINCT SHOCKS. arated by a brief interval. An old lady, separated by a brief interval. An old Iady, whose name could not be extracted from her, said she was passing along Ohio street when she heard the explosion and saw something fly across Indiana street amid a shower of timber. She probably saw the bodies of the unhappy proprietor Patterson and Willie Gibson (the latter a handsome young Scotchman) being blown across the street clean through the planking of the shed adjoining Deck Bros. brass works. Patterson's body could not have been worse mangled had he been in a powder explosion. He was a mass of torn flesh, entralls, brains, hair, blood, and blackened clothing. His head and his boots lay in a confused mass, an awful and blackened clothing. His head and his boots lay in a confused mass, an awful wreck of manhood. Willie Gibson lay on a heap of snow further inside the shed. He was not nearly so much mangled, nor had he, like Patterson, left a torn handful of his flesh upon a projecting splinter of the crashed planking. A HEARTLESS CROWD.

Crowds, mostly curious, whom a single policeman strove in vain to keep back, pressed around to feast on the hideous spectacle. The same thing was to be seen in rear of Forest's house, where John Britz was moaning his life away. It seemed impossible to make the crowd stand back and give the dying man air, and there were some who were brutal enough to jest in presence of this untimely destruc-

"Give him air," shouted an officer. "Oh, what does he want of air," retorted one of the crowd. "He's done with wind, ain't he," and there were a dozen in the crowd base enough to laugh. There were hundreds base enough to laugh. There were hundreds of women about, and curiously enough most of them seemed to regard the whole business as a good show. Said one of them to a reporter:—"There's a fellow lyin' around there in the alley, and you'd swear he was a nigger, his face is burned that black," and black indeed was the poor face, with the eyes burned, the mouth widened to an awful gash, and the nose crushed in, and the hair dripping with clotted blood. Some kind hand had covered the face with a quilt.

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A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsame, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in asthma, brenchitis, coughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The New York World complains that the English free-traders take their revenge on English free-traders take their revenge on American protectionist producers by raising an outcry against American pork. Perhaps they regard protectionists as hogs. Or it may be that the Cobden Club are afraid of catching the hog cholers. If the latter be the case, that protectionist Cobdenite, Gartield, must be in great danger of infection.

The London Daily Telegraph says: "For aught science can tell, trichinesis may be as aught science can tell, trichinosis may be as common just now among European swine as among those of the United States and Canada." Considering that not a single case has been reported in Canada, it is very possible it may be just as common in Europe as in this country, but we are very much inclined to think it is more so. A well-informed paper like the Daily Telegraph should know better than to mix our country up with the United States in mix our country unwith the United States in such a connection.

We are glad to observe that some of our Reform contemporaries have become conscious of the fact that it is a mistake to decry their own country while exalting the United States. The Waterloo Obronicle calls attention to the fact that no more than twenty head of cattle perished in the North-West Territories during the severe snew of the past winter, whilst the death-rate in the Western States reached 30 per cent. This is a very strong point in favour of the adaptability of our own country for atock-raising purposes.

Life among the cattle in Colorado must be very enjoyable. A very large emigration should at once take place to that region. Perhaps Mr. Blake or Mr. Mackenzie will kindly exercise their good offices to that end. An
editorial item in the Chicago Tribune says:—
"A gentleman just arrived in the city from
Colorado gives a deplorable account of the
distress in the grazing regions. He declares
that be has seen a thousand head of cattle
that perished from exposure and hunger out
of a single herd," Facts like this speak for
themselves.

Referring to the report of the Agricultura Commission, the Stratford Beacon thinks there is good reason to believe the Commisthere is good reason to believe the Commissioners have been led astray as to the quantity of uncleared lands in the different courties. It would appear as if the Commissioners and jumped at the conclusion that all lands returned by the assessors as "not being under cultivation" at the time of making the assessment must necessarily be uncleared land. The fact was that the land not free from stumps was invariably entered as "uncleared" with a view to keeping down the assessment. In that respect it may, we think, be correctly assumed that the figures given by the Commission as to the extent of cleared land in the province are far wide of the mark.

and a real service would be done to the country if information were gathered showing exactly where it did exist, and to what extent. Resolutions asserting an individual has told a falsehood prove nothing.

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and a real service would be done to the country of information were gathered showing exactly where it did exist, and to what extent. Resolutions asserting an individual has told a falsehood prove nothing.

A short time since we noted the peculiar proceedings of a Devonshire farmer, who had become enamoured of the beauties of the Colorado beetle, and who was only prevented from smbarking in a small way in the progastion of pototes bugs by the interferson of title law. An illustration of how much muschief may be worked by indulgence in such assentiaties comes from Australia. Not a great many years ago some enthusiastic fixton carriact thither a small collection of rabbits, just to remind him of home, and perhaps as an experiment in acclimation against them. This war habeen surthing but completely snocessful, as the rabbits brede conveniently in the low, impassable scrub, and then come out to feed on the farmers crops in the neighboughood. The struct, belongs to the Government, which is now called upon to put down this unisance. The Australiaps naturally do not. Sanche-Panze like, invoke blessings upon the emigrant who invented rabbits. They feel more inclined to marshal an army of kangaroos against the fields and gardens of Old Englands. But the kangaroo, though an animal of good get up, falls far behind the impretentious rabbits for as an appetitie for "green things growing" is concerned.

There cannot be a doubt that the American provision trade has had a severe blow dealt it by the called the content of the prosent remaining in bond under the transmission grained in the acciding as millers. In continuation, he said that the main question occupied to the prosent remaining on the farmer way and the minght some casts to be acting as millers. In continuation, he said that the main question occupied to the prosent remaining of the grinding in bond under the present remaining of the grinding in bond under the present remaining the section of the prosent remaining of the content of the prosent remaining the section o

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FARM NOTES.

street car companies.

A New York paper complains that the practice of putting salt on the street railway tracks in vogue in Brooklyn gives horses sore heels.

Pennsylvania farmers, in Washington county, are scattering sheaves of wheat along the hedges for the benefit of the suffering partridges.

A large number of sheep are dying in the vicinity of Eganville, and no one can explain the disease. They get suddenly weak and refuse to eat, and die in a few days.

It has been ascertained that unscrupplious

refuse to eat, and die in a few days.

It has been ascertained that unscrupulous dealers in live stock are buying scrub sheep from breeders about London and selling them in the Western States as prime stock.

The London Market Committee held an investigation last night on the subject of rings on the market. It is charged that the fees are farmed by a syndicate of aldermen.

A Wilberforce farmer went to Portage-du-Fort one day last week in the rain, but before he reached his destination a sudden change in the weather took place, and his clothes being saturated with water became frozen so stiff that they had to be cut off.

Mr. Simon Kelly, of Sebastapol, who left

that they had to be cut off.

Mr. Simon Kelly, of Sebastapol, who left seven weeks ago with his family for Dakota, has returned a sadder but wiser man minus the sum of \$600. He does not speak highly of that country, but he is quite satisfied during the rest of his natural existence to live and die on the old homestead on the Opeongo.

Rev. Mr. Steinhauer, a missionary at Whitefish Lake, N. W. T., about 120 miles west of Edmonton, stated to a reporter that west of Edmonton, stated to a reporter that he has grown grain and vegetables on the same land for twenty years, and it shows no sign of giving out, and that anything grown in Outsign on the research there.

in Ontario can be grown there. Mr. J. C. Garner, who has just returned to London from Kansas City and the Far West, gives a discouraging account of things out these. He says hundreds of young men who went there are glad to get one meal a day, and lots of educated men are labouring as hotel swabs. All the talk with them is to go east, but they have not the means to do it.

east, but they have not the means to do it.

I once spent two or three days in the township of Lauark, in the eastern part of Ontagio, some thirty or forty miles from Ottawa. New Lanark is full of two things—Paisley weavers and rocks. There is perhaps not a township, equally well settled, as rocky, in the whole province. A clerical friend of mine in the township told me of one of his neighbours, a Jedburgh man, who "moved in" some years ago in the late autumn (with snow on the ground). He did the best he could all winter, in a log shanty, with boards nailed up in'a sloping fashion, or some other makeshift, for a regular roof. He was determined to have a stone chimney built as soon as spring came, and have his log house put in better shape. All winter he was wondering "if there wad be stanes ensuch on ma lot to big a chumla." His neighbours all told him there would be plenty of stones. But to every caller he was always speaking of his wish, that "there micht be stane ensuch on ma lot to big a chumla." When spring came, and the snow got thinner (it had probably been three feet deep ner in the contraction of the probably been three feet deep ner in the probably been three feet deep ner in the contraction of the probably been three feet deep ner in th

manel, which would have been exactly equiva-ent to 50 cents a barrel on flour, and would have left Canadian millers on a fair foot-ing with these over the line. As it was, there was a margin of 20 cents against them on every barrel of flour. If the present duty on wheat was to remain in force, he was prepared to see that on flour rated to 75 cents or \$1 per barrel. (Hear, hear.)

