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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884.

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VOL. XI. NO. 622.

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OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy tarms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto. THE FINEST 400 ACRE FARM IN ON TARIO for sale on easy terms in parts of TARIO for sale on easy terms, in parts of whole, For particulars address W. F. NICK ERSON, Simcoe, Ont.

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Business Cards. ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th. A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon. DONALD S. MCKINNON, HAMILTON

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MATION relative to free homes, with cor-rect maps, circulars, and reliable facts, free of harge. Apply to HARRY MERCER, Travel-ing Emigration Agent C. M. and St. P. railway, hatham, Ont. DAKOTA-PARTIES DESIRING INFOR-MATION relative to free homes, with cor-

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DOON TO FARMERS-CIRCULAR SENT free of new and most productive varieties known of seed grain; testimonials of 110 bushels per acre of Boyd's Egyptian Oats; samples of 2 ounces, 20 cents. JAMES BOYD, JR., Cedar 25 BEAUTIFUL NEW MIXED CARDS-Ochromos, snowflake, transparent, &c.; 10c.; gents samples, 60 cards, 15c. Queen City Card ouse, Toronto.

M. E. CHURCH.

Proceedings of the Hamilton District Con SECOND DAY.

DUNNVILLE, Feb. 20. - Conference opened at 9.55 a.m. After singing the second hymn, Bro. J. W. Ricker led in prayer. The nnutes were read and adopted. After a number of the delegates had addressed the conference, the presiding elder rose and poured oil on the troubled waters. He claimed that all were bound to contribute their substance to the furtherance of this enerprise, whether unionists or non-unionists. The following is the report :- "We, your | present regent. committee on Equalization, beg leave to eport as follows:—Whereas, the condition equalization in the superannuation and ok-room funds was submitted to and susby our General and Quarterly Conerences by large majorities, therefore, be it resolved, 1. That we as a District Conference. lo endorse the equalization scheme, and reorth to the raising of the full amount of \$3,000 from the people, that being the amount apportioned them. 2. We further recomapportuned that where public meetings have failed subscriptions be solicited at the Sabbath services. 3. We also recommend that great care be exercised to prevent a contentious

spirit being aroused, to the hindrance of this mportant work." Carried. "Your Committee on Legislation beg leave to report as follows :- That whereas certain embers and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church have presented certain petitions to Parliament touching the bill of the incor-poration of the Methodist Church now before petitioners have financial interests in all the institutions of the Church and many of the Church and many of the Church and many instances the name of children have been affixed to such petitions; and whereas the tas been reported in the public press that the Methodist Episoopal Church has submitted such petitions to Parliament; therefore, resolved, that this District Conference, on behalf of the Hamilton district of the Methodist Episcopal Church repudiets.

Methodist Episcopal Church repudiets.

Methodist Episcopal Church, repudiate any connection with said petitions and deprecate the course pursued by said netitioners Some sharp shooting was indulged in by all he members of the conference, but the reort was carried by a large majority. Brantford was relected as the next place to

old the district meeting, and the time appointed was the second Tuesday in February, PARK HILL DISTRICT CONFERENCE. PARK HILL, Feb. 20.—The conference conened in the Methodist Episcopal church,

Park Hill, yesterday, at 7.30 p.m., James Gardiner, D.C.L., presiding. A resolution was introduced by JAMES DARLING, seconded by W. J. Wilson, and unanimously carried, "That it is the sense eing offered by some of the members thereof to the union movement in the circulation and presentation of petitions to the Legislatures and the distribution of circulars subversive of the hasis of union, which has been acepted by the Methodist Enisconal Church n Canada. is not only unjustifiable but is ositively injurious to the well-being of the Church of Christ, of which we form a part; herefore we do most earnestly request these brethren to cease from such actions, that the blessings of harmony and brotherly love may

exist among us." Views of a European Physician.

Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, and founder of the International Throat and Lung Institute, was interviewed yesterday on his return from Europe ov a News representative at the American notel. The doctor received his visitor cordially, and as the reporter knew the doctor was well acquainted with European countries, thought he would gain some information as to the situation of political as well as com-mercial affairs in Europe.

After some very interesting conversation on the subject of German and French armies and other European topics, the subject of the doctor's American business and his surgical institute was discussed. Upon being asked f he did not visit Europe quite often, the

octor said :—
"Yes. I visit Europe nearly every year." "May I ask what is your object?" "Yes. First to visit the hospitals and eep up with the advancement of medical ence, and as I am opening new institutions every year, to bring over medical gentlemen who are members of the Royal College of hysicians and Surgeons of London, England, o assist me; by so doing we are placed in a sition to compare with any similar institute

"Well, how long are you going to continue ening institutes?" Well, sir, my ambition is to have two hundred medical gentlemen with me before I die, and I am determined to work twenty rears longer for the benefit of science and the people, and until I have shown the public at rge the difference between real scientific knowledge and spurious conventionalists. "I presume you receive a good deal of on

'Yes. As you can easily see from the suc cess of my institutes, a considerable amount of jealously is displayed, but as my institutes contain a body of medical men whose knowledge and ability is unquestioned, both on this as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, I do not fear any opposition that can be directed against me."

"How many institutes have you in Am-"At present, five : one in Boston, Detroit. Toronto, Winnipeg, and Montreal, and I am opening new ones every year." At the close of the interview the doctor

General Gleanings from Distant

Lands. EUROPE.

The prohibition of the importation of pork nto Greece has been abolished. It is stated that Russia has invited England to join in constructing a canal from the sea of Aral to the Indian frontier. A St. Petersburg despatch says several

tribes in the neutral territory between Russia and Afghanistan have solicited Russian protection. A serious encounter is reported in the Don ssack country between peasants and military, in which several were killed and wound-Further fighting is feared. Reinforce-

ents are hastening forward. A Paris despatch says Prince Krapotkin is ngerously ill at Clairvaux prison. His wife has been summoned to his side, and is permitted to attend him by day. His illness is due to the bad sanitary condition of the prison. The doctors say he will certainly die unless removed to more healthful quarters.

The North German Gazette, reference to re-

contributions for relief of the Rhine flood sufferers years ago, suggests the repayment of Germany's debt of gratitude in a practical way by subscribing for the relief of the suferers by the disastrous floods in the United

tar for repairs was seized by Spanish revenue officers for anchoring in Spanish waters and subjected to a heavy fine on the charge of breaking bulk. The captain demanded British protection, for it is believed the anchorage which the pilot had chosen was in British waters. The port dues would have been paid within ten days as usual.

M. Tricou, formerly French Minister to Saigon. He says the Black Flage always put to the sword. It is understood that the conditions of surrender provided that their lives should be spared. they refuse to fight. He says that four hun-ared Chinese were killed in that way in the battle of Sontay. M. Tricou has the gold cup from which Hiephoa, the late King of Annam, drank poison at the bidding of the

ASIA. French gunboats are taking positions i the waters of the Tonquin Delta so as to support the attack on Bacninh. A reconnoissance from Hanoi disclosed that the Black Flags ccupy Hunghoe and the mouth of the Black

A Chinese reconnoitring party recently advanced within two miles of Hanon, but re-tired before the shells of the French. Sontay is powerfully garrisoned, and works of defence are being rapidly erected there. Hunghoa is also strongly fortified. Commander Ralph, who has just returned rom a visit to the general of King John of

he sea port which he needs he will secure the retreat of the garrisons on the Kassala line through Abyssinia. It has been proved that the Viceroy o Quang Si commands the troops at Bacninh. The French are about to send him an ultimatum. The Chinese have burnt's village opposite Sontay. Gen. Millot, commander of

Abyssinia, reports that if King John obtains

ently released by order of Admiral Hewitt, are joyfully parading the town, expecting a

AFRICA.

The wheat and bean crops in Upper Egypt are splendid. The sugar crop will probably be the largest on record. It is reported that Lord Wolseley advises that the campaign be continued against Osman Digma, in order to prevent the rebels

marching north upon Berber, and that a deachment be sent to relieve the garrison at Kassala. Gen. Stephenson has sent a telgram to London strongly urging that an advance be made from Trinkitat. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for War, in reply ordered an immediate advance. He also

asked that the Europeans killed at Teb be buried in a fitting manner. Osman Digma, the leader of the rebels in the vicinity of Suakim, is exciting his followers by quoting the Koran, saying El Mendi is divinely inspired and requires little food and clothing. The rebels present a formidable appearance. They will be beaten, but t will require the best kind of men to do so. Large bodies of rebels can be seen moving in

the direction of Osman Digma's position. El Mehdi is described as forty years of age. l'e is a man of middle stature : his colour is "café au lait clair"; his beard is very black, and he bears upon each cheek three parallel scars. He is extremely thin, for he isciplines himself by very rigorous fasting. Before setting out on his new career he dwelt in a hole in the ground, where, he says, he wept continually over the universal corrup-

Col. Burnaby telegraphs that three courses are open to the English. First, to recapture Tokar, chastising the enemy if en-countered; second, to try and attack Osman Digma and disperse his forces; third, to ship roops to Massowah and attempt to relieve Cassala, and after doing this to march to Khartoum. He advises the use of the Indian troops stationed at Aden. Two Two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition will

e ordered for Egypt. Advices from St. Paul de Loanda give particulars of a fight between the whites and natives at Meulla. The fight arose through the agent of a Dutch factory employing Krooboys, to which the natives objected. Eigh hundred natives attacked the factory, which the agent defended with four cannon and 100 nen. A large number of natives took shelter behind the powder magazine. The whites fired into the magazine, exploding it, and

orty natives were killed. The report that El Mehdi is marching oward Khartoum is confirmed. His inaction after the victory at El Obeid is explained by the fact that finding that the Sheikhs of the principal tribes wished to go home with their poils in order to attend to the harvest, he proclaimed a holy truce during the months of Moharren and Safar, ending on the date of the anniversary of the birth of the prophet. That time having expired, the campaign has

The Government have ordered Admiral Hewitt to send Commander Wolfe to King John, of Abyssinia, with instructions to offer the surrender of part of the district of Sankeet, which is part of the territory taken rom Abyssinia by Gen. Gordon, on condition that the Abyssinians march to liberate the Egyptian garrison in the Southern Soudan. The King demands an interview with Admiral Hewitt, and the concession of Massowah without waiting to negotiate.

The Hovas have succeeded in secretly anding in Madagascar a number of Krupp cannons and other munitions of war and have gone to protect Tananariwo. An English

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE | minor commands. The arsenals are busy in soon to be able to make an attack on Tama tave, now held by the French.

Gen. Gordon has established boxes at Khartoum, into which the people may drop peti-tions or complaints. He received news today leading him to hope that the Sennaar road will soon be open. General Gordon is con-fident that he can pacify the Soudan without firing a shot. A sheikh was carried into Gordon's presence to-day with his feet mutilated by the bastinado, administered by the orders of Hussein Pashs, the late vice-governor of Khartoum, Gordon has telegraphed to Cairo ordering the stoppage of a portion of Hussein's pay for the benefit of the outraged sheikh. If Hussein Pasha objects to this he will be returned to Khartoum to be tried. Hussein Pasha recently flogged a man to death.