Some approhension having been expressed out the ill effects of any sudden change in

the existing regulations.

Mr. LUKES agreed to incorporate in his motion a provise to the effect that it would not be desirable to have any changes come into operation until the ist of June next. He also agreed to strike out the word "Canadian" before "flour."

Mr. Knowlfor then withdrew his amendment, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The association then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President, Mr. David Plewes; Vice-President, Mr. McLaughlin; Treasurer, Mr. Baird; and Secretary, Mr. S. A. Wills (secretary of the Corn Exchange). A Committee of Management was also appointed, consisting of Messra. Lukes, Asa Hall, John Spink, David Moore, G. W. B. Snider, R. A. Jones, Chisholm, Warcap, Neelon, Gibbs, Rogers, and Blain. Messra. Lukes, Neelon, Gibbs, Plewes, Baird, Watts, Rogers, and Scott were appointed a deputation to proceed to Ottawa and lay the resolution above-passed before the Government, and it was arranged that they should leave Toronto rext Monday. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE MILLERS AND THEIR CRITICS. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—As your numerous milling readers may not be aware how the Globe has criticised their late action, I desire to address a reply to the editor of that paper through your To the Editor of the Globe.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir.—As might be expected, the public are presented this morning with your criticisms on the course taken by the millers at their meeting held in this city on the 9th inst., and, as intimated by one of their members when the question of admitting the members of the press was referred to, that however faithfully the reporters might do their duty, their actions (the millers') would be not only severely criticised but probably misrapresented to its utmost limits,

I am sorry that this course has been fully verified in the criticism above referred to.

You charge the "baker's dozen of millers" with extreme selfishness, and that their ob-

You charge the "baker's dozen of millers" with extreme selfishness, and that their object is to crush out all the country millers who are not in a position to import wheat for the purposes anticipated.

This, sir, I cannot admit. I ask, who or where are the country millers who are now supplying the home trade with such flour as this change is anticipated to meet who will not be in a position to avail themselves of the opportunity if so inclined? Country millers were at the meeting, and were solicited to take partinits proceedings, and yet made no protest, as the resolution carried unanimously. If there has been any selfishness manifested on this occasion by the millers it has not been directed toward crushing out or injuring any in this country, but rather toward the millers of other countries.

be furnished with any evidence to that effect.
You also charge the millers as being sneaks, cowards, and fools, who are hastening their destruction by a saturation of their own folly.
Sir, on this charge I decline any controvarsy, as the general supposition may be that the ruler of a planet should have a vivid re cognition.

There is another offence, and the most important of any that you have charged the millers with: that is, "That the grinders in bond are persistent, fraudulent swindlers, and, moreover, that a complaisant Minister of

millers with: that is, "That the grinders in bond are persistent, fraudulent swindlers, and, moreover, that a complaisant Minister of Customs is cognizant of the fact, by considerately tucking away in pigeon-holes the bonds given on imported wheat, and in a spirit of refreshing accommodation forgets all about the transaction."

Sir, this is a very serious charge to make, and I presume you would not do it unless you had undoubted evidence wherewith to substantiate the same.

As for the Minister of Customs alluded to, he may not think it worth while to reply or defend himself against such attacks, probably from his being so much used to such flagellations; but manufacturers and honest millers are not justified in being assailed in this manner without any remonstrance being made.

Therefore I ask you to furnish evidence that the millers connected with the association may have an opportunity of clearing themselves from such grave accusations.

Yours, &c., 'WILLIAM LUKES.'

Toronto, March 11.

A CASE OF BLACKMAIL.

URBEC AS THE WINTER PORT, HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS,

Meeting of Ouebec Merchants to Consider the Matter.

MR. SEWELL EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.

Local Governments.

Quebec, March 12.—An influential trade meeting was held yesterday in the Board of Trade rooms to consider the question of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, and Mr. E. D. Chambers acted as secretary. Mr. Sewell gave a reason of his past labours in connection with the scheme, and went on to state thatit is the ice floos between Quebec and the Gulf which enables us to navigate the river in winter. He had see the Allan vessels come into Halifax in winter opvered with ice, sometimes with twelve feet upon their anchors. This can never be the case in the river, while the water is covered with ice. The floes prevent any danger. There is no fog or any impediment, and, in fact, there is less difficulty in winter than in summer. He saw several navigators present and challenged them to say that he was wrong. People might speak of the Polynesian, a line vessel of 4,000 tons which was, unable for twenty-one days to get out of the ice, though commanded and manned by an admirable captain and craw. This was all very true, but Captain Brown had but sevan cighths of an inch of iron between the bottom of his vessel and the ice, and any continued pressure would have been suicidal. He showed that it was necessary to have vessels for winter navigation so constructed that every ugch of steam may be put on and the ice and other obstructions the better cast aside. Yankee fishermen with little craft of 50 tons cash crossed from Gloucester to Seven Islands, Newfoundland and Labrador, in the months of December, January, and February, returning with cargoes of frozen herring. Capt. Bragg, of Newfoundland, annually sailed from the Gulf of St. Julien in a little vessel of 50 tons, traversing the whole Gulf in the months of February and March, and passing through the Straits of Belle Isle. It was, he said, a great blot on the escutcheon of the people of Quebec to allow a single hour to pass without making some effort to secure so great a boon as this navigation of the St. Lawrence would confer upon the eith and district. If vessels we QUEBEC, March 12 .- An influential trad

jumped at the conclusion that all lands are provided or done of his neighbours, and that the fire observed that a least one of his neighbours, are the township to do mot one of his neighbours, as the time of making the assessors as "not being under callevalum," at he time of making the assessors as a "not being under callevalum," as the time of making the assessors as a "not being under callevalum," as the time of making the assessors as a property with a visw to keeping down the assessment, as a property with a visw to keeping down the assessment, in that respect it may, we think, he correctly assigned that the figures given by the Constitution of the provision are for the first that the time being a significant of the provision of the first that the proposition of the provision of the first that the proposition of the provision of the first that a visual to the contract of the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual to the provision of the first that a visual that the first the provision of the first that the prov

ocean, and too often become sick and disabled at the first. He would now tell them what he had done at Ottawa. He had seen the Premier for about half an hour, and that

gentleman appeared to grasp the scheme at once. His only objection to the scheme was asking too much. Ha (Mr. Sewell) left this for others to judge. He did not think he had, and he pointed out to Sir John that it required a large amount to tempt capitalists to embark in any hazardous undertaking. Sir John had acquiesced in this, but told him he had come up too late in the session. Mr. Sewell had said that he had believed it of no use to be in Ottawa before the settlement of the Pacific matter; besides which he pointed out to the Premier the difficulties he had even then met with in his efforts to obtain interviews with merchants. Sir John had agreed that Quebec was to be the eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific, and had acknowledged the importance of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, but had not promised anything. All the Ontario and the western men at Ottawa were impressed with the importance of the subject if practicable. On this latter point he had, of course, no doubt. He had made quite a one-sided offer to the Government, asking for nothing if his scheme did not prove perfectly satisfactory. He had proposed in writing to undertake a line of winter steamers between Liverpool and Quebec, the first steamer to leave Liverpool in January next, and to continue running between the two ports all winter. In the second season two steamers were to be put upon the route, and during the third winter there was to be a weekly line. Unless the mails were as rapidly and as regularly delivered by this line as under the existing winter arrangement he did not desire to make any change at all. People might say he would go over to England and waste time and money, and that he would be unable to get capitalists interested in such a scheme. But he believed differently. He considered John Bull just as speculative as the Yankee, when a good thing was shown him and he had on doubt of his ultimate success. Should the worst come to the worst, he hoped no one was so visionary as not to see that he must at least extend the pr

the western portions of the Dominion." Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. Woods, seconded by Mr. E. H. Duvil.

"That a petition be presented from this meeting to the Dominion Government praying that such assistance as may be necessary be given to any line of steamers that may undertake the performance of the service of navigating the St. Lawrence from Europe to Quebec during the winter months." Carried.

The motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE COMING DRINK—KAOKA:—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, aleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digostive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all inst-class grocers and druggists.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA.

There are 140 cases of smallpox at St. Alexis,

Owing to the bad roads wood is very scaro A glove factory will shortly be established at Victoria, B.C.

A movement is on foot to incorporate an electric light company in Halifax.

Sixteen Canadian artillerymen will leave Montreal in June for Shoeburyness. A watch stelen at Ottawa in 1878 has been returned to its owner through a priest.

Mr. Baby, of the Inland Revenue office at Belleville, is to be transferred to Brantford.

Men are being hired with difficulty at Ot-tawa for the timber drives at \$22 to \$30 per Voting on the Canada Temperance Act will take place in Annapolis county, N.S., on the 19th of April.

A new organ with twenty-six stops is about to be placed in Christ church, Belleville. It will be opened on Easter Sunday. The libel suit Huntington v. the Gazette Printing Company was argued in the Court of Appeals in Montreal on Tuesday.

A St. Regis Indian who has been soliciting charity at Ottawa states that there is much suffering among the Indians of his tribe. The Customs and Inland Revenue vaults at Belleville were opened on Saturday, and the books and papers were found to be all safe.

The Canada Temperance Act will come into force in the county of Queen's, Nova Scotia, on and after the day when the licenses A return of the vacant houses at Ottawa

for February, 1881, shows a decrease of eighty-one as compared with the same period last year.

The sensational rumour published in some of the papers that a merchant at the Carp had levanted after seducing his sister-in-law is unfounded. The late storm has been the severest known in Gloucester county foreyears. All the roads in the country are blocked with snow, and travelling is suspended.

It is understood that arrangements are nearly perfected which will result in the establishment of an extensive carpet manufacture at St. Catharines.

tory at St. Catharines.

The prospects for the St. Croix, N.B., cotton mill are brighter than they have been at any time, and the erection of the mill may now be regarded as assured.

now be regarded as assured.

The investigation of the charges against the principal of the Brantford Blind Institute has been adjourned to Toronto, till a day yet to be appointed by Mr. Langmuir.

It is said that the Quebec Government have decided to appoint two emigration agents at Sherbrooke, one speaking the French language and another English.

A local detective, known as "the Baby," was on duty all day on Friday at the Ottawa post-office. He was very reticent about his work, which is said to be important.

The Perth by-law, granting a bonus to the

The Perth by-law, granting a bonus to the Toronto and Ottawa railway has lapsed, work not having commenced in the county according to the terms of the agreement.

At the municipal contest held at Bowman-ville on Friday for councillor for the West over the Grit candidate, Thos. Yellowless.

No mails have arrived at Winnipeg from Ontario for a week. The blockade at Chicago is the worst experienced since railway communication was established with Manitoba.

The mayor of St. John, N. B., has called a meeting in response to a requisition by 400 citizens to consider the desirability of forming a society for the prevention of cruelty to

animals.

Smallpox has entirely disappeared at Bersimis, Que. During the winter there were four deaths, viz., three children and one woman. The disease did not reach the shanties. L'Evénement of Quebec has been authorized

to deny the rumours that the Redemptorist elegymen in charge of St. Patrick's church were about to be removed to make room for others of the same order.

On Saturday morning Judge Ross gave decision in the cases of Aldermen Lewes and Coleman, of Ottawa, sustaining them in their seats with costs against the relators, which will amount to about \$300. The men on section 33 of the Welland canal

The men on section 33 of the Welland canal (Bannerman & Co.'s works) struck on Thursday morning for eleven shillings per day. Work was resumed at noon, the contractors complying with the men's request.

It is stated in Montreal that the members of the Pacific railway syndicate have ordered a quarter of a million dollars' worth of railway cars, half a million railway ties, and made their first purchase of steel rails in England.

It is said that there are no less than fourteen unlicensed groggeries in full blast on the Bonnechere, sixty miles above Eganville. The proprietors have been selling for years, and think they have a right to do so.

Nominations for the vacancy in Cariboo

Nominations for the vacancy in Cariboo were held on Saturday. The candidates are Messrs. Ball, Reid, Monroe, and Greig, all Conservatives. The canvass is more personal than political. Polling takes place on April

than political. Polling takes place on April 1st.

News has been received from France of the complete organization of the Union Sucrière Franco-Canadienne, for the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Lower Canada. The first of the company's factories will be erected at Berthier.

The British Columbia House on Friday discussed a motion to insert in a private mining bill a clause to prevent the employment of Chinese. It is opposed as unconstitutional, and is being pressed as a test. The question is still pending.

A dezen or so of roughs forced their way on Wednesday night into a number of houses of suspected reputation in St. John's ward, Quebec, one after another, breaking furniture and creating a general panic. No arrests have been made.

The great military review which was to have been held at St. John, N.B., on the Queen's birthday has been postponed until Dominion day. It is altogether probable that R.R. H. the Princess Louise will be back in time to be present.

the hog question.

EUROPE.

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Corporal Mortimer, of the Royal Artillery, has disappeared from Halifax with about \$90 He had been entrusted with to pay his company. A gunner of the same corps has also descred, and it is supposed both have gone to Boston together.

A huge bear weighing over four hundred good for the control of Belleville. The animal was discorred in his dan by two men, and after a desperate struggle was dispatched with a pick, handspike, and an axe.

Rev. Mr. Syvert, of Hull, wrote to the Ottawa Free Press hast tevening in effect that some miscreant threw a stone, weighing 2½ pounds, through the window of the mission-house whilst the evening service was in progress. No one was injured.

Mr. John Monro, of Westminster, thought he saw a strange dog in his straw stack a few days ago and threw a pitchfork at it. It

The following shipments of goods were billed from the Great Western freight sheds at London for Winnipeg on Monday night.—One car of horses, one car of settlers' effects, one car of buggies and buck boards, and one car of harvesters, binders, mowers, and hay

The Chatham, Ont., Council has decided on replacing the present volunteer system by a paid fire department. The Fire, Water, and Gas Committee, with the mayor, are to proceed to Windsor and Detroit to gain information as to the working of the paid system in those places.

tion as to the working of the paid system in those places.

Lieut.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G., was at Belleville yesterday looking into the requirements of No. I company, loth Battalion, who were burned out on Friday morning last. He inspected the premises proposed to be occupied by the company, and expressed himself as being pleased with their adaptability for military purposes. The officers and men were assured that the Government would at once issue arms, clothing, etc., to replace those destroyed by fire.

A letter has been received at Ottawa from

Issue arms, clothing, etc., to replace those destroyed by fire,

The new Government building at Belleville will be of stone, and will front on Bridge street.

Railway ties and cedar posts are being shipped in great quantities from Kemptville to the United States.

The Stormont Cotton Company are giving out contracts for an addition to their factory that will cost \$400,000.

Two hundred and fifty men are now daily employed at the car works at London, and more hands are wanted.

The subscription started in aid of the new Manitoba College building reached in two days canvass over \$4,700.

A new organ with twenty-six stops is about to be placed in Christ church, Belleville. It will be opened on Easter Sunday.

UNITED STATES.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has reported affirmatively the Act for the corporal punishment of men convicted of beating women. ment of men convicted of beating women.

The Wisconsin Legislature has defeated, by a close vote, the woman suffrage and prohibition amendments to the State constitution.

Ten thousand dollars has been sent by the members of the St. Nicholas Society of New York to the Transvaal committee in Holland.

The Illinois House has by 56 to 51 defeated the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

The bill to submit the prohibition question to the people of North Carolina is law. The election has been ordered for the first Thursin the State.

lay in August. Mark Twain admits having made \$125,000 out of his lectures, but makes no promise of restitution. This shows what a calleus moral

ondition persistence in lecturing may bring a man to a mag to:

Affairs at the Westboro, Mass., reform school are in a most deplorable condition.

Insubordination is increasing, and fifteen within a week have escaped, though most have

been recaptured.

The lower House of the Michigan Legislature yesterday passed a bill—evidently aimed at the Grand Trunk—requiring roads running through the State to have their general offices in the State.

The authorship of the celebrated Morey letter forgery is said to have been traced. It is, however, a suspicious fact that a hundred dollars are still requisite to make the discovery a perfect success.

The imports at New York during Fabrus.

The imports at New York during February were \$34,157,000, or six millions less than in the preceding February. The exports were \$28,136,000, or four and a quarter millions more than in the preceding February.