Surrender of Tokar Five soldiers have arrived at Suakim from Tokar bringing the news of the surrender. The rebels beset the town and kept up a constant fire of artillery and riffes. On Tuesday the carrison recognized the necessity of con-ferring with the rebels, and on Wednesday Yakoob and Maccavi Effendi, chief of police, with a sergeant, went out and held a conference. On their return they informed the garrison that they must surrende their arms on

night, but as the conference arranged Tokar was surrendered. The garrison of Kassala is ,500 strong, and has sufficient supplies for a

fortnight. There is the greatest excitement in Parliament and throughout London at the news of the surrender of Tokar. Another account says Maccavi, the governor, and Yakoob, with 150 soldiers, left for the fort on Wednesday and had a parley with the rebels. When they returned they announced they were going to surrender themselves. This caused a great commotion, as many of the garrison refused to give way, hoping succour would still reach them. Their protests were of no avail, and the rebels' terms were accepted. It is not believed the population was

A refugee from Tokar, arrived at Suakim, says the majority of the garrison wished to surrender, but 200 insisted upon continuing the resistance. It is uncertain therefore whether the surrender has actually been made. It is strongly believed, however, that Tokar is in the hands of the rebels. Another refugee reports that he fell in with a rebel with whom he was acquainted, who told him that it was the intention to put all the garrison at Tokar to death except the gunners after they had surrendered, notwithstanding

GENERAL. Two Russian men-of-war have been ordered Thousands of people are dying of fever in

the south of Java. Mexico has given notice that from May 15th next an additional duty of 5 per cent. will be imposed on all imported articles from the United States. A Port-au-Prince despatch save President Salamon, in passing through deremie, had several high functionaries court-martialled, and the majority of them were shot.

It is reported from Santi Espiritu that the brothers Chamendez, with other bandits, have embarked for Santo Domingo. It is stated that the planters of Providence and Santa

to prepare a protest against ore of the clauses of the treaty of peace. The French Minister was chosen to present the protest. The protesting powers have decided to follow the programme to be presented by England and

OBITUARY NOTES. Oliver Edes, the originator of machine ivet-making in the United States, has died in Boston, aged 69.

Mr. Archibald Dewar, late Inspector of Public Schools for North Huron, died at Sea-forth on Tuesday morning, aged 57. Mr. Thomas Linklater and Mr. Edmond snell, prominent business men at Belleville, are dead. The former died on Saturday night

om rheumatism, and the latter on Sunday rom a long standing ailment. The death is announced of Mr. Malcolm McBravne, of North Yarmouth, at the adranced age of 78 years. Deceased was one of the veteran pioneers of that township, having emigrated to it when the whole place was a forest, and has resided there since

1830. He was the father of Mrs. Daniel Black, of London East.

Mr. W. B. Blakely, Provincial License Inspector for Prince Edward, died at his residence, Cherry Valley, Monday night. Mr. Blakely had been unwell for nearly a year, but had only recently been confined to his ouse, and up to a few days ago he was not thought to be dangerously ill. Mr. Blakely was well and favourably known throughout the county. His manly, straightforward, and genial manner made him many friends. He was a successful farmer, and an energetic member of the Canada Methodist Church. He leaves a wife and large family of children. He was sixty-six years of age.

Another Hotel Horror JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 25.-The greatest nflagration Jackson has seen for years occurred yesterday morning, aweeping away the Union hall block, a four-storey building, costing \$125,000, containing four stores, a bank, hotel, and theatre, burning to the ground three frame buildings, and half destroying two more. Four lives are reported lost, but the body of only one has been found -Charles Cornell, a crippled soldier, John rior, Mrs. Banks, a coloured waiter, and an unknown coloured man are yet missing. Three men hung from a three-storey window in their night clothes. Two jumped, and were badly injured. One of them, James Herres, of Cleveland, struck a telegraph wire, whirled into the air, and feil to the walk, breaking his left collar-bone and bruising his head; ne will die. Charles Kimball, of Kalamazoo, jumped and received a severe scalp wound and injured his left hip and knee; he will reed, aged 85, was rescued by a ladder, but was badly burned; recovery doubtful.

Thousands were on the spot, and after the

fire was under control search began for the bodies. Mr. Crack stated that fourteen Swedes, Polanders, and negroes went to bed in a drunken state at his house and but five were seen in the morning. A thorough search will prove the truck or falsity of the Fakirs began the work of pilfering at once; by noon seven were taken in charge. This is the most disastrous fire in loss of life and property this city has ever witnessed and the Union hall had been for many years a favourite place for theatres and dancing parties. The entire loss will not fall much short of \$200,000.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes :- "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever At the close of the interview the doctor said was his intention to devote several months of his time for the present to the Boston and Toronto offices.—News.

Boston and Toronto offices.—News.

is credited with a desire to lead the Irish

party himself in place of Mr. Parnell.
Upon the Speaker vacating the chair the

ters in relation to the troops on the Red sea. He asked the Government to repudiate its

Mr. Joseph Cowen, Radical Reformer, said

The Marquis of Hartington deprecated the iscussion of the subject, which he said was

untimely. He believed Osman Digma had accurate and complete knowledge of the news

telegraphed to Suakim from Lordon. As

tent on to sweep the English into the sea, it

might be advisable to advance instead of awaiting an attack. The existing orders were

to relieve Tokar and protect Suakim, but those orders might be enlarged. It would be impolitic, the Marquis thought, to say any-

Mr. Gladstone said that neither the London

nor the foreign press influenced the Govern-ment. It was influenced by an innate sense

of its duty and responsibility. England was bound to defend Suakim,

RELIGIOUS.

During the past year the foreign missiona

308,643 communicants.

day night. He goes to Quebec.

pwards of seventy-five letters.

meet at Philadeiphia in May next.

ocieties throughout the world report a gain

The Rev. E. J. Stobo, Baptist minister. of

elleville, gave his farewell sermon on Sun-

The health of the Bishop of Niagara is im-

proved. In the month of December he wrote

Great preparation is being made for the General Methodist Conference, which is to

Rev. H. Auston, of Gananoque, has de-lined the position of senior curate of St.

George's cathedral, Kingston, offered him by

Messrs. Gildersleeve have just put into St. George's Church cathedral. Kingston, a very

handsome memorial window to their father and mother.

One of the native missionaries, Rev. Y.

The Salvation Army are gathering in a

very considerable number of recruits at

Woodstock. It is stated a prominent min-

The scheme for the increase of the Presby

erian ministers' stipends is being successfully

carried out through the different sections of

The Rev. D. Camelon, of Maple, was lately

lent of Baltimore district, has been suspended

Rev. Joseph Builder, who left some time

pends amounted to some three hundred dol-

lars. This amount is in addition to the reguer contributions for the Home Mission Fund

Some of the subscriptions made are to be con-

Rev. Thomas Sims, of Toronto, has been

invited to accept the pastorate of the Canada Methodist church, Orillia. He has declined

the offer on account of ill-health, and will

probably ask a year's leave of absence at the

The Bishop of Algonia has for some time

been in England in the interests of his dio-

cese. He found much ignorance respecting

Algoma, as the name and place seemed to be

almost wholly unknown. In order that he

might have proper authority to appear in the

various pulpits of England he had to obtain a

special license from each archbishop as

colonial bishop. He is labouring in connection with the Society for the Propagation of

the Gospel, and thus securing patronage for

The Fourth International Sabbath School

Convention for the United States and British North American Provinces will be held in

the city of Louisville, Ky., 11th, 12th, and

13th June next. The central thought of the

convention will be "Organization for Evan-

gelization." Delegates are chosen from all the Evangelical denominations, pastors and

laymen, the selection for Ontario being in the hands of the Canada Sabbath School Asso-

ciation. Nothing will be lacking on the part of the Christian citizens of Louisville or the

International Executive to make this a very

A prominent member of the committee

the church eventually, no matter what oppo-

ition was brought to bear against it. Also

that in the near future a movement would be

started in Kingston to inaugurate the forma-

tion of associations in the different parishes

of this dincese, whose express object would

e to relieve the bishop of the power of ap-

pointing clergymen to parishes without the

consent of the parishoners, or, in other words, that the vestry have the power to select the

pastor, subject to the approval of the bishop. "This movement," said the interviewed. "will

be started bright and early, and there is no

doubt of its success, as we have heard from other parishes which are desirous of co-oper-

Fatal Fight for Possession of a Mica Mine

NASHVILLE, N.C., Feb. 22.—The following ecount of a fight at Flat Rock, Richmond

county, has been received:—Stephen Burleson and Sebe Miller worked a mica mine

leased from Isaac Bailey. Reuben Sparks

claimed the mine under a State grant, and

sold a half interest to Ed. Ray and A. E.

Anderson, with the stipulation that they

take possession. On Sunday Ray with two young men named Sparks went to the mine

and took possession of an abandoned tunnel

low the shaft in which Stephen Burleson

Sebe Miller, and Robert Penland were work-

ing, and built a fire to smoke them out. Failing in this, Ray went to Bakersville and

brought back his brother-in-law Anderson

Ray had words with Miller, and knocked

iam Burleson then knocked Ray into the

pit. Anderson ordered Horton, one of the

Burleson party, to leave, and as the man turned Anderson shot at and killed him.

Ray and Robert Penland cunched in the

pit, and when Penland got the advantage Ray begged for quarter. Penland let him up

when Ray immediately shot Stephen Burleson dead and ran up the ladder. Anderson

nen went to the mouth of the pit and fired

down, killing Miller. Another shot struck Wm. Burleson, indicting a dangerous wound. Ray and Anderson escaped, and the citizens are in pursuit. Pay and Anderson are re-venue officials. Ray in his official capacity

killed a man some time ago and was once in

him into the pit with his gun. Wil

ating at the outset."

next meeting of the conference. He intends going with his family to Dakota.

and Rev. John Jamieson, who left for For

Hiraiwa, recently preached to the inmates of the prison at Kofu, Japan. There were 250

convicts present.

morality.

ister has joined their ranks.

the church in this Dominion.

arrived at their destinations.

tinued for five years.

his diocese.

gregation, of a fur coat and gloves.

sman Digma, he said, had declared his in-

he was unwilling to embarrass the Govern-ment, but he would like to know what it was

House he was loudly cheered.

oodthirsty policy.

thing further.

Items of Interest from the United

Ex-Speaker Brand has been elevated to the peerage with the title of Lord Hampden. A Catholic chapel in the suburbs of Cork

GREAT BRITAIN.

was partially wrecked last week. The windows were broken and the sacred ornaments smashed. The culprits are unknown. The Prince of Wales on Friday spoke in e House of Lords on the motion to appoint a commission of enquiry into the dwellings of the poor. The appointment of the com-

mission was agreed to by the Peers. The election at Cork on Saturday for the vacant seat in the House of Commons resulted in the return of Mr. Deasy, the Nationalist, who received 2,150 votes against 1,153 for Mr. Goulding, Conservative.

The editor of the Freethinker was released from prison on Monday in London, having completed a year's imprisonment for blashemy, and was met at the prison gate by Bradlaugh and two thousand sympathizers. An amendment was adopted by the House of Lords on Thursday making the bill for the

cattle still more stringent in its restrictions. The Irish party, in order to mark their pending the Irish members in the session of 1881, have determined to oppose the vote of thanks which will be proposed on Mr. Brand's

retirement from the Speakership. The three survivors of the barque Ada Barton, who were landed at Queenstown, clung to the masts five days and nights without road. The third day the dog tried to devour one of them. When they were rescued they were casting lots to decide which of the three should die to furnish food for the others. A pastoral letter from Bishop Carr was read

in the Catholic churches in the diocese of Galway on Sunday advising the people not to emigrate, and calling their attention to a let-ter from the Archbishop of Toronto stating that there were in Toronto emigrants from Connaught who were actually starving. The recent visit of the Prince of Wales to the slums of Holborn district, to collect inormation in regard to the life of the poor to ssist him as a member of the Royal Commis-

sion on the dwellings of the poor, has been sufficient for his purpose. He has intimated that he had seen enough to justify the objects of the Commission. It is stated in the Daily Telegraph that a few days ago a private in the Hampshire regiment, at Gosport, called upon the Almighty

to strike him blind. A little while after wards he felt drowsy, and threw himself on a bed. On trying to open his eyes he could not do so, and he is now under treatment in the Haslar Military Hospital, not having recovered his sight. Mr. Archdale, recently appointed high sheriff of county Fermanagh, is reported as

having said that he hoped he would not have much to do as sheriff, but if he ever got a Parnellite at one end of a rope he would give a very heavy tug at the other end. The Parpellite members of Parliament have taken offence at this language, and intend to question the Government in regard to it. Shortly after one o'clock on Tuesday an explosion occurred in the cloak-room at the Victoria railway station, London. The explo-

which he criticized the course of Mr. Parnell and his followers. Mr. Power asserted Ireland was the greatest difficulty England has to overcome. He censured the so-called has to overcome. He censured the so-called National party for wasting the time of the House discussing factional disputes instead of the social improvement of Ireland. He excused Mr. Parnell because he was surrounded and urged on by certain lieutenants who were hoping to arrive at similar prominence. He was strongly opposed to the amendment, which he characterized as very

disappointing.