Thus far this month three times as many immigrants have landed at New York as during the corresponding portion of last month. It is estimated that the immigration will reach half a million during the current year.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has been preaching on the blessings of a contented spirit. He says it is a glorious thing to be estisfied with what you have. Most people would be in that happy frame of mind with something less

on the blessings of a contented spirit. He says fit is a plotrous thing to be estisfied with what you have." Most people would be in that happy frame of mind with something less than a hundred million dollars.

At the Flushing, L. L., Baptist church, on Monday night, the Rev. Mr. Fenton, a stranger, denounced Freemasonry. All the leading members of the church belong to the fraternity, and several left the church, one calling the preacher a liar. There was great excitement.

At the Whittaker court-martial on Thursday an expert, Prof. Southworth, testified that the microscope disclosed that Whittaker had written many words of the letter of warning upon that letter sheet, as if practising, and rubbed them out before he finally wrote the warning letter.

At Palestine, Ohlo, thirty-one ladies have been arrested charged with creating a riot against a saloon-keeper named Long. Palestine is now a total abstinence place, the liquor business having been destroyed by the female temperance league, of which the arrested ladies are members.

Mr. Sohwab, leader of the New York Socialists, told a Times reporter on Monday that there are those in the United States who should heed the warning of the Czar's death. He said he referred to the heads of the American monopolies, like Vanderbilt and Gould, who were oppressing the people.

The Chicago Board of Trade committee investigating the charges of hog cholera report that in 1876 the percentage of deaths was 17, and last year only 6. The past twe years have been unusually healthy. The farmers, owing to their ignorance of cholera symptoms, call all diseases cholera. No trichina is reported.

Mr. Parnell's mother, at a Land League meeting in New York on Monday night, said she expected to hear of the arrest of her son and daughter in England, and in that case would go to Ireland hersell and take their places, and see if the daughter of 'old Ironsides' and the granddaughter of Washington's aide-de-camp would be arrested.

The secretary of the Illinois Board of Health states that in 186

EUROPE.

Medical. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S



The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Pro It Stimulates the Ptynine in the f which converts the Starch and Suppr food into glucose. A deficiency in Foo courses Wind and Sourcing of the food stomach. If the medicine is taken, is ntely after enting the fermentation of prevented
It acts upon the Laver,
It acts upon the Lidneys,
It acts upon the Lidneys,
It Begnintes the Rowels,
It Purifies the Blood
It Quiets the Nervous System,
It Promotes Digestion,
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorated
It carries of the Old Blood and makes new
It opens the pores of the skin and induses
lealthy Perspiration, Heatiny Perspiration,
It neutralizes the hereditary tains, or poises in the blood, which generates Scroftlia, Erraipelas, and a manner of skin diseases and internal humors.
There are no suries comployed in its manufacture, are the second of the second of

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPERSIA. I took one bottle of the INDIAN RIO
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I see
mend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Or
plaint.
E. D. CURL.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

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

MRS. ALICE SMITH. CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat?
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time bore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNE

IM now Well and newson.

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Que
Cher Mousieur, Dopuis pres de quatre
l'étais afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai pre
rien mange, ne pouvant répose ni jour nir
rien mange, ne pouvant répose ni jour nir tendence a la Consomption. Je ne poivrai presegrien mange, ne pouvant repose al jour ni nul l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere eta decade de la Consomption. Je fui conseiller a me servoir de votre ELOOD SYRUP, ét après e nvoir depense trois petites bouteilles seniemen e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je pos dire presque guerl. Vous pouvez vous servir d mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le contin de ma lettre. Vetre tout devoue Servir.

CHARLES DEGARDIN.

Si l'on decise also de la continue de ma lettre.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies on informition en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUS de la GROOD SYRUS de la COLONIA DE LOCALITA DE LA COLONIA DE LA CO

PAINS IN THE SIDE. PAINS IN THE SIDE.

VICTORIA HARBOUR, SIMCOS Co., On.

I had to quit work for two weeks owing a pain in my side one bottle of the BLOOD SYR! has removed it. It is wonderful for giving appende.

CHAS. DRADMAN HEART DISEASE CURED.

CRAMP IN STOMACH.
Cross Hill, Waterlee County, Ont.
I was troubled with cramps in my stomac and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BIROS SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANGY LEI
CURES RHEUMATISAL
ROTHWELL Kent Ca. Ont.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDL BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumstism, and it cu me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGINS CATHARINE HIGGINS.

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable in DIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cure up of Liver Complaint, after all other medicine alled.

Sciatic Rheumatism
I had been troubled for years with sciatics, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing refleves me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now from pain, can sleep well and have gained sever pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS, Sturgeon Bay, Sincoe Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Hallfax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRU!
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the best medicine in the country.

MRS. ROWAN.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WestPoint, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1878.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN-BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Nervous Headache, and have derived great benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Painter, Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 22, 1872.

Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for year with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Kidney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad an could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent William Dier, for a bottle of year RNDLAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to sathat it saved my life. I am completely cured and feel like a new man. Last week my so was taken sick with severe headache, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK,

DAVID BLACE,

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspessia

Ster all other medicines failed. I advise a

similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Cas.

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

AMSS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE,

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hand almost continually for eight years, this responds a physician After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP to a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all m work. I truly believe it was the means of sating my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Hampton, Durham County Ontario.
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and billousness fi
10 years. I had to give up work. I produce
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully stored to health in a short time. I gained
pounds in three weeks. I recommend it as
tsgenuincomachcleanser and blood purifier.

CAPT. R. B. BUNT.

Cannot Recommend it too Righty.

Nackawick, York Co., N.B.

Dear Str.—My wife has used your INDLE
RLOOD SYRUP with the most benefinial result
I cannot recommend four medicine too high

HARRISON CLARE

WEDNESDAY, March 16.
At Montreal to-day sterling exchange stood at 10% for round amounts between banks, and 10% over the counter. Gold drafts to the premium.
At New York to-day sterling exchange was firmered \$1.81 for demand notes, and \$1.81; for sixty-day fulls.

London, 5 p.m.—Consols, 99 15-16 for money; 100 for account. Bonds—New 44's, 142; new 5's, 4½; Erie, 492; Illinois Central, 1392.

Modtreal	187	Mind Services	200
Ontario	101 120 1431	1869 1499 1007 119 1432	5 at 186
Donainion Hamilton Do. 50 per cent. Jandard Coderal Luperial	120 110 106½ 146 124	1624 118 108 106 145 123	70 at 106
Molsons		20	
Frish America. Westen Assurance. Canada Life. Confed Life Association. Consumers Gas. Dominion Telegraph. Montreal Telegraph. Globe Printing Co.	153 220 152 94 132	150 218 320 200 150	50 at 151
Railways. Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Toronto and Nipissing Loan and Savings Cos.			
Canada Permanent. Prechold Western Canada Unloy. Canada Landed Credit. Huilding and Loan Ass'n. Imperial Savings. Farmers L. and Savings. London and C. L. & A. Co. National Investment. People's Loan. Manitobo Loan. Haron and Eric. Dominion Savings & Loan Ontevio Loan and Deb. Canadian Savings & Loan London Loan. Hantliton Provident Real Estate Brant Loan London & Ont. Invest Debutures.		205 1571 1661 148 136 119 151 110 110 110 110 123 110 131 123 110 102 102 107	
Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c Th'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c Civ. Torputo, 6 p.c. Stock. Civ. Torputo, 6 p.c. Stock. Civ. Torputo, 25 at 1001, 100 at 1 Imperial, 5 at 123, 3 at 12	101, 2	107 110 108 108 100	

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW. WEDNESDAY, March 16.

The market cannot be said to have been, on the whole, active during the week; but still business seems to have been improving, and prices have been steady nearly all over. There has not been much offcred, and holders have been inclined to press sales; consequently quietude and steadiness have been the most proment features of the situation. Stocks have heen rather on the increase, save in the case of riey, which has been reduced by large shipments from the States; and a good deal seems to have en going from outside stations as well as from hêce going from outside statlems as well as from fiver. Stockshood on Monday as follows. -Floury 10,328 bbits, fall wheat, 122,527 bushs, spring wheat, 151,527 bushs, spring wheat, 151,527 bushs, spring wheat, 152,527 b ks stood on Monday as follows :- Flour, 10,138 bbis,; fall wheat, 122,872 bush.; spring wheat, the corresponding part of the previous year.
Continental advices for the week ending on the Sith ult, state that in France the wheat trade exhibited a firm tone, but not much animation. Farmers generally were indisposed to accept any further decline, and offered sparingly, but the demand, on the other hand, also remained very limited, partly owing to the unremunerative sale of four. The week closed with quite with declarations of the control of the contr dimited, partly owing to the unremunerative sale of flour. The week closed with quietude prevalent in the interior; farmers' deliverica decreasing, but prices varying little, wheat, rye, and oats ruling firm, and barley weak. Farmers were actively engaged in spring work, and sowing had commenced in some districts. In the ports' transactions remained very restricted. Marseilles quoted no change, Bordeaux was steady for wheat, and at Nantes transactions almost nil. At Havre prices were maintained. almost nil. At Havre prices were maintained, but business was difficult. Red winter free on railway waggon was offered at equal to 48s. 3d. per 430 lbs. At Marseilles the week's imports amounted to 45.500 grs.; at Bordeaux nil; at Havre 16,000 grs. At Marseilles the stock in the docks increased to 204.500 grs. lidlgian markets showed increased firmness for wheat, and rye steady. In Germany a csimilar situation prevailed; wheat was neglected at Berlin, closing with very little change on the week. Rye was decidedly quieter, with more offers from the German and Russian Haltle ports. At Hamburg there was a good local demand for wheat at firm prices. Stocks in Northern Germany appeared to be light. Several parvels of common English wheat had found st nil. At Havre prices were maintained,

s. delivered. For yellow Holstein and tenburg 50s, to 51s, 6d, per 501 lbs, f.o.b. was paid. American winter, 46%, 6d. per 304 lbs. f.o.b. was paid. American winter, 46%, 6d. per 180 lbs. delivered. Austro-Hungarian advices, both by telegraph and mail, reported an improved feeling at Pesth, with advancing prices. Russian advices state that at St. Petersburg on the 18th ub. Tyeremained too high in price to allow of exports, all the more so as fereign reports quoted lower prices. Indigenous wheat no longer entered into business, and here and there there was some entered to receive a state of the control of the co quiry for foreign wheats. At Odessa the trade remained in the same inactive state, the export business growing less and less; prices were stationary, and holders, confident in their ex-pectations of next to no further supplies from Bank stocks were rather more active, and prices again firmer to-day. Montreal sold at 1881, closing with 12 and bids 12 up. Bids for Toronto rose 1. Ontario sold four times at 101, and closed at an advance of 1. Merchants' was offered at 120, with bids as before at 118. Commerce was held 1, with bids 1 higher. Bids for Hamilton declined 1. Bids for Dominion advanced 1; with no sellers. Standard sold at 106; and closed with bids up 2. Federal was offered at 116, with bids as before at 115. Imperial sold twice at 123, closing unchanged. Consolidated was wanted at 20, with none offered.

Miscellaneous stocks were quiet. British American and Western were held as before, with bids 1 lower on each. Consumers' Gas sold at 15h, elesing with holders 1 and bids 1 higher. All others unchanged.

Loan and Savings stocks were inactive. Canada Permanent was offered at 208, with bids as before at 205, Freehold was offered llower. Union was offered 1 lower, with bids 1 higher. Building and Loan was held as before, at 106, with no bids. Farmers' was offered at 123, without bids. was offered at 16 wer, with bids. Farmers' was offered at 132, without bids. Farmers' was offered at 132, without bids. London and Canadian was offered 1 lower, with bids I higher. National Investment was offered at 112, with 110 bid, the latter a fall of 1. Manitoha was offered as before without bids. Huron and Eric was offered at 154, with bids unchanged at 160. Bids for Dominion Savings rose 1. Brant Loan was wanted as before, at 102, with none offered. offered.

Debentures were wanted as before, but none of the late railway blockade. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and on rail from Western lake and river ports, and frozen in on New York canals.

ò	YORK Canals :-	ŀ
S	1881. 1881. 1880. 1879.	ŀ
ä	Mar. 5. Feb. 26. Mar. 6, Mar. 8.	ŀ
S	bush. bush. bush. bush. bush. Wheat 24,356,235 25,748,690 27,259,552 21,416,359	ľ
9	Wheat24,356,235 25,748,690 27,259,552 21,416,359 Corn,15,662,758 15,544,284 14,970,644 14,083,832	B
100	Oats 3,408,454 3,427,500 2,804,575 2,537,828	ľ
3	Barley 2,868,123 3,036,710 3,509,077 3,080,296	į
ä	Rye 703,652 797,919 831,162 1,224,799	ľ
1	Total46,999,222 48,525,109 49,375,010 42,343,114	ŀ
9	The following statement shows the top prices	Š
3	of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool	í
d	markets for each market day during the week :-	ŀ
3	9 5 5 5 9	l
3	48 46 48 48 4	ŀ
á	5-4 5-4 5-4 5-4 5-4 5-4 5-4 5-4 5-4 5-4	k
- 1		г

8. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Cheese...68 6 68 6 68 6 68 6 68 6 69 0

FLOUR—The market has remained inactive at generally unchanged prices; holders have not been inclined to push sales, and had they been so it would have been very difficult to make them, as scarcely any demand was hoard. Superior extra has been offered all week at \$4.90, and sold at that figure on Tuesday; extra has been held at \$4.80, with no movement quoted, and no buyers over \$4.75; bag-flour has sold fairly well for export, at \$2.30 to \$2.35 per cental. The market yesterday was unchanged, with a sale of superior extra at \$4.90 f.o.c., and all the rest as before.

BRAN—Has been quiet but steady; a car sold on Monday at \$12.50, which price would have been repeated yesterday.

OATMEAL—Quiet but firm, with an upward lendency; cars of average quality are held at \$4.20 to \$4.25, but no sales reported. Small lots from \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet and prices seem to have been rather unsettled; with buyers and sellers apart, and noither very auxious to come to terms. No. 1 sold on Yriday at \$1.14 for \$1.00 and No. 2 fall at \$1.00 to \$1.00 and \$1.17 for \$1.00 and \$1.0

come to terms. No. 1 sold as Friday at \$1.14 to.c., and No. 2 fall at \$1.09 on Monday, with \$1.10 bid on Tuesday. Spring rather unsettled; sales were made at \$1.19 for No. 1 and \$1.17 for No. 2 last week. The market yesterday seemed fairly steady. No. 2 fall was wanted at \$1.10, but held at \$1.11 to No. 3 fall was offered at \$1.10, with \$1.08 bid; fire cars of red, winter sold at \$1.15 on track; spring has remained unsettled, with No. 1 offered at \$1.19 and not taken, and No. 2 beld usually at \$1.17, but no sales reported. On the street, fall sold at \$1.06 to \$1.10, and spring would have brought \$1.10 to \$1.20.

OATS—Havecontinued scarce and in insufficient supply, with all offering readily taken at a further advance. Cars on track sold on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday at \$30, and one car on the latter day at 37%. The feeling yesterday seemed rather easier, with cars offered at 38c., and one car on the latter day at 37%. The feeling yesterday seemed hands during the week by tolegraph for the States on pt.; a lot of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 on Friday, with smaller lots daily. Prices seem to have been very close on 98c. for No. 1; from \$9\$ to \$9c. for No. 2, and \$3\$ to \$4c. for No. 3 extra. The market yesterday was steady; some cars of choice No. 2 sold at \$3c. and 94c. foo.; no movement reported in other grades, but values firm. On the street yesterday \$9\$ to \$9c. was paid; receipts have been small all week, and a good deal lying outside has changed hands on pt., but admittedly at firm prices. Indeed the tendency seems to have been obtained. Street receipts small, and prices from 63 to 70c.

Hye—Inactive but steady at from \$4\$ to \$5c. for car-lots.

Seeds - for track, and No. 1 would have brought two cents more, or 71c. the cars; and for round lots 70 and 72c. could probably have been obtained. Street receipts small, and prices from 63 to 70c.

12 to 13c. per lb., and fowl from 60 to 70c. No geese nor ducks offered. No box-lots offered, but turkeys would have brought 11 to 12c. per lb.	
Superior extra, per 196 lbs	
BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. Extra, per bag	
Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs	

No. 3	timothy, \$5.
Dolice No. 2, per 48 lbs.,	March 16.
. 2, " 0 69 0 70	Corn, 58 to 38 to 40c, Cheese, 134 80c.
PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. [all, new, per bush	March 1
do 0.38 0.40 do 0.63 0.70	\$3. Wheat Treadwell, to \$1.08.
hogs, per 100 lbs	Rye, 65 to \$9.50 to \$16 cord \$3.50 to
s, per pair	Potatoes, p 31.25. Hide 37.50.