Mr. Power was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he resumed his seat the peering was tremendous. The Parnellites sintained a sullen silence. Mr. T. M. Healy replied to Mr. Power's speech. He compared it to dancing on a tight-rope, and spoke of Mr. Power as balancing between the Orangemen and the Whigs. Whigs. He reproached Mr. Power deserting his party. He said the Government was in league with the Orangemen and concluded with describing Lord Rossmore

as a "bigoted, malevolent young pup."
Mr. Justin McCarthy accused the Orange men of seeking to involve the country in civil The House was full. Mr. Power's onslaught pon the Parnellites caused a great sensation.
The House of Commons was the scene of proar on Thursday when the question of aditting Bradlaugh was broached. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the House reaffirm its previous resolution preventing Bradlaugh from taking the oath and excluding him from the precincts of the House. After a stormy discussion the motion was carried by 266 to 173.

The debate on Mr. Parneli's amendment condemning the Government's policy in Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons this evening.
Mr. T. H. O'DONNELL said England's safest policy would be to allow the Irish to conduct their own affairs. If she did not de o a large accession of Nationalists in a future

Parliament might some day greatly harm England.
Mr. Gladstone said the country ought to know that the undue prolongation of the de-bate, to the hindrance of other business, was the work of a small coterie against a strong eling on the part of the rest of the House Mr. Parnell's amendment condemning the Government's policy in Ireland was again the subject of debate in the House of Commons

and accused Mr. Parnell of having hum ougged and gammoned Irishmen with promises which were never realized. By such means, he said, had the Parnellites obtained power. Although he had separated himself from them, be denied that he had changed his political opinions. The O'Donoghue vindicated the action of the Government is

Mr. Parnell's amendment was rejected by vote of 81 to 30, and the address in reply to the Queen's speech was passed. Speaker Brand announced his resignation He said he should have wished to die in the service of the House, which had a right to expect his full services, but his condition of health forbade his longer continuance in their service. The Speaker was greeted with cheers, and appeared to be deeply moved. In the House of Commons on Monday,

Mr. Gladstone made a motion, which was carried, eulogizing Sir Henry Brand's long services as Speaker. The Parnellites did not challenge the division, but after Mr. Parnell had stated that they were unable to tacitly acquiesce in the vote of thanks, since some o Speaker Brand's acts had been hurtful to Le-land, they withdrew in a body from the

Mr. F. H. O'Dennell protested against thanking the retiring Speaker. O'Donnell, who has separated from the Parnellite party, dicted for assaulting a woman,

PRICE THREE CENTS.

100 UN .000 STATES.

N. T. Bullock, of Dallas, Ga., has lost three daughters this winter by elopement. The schools at Plymouth, N.H., have

closed on account of the prevalence of scarlet The coloured people are organizing civil ights leagues throughout Onio. They are to be founded in every township.

hia, widow of the late Wm. C. Amer, bequeaths \$22,000 to Charitable Catholic insti-While Annie Stomps, of Dayton, O., was

Capt. Whiteside and Lieut. Gibson, of the

A Minneapolis despatch says the worst blizzard of the season is raging in Crooks-ton and vicinity. Fears are entertained for

Cliff Wade, who murdered a man in Missouri a year ago, came to Waxahachie, Texas, a few days ago. He was identified but escaped. Bloodhounds were put on his

after his execution, has been discovered at Charleston, W. Va. It formed part of the porch of a house. It will be preserved. A terrible explosion occurred in a coal nine near Cornelisville, Pa., the other day. eventy-five men were working in the mine

Jno. Farr, a prominent young man of Scranton, Pa., eloped with and married Jus-tine Levy, a Jewess. The latter's family published a card saying they have disowned the girl and mourn her as dead. The affair creates a sensation. There is great excitement at Erin, Tenn.,

over the reported discovery of a gold mine by A. H. Bernathy, who when hunting found cave and evidence of the precious metal. Over \$50,000 worth of nuggets are on exhibition in a store. Many strangers are flocking

During the last scene of "Richard III," at a Portland (Me.) theatre, recently. in the combat with Richmond, Richard's sword broke, snapping off some inches from the hilt. The piece flew directly into the audience, striking a gentleman on the bridge of the nose, cutting a gash which extended

made the recipient of the very handsome present, in the name of the ladies of his con-Rev. W. Wilson, of Baltimore, coloured preacher of the Methodist church and presithese midnight attacks on coloured people are made by poor white trash, and the better class of citizens have determined to put a from his pastorate and presidency for imstop to the practice. The Massachusetts Legislature is considerago for India as a Presbyterian missionary,

> not slip out and in when they like, was occupying his pulpit in that city, Mrs seat in the body of the church and went up and stood beside him. To the astonishment of the congregation she announced that she was about to become Mrs. Pierce. She had t was rumoured, become infatuated with the

A Much-Married Man.

money. Objecting to Imported Labour. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—As the result of the deliberation of the House Labour Committee on the question of the importation of Hungarian and Italian labourers, Representaive Foran has been instructed to submit the bill introduced by him with an amendment he bill originally prohibited the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labour in the United States and Territories, and provided certain penalties for violation of the law. The amendment agreed upon by the committee is to the effect that the law, if enacted, should ot be construed to prevent the engagement which managed the Dr. Wilson testimonial stated that Dr. Wilson must come back to Kingston, and that he would be curate of of skilled workmen to perform labour in the United States upon any new industry. Professional actors, singers, and lecturers are

> ernment has presented the steamer Aiert to the United States with her anchors, chains, ment's action on the occasion of the recovery of the Resolute.
>
> In the House, the report of the Secretary of State in relation to the presentation to the country of the steamer Alert by the British Government was read and several times applauded. Randall asked that the communi

> nore formal and appropriate recognition of the generosity of the British Government. Applause.)
> "I object," exclaimed Finerty. Randall then put his request in the form of motion, which, was agreed to, Finerty and Robinson, of New York, voting in the

> 'Can we not have ships of our own, without begging?" Robinson asked of the Speaker, "The Chair cannot answer that question," esponded the Speaker. The House then ad-

Our Canadian Silk Industry

is prosperous. Considering the short space of time that the Montreal factories have been established we have reason to congratulate their sales of it far exceeding any other make.



whole House rose, and filing past shook hands with him. As he was leaving the udget of News from Over the Border. Mr. Labouchere, in the House of Commons Tuesday, moved to adjourn and discuss mat-

The will of Mrs. Mary Amer, of Philadel-

getting wood on Sunday morning to start a fire an unknown man seized her, cut off her luxuriant hair, and esciped.

Salvation Army, were fined Saturday night in the Police Court at Trenton, N.J., for obstructing the street by a parade and singing Thursday evening.

for Red Lake Falls.

track, and tore him to pieces. The scaffold on which John Brown was hung, and which mysteriously disappeared

at the time, twenty-nine of whom were in-stantly killed and a great number more fatally injured.

During the last scene of " Richard III," at

nearly to the eye.

Last week George Cuttes, an industrious negro, was driven from his home at Americus, Ga., by a masked man, who destroyed his household goods. Three parties have been held to answer for the offence. It is said

ing a bill prohibiting the locking or bolting of factory entrances during the hours the emloyés are at work. Many mills lock their doors in the morning and do not open them until evening, so that the workpeople can-A district meeting for the readjustment of the work of the Methodist Church in Whitby district was recently held at Port Persy, when it was found that married and single ministers could be spared from that district.

The collection in Zion church, Brantford, on Sunday in aid of the angmentation of stinot slip out and in when they like. In case of a fire or panie, however, great loss of life would doubtless occur through this practice.

The most exciting Liap Year incident so far recogned to the country of the cou far reported as that which comes from St. Elmo, Ill. It appears that on Sunday last, while the Rev. Mr. Pierce, a young divine,

> young divine, and to this and the excitement of a religious revival, at which she was converted, her tempory insanity is attributed.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 22.—Louis H. Hawes has been arrested on a charge of bigamy. He formerly lived in Auburn, and married Cella Leibold in Waterioo fifteen years ago. Six months ago Hawes deserted her and married widow who was supposed to be wealthy. When the first wife discovered that Hawes had married the widow she wrote the latter offering to release Hawes for \$10,000. The offer was not accepted. The second wife claims that Hawes has obtained most of her

Finerty and Robinson Excited over the Gift of the Alert, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. - The British Govand such of her equipment as can be utilized for use in the Greeley expedition. This is in recollection of the United States Govern-

also exempted from the provisions of the bill.

cation be spread upon the Journal of the House, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with the object of having a

ourned.

them on the success achieved. irawback they have to contend with is the low grade of goods desired. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a chear quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. If our ladies will but take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co's own brand, and see that their name is on the end-of each spool, they will be sure of getting the best made. This is the same thread that their American house, Belding Bros. & Co., have achieved so enviable a success with ONTARIO.

A Young Mon's Liberal-Conservative Ass ation was formed at Belleville Wednesde

Mr. Bolduc, brother of Mr. Bolduc, M.P. has been appointed deputy post-office inspector for the Ottawa district. Mr. S. T. Wilmon the unsuccessful candidate for the wardenship of Hastings, is taking steps to contest the election of Dr. Faulkner, the warden-elect.

The Dominion Grange will meet in the City hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday, March 4th. Delegates from Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick will be present.

The Orangemen of Ottawa district are tak proparations for a monstrous demonstratio to be held in Lansdowne park on the 12th.

Judgment was given on Monday in the North Victoria (local) election case dismiss-ing the appeal against Mr. Fell, Conservative, the petitioner being accorded general costs. 'A position is being circulated asking the Minister of Justice to recommend the release of Albert, the High park constable, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a

The Dean of Ontario informed a deputation of Kingstonians recently that he would im-mediately reinstate Rev. Dr. Wilson if he would sever his connection with the Salva

The funeral of the late Ms. A. W. Lauder, M. P. P. for East Grey, took place on Saturday afternoon. A large number of friends followed the remains to Mount Pleasant

The Limestone City is already experiencing the bonefit of the Canada Pacific railway, the Grand Trunk having decided, owing to the former's competition, to run a passenger train

Joseph Gorey, whose wife was killed in the recent railway accident at Cataraqui, has entered suit for damages against the Grand Trunk railway and Mr. Finkle, owner of the stage on which the deceased was.

After waiting patiently for two years for the Grand Trunk to give facilities for the mails between London and St. Thomas, the post-office authorities have at last decided to have the mail matter between the two cities A bad smash-up occurred on the Grand

owing to a bridge over a creek giving wa while a freight train was passing over it Seven cars loaded with general merchandis were smashed into aplinters.

Reports from different sections of North Essex show the wheat prospects to be exceptionally good. The winter has been favour-able for the crop, and but little is winter-killed. If the rest of the cold season holds fair the indications are that the yield will be

The remains of the late Chief Johnson, in terpreter for the Six Nation Indians, were taken to Brantford on Friday. A large number of citizens were at the station. The funeral proceeded to the old Mohawk church burying ground. The English Church burial service were conducted by Rev. A. Nelles,

A sad story of the fatal results of over-in

Magistrate at Kingston lately offended the law by not cleaning off his sidewalks. As h could not very well try himself, the Mayor had to be called in to take the bench, and the unhappy magistrate appeared in the novel capacity of an offender tried in his own

The chief of police of Kingston has received ter from a man named Bacon, at Lacrosse, asking him to discover his father, from the city, During the winter of 1858 the distillery was partially burned and Levi disappeared, and he has not been seen since. The writer states that if he were assure that his father was dead he would come in for a large fortune. The chief made enquiries but could learn nothing of Levi Bacon.