TRADE—Has been active at advancing prices.
BUTTER—Some enquiry has been heard for nedium shipping lots at low prices, and a few musl sales have been made at 14 to 15c., which would probably be repeated. Choice for local readily at 22 to 25c.; but tubs and crocks have been offered more freely, and have been weak at from 18 to 20c.

CHEESE—Has shown no change; the only movement is in small lots, and these have sold as before, at 13½ to 14c, for fine qualities.

EGGS—Receipts have varied from day to day; but on the whole have been equal to the wants of buyers; prices have shown little change, and stood to-day at 15c. for round lots. Street receipts increasing, and prices at from 16 to 18c. for new laid.

laid.

PORK—A fair enquiry at steady prices has been maintained; a lot of about half a car sold at \$18.25, and small lots have gone off fairly well at \$18.25, and small lots have gone off fairly well at \$18.25, and small lots have gone off fairly well at \$18.25, and small lots have gone off fairly well at \$18.25, and small lots at the figures they were held to-day.

BACON—Has been active, with prices still tending upwards, but closing rather unsettled. Carlots have been sold at \$6. for Cumberland, and \$9c. for long-clear, and are still held at these figures. There has, however, been little difference between the prices of cars and small lots, as tons and cases have been going off at 9 to \$9c. for Cumberland, and \$9 to \$10c. for long-clear. Rolls and breakfast bacon have advanced to \$14 to \$12c. HAMS—An active enquiry at firm prices has prevailed all week; round lots of not less than \$10c, smoked, have sold at \$14c., and small lots at \$12c. Pickled have been quiet and held as before at \$19c.

12c. Pickled have been quiet and next at 10jc.

LARD—Has been decidedly active, with prices "booming." Lots of palls, none less than 100, have sold at 13 to 13jc.; and round lots of tinnets have brought 123 to 13c. Small lots have risen to 13jc. for tinnets, and 14c. for pails. Tierces have sold to a small extent at 12 to 12jc. The market to day closed with none inclined to sell under our top quotations. to-day closed with none inclined to sell under our top quotations.

Hoss—There has been no rail lots offered, and the season may be regarded as closed. Street receipts have been small but sufficient, and prices steady at \$7.75 to \$8.

SALT—Still quiet and unchanged all week. Liverpool has been moving only in small lots; cars are held at 78c.; small lots usually bring \$5 to 87 jc.; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and quality of the bays; Goderich has sold at \$1.10 for cars here, being equal to 80c. at the wells; small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

equal to 80c. at the wells, shall loss at the state of \$1.25.

DRIED APPLES—Steady but unchanged, with sales of country lots at 4 to 4cc., and dealers selling barrelled at 4f to 5c. To-day, however, they do not seem much inclined to bid over ic. for loose, as these are said to be offering freely.

Hors—Inactive; the only movement reported is the sale of some very small lots of very fine new at 18 to 22c.; with all other grades purely nominal.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has remained fairly up to the average usual at this season.

HIDES—Green have continued to be few but sufficient, and prices are unchanged. Cured have sold quietly at 9] to 9]c. for small lots, the latter price for steers.

CALFSKINS—Prices of green have declined a cent, and now stand at 15c, for No. 1, and 13c, for No. 2. New have begun to offer to a small extent. Cured inactive and nominally unchanged.

SHEEFSKINS—Offerings have been small but changed.

SHEEPSKINS—Offerings have been small but fully sufficient; prices have been firmer at from \$1.50 to \$1.75 for green, the general run being \$1.60 to \$1.65. There has been no improvement in country lots, as holders still stand out for prices beyond those which dealers are inclined to pay.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL 250 do. at \$2.50; 250 do. at \$2.50. The following are quotations:—Superior extra, \$5.25 to \$5.35; extra superfine, \$5.20; faucy, \$5.05 to \$5.10; spring extra, \$4.90 to \$5; superfine, \$4.60 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$5.65 to \$6.20; fine, \$4.10 to \$4.20; middlings, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Pollards', \$3.10 to \$3.20; Ontario bags, \$3.45 to \$2.60; city bags, delivered, \$3.10. Oats—35 to 36c. Peas—80 to 82c. Cornmeal—\$3. Butter—Western, 14c.; Brockville, 16 to 18c.; Morrisburg, 17 to 19c.; Rastern Townships, 18 to 20c.; cream.rry, 22 to 21. Cheese—13 to 14c., according to quality. Lard—13; to 14c. for pails. Pork—Heavymess, \$19.50 to \$20. Hams—Uncovered, 12; to 13c. Racon—11; to 12/c. Dressed logs—Nominal. Ashes—Pots, \$4 to \$4.10 per 100 lbs., for firsts. Timothy seed—\$2.00 to \$2.75 per 45 lbs. Clover seed—\$4.75 to \$5 per 60 lbs. Eggs—15 to 16;c. Maple syrup, 90c. to \$1.10 per gallon, Sugar—12/c. per 1b.

LONDON.

March 16.—The market for the past week has been very poor, and fluctuations were directed by the momentary supply, but no real change in prices can be observed. It was confidently atticipated that in consequence of advances in the price of grain in the west that on Monday flour in Ottawa world also go up, in fact, an agreement to advance it 50c. a barrel was come to among the majority of the dealers. This was checkmated however, by one party who refused to come into the arrangement. It is now just possible that retaliation may be attempted, and that the disappointed ones will nominally drop the price \$1 per barrel and recoup themselves by throwing an inferior article on the market. The present state of the country roads accounts for the scant supply of many articles. but a few days must witness a change, which though showing larger quantities offering for sale, will not witness any serious decline in prices. Quotations to day are:—Hay, \$10 to \$11 per ton. Oats. 34 to 35c. Peas, 64 to 55c. Bariey, 40 to 45c. Corn, 53 to 60c. Buckwheat, 50 to 55c. Beans, 90 to 95c. Potatoes, 40 to 45c. per bag. Butter, 20 to 21c. ber 1b. Eggs, 15 to 18c. per dozen. Chickens, 50 to 55c. per pair. Mutton, 6 to 7c. per 1b. Beet, 54 to 6c. per 1b. Rye, 60 to 65c. per bush. Pork. 74 to 8c. per 1b. Wheat. \$1.20 to \$1.24 per bush. Geese, 40 to 45c. cach. Turkeys, 75c. to \$1.20 cach.

March 16.—Wheat, white, \$1.08 to \$1.09; red, \$1.12 to \$1.13. Oats, to 38c. Corn, 57 to 38c. Peas, 60 to 70c. Barley, 65 to 80c. Clover seed, \$4.50; timothy, \$2 to \$3. Flour, XXX, \$5 to \$5.50; bakers, \$5.25. ST. CATHARINES.

Flour—No. 1 superfine, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

\$1.15 : spring wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.10.

\$0. Barley, 75 to 30c. Peas, 60c. Oats,
Butter, 22 to 25c. Eggs, 15 to 18c.

Hay, \$12 to \$14. Potatoes, per bag, GUELPH. 6.—Flour, per 100 pounds, \$2.75 to t—White, per bush, \$1.01 to \$1.06; do. \$1.04 to \$1.06; spring, \$1.06 Oats, 37 to 38c. Barley, 65 to 85c. 70c. Peas, 60 to 70c. Hay, per ton, 0. Straw, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Wood, per to \$4. Eggs, fresh, 12 to 15c. per doz. to 20c. Apples, per bag, 25 to 50c. per bag, 30 to 60c. Sheepskins, 50c. to les, \$6.50 to \$7. Dressed hogs, \$7 to

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. JERSEY CITY.

ceipts, 19 cars. Hogs—Steady, at 8 to 8tc.; reUNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

March 16, 9.30 a. m. — Hogs — Estimated receipts, 16,500 head; official yesterday, 13,219
head; shipments, 5,961 head; light grades at
\$5,70 to \$6.00; mixed packers at \$5,40 to \$5.90;
heavy shipping at \$6 to \$6.55. Cattle—Receipts,
4,400 head.

March 16. 9a. m.—Cattle—Fair demand; best, 5; to 6c; fear to good, 4; to 5;c; common, 4 to 4;c.; eccepts, 85 head; shitonents, 323 head. Hogs.—Firm; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 300 head; Philadelphias at \$6.50 to \$6.70; Yorkers at \$6 to \$6.15; common at \$5.50 to \$5.90. Sheep—Fair demand; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 3,000 head.

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK. March 16, 10.20 a.m.—Cattle—Slow. Sheep—stendy, at 6† to 6‡c.; receipts, 2,691 head. Calves—Slow, at 6 to 8‡c.; receipts, 592 head.

Steady, at 6 to 66c; receipts, 2,991 head. Calves —Slow, at 6 to 8;c.; receipts, 592 head.

East Buffalo.

March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 782; shipments, 1.112. Hogs—Receipts, 1.085; shipments, 4,000. Cattle—The fresh arrivals were light, but there was fully enough on sale tosupply the demand, which continued to be limited. New York buyers are still holding off. Three loads of tarough cattle were placed on the market, and although there were four or five loads in the yards, some sales were effected, prices ranging from \$4.85 to \$5.40. Still: the feeling is weak, and about four loads will be held over. Veais—Steady, at \$5.00 to \$5.75; choice, \$6.00 to \$6.25. Sheep and lambs—To-day the market ruled steady at Tuesday's rates to a shade better, but not enough to quote any advance; shippers, however, took hold resdily, and the offerings had all changed hands by noon. Hogs—There was only one deck-load on sale up to 2 p.m., the balance of the arrivals being consigned through, while the trains on the Lake Shore road (on which there were only seven loads reported to arrive) were all late. The feeling was stronger, and several loads could have been sold had they been here.

BEERBOHM.
March 10.—London—Floating cargoes—Whea March 16.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, strong; cargoes on passage—Wheat, improving; maize, frim. Mark Lane—Wheat, firm; maize, strong; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast. was 47s. 6d., now 47s. 6d. to 48s.; do. No. 2 spring, 46s. now 46s. 6d. London—fair average red winter, for shipment the present or following month, was 43s. 3d., now 44s. 3d. now 44s. 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week—Wheat, 200,000 to 205,000 grs.; maize, 55,000 to 60,000 grs.; four. 110,000 to 115,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat, firm; maize, quiet. On passage for the continent—Wheat, 620,000 qrs.; maize, 100,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL.

5. p.m.—Flour. 8s. 6d. to 11s.; spring wheat, 8s.

THE

FINANCIAE ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

LONDON, - - CANADA.

RATE OF DIVIDEND

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

On or before the 31st of March the issue price of PREFERENCE STOCK will be increased to THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. PREMIUM. The present price of issue is TWO per cent. premium, with TWENTY PER CENT. of the Capital payable within sixty days, subject to a rebate of one per cent. premium when Forty per-cent, is paid in at the time of subscription.

Last FINANCIAL STATEMENT and particulars will be forwarded on receipt of stamp.

EDWARD LE RUEY, 465-4 Managing Director.

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No. 10 BEATTY'S TRACING PEN. Forfirst lessons in writing Beatty's Copy Books, No. 1 and 2. Fer gr. 50c.

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We guarantee the barrels to be of Decarbonized Steel, and will shoot equal to a gun costing 10 times the price and equally safe. With each gun we give 25 reloadable shells, box wads, box caps, and set of reloading tools. The "Zulu" is the same quality of gun as the "Climax," but not so well 'finished.

Farms for Sale.

Dort, Huren County.

FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA
RIO: list sent to any address. Apply to
CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent
440-52 ARM FOR SALE-LOT I, CONCESSION S Plympton Township, County of Lambton 200 acres; 30 cleared, with good bearing or chard brick dwelling house, good barns and stables miles from Sarnia, and i mile from Mandaumit tation G. W. R. Apply to D. FERGUSON ban P. O.

PRUIT FARM FOR SALE AT GRIMSB' Very cheap, large orchards in bearing, a beautifully situated on the lake. Apply G. PETTIT, Grimsby. POR SALE—IN TRAFALGAR TOWNSHIP Halton county, 100 acres, clay loam, good buildings, well watered, good state of cultivation; church and school 2 miles; Streetsville miles. For particulars apply to D. W. ALBERT SON, Trafalgar P.O. 467-3 SON, Trafalgar P.O.

FOR SALE-200 ACRE FARM ON BUCK
Lake, Muskoka, Good soil, desirable neigh
bourhood. For particulars apply to BOSWELL,
ROBERTSON & EDDIS, Equity Chambers, To
487-2

ROBERTSON & EDDIS, Equity Chambers, Toronto.

467-2

RARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF NOTIAW ASAGA, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos, county Simcoe. Must be sold. Send for particulars to E. LAKE & CO. Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, Toronto.

467-13

MARM FOR SAFE—100 ACRES—TOWN. SHIP Innisfil, 8th con., north half, lot 13; good soil, frame house and barn. Apply, Mrs. JOHN BELL, Dunlop street, Barrie, or J. S. BELL, 60 Princess street, Toronto.

468-1

POR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE ACRES LAND, Box 325, Stratford, Ont.

108-1 POR SALE—CHEAP—TWO ACRES LAND wellstocked withfruit trees, two Greenhouses, good Dwelling, and Barns. R. BACON, Box 325, Stratford, Ont.

1 DOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO ACRES LAND STRATEGY. Ont.

1 DOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO ACRES LAND STRATEGY. Ont.

1 DOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO ACRES LAND STRATEGY. Ont.

1 DOR SALE—FARMS IN NOTTAWASAGA

Stratford, Ont.

NOR SALE—FARMS IN NOTTAWASAGA,
Sunnydale, and Tiny, from 50 to 200 acres,
cleared and uncleared. Apply to LAIDLAW &
NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. Laidlaw, Toronto. PARM—NORTH HALF LOT 20, 7TH CON-CESSION Westminster, London; eight miles; gravel road; eighty acres cleared; good buildings, orchard, water; easy terms. Box 34, Glanworth.

Glanworth.

FOR SALE IN COOKSVILLE—A SMALL
farm, with dwelling-house, sheds, barn,
cellars, and every convenience. Apply to J.
SODAY, Cooksville.

488.9 SOLAY, Cooksyille.

MANITOBA LANDS FOR SALE-OF GOOD AND Quality, well situated, or exchanged for farms and town property, Ontario. J. R. BRADBURY, Toronto.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN CANADA—
Lot-6, concession 6, township of Translyar, Halton County; 110 acres; good stock farm; 25 miles from Toronto by the Credit Valley Railway, and 21 miles from Auburn station on the same line, and 5 miles from Milton, the county town. Price moderate; terms essy; possession immediately. DAVID R. KENNEY, Drumquin P.O., Ontario.

write well to them."

[Montreal Star.]

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Aliny River Colonization Society
intend settling on the banks of Rainy river
in the coming spring. Those desirous of obtaining a free farm in the West will find it to their
advantage to become members. The Society beg
to thank the public for contributions of seeds,
poultry, pigs, &c., already received, and will be
happy to receive further contributions, which
will be thankfully accepted and publicly acknowledged. For further information address, with
stamp, W. F. SHERWOOD. Secretary, Streetsville, or OLIVER LIVINGSTON, Chairman Carliste Branch, Carliste P. O., Ont.

lisle Branch, Carlisle P. O., Ont.

CIX. FINE FARMS FOR SALE—FINEST
Norato, fruit, and garden lands in Canada;
near railway and good markets. Address
Drawer 100, Norwich.

TWO FARMS FOR TO SELL—ONE AND
five miles from Bracebridge; five and fifteen
acres cleared. Apply at once to GILLMAN
WILLSON, Bracebridge. The price is six hundred dollars each; will take a young span of
horses and stock for one of the places.

VALUABLE FARM—LOT NO. 10. SECONIS. VALUABLE FARM—LOT NO. 10, SECOND concession East York, 50 acres, 9 acres of fine, young bearing orchard of apples, pears, and plum trees; strawberry and raspberry plants, &c. On the premises are:—7 roomed cottage, large barn, granary, and stables; never-failing well of water on the premises; will be sold cheap for cash. Information can be obtained, cheap for cash. Information can be obtained, the personally or by letter, to SAMUEL TUFFIELD, York Mills. VALUABLE FARM IN NOTTAWASAGA for sale; 100 acres, 70 cleared; good build-ings, orchard, and half-acre strawberries. G. L.

75 ACRE FARM FOR SALE COUNTY OX FORD, one mile north from Norwich: two orchards; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN GILLAM, Norwich. 100 ACRES—(SANDY LOAM)—70 CLEAR, by ED, balance covered with hardwood and pine; 8 in wheat, 14 in Rye. 14 seeded, 65 grafted fruit trees; spring creek runs through centre; 2 dwelling-houses; 2 barns, and stables and blacksmith's shop; 2 miles from Walsingham Centre, county of Norfolk; price, \$2,600, of which \$1,400 down and balance on time. Apply to lock box 265, Simcoe, Ont.