The officers of the East Northumberlan Conservative Association for the year 1884 are :- President, W. W. Webb, Brighton Secretary, D. Ewing, Warkworth: Treasur-er, A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth; Vice-Presi-dents, Brighton village, A. C. Webb; Col-borno village, Dr. Willoughby (warden); Has-tings village, Fred. Fowlds; Campbellford village, Joseph Townsend; Murray township, Wm. May; Cramahe township, G. L. Dunoan; Brighton township, A. D. Bildard, B. D. B. Control of the Dunoan : Brighton township, A. D. Richards : Seymour township, A. Fleming ; Percy township, A. Speirs.

The total strength of the Canadian militing is 37,000. The several branches of the service are divided up as follows:—Cavalry, three regiments, two squadrons, and four independent troops; field artillery, one brigade and seventeen batteries; garrison artillery, two regiments, five brigades, and eighteen inderegiments, five brigades, and eighteen inde-pendent batteries. There are also 93 bat-talions of infantry and thirteen independent companies. There still remain on the pension roll seventy militiamen and widows of militiamen of the war of 1812, There are also 787 voterans of the war of 1812 who receive a

Stewart, of Kingston, moved before Dr. Stewart, of Anigaton, moved before Mr. Dalton in Toronto recently for leave to file the papers for a summons in the nature of a writ of quo vourranto to void the election of Dr. McCammon as Mayor of Kingston. The doctor complains that on homination The doctor complains that on nomination day he proposed himself and was seconded by those present generally, that Dr. McCammon was also nominated. He demanded poll, which was refused, and Dr. McCammon was also nominated. was declared elected by acclamation. On this and other grounds quo warranto proceed-ings have been initiated. Dr. Stewart has filed the necessary papers, and will push his proceedings forward as fast as he can.

The oldest delegate present at the meeting of U. E. Loyallists in Toronto recently was Col. McFarland, who is nearly ninety years of ace. Col. McFarland is keeper of the monument at Queenston, and attended the meeting as a representative from the Niagara district. He was present at Lundy's Lane, and as the dead piled up and burnt, as there was no time to discovers. lng as a representative from the Niagara district. He was present at Lundy's Lane, and saw the dead piled up and burnt, as there was no time to dig graves. He, too, helped to carry the torches to burn Black Rock and other American cities in retaliation for the destruction of Newark, as Niagara was then called. On Wednesday at the invitation of his Honour Lieut. Governor Robinson no visited Government Rouse, and before leaving was presented with a photograph from an original bill painting of Gen. Brock. He left for his old honie, near Niagara, the same afternoon. Chancellor Boyd delivered judgment at Ongonie buill, Toronto, last week striking L. U. C. Titus, of Brighton, off the roll of solicitors of the Sapreme Court for the Province of Ontario. Titus was retuined by Miss Wright a motion was instituted to strike Titus off the rolls, on the grounds (1) that he had wrongfully obtained money from her for the purpose of "salting" the

jury; (2) that he induced the father of the man who was killed to sue her for damages under Lord Campbell's Act. The Chancellor held that the motion must succeed on the first ground, and that the order must be made, not to issue, however, until Titus has an opportunity of appealing.

Wingham Wants Hore Entitway Connections, Ottawa, Feb. 25,—Mr. Meyer, Mayor of Wingham, who reached the city last week, has proceeded to Montreal to endeavour to prevail on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to construct four miles of railway from a point on the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway to Wingham, and thus give merchants of the latter town a competing line to Montreal. The people of Wingham and surrounding district offer to provide the road bed free of charge if the company will put on the rails and operate the ime.

Bothweil Election:

By the decision of the Supreme Court the Bothwell seat has been awarded to Mr. Mills. The Chief Justice concurred in Mr. Justice Galt's opinion that the ballots at polling subdivision No. 1, Sombra, came within the principle involved in Breoken against Jenkins. Mr. Justice Gwynne held that the election should be declared void and a new election held. Mr. Hawkins has proved himself a good representative, and will no doubt be returned at the first opportunity by the electors. Mr. Mills' election suggests the probability of the dession being lengthened by a fortnight or three weeks. Everyone has a horror of his interminable orations on constitutional points.

South Brant Conservatives,
BRANTFORD, Feb. 23.—The annual meeting of the South Brant Liberal-Conservative Association was held here to-day. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—Dr. Harris, president; Henry Lemmon, vice-president; James Ferris, vice-president for Brantford township; Wm. Bonney, vice-president for Burford township; Geo. Phillips, vice-president for Oakland township; McK. Wilson, treasurer; David Curtis, scretary.

There was a large attendance of representative men from all parts of the riding. A committee, consisting of Dr. Harris, H. McK. Wilson, and D. Curtis, was appointed to draft and forward a suitable resolution of condolence to the bereaved family of the late A. W. Lauder. The association adjourned at the call of the president. South Brant Conservatives,

the call of the president.

The county of York commissioners met at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, but adjourned for an hour to await the arrival of Warden Davis. He did not, however, arrive in time. A communication was received from Mr. Isaac Crosby, who was appointed a from Mr. Isaac Crosby, who was appointed a sub-inspector at the last meeting, tendering his resignation, and it was accepted. It was decided that the maximum number of licenses to be granted would be as follows:—East York, 17 tavern and 1 shop; West York, 13 tavern and 1 shop; Scarboro', 5 tavern; Etobicoke, 5 tavern and 1 shop; Vaughan, 10 tavern and 1 shop; Markham, 10 tavern; King, 10 tavern and 1 shop; Whitchurch, 5 tavern; East Gwillimbury, 6 tavern; West Gwillimbury, 5 tavern and 1 shop; Georgina, 7 tavern and 1 shop. Mr. Robert Hazelton was appointed sub-inspector for East York, Mr. Joseph A. Huntly for North York, and the Chief Inspector for West York. All applications for licenses must be made before March 1st.

A sad story of the fatal results of over-indulgence in ardent spirite comes from South March. On Saturday evening last Susan Morgan, wife of Mr. George Morgan, went to the "Corners," where she partoos too freely of spirituous liquors. Starting for home she seems to have lost her way on the road, and was frozen dead not far from her residence.

One Wilson, of Amherstburg, Ont., died and divided his property, some \$50,000, among nine friends. The legatees now find their rights disputed by a new-comer on the scene, who as only brother of Wilson, elsimatime sheen writing at Mendocine, Cal., during that time as a common labourer.

The snow by-law often brings people into Police Courts who would otherwise never visit those institutions as culprits. The Police Magistrate at Kingston lately offended the Sales of Farms near Toronto.

taken off Mr. Ward's tarm. Mr. William Lemon and Miss Jane Mc-Clellan were married on the 11th of Febru-Clellan were married on the 11th of February, 1834, at Alton. This now venerable couple, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their nuptials on the evening of Monday, the 11th inst. They were surrounded by their children to the third generation, and friends altogether numbering fifty persons, at the residence of their son, Mr. P. V. Lemon. After some time had been spent in social conversation and enjoying the goodly things prepared for the company, numbering over 50, the Rev. Mr. McFaul presented aniaddress to the aged couple, congratulating them upon being permitted to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their wedding in the presence of so many relatives and friends, and expressing the hope that when they are removed by death they may enjoy that better state which they have been looking forward to with faith in Him who rules and reigns forever.

Provincial Appointments. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—
William C. DeLong, of the village of Roblin's Mills, in the county of Prince Edward, gentleman, to be Clerk of the Fourth Division Court of the said county of Prince Edward, in the room and stead of Edward Roblin, resigned.

in, resigned.

John Rolph Malcolm, of the village of Scot-John Kolph Malcolm, of the village of Scot-land, in the county of Brant, gentleman, to be Clerk of the Fifth Division Court of the said county of Brant, in the room and stead of Edgar G. Malcolm, resigned. Gideon Fairbairn, of the township of Ed-

vardsburg, in the county of Grenville, one of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, gentleman, to be Clerk of the Tenth Division

gentieman, to be Clerk of the Tenth Division Court of the said united counties of Leeds and Grenville, in the room and stead of Daniel H. Keeler, the younger, deceased.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen commissioners under the provisions of "The License Act of 1876," in and for the underwentioned districts in

undermentioned districts, viz. :Elgin (East)—Stephen D. Perry, in the room and stead of Dugald Brown, resigned. Kingston—William Irving, Patrick Smith, Robert Crawford.

Oxford (North)—William Stuart, in the room and stead of John Physion, resigned. com and stead of John Duniop, resigned.

There is another vacancy on the Toronto police force, Patrick McGinnes having died in the hospital on Sunday morning under peculiarly distressing circumstances. A few weeks ago he learned for the first time that his wife was suffering from that incurable disease consumption, and was thereafter devoted in his attention to her. Thus, in connection with his own ardnous duties, actionaly im-

something is wrong in the management of the force, as the chief constable is now on a three months' leave of absence for the beaefit of his health, while an ordinary member is only allowed one day.

North Perth Conservatives. LISTOWEL, Feb. 23.—The annual meeting of the North Perth Conservative Association was held here to-day. There was a good re-presentation present frem the northern muni-cipalities.

cipalities.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, S. S. Fullar, Eag., Stratford; Vice-President, Moses Lang, Esq., Mornington; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Monteith, Esq., Stratford, Executive Committee—Stratford, Dr. Hannavan, D. Scrimgeour, H. T. Butler; North Easthope, D. Carroll, Wm. Makins, George Wetlaufer; Ellice, P. McConnell, Wm. Baumbach, R. Henry; Logan, R. Jones, Geo. Rock, Mr. Linton; Mornington, Thos. Magwood, Jno. McKee, W. B. Freeborn; Milverton, J. O. Pierson. C. Hazeupflug, Mr. Shisrholtz; Elma, T. J. Knox, Young, Coulter, T. Fullarton; Listowel, R. Martin, D. D. Campbell, T. E. Fennell; Wallace, John Willoughby, Thos. Greer, Adam Weigel.

After the general business of the meeting had been got through with the following resolution was adopted:—Moved by Geo. Heas, M.P.P., seconded by D. D. Campbell, "That the Conservative Association of North Perth desire to express their continued confidence in the Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald and his able colleagues in their efforts to promote the early completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, and all other matters connected with the prosperity of the country."

Resolutions were also adopted expressing the thanks of the association to Mr. S. R. Hesson, M.P. for North Perth, for his efforts in the House towards securing to the country cheap postage, and for the consistent and able support he has given to the Government in all matters connected with the advancement of the country; also expressing regret at the sudden death of Mr. A. W. Lander, M.P.P. Votes of thanks were tendered the retiring President, Geo. Draper. Esq., and Secretary-Treasurer, A. St. Geo. Hawkins, after which the meeting adjourned.

QUEBEC.

A panic was caused among the audience at a variety entertainment in Montreal on Tues-day by a false alarm of fire, but fortunately

day by a false alarm of fire, but fortunately no loss of life occurred, the worst casualty reported being a broken leg.

The Finance Department at Ottawa has called upon the liquidators of the Exchange Bank to refund the Government deposit of \$230,000 without further delay. An application has been made, however, to get the Minister to waive the Government claim until after the circulation has been redeemed. There is sufficient money in hand to retire the outstanding bills, which at present amount to \$130,000.

Mgr. Fabre has written a pasteral to the

Mgr. Fabre has written a pastoral to the clergy of Montreal, which was read from the altar in all the churches on Sunday on the question of colonization and its extension in this province. His Lordship referred to the immigration of French-Canadians to the neighbouring Republic, where they were attracted by the wealth across the border, which dazzled their eyes and captivated their hearts. They were so infatuated that they left their native country, parents, and friends in exchange for hard and servile work. They travelled from city to city, and were also without a priest to look after their spiritual interests, and mingled with heretical companions or with those who had no religion at all. Such is their pitable position. The Bishop urges that the faithful should stay at home and colonize the uncultivated parts of their own province. In closing he called upon all to assist the Société de Colonization, and said a special collection would be made on Sunday next. Mgr. Fabre has written a pastoral to the

von Eter, deputy sheriff of Quebec, died, making Mr. Walsh his residuary legate. A sum of \$4,000 each was left to his five children, and a small bequest to other parties. The estate consisted of bank stocks and real estate amounting to from \$80,000 to \$100,000. Shortly after this

from \$80,000 to \$100,000. Shortly after this a disagreement appears to have taken place between Mr. Walsh and his family as to the administration of the estate, which ended in his being interdicted for intemperance by a judge of the Superior Court here. On the night of the 12th of January last, after he had retired to rest in Montreal and was asleep, two policemen entered his room-and insisted upon his accompanying them to Longue Pointe saylum. He demanded their authority. The constables replied that they had none and did not require any, and he was marched off to Longue Pointe. Since then he has been confined in the asylum in the ward with upwards of 70 lunatics. It appears the only commitment was an order from apthe only commitment was an order from ap-plicant's wife, who was appointed curatrix of the estate during the term of her husband's

interdiction.

In giving the decision of the court, the Chief Justice said that they regretted to have to quash the writ of habeas corpus, but the law as it stood left them no other issue. The interdiction for drunkenness had all the effects of an interdiction for insanity,

Mr. Justice Monck admitted that it was a most extraordinary law, but law it was Mr. Justice Monck admitted that it was a most extraordinary law, but law it was. Mr. Justice Baby thought there was nothing extraordinary in this law, and held that druukards should be put out of danger.

The clerk read a statement from Mr. Justice Ramsay, to the effect that he dissented from the judgment and considered the commitment illegal.

Mr. Greenshields immediately made a motion in chamber for permission to appeal to the supreme court.

to the supreme court.

THE NORTH-WEST. Stuart Mulvey has been elected G. M. the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge. The Sheil River Colonization Company expended last year upon mills, buildings, and their property in Manitoba \$15,345.

Drill-Shed for Winnipeg. OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Col. Kennedy, of the 90th Battalion, Winnipeg, has arrived in the city for the purpose of urging the construction of a new drill shed in that city. The city has given \$8,000 for the building, and the Government is to be asked to give ancity has given \$8,000 for the building, and the Government is to be asked to give an-other \$8,000. Col. Kennedy will meet the Manitoba members, and with them will pro-ceed to interview the Government in regard to getting a sum put in the estimates for this

The Bell Farm Squatters.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Mr. Johnstone, of Regins, who has been here representing the Bell farm squatters, has succeeded in having the matter referred to arbitration. The arbitrators are Messrs. George Taylor, M.P., and John F. Wood, M.P. In any case the farmers will be paid for the improvements made and time spent on the land. Two years' residence will be counted in cases where they obtain homestead patents on the account of time already squatted.

MARITIME PROVINCES. There was brought to Halifax, N.S., on Saturday from the Gallagher mine, Isaacs has bour, a bar weighing 230 ozs. of fine gold, being the result of crushing 65 tons of quartz and 120 hours' mill-run of ten stamps. This is the fourth bar brought in since the 18th of October, the whole containing 817 ozs. of gold. The mine is looking well throughout, the quarts being rich in the precious metal.

Bridgewater, which is situated between Centreville and the boundary. Mr. Burne' house and all the contents were burned. Mrs. Burns and her daughter made their escape from the burning building by leaping from the upper window. Mr. Burns and an adopted daughter about 14 years old were unable to escape and were burned to death.

The Digby Murder.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 21.—The following confession of Elsie Williams, held for the murder of the coloured man Wm. Kent, was made to Capt. Daley in Digby gaol this morning:—"I was in Jordan's house when Kent came in. The story I told at the inquest was correct till the mes fell on the floor. Then I looked for something to hit Kent with. He was on top of Howard Jordan, and I was atraid he was killing him, as he did not speak. The only thing I could find was the axe, and I hit him several times with it. He then fell over on the floor and did not speak till Francis came and lifted him up. I feel compelled to make this confession from a sense of justice to the other prisoners and with the lear of God before my eyes."

CASUALTIES. Rev. Sheldon Young, a superannuated Methodist minister, died suddenly in his cutter in Belleville on Tuesday.

During a windstorm at Walkerton, Ont., last week, David Best was instantly killed by being struck on the head with a barn Miss Meadows, living near Brantford, Ons., was recently given landanum in mistake for medicine, and died from the effects of the

drng.

Wm. O'Neil, Grand Trunk brakesman, injured near Point Edward about a month ago, died a few days ago. His parents live in Thurlew, Ont.

Simon Prootor, 17 years old, employed in Lowrie's carriage works. Sarnia, was caught in the shafting last week, when his left arm was broken off near the shoulder and thrown some feet away.

Henry Cheeseman, 17 years old, of Barrie, while leading a colt became entangied in the harness, and was dragged some distance over the frozen ground. When released it was found that his skull was severely fractured. Madame Gaudreault, her three daughters, and a boy named Tremblay, while riding in a cutter were run into by a train near St. Aubert, Que, recently. Tremblay will probably die from his injuries, while the old lady will lose an arm. The daughters were not seriously injured.

seriously injured.

In Hamilton some corporation labourers were outting down an embankment on Main street west when a land slide occurred, and Wm. McCallum was crushed against a waggon and died before he could be dug out. A fellow-labourer named Tompkins was badly bruised at the same time by earth falling on him.

him.

On Monday morning when George Shaw, messenger of the Bank of Commerce, Toronto, entered the vault of the bank and struck a match, intending to light the gas, a violent explosion occurred, forcing the iron door off the vault, breaking windows, destroying woodwork, and injuring Shaw seriously. A number of customers of the bank and the clerks were thown into the greatest confusion by the explosion, and made a hasty retreat from the building. Business was suspended for a couple of hours while workmen were engaged repairing the damages, which are estimated at about \$2,000. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of plumbers, was caused by the carelessness of plumbers, who allowed a gas leak to exist in the vault, the explosive matter at once being ignited when Shaw lif the match.

CRIMES. Henry Hueston, of Lewiston, Me., suicided at the Temperance hotel, Niagara Falls, last

Arthur Morrice, of Windsor, white going home the other weeding, was attacked by footpads, who robbed him et \$00.

Daniel Saunders, while drunk, stabbed a bartender named forrester, because he attempted to put annihilate out of an hosel in Kingston.

A boy named Arthur Hart, employed in Lugadin & Barnette store, Toronto, has been sent to gaol for three years for stealing money from his employers till.

Robert Thompson, pork dealer, Toronto, has been arrested for brutally assaulting one

has been arrested for brutally assaulting one of his employees, named Alfred Buckler. The pork man kinked Buckler until he became insensible.

Andrew Cameron and W. Milloy, boy resi-

dents of Brantford, have been arrested for stealing a buggy from the carriage shop of Mr. Hext, where Cameron was employed. The boys acknowledged their guilt.

A Highwayman Captures Two Dollars,
GURLPH, Feb. 26.—On Saturday night, as
Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, of Teeswater, was
driving along the road to Aberfoyle, a man
jumped on his sleigh, grabbed the lines from
his hands, and pointing a revolver at his
head demanded his money. Mr. Mackenzie
produced his pocket-book which the thief
suatched and ran off. The sound of sleigh
bells in the rear no doubt was the cause of
his hasty departure. The pocket-book conhis hasty departure. The pocketbook contained only a couple of dollars. Mr. Mackenzie had a considerable sum of money with him, but the highwayman's hurried flight saved him further loss.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 26.—When the Allar mail s.s. Circassian arrived this morning from mail a.s. Circassian arrived this morning from Liverpool one of the first-class passengers, a gentieman belonging to Port Hope, Ont., named William H. Haigh, on getting his luggage together missed one of his most valuable packages. It was a value which contained nearly all his jewellery, diamond rings, and money property, with presents for various friends. The total contents are estimated in value at about \$3,000. The value had been concealed under some pillows in a spare value at about \$3,000. The value had been concealed under some pillows in a spare berth in the loser's stateroom an a prominent part of the ship, and was there until yesterday, no one knowing of its presence op board. Yesterday Mr. Haigh happened to mention something about it to a fellow-passenger and a friend in conversation. It is supposed he must have been overheard by someone else, for the value was missing on the ship's arrival. The loss was immediately reported to the captain and all hands on board searched, but without result. How the thieft was effected is not of course known, but most probably the contents of the value were distributed and concealed and the case itself thrown overboard.

thrown overboard. B FIRES. James Burton's residence, in Williamstown, Ont., was destroyed last week.

The Station hotel, Ridgetown, Ont. eriously damaged on Monday. The dwelling in Belleville occupied by the Misses Bonter was destroyed last week.

The dwelling occupied by George Mc-Guinness, Napanee, together with the contents, were destroyed by fire on Monday. Dennis Doddy's carriage shop, St. John's, Que., saved from fire on Sunday, was com-pletely destroyed sext day. Incendiarism is

The Masonic temple and several other buildings at Liverpool. Nova Scotia, were destroyed by fire Wednesday week. But for the heavy rainfall helf of the town would have fallen a prey to the flames.

A destructive fire occurred in Charlotte-town, P.E.I., one day last week, doing damage estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The Dominion Government build-ing, in which were located the Post-office Savings Bank, and Customs and Excise offices, was among those destroyed.

and 120 hours' mill-run of ten stamps. This is the fourth bar brought in since the 18th of October, the whole containing 817 ozz. of gold. The sine is looking well throughout, the quarw being rich in the precious metal.

Burned to Death.

Woodstock, N.B., Feb. 22.—A dreadful of Thompson, He says he will stop at Cleveland on his way home and settle Thompson in one millute for the house receipts.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT --- SECOND SESSION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21, WRECK OF THE BRITANNIA.

Mr. ALMON moved for copies of all papers connected with the enquiry into the loss of the ship Britannia, which struck on the north-east bar of Sable island on the night of the 3rd September last. He said that according to the captain's statement the lifeboat sailed out at daylight to within half a mile of the vessel and then returned, owing to the roughness of the aea. The crew remained on board their vessel for forty-eight hours, when she broke up, and they attempted to reach the shore on a piece of the wreckage. The captain's wife and four children and eight of the crew were washed off the raft and drowned, and when the captain and three of the crew were near the shore the lifeboat put off and landed them. He did not attribute the action of the lifeboat's crew to cowardice, but to incompetency, only two of them being sailors and the remainder mostly farmers. He thought it was very necessary to have a better system of life-saving appliances, and said he did not think the enquiry referred to had been properly conducted.