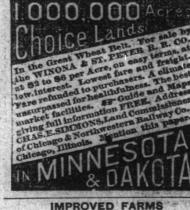
down and balance on time. Apply to lock box 265. Simeoe, Ont.

PARE CHANCE—SUPERIOR FARM TO ARE CHANCE—SUPERIOR FARM TO USE I or Rent—The subscriber having purchased the Rockwood flour mil's, shingle and heading factory, offers to sell or rent his old homestead farm, containing 100 acres, 91 acres cleared, being one of the best farms in the country Wellington, at present in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, free from stumps or stones, not one foot of wet or waste land, never failing supply of water running into the barnyard every day in the year. Buildings—Comfortable dwelling-house with seven rooms, pantry, and cellar; frame barn 80 feet long, stone stables and drive-house underneath; stone horse stables and drive-house 10x30, implement house, &c., &c., all in good repair; two acres of orchard in full bearing, large garden well stocked with best grafted fruit trees, apple, pear, grape, &c., &c. Beautifully situated within six miles of Rockwood station, G.T.R.R. in the township of Eramosa. Eight acres fall wheat, and the ploughing done. There will be a large clearing auction sale on the premises on 30th inst., of Stock and Farming Implements, Household Furniture, &c., Possosion can be given on or before ist April. Terms advantageous. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, JOHN MOORE, Rockwood Mills, Rockwood P.O., Ont.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. On TUESDAY, 29th MARCH.

at two o'clock, p.m., on the premises, forty acres of land, situated in LUNDY'S LANE, one and a half miles from Niagara Falls and the p ojected International Park, a new frame house, good barn, stables, drive she is, &c.; about half of the land is in the highest state of cultivation, stocked with the choicest grapes, peaches, raspberries, strawberries, &c.; on the remainder of the land vegetables are grown, for which there is a good demand. Terms—Half cash, balance secured by mortgage.

J. A. ORCHARD, Auctioneer. 000,000 Acr



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North-west | and south-west | Lot 18. Con 7. Township of Marmors, 100 acres. 6 acres cleared; sandy loam; well fenced log-house; 7 miles from Madoc. CO. SIMCOE. West half 9 Con., 4 E. H. S. Mono, 100 acres 30 acres cleared; clay loam; well waters and timbered; log buildings; 8 miles from Orangeville.

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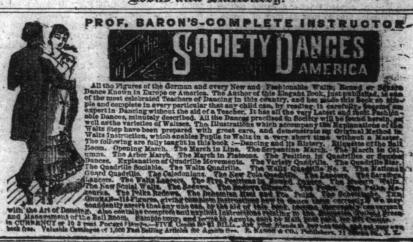
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IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAME BACK (the only permanent cure for Lame Back), Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, causing poin in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or copious Micturation, etc., Inability of Retention, and suppression of, and Sedimentary Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Leucorrhora, Nervous Debility, and all diseases, disorders, and allments the Urinary System (only) is subject to, MOTHERS, our Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it. Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from your Druggist obsain them. Prices—Child's Pad, \$1.50; Regular \$2; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases,

Excursions.

Manitoba, Minnesota and Dakota.

The first of a series of personally conducted through passenger trains for Winnipeg and the North-West will leave Toronto at 12.50 p.m., and Hamilton at 2.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1881, Calling at principal stations to Detroit, and will be followed by others leaving on 16th March, 6th and 20th April, 1881.

Through Freight Trains for emigrants' effects and general merchandise, under the direction of a special agent of the company, leave on 28th Feb., 18th March, 4th and 18th April.

For rates and all other information group to J. McLerie, Manitoba Freight Agent; A. Rhox, Manitoba Passenger Agent; Wm. Edgar, General Passenger Agent; G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent, Hamilton, or any of the Company's Stationmasters.

MANITOBA THE FIRST OF THE SEASON, PRITTIE'S POPULAR EXCURSION (SLEEPING CAR ATTACHED.) First One, 3rd March 1881

Fast Freight (two days before), and every second week-during season. For

LATEST CABLE

VOL. IX. NO.

Riot Among Irish Sol Aldershot.

PROF. HIND'S FISHERY

Trial of the Lawson-La Libel Case.

THE MEMBER FOR NORTH

eat Loss of Life by a Railwa in France.

LONDON, A serious riot occurred this Aldershot. Soon after five o'c number of soldiers belonging t Royal Irish, together with longing to other corps, commence They shouted in loud tones 'Ould Ireland,' and other cries, as knob-sticks. They were soon join numbers. It being too early for n the few day provosts tried to secuthe leading rioters, but,' utte The provosts were driven froof the street to the other by the who armed themselves with sticks. of the street to the other by the who armed themselves with sticks being newly laid with gravel the plenty of ammunition. The sheard all over the town; the morgalloped to the camp, and the ordered the assembly to be sour first and second brigades. They were immediately marched town. With fixed bayonets the the rioters, and broken heads a ensued. The provost marshal and cers of the day were on the spublic house and dancing saloon and the rioters were taken prison and the rioters were taken prison numbers. The provosts were be Some of the prisoners were re own was in an uproar, and all th closed. The riot last nearly It is attributed to drunkenne too free celebration of St. Patri

THE HIND CHARGES. In the House of Commons Charles Dilke said the Governm ogived certain representations fro Hind concerning the fisheries aw referred them to the Dominion (and requested Professor Hind further communications to that Sir Charles had already stated th Hind's allegations were unworth attention. The Government, haddered no good purpose would be giving currency and importance to and incredible reports.

LONDON, THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE

The Lawson-Labouchere libel to-day. Mr. Labouchere conduc defence. He pleaded that the alleged to be libellous are true a alleged to be libellous are true a public good. The cross-examinal Lawson by Mr. Labouchere camusement. Upon Mr. Lawson he refused to fight a duel with chere because the latter is a profe ler, and had for years libelled him family, the Chief Justice obset

s very little evidence of ibelling you complain of."

A German man-of-war has de habitation of the tribe on the cor ria who plundered a German me One native was killed and ni taken. Liberia agrees to pay or jounds compensation for the plun LONDON, THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE

In the Lawson-Labouchere li Labouchere's plea, in justifica ellegation that Mr. Lawson is a journalism, covers fifty-five pag clares that the Daily Telegraph (1 paper) is conducted professedly principles, but, in fact, is sold for ary and personal advancement of tor's suit; that the prosecutor obtain information from officials a his paper an appearance of being Liberal organ, published servile flatteries respecting Mr. Gladstone and other Liberals; that when quitted office he published false tory articles respecting Mr. Gl. Mr. Bright with the intent opening and other than the service of the service Mr. Bright with the intent of pecuniary and social advantage tracts from the articles inserted secutors similarly abused and f Beaconsfield and the Marquis when out of and in office; that the habitually printed obscene, innot tissements, and charged an extra them, and that while printing the lished articles denouncing the miss by such advertisements; that the habitually published baby-farming ments, charging extra for them, ally denouncing baby-farming; unserted by the prosecutor habitually denouncing the prosecutor habitually published to the prosecutor habitually denouncing the prosecutor habitually published prompted by sordid motives; that to bublished letters wholly or partition to purporting to be from the prosecutor changed his nan the fact that he is a Jew, and bushessed of the same of I the fact that he is a Jew, and the shamed of the name of Lev prosecutor was angry and felt cause attention was drawn to the lamily was once poor, and being to take a mean and cowardly armed himself with a stick and la adark street and attacked the debenind; that he referred defendant the prosecutor's second to arrange behind; that he referred defendar the prosecutor's second to arrang after having it supposed he wa fight, he consulted the ladies o and Edward Arnold, and then fight; that the prosecutor publis counts of this assault, and that it is ignorant. The cross-examina Labouchere directed to establish plea takes about the same rang former hearing of the case before Carden. It is really a duel of ' Mr. Lawson and Mr. Labouchere observation of Lord Chief Justic Mr. Labouchere seems to have t The case has been adjourned unit

The case has been adjourned un In the House of Commons to Mr. Gladstone said he hoped financial statement on the 4th of troduce his Irish Land bill and to the Easter holidays on the 8th, to on the 25th, and on the same dispecond reading of the Land bill. MR. BRADLAUGH'S CAS

In the House of Commons
Gladstone denied that Mr. Bradi
for the Chiltern Hundreds, and a
he had the application could no
refused. Mr. Gorst, in view of
Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal will be s
refrained from pressing the subing a new writ for an election fo-

LONDON