Sir ALEX CAMPBELL said that the hon, gentleman who introduced the motion had no doubt done a great service to the marriement. WRECK OF THE BRITANNIA.

other sections of the country in connection what other sections of the country in connection with this great enterprise demand at our hands; so he asks for the opportunity of putting himself right on the question of receding from his position of antagonism to these resolutions, of receding from his position of opposition to the Pacific railway, of withdrawing from the position he occupies as the leader of gentleman who introduced the motion had no doubt done a great service to the maritime community, and said he would take care to bring the matter before the Minister of

THE LICENSE ACT IN N.B. Mr. WARK asked the leader of the Government if his attention had been called to the complications arising at St. John, N.B., in regard to the working of the Licence Act. Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL replied that he had received no communications on the sub-

The House adjourned at 4.25 p.m.

lutions, of receding from his position of opposition to the Pacific railway, of withdrawing from the position he occupies as the leader of a party which, both inside and outside of this House, has striven to lower in the estimation of the world the resources of our country, in order that the work we have in hand may not be consummated. The hon, gentleman is very anxious upon the question of finality. He says the great argument we used in support of the original contract was that it would dispose at once and forever of the obligations of Canada in connection with the railway. Sir, I say so now, I say we have evidence before us now more conclusive than we ever had before that that contract has in it the essence of finality, and that every dollar of obligation, every dollar that can fall upon the country in connection with the work is embraced beyond doubt within the contract. (Hear, hear.) Do we sak for an additional dollar of subvention? Not a dollar. (Hear, hear.) Do we jeopardize one dollar of the money we advance? I say no, The only conclusion I can arrive at from the hon, gentleman's remarks—and I followed him closely—was that we are asking too little money for the Canadian Pacific railway. (Hear, hear.) The hon, gentleman complains that we are not providing for the branch lines. He says it is true we are providing for the rapid construction of the main line, but the branch lines are very important and he saks what is to become of them. This is a very important point, and I OTTAWA, Feb. 22. RIVERS OF NOVA SCOTIA. Mr. POWER moved for copies of all reports made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries between the 1st day of Marsh, 1881, and the last day of December, 1882, by F. H. D. Veith, Esq., an officer appointed to inspect and report upon the condition of the rivers of Nova Scotia, and to perform other duties in connection with the fisheries in that province. He said the papers dealt with a subject which was of very great importance to the whole Dominion. He referred to the considerable falling off in the river fisheries which had taken place in Nova Scotia and other provincessowing to the hurtful methods of conducting them, and to the pollution of the rivers by manufactures of various kinds. The hon, gentleman gave some statistics to prove the great value of the fishing industries, and hoped some means would be taken to prevent their deterioration.

After some discussion as to the best means of protection to be adopted,

Mr. MACPHERSON said the matter should be brought before the proper Minister, and the motion was then carried. Mr. POWER moved for copies of all re-

main line, but the branch lines are very important and he asks what is to become of them. This is a very important point, and I will tell him that it is a point that has not escaped the attention of the Government. I am sure my hon. friend will admit that there is no understanding between us that he should raise this question to afford, me an opportunity of referring to it. But the importance of the matter is engaging the attention of the Government, and it is proposed by this private bill to chable the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to bond those portions of their branch lines that are constructed in order to provide means for be brought before the proper Minister, and the motion was then carried.

Mr. PLUMB said that where he lived there are constructed in order to provide means for their systematic and continuous extension. It is all very well for gentlemen oppo-site to shout, Down with monopoly in the North-West, but they are now uniting with a great corporation for the purpose of defeat-ing competition in Ontario and bringing the whole thing under one great monopoly. While it is our duty to stand by the interest of the great mass of the people of Ontario. had been a very large increase in the quantity of whitefish. He did not think it just to the

gentlemen who have been engaged in the breeding of fish to pronounce their system a failure before they had sufficient time to make a fair trial.

The House adjourned at 5.15.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25. TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION. Mr. PLUMB called attention to the advis-Mr. PLUMB called attention to the advisability of granting parliamentary representation to the inhabitants of the territorial districts of the North-West, and enquired whether the Government have taken, or intend to take, the same under consideration.

Mr. MACPHERSON said the subject was, of the utmost importance. Of that both him, self and the Government were fully convinced. He said the Government did not see its way clear to pass an Act this session, but the subject should have the fullest consideration during the recess.

GRAHAM DIVORCE

The report of the Special Committee on the Graham Divorce bill was carried on division, as was also the motion that the bill be read a third time on Thursday. All the charges have been proved and no defence was offered. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 20.

WHARVES AND PIERS. Mr. KING enquired if it was the intention of the Government to take over all or any of the wharves and piers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and to refund to the Local Governments of these provinces the monies laid out by them on these wharves or piers since Confederation.
Sir LEONARD TILLEY—The Government have not yet arrived at any conclusion upon this subject.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY On the order of the day for resuming the debate on the Canadian Pacific railway loan, Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN said that in movng the adjournment of the debate last night, he desired to say a few words. He wished to say now that it would not be even interesting if he were to make a speech in the present condition of his voice. The House, he was sure, could not hear him. He would therefore postpone his remarks until concurrence.

Messra McNeill, Sproule, Homer, Auger, Platt, Houde, Gillmor, and Cook also addressed the House, the three first named supporting the Government.

The vote was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, which was lost on the following division:—Yeas, 62; nays, 137, YEAS.—Messra Allen, Allison (Lennox). Armstrong, Auger. Bechard, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Catudal, Charlton, Cockburn, Cook, Davies, De St. Georges, Fairbank, Fisher, Fleming, Forbes, Geoffrion, Gillmor, Gunn, Harley, Holton, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk, Landerkin, Laurier, Lister, Livingstone, McCraney, McIntyre, McInster, Lister, Livingstone, McCraney, McIntyre, McIsaco, McMullen, Mulock, Paterson (Brant). Platt, Ray, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Scriver. Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Thompson, Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wheler, Wilson, Yeo, Total—62.

NAYS—Messrs, Allison (Hants), Amyot, Bain (Soulaanges), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Beaty, Beill, Belleau, Benoit, Benson, Bergeron, Bergin, Billy, Blondeau, Bolduc, Bosse, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Coughlin, Coursol, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Dupont, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Frechette, Gagne, Gault, Gigault, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guilbault, Guillet, Hackett, Haggart, Hall. Hawkins, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Hilliard, Homer, Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jamieson, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Knney, Kranz, Labrosse, Landry (Kent), Landry (Montmagny), Langevin, (Sir Hector), Lesage, MacDonald (Kings), Macdonald, (Sir John), Mcdonald (Cape Breton), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McMilan (Vaudreuil), McCailum, McDougald, McGreevy, McLelan, Movelli, Massue, Methot, Mitchell, Moffat, Montplaisir O'Brien, Orton, Orton, Carden, Calkr rence.

Mr. VAIL—As the hon, gentleman has decided not to speak on this question to-day, I beg to move in amendment to the resolutions that the House resolve itself into a committee upon them this day six months,
A MEMBER—Make it shorter, say this day three months. (Laughter.)
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—We will split the difference.

Mr. BLAKE desired to take advantage of

this amendment to address a few remarks to

Mr. BLAKE desired to take advantage of this amendment to address a few remarks to the House on a phase of the question which had not been dealt with yet. On a former occasion he had pointed out that when the contract was laid before the House it was promised that the arrangement was final. Today, however, it appeared that the element of finality was wanting. It was clear to him that the Government had some further proposals regarding the Canada Pacific railway to make, some further expenditures to propose. If no further financial assistance was to be given, the House would know that the policy of the Government to-day was definite and conclusive. If, on the other hand, further obligations were to be entered into, the Government should say so and indicate what these obligations were. He, for his part, did not express any opinion upon the many features of the scheme and the many suggestions that were made. It was not his place to do that. He was doing what it was his duty to do as leader of the Opposition, simply calling for further details. With a view to getting this information, he would move in amendment to the amendment, That it is fitting, before asking this House to proceed with the consideration of the resolutions for aid to the Canada Pacific Railway Company, the Government should lay before the House its proposals in regard to any further subsidies to be granted to the provinces or companies, or any further aids to be provided, or any further works to be provinces or companies, or any further aids to be provided, or any further works to be secured in connection with the great scheme of a transcontinental railway with Canadian termini. (Opposition applanse.)

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who was received to have a set of the control of will also act with the Conservative Government, to say that the article is entirely false, and that we have had no opportunity of "meeting and considering the overtures of Hou. Mr. Blake," the leader of the Opposition, I presume, being the gentleman referred to. The hon, leader of the Opposition must, I think, have more respect for us than to suppose that he would be justified in offering us a bribe of any kind, and it is fair to add that even if we had had any overtures of that kind, the representatives of the Province of Quebec should consider it their duty not to entertain any bribe of that kind.

Str JOHN MACDONALD—With reference

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who was received with cheers said:—I am very glad to learn by the address the leader of the Opposition has just delivered, that the result of the long and interesting debate upon this question has been to convince him that he will be discharging his duty if, instead of adhering to his position of antagonism to the great measure before the House, he confines himself to the criticism of small details. (Hear, hear.) I am glad that the hon, gentleman has at last arrived at the conclusion that it is his duty,

instead of supporting the amendment of his friend and colleague the ex-Minister of Militia (Mn. Vail), to justify the position he has already taken and oppose the resolution of his own supporter, and to ask for further details of the policy of the Government. (Cheers.) Now, I am not at all surprised that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Blake) should have come to this conclusion. The hon. gentleman has found not only that the sentiment of the House and the country is in favour of the resolutions now under consideration, but that among his own supporters, among the ablest and most independent friends he has here, there are those who believe that his course hitherto has been wrong. I am not surprised that he should do this, and that he should content himself with asking the Government to bring down a little more information in order that he may know how the work can be more fully carried out. (Cheers.) Why, the hon. gentleman has become so thoroughly alive to the magnitude of this question that he actually proposes to go far beyond anything the Government has asked the House to do. He is not content with advancing the thirty millions for the purpose of hastening the completion of this enterprise—(hear, hear)—he now feels that we are falling short of our duty, and I am not quite certain but that he is right—(laughter)—and he wants us to provide for that fair and just consideration that other sections of the country in connection with this great enterprise demand at our to my colleague alluded to in the article, his conduct is unexceptionable in every possible way. He is now my colleague, and I nope he will long remain so. I may say, as his offer of his resignation has been alluded to in the press, that his resignation was offered, and that for personal reasons altogether unconnected with the question before the House. He tendered his resignation, I regretted that he had done so, and after due delay I almost refused to present his resignation to the Government. refused to present his resignation to the Governor-General. After explanations between himself and me he has withdrawn his resignation, and stands a member of the Govern-ment as he has done ever since he joined it. (Applause.)
The House adjourned at 3.10. OTTAWA, Feb. 21 LAW OF EVIDENCE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases.

The bill was read the first time. . HOLES IN THE ICE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced

a bli to singent the criminal law, and to de-clare it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded and exposed holes, openings, etc., cut in the ice on any navigable or frequented water. The bill was read the first time. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced a bill to amend the law with reference to procedure in criminal cases and the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions in relation to persons charged with indictable

bill to amend the criminal law, and to de

The bill was read the first time.

SPEEDY TRIAL Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced a bill to consolidate sod amend the Act for the more speedy trial of persons charged with felouies and misdemeasors in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoha The bill was read the first time.

THE LICENSE LAW. Mr. KIRK—Is it the intention of the Government to provide for the salaries of the commissioner and other expenses, incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Liquor License Act of 1883 in districts where the license fund will be insufficient to meet the

same?
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That matter is under the consideration of the Government, and a measure will be brought down on the subject this session. A PISTOL QUESTION.

Mr. McMULLEN asked whether a justice of the peace was authorized to impound a pistol carried on the person in the event of committal under chap. 30 of 40th Victoria. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That is a question of law. I do not think the Government can be called upon to answer it. MEMBERS MUST VOTE.

MEMBERS MUST VOTE.

Mr. SPEAKER—Since the last sitting of the House, I have looked into the practice relative to members in the chamber being called upon to vote. I do not find any recorded precedent since Confederation, but prior to that date the practice seems to have been well established, that every member in the chamber can be called upon to vote and must record his vote, unless he has a direct pecuniary interest in the question, or nuless becuniary interest in the question, or unless he is excused from voting by the House, in which case a resolution to excuse him should be proposed and seconded on the minutes. For the future that must be the rule here.

PATENT RIGHT FRAUDS. Mr. MULOCK moved the third reading of the bill for the better prevention of traud in connection with the sale of patent rights. The bill was read a third time.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS. Mr. MULOCK, in moving the second reading of the bill to further amend the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879, said the bill proposed to limit the period during which a train may be allowed to block up a highway lies of that kind, so it is alike our interest and the interest of the people of this country that we should extend the same principle further and see that the great and important harbour and city of Quebec are reached by semething besides the means of communities under the control of one monopoly, which can now deal with the traffic as it. at any one time to two minutes. It also proposed to widen the definition of the term willage, so that trains might be limited to a certain rate of speed in passing through an unincorporated, as well as through an incorthinks proper. I think the subject has been pretty well exhausted, and that on all the more important features of the question my hon, friend the leader of the Opposition has been answered by more than one hon.

great mass of the people of Ontario and to protect them against all monopo lies of that kind, so it is alike our interes

gentleman behind me. (Hear, hear.) I leave these resolutions now in the hands of the House, pointing out that while the leader of

the Opposition cannot support the motion of the ex-Minister of Militia, it appears that all that is necessary is to have a little more

added to the expenditure on the railway to make the resolutions perfectly palatable to

him. (Cheers.)

Messrs. McNeill, Sproule, Homer, Auger,
Platt, Houde, Gillmor, and Cook also addressed the House, the three first named sup-

The vote upon Mr. Vail's amendment for

the six months' hoist was then taken, and

the amendment was lost—yeas 63, nays 136.
The House then resolved itself into a com

mittee on the resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted in committee

and reported.
Mr. OUIMET said :- Mr. Speaker, before

the House adjourns, I beg leave to draw the attention of yourself and of the House to an

conspiracy," and I will read, a few lines so that the House will have an idea of its purport. (The hon. genzleman here read a portion of the article referred to.) I only think it is fair to myself and to those hon, members from the Province of Quebec who have acted with me since the beginning of this session, and who I hope will act with me and will also act with the Conservative Government to say that the artifale is entirally falso.

porated village.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD pointed out that there might be some difficulty in defining the bounds of an unincorporated village. There could be no objection to the second reading of the bill, however, provided it was sent to the Railway Committee for consideration. The bill was read a second time.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS. Mr. CAMERON (Inverness) moved for copies of all petitions and correspondence relative to the necessity of increasing the number of Customs officials at Cheticamp, Mabou, Port Hood, Whycocomah, West Bay and Hawkesbury, Inverness, Nova Scotia. He advocated the appointment of further officials at these places, with a view to perecting the outside preventive service.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

OTTAWA, Feb 22 LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT presented petitions praying that the running of railway trains on the Lord's day may be prohibited. FREEMASONRY.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) introduced a bill further to amend the tenth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, reand oaths. He explained that the bill simply proposed to extend to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Quebec a similar exemption from the operation of the Act respecting seditions and unlawful oaths, which was enjoyed by their brethren of the rest of he Dominion.

The bill was read the first time on division.

C.P.R. LOAN. On motion for concurrence in the resolu-tions providing a loan for the Canadian

Pacific railway,
Mr. WATSON rose to give the reason for opposing the advances. In doing so he de-picted in the most gloomy manner the North-West, referring to the coldness of the cli-West, referring to the coldness of the climate, the necessity for extra clothing, and the lack of water, which, he said, cost more in some places than land. After other equally disparaging statements regarding the region he represented he moved that the resolutions be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with power to provide that as a condition of granting the proposed loan to the Canadian Pacific railway it should be stipulated that the company shall no longer claim that no lines of railway shall be permitted to be constructed within Manitoba south of the Canadian Pacific railway, except such lines as shall run south-west, or to the such lines as shall run south-west, or to the west of south-west, and that no lines of rail-Continued on Fifth Page.

173 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

attention of yourself and of the House to an article which appeared in THE MAIL of this morning, which I consider is an insult to myself and to all the representatives from the province of Quebec, who generally act with me. The article is entitled, "A base but unsuccessful conspiracy," and I will read a few lines so that the House will have an idea of its purport. (The hong gentlement here read a new INTERNATIONAL THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE



TARRHAL DEAFNESS, THROAT and CHEST disease, by the Spirometer invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army. Persons unable to visit the Surgeons can be treated by letter and instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are invited to examine the new mode of treatment. Microecopes and microecopical specimens are at the disposal of the medical profession.

ONTARIO LEGIS

FIFTH PARLIAMENT -- FI

FIRST READING The following bills were read the first time :—
To amend the Act respecti and pawnbroking; respectin ties; to authorize the corpor of Strathroy to purchase cer public cemetery; to amend Act; to amend the Evidence the Consolidated Municipal the Consolidated Municipal and amend the Act incorpo Stanley, Strathroy, and Port way Company; to amend the Municipal Act; to regulate the of vehicles in use on the pub

THE BUDGET Mr. A. M. ROSS then ros financial statement. After his recent accession to office be sufficient excuse for him tions were not sufficiently gave the receipts of the year l Dominion subsidy...... Crown lands..... Algoma taxes..... Education Department. Law stamps..... rainage debentures

rainage deseasments...
Public Institutions:
Public Institutions:
Public Institutions:
Proporto Lunatic Asylum
London Lunatic Asylum
Kingston Lunatic Asylum
Hamilton Lunatic Asylum
Orillia Lunatic Asylum
Paralle deformatory for Females deformatory for Boys...

Casual revenue : Fines, etc Fines, etc.
Surrogate Court fees.
Division Court fees.
County Court fees.
Insurance Co.'s fees.
Private Bills fees.
Gazette fees.
Provincial Secretary's Office
Incidentals.

nterest..... Lock-up, Huntsville, capital ac Parliament buildings, capit Central Prison, capital accoundingston Lunatic Asylum, Government house, capital acc Mimico lots, capital account... Municipal Loan Fund....

He then referred to t for the past year. The dif as follows :-Immigration
Agriculture and arts...
Hospitals and charities.
Miscellaneous
Public buildings iblic works Colonization roads Crown lands These were the total exper Supply bill, amounting in all The expenditures or disbur the Supply bill, which wer ments, were as follows :-

Making the total disburseme vince for the year \$2,88' had been exceptional expendion with forestry, and in pamphlet on butter making amount taken under the \$2,606,151.04, the expendituor \$57,979.42 less than was now came to the statement liabilities of the province. were as follows :ion 6 per cent Market value over par

Drainage - 5 per cent.
debentures, invested
31st December, 1883....
Tile drainage - 5 per cent
debentures, invested
31st December, 1883....
Overdue interest on account of same...
Municipal rent charges
for works completed.

Special or trust fund, he Canada:— Special or trust fund, h
Canada:

Upper Canada Grammar school fund, 2
Vic., cap. 10, and 250, 100 acres of land allotted to it. (This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent.)
Upper Canada building fund funder the 18th sec. Act 1834), seigniorial tenure set apart for local purposes in Upper Canada. A large portion of this fund should bear interest at 6 per cent. but we have received only 5 per cent.
Land improvement fund being one-fourth of the collections on account of Common school lands sold between the 14th day of March, 1853, and the 6th of June, 1861, as per award.

deducting Land Improvement Fund, \$1,520,959.54, portion belonging to Ontario, as per population of 1881. This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent. Value of Library, share assigned to Ontario, as per Award.

Balance due on account of Municipal Loan Fund debts, 31 Vic., cap. 47... Balance due from Mechanics Institute, Toronto.... Balance due on account of Sale of Lots at Mimico.. Balance in Banks, Current Accounts.

Consolidated Statutes, cap. 26), 1,000,000 acres

set apart (proceeds real-ized to 1st July, 1867), after

The liabilities were as fo heading surplus distributio it read :-Balance due.... Quebec's share of Common up as follows:—
Collections on account of lands sold between 14th
June, 1853, and 6th March,

Collections on sales made since 6th March, 1881....\$2 Less 6 per cent. cost of

Less 6 per cent. cost of

Balance due municipaliti lections on lands sold be June, 1853, and 6th Marc per award.....

The House would notice the trust funds in the h minion Government at the taken by his predecessors, man then called attention the surplus. He said it

wing a surplus of assets

ipplause.)
The House adjourned at 3.10.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21. LAW OF EVIDENCE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced bill to amend the law of evidence in nal cases.

The bill was read the first time. HOLES IN THE ICE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced ill to amend the criminal law, and to deare it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded and exposed holes, openings, etc., cut in the on any navigable or frequented water.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced bill to amend the law with reference to dure in criminal cases and the duties justices of the peace out of sessions in ion to persons charged with indicta

The bill was read the first time. SPEEDY TRIAL

he bill was read the first time.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) introduced. ll to consolidate and amend the Act for more speedy trial of persons charged in felouies and misdemeasors in Ontario, uebec, and Manitoba.

The bill was read the first time.

THE LICENSE LAW. Mr. KIRK-Is it the intention of the Govnent to provide for the salaries of the imissioner and other expenses, incurred in rying out the provisions of the Liquor ase Act of 1883 in districts where the ise fund will be insufficient to meet the

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That matter is der the consideration of the Government, d a measure will be brought down on the ject this session. A PISTOL QUESTION.

Mr. McMULLEN asked whether a justice the peace was authorized to impound a tol carried on the person in the event of mmittal under chap. 30 of 40th Victoria. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That is a quesof law. I do not think the Government e called upon to answer it. MEMBERS MUST VOTE.

Mr. SPEAKER-Since the last sitting of House, I have looked into the practice we to members in the chamber led upon to vote. I do not find any reled precedent since Confederation, but or to that date the practice seems to have well established, that every member in chamber can be called upon to vote and st record his vote, unless he has a direct uniary interest in the question, or unless is excused from voting by the House, in the case a resolution to excuse him should proposed and seconded on the minutes. the future that must be the rule here.

PATENT RIGHT FRAUDS. Mr. MULOCK moved the third reading of bill for the better prevention of traud in ion with the sale of patent rights. The bill was read a third time. RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

MULOCK, in moving the second readthe bill to further amend the Consoli-Railway Act of 1879, said the bill prosed Railway Act of 1879, said the bill pro-sed to limit the period during which a ain may be allowed to block up a highway any one time to two minutes. It also oposed to widen the definition of the term llage, so that trains might be limited to a stain rate of speed in passing through an incorporated, as well as through an incorincorporated, as well as through an incor-rated village. Sir JOHN MACDONALD pointed out that

might be some difficulty in defining the ands of an unincorporated village. There ald be no objection to the second reading nowever, provided it was sent to Railway Committee for consideration. he bill was read a second time.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS. Ir. CAMERON (Inverness) moved s of all petitions and correspondence ative to the necessity of increasing the mber of Customs officials at Cheticamp. ou, Port Hood, Whycocomah, West Bay Hawkesbury, Inverness, Nova Scotia. advocated the appointment of further als at these places, with a view to pering the outside preventive service. motion was carried.

ne House adjourned at six o'clock. OTTAWA, Feb. 22.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE. RICHARD CARTWRIGHT presented ns praying that the running of railway ns on the Lord's day may be prohibited. FREEMASONRY.

WHITE (Cardwell) introduced a bill er to amend the tenth chapter of the lidated Statutes for Lower Canada, reting seditious and unlawful associations oaths. He explained that the bill proposed to extend to the Grand of Freemasons of Quebec a similar on from the operation of the Act reing seditious and unlawful oaths, which joyed by their brethren of the rest of bill was read the first time on division.

C.P.R. LOAN. motion for concurrence in the resoluproviding a loan for the Canadian

railway WATSON rose to give the reason for osing the advances. In doing so he de-ted in the most gloomy manner the Northreferring to the coldness of the cli-the necessity for extra clothing, and ack of water, which, he said, cost more ome places than land. After other ally disparaging statements regarding the on he represented he moved that the resoons be referred back to the Committee he Whole with power to provide that as ndition of granting the proposed loan to Canadian Pacific railway it should be ulated that the company shall no longer a that no lines of railway shall be perto be constructed within Manitoba of the Canadian Pacific railway, except nes as shall run south-west, or to the t of south-west, and that no lines of rail-Continued on Fifth Page.

CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

ERNATIONAL THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE



by the Spirometer invented by Dr. M., of Paris, exaids surgeon of the my. Persons unable to visit the Sur be treated by letter and instruments to any address. Physicians and sufficiently invited to examine the new mode of a Microscopes and microscopies.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Feb. 21. FIRST READINGS.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT -- FIRST SESSION

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

To amend the Act respecting pawnbrokers and pawnbroking; respecting building societies; to authorize the corporation of the town of Strathroy to purchase certain land for a public cemetery; to amend the Assessment Act; to amend the Evidence Act; to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act; to revive ead the first time :and amend the Act incorporating the Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Clarence Rail way Company; to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act; to regulate the width of tires of vehicles in use on the public highways.

THE BUDGET. Mr. A. M. ROSS then rose to make his financial statement. After remarking that his recent accession to office would, he hoped, be sufficient excuse for him if his explana-tions were not sufficiently exhaustive, he gave the receipts of the year 1883 as follows: aw stamps ..

m. \$34,920 m. 10,381 um. 5,139 1 um. 6,231 5 s. 3,753 94 470 71 ce. 645 00 240 00 \$3,468 78 3,966 00 6,758 03 2,117 76 430 00 2,038 00 1,208 78 8,661 60 493 60 436 28

Interest.... Lock-up, Huntsville, capital account. Parliament buildings, capital acentral Prison, capital account..... ingston Lunatic Asylum, capital

Total.... .\$2,439,941 42 He then referred to the expenditures for the past year. The different items were as follows :-mmigration ...
Agriculture and arts...
Iospitals and charities.
Miscellaneous
Public buildings
Public works ...
Saloniyation roads

These were the total expenditures under the Supply bill, amounting in all to \$2,548,171.62. The expenditures or disbursements not under the Supply bill, which were mainly invest ments, were as follows :-

Making the total disbursements of the pro-vince for the year \$2,887,037,73. There Making the total disbursements of the province for the year \$2,887,037.73. There had been exceptional expenditure in connection with forestry, and in getting out the pamphlet on butter making. The total amount taken under the supply bill was \$2,506,151.04, the expenditure \$2,548,171.62, or \$57,979.42 less than was estimated. He now came to the statement of the assets and liabilities of the province. The investments were as follows:—

value over par. \$500,000 00 30,000 00 \$216,201 81 25,679 61

1,472,391 41

124,685 18

.\$ 49,318 01

\$846,065 39

\$356,413 03

.... 17,802 64

Under the land improvement fund there

The House would notice that he had taken the trust funds in the hands of the Do-

minion Government at the same amount as taken by his predecessors. The hon. gentle-man then called attention to the question of

Value of Library, share as signed to Ontario, as pe

Less 6 per cent. cost of

One quarter for Land Improvement Fund on account of lands sold.....

Was a

Collections on sales made since 6th March, 1881....\$296,710 8 Less 6 per cent. cost of

Showing a surplus of assets of

set apart (proceeds realized to 1st July, 1867), after deducting Land Improvement Fund, \$1,522,595.54, portion belonging to Ontario, as per population of 1881. This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cent. 891,201 74

461,700 00 1,539 91 302,398 00 1,075,819 Special or trust fund, held Canada:— Dominion (\$312,769 04

Mr. CREIGHTON, who, on rising, was 89,500 00 8,000 00 \$4,740,654 9 The liabilities were as follows. Under the heading surplus distribution to municipalities it read:— Quebec's share of Common School Fund, made p as follows:— 254,809 74 \$567,157 20

repeatedly in the House and the country that the surplus was being exhausted, and that the expanditure was alarmingly increasing. The aurphas was in.

1873. \$32.56 1875. \$4.50.67 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.67 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.20.68 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. \$4.50.68 189. \$4.50.69 1876. tion. The principal amount of timber was still undisposed of. They had still undis-posed of 20,000 square miles of valuable timber outside of the disputed territory, and south of the line of the Canada Pacific railway, They had since Confederation sold only 7,420 square miles, or one-third of what they had yet. They had in bonuses \$1,567,-378. The rate per square mile was from \$117.79, the lowest, to \$532 per square mile received in 1881. When they took into account the extent of timber in the United States, they might assume that any timber they had would be greatly enhanced in value by the rapid decrease in the limits on that side. They calculated that every square mile they had yet to dispose of would realise to them in bonuses at least the same as realized in '81—\$552 per square mile. With they had yet. They had in bonuses \$1,567,timber they had would be greatly enhanced in value by the rapid decrease in the limits on that side. They calculated that every square mile they had yet to dispose of would realise to them in bonuses at least the same as realized in '81...\$552 per square mile. With regard to the expenditure his estimates were in excess of those of 1883 by \$87,000, but the Government would keep within that sum. There were exceptional items this year, one of which was a sum of \$36,000 to cover arrears on colonization roads. These arrears were in fact over expenditures made in the Crown Lands Department, and carried over

present time was one which required careful consideration, not only from the members of the House but from the people of the country. Hon, gentlemen practically admitted, now that their surplus was not such a magnificent surplus after all, and that it was almost gone. They had admitted that their railway payments alone, if met when due, would wipe out this surplus. The expenditure over income last year was \$444,300, and if they took the railway payments the whole surplus would at this rate be wiped out in three or four years. The Government recognized this by postponing payments to the railways by extending them over forty years instead of twenty years. They should recognize this fact in other ways by keeping down the controllable expenditure of from year to year, and which the appropria ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1884. The receipts for 1884 he estimated a follows :-80,000 00 136,696 62 \$1,333,569 42 100,000 00 15,000 00 25,000 00 5,000 00 550,000 00 keeping down the controllable expenditure of the province, and by systematic economy in their own departments. They should in fact **\$695,000 00** Public Institutions Revenuecut down the net expenditure. From 1871 to 1883 he found that this had nearly doubled. He did not take into account the expenditure on capital account, such as that on roads,

Lunatic asylum, Toronto... London... Kingston... Hamilton. buildings, colonization roads, and refunds. After leaving out these items he found that 52,000 00 Central Prison. Law Stamps... Drainage Assessment Fund... Municipal Loan Fund... Toronto Mechanics' Institut rom Insurance Companies, to de-fray expenses of Inspection by Provincial Inspector... rom Counties, to deiray expenses of taking Lunatics to Asylums, Boys to Reformatory, etc...... 6,000 0

\$2,604,669 42 The Government proposed to increase the liquor licenses, and in so doing they believed they would be following in the wake of pub-lic opinion. The wholesale licenses they proposed to increase from \$150 to \$225, tavern and shop licenses in cities from \$100 to \$160, taverns and shops in towns from \$80 to \$110, taverns and shops in townships from \$60 to \$75, and vessel licenses from \$100 to to \$125. By these increases the Government expected to raise the revenue to the symptometric forms and the symptometric forms to \$125. expected to raise the revenue to the sum placed in the estimates. He would leave the further discussion of the matter to the Provincial Secretary when he introduced the bill making the necessary changes.

received with cheers, said that on the prin-ciple that a new broom swept clean, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Ross) had certainly gone very gentleman (Mr. Ross) had certainly gone very minutely into the matters he had spoken of, and had detained the House at a greater length than the former Treasurer was wont to do. It would not be expected that in the remarks he was going to make he should be expected to follow him into all the details. He wished rather to make his observations more general in their character. At the out set he would like to refer to perhaps the most important statement he had made, viz., the change the Government were about to make in the license duties. He was a little curious to know—when he noticed that there was to be a considerable increase in the expenditure this year, and from the receipts last year that there was a falling short—he was curious to learn how the Governmen was curious to learn how the Government were going to make ends meet. Although they had not attempted quite to do that, the Government had felt it incumbent upon them to bring up their revenue, and they proposed to do it by increasing the tax on tavern-keepers and the retailers of liquors. For some time there had been a growing movement in the province in favour of reducing the number of licenses, but while the temperance people were asking for an increase of duties in connection with licenses they were asking it not that the province might derive an increased revenue—(hear, hear)—but that there might be a decrease in the consumption of liquor by reducing the the consumption of liquor by reducing the number of licenses. (Hear, hear.) He would call attention to the state of the provincial finances in the past. Taking the gross receipts and expenditure of the province since confederation, for each year that the hon. Sandfield Macdonald was in power, it showed that much less was expended than the receipts. In 1868 there was a supplier. the receipts. In 1868 there was a surplus of \$1,167,779; in 1869 \$1.209,057; in 1870 \$920,032; in 1871 \$516,312, or in those four years the gross expenditure was less than the gross receipts by \$3,813,182. (Cheers.) Hon, gentlemen opposite came into power in 1882, but he would not take that year as the Attorney-General was not leader of the Gov-ernment that year. In 1873, just as soon as ernment that year. In 1873, just as soon as the hon gentleman (Mr. Mowat) got into power, the increase of expenditure very nearly balanced the receipts, as for that year he had only a surplus of \$20,712, instead of half a million that Sandfield Macdonald had in his last year. (Hear, hear.) From that year down to the present, with the exception of 1881, when the Government made a large timber sale, the receipts had never equalled the expenditure. In 1874 there was a deficit of \$425,145; in 1875, one of \$447,919; in 1876, it was \$551,405; in 1877. deficit \$610,338; in 1878, deficit \$617,187; in 1879, deficit \$691,445; in 1880, a deficit of \$66,245; in 1881, the year of the timber sale, \$161,719

in 1881, the year of the timber sale, \$161,719 surplus; in 1882, there was again a deficit amounting to \$39,711, notwithstanding the fact that a portion of the money from the sale

down) on the subject of removing the obstructions from the Severn river near the outlet of Lake Couchiehing, whereby the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching would be lowered, and a large quantity of land reclaimed. In making the motion he expressed his gratification that the Government had introduced the sum of \$5,000 into the estimates for the purpose of carrying out this muchfor the purpose of carrying out this much needed work.

Motion agreed to.

A FIT SUBJECT FOR ENQUIRY. A FIT SUBJECT FOR ENQUIRY.

Mr. BRERETON moved for a return of all correspondence and papers in connection with the refusal to grant a license to Ms. Bradley, of the Lambert hotel, Port Hope.

Mr. HARDY—Perhaps the hon gentleman will allow the matter to stand, and I will look into it.

Motion allowed to stand accordingly.

MINE EXPROPRIATIONS. Mr. WOOD moved that in the opinion of this House it is desirable to amend the Railway Act of Ontario so as to provide that railway companies shall not have the power to expropriate mines. He said, now that the railway verses were being a second of the said. railway system was being extended, it was necessary to protect the mining interests.

After explanations by Mr. Pardee the motion was withdrawn. A CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION. Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return

opies of all correspondence, reports, and documents with reference, to the claim of James Knott for compensation for the flooding of parts of lots numbers nineteen and twenty, in the second concession of the township of Chaffey (north shore of; Fairy Lake), by the construction of certain Public Works, ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BOUNDARY.

income was derived by way of interest. In 1873 the interest received was \$258,040. Suc-

of increasing their expenditure as they were doing now, to find some way of decreas-ing it. The position of the province at the present time was one which required care-

on these points, but in view of the late

The House adjourned at 10.45.

of the hour he would not ask their attention

FIRST READINGS.

ead the first time :—

To provide better means of egress from public buildings; to amend the Act respecting

cemetery companies; to protect persons em ployed in factories, &c.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

sure in seconding the motion. The gentle-man who had been called to occupy the high

position of Governor-General was a gentle man who came from a long line of those wh

man who came from a long line of those who had taken a prominent place in the affairs of the United Kingdom. He had had considerable experience there, which no doubt would be of advantage during his term of office in

The resolution was referred to a select

eredith, Morris, and Pardee, with instruc-

Mr. MOWAT in moving that an honourable address he presented to the right honourable the Marquis of Lorne, expressing the deep sense the House entertained of his distinguished services while Governor-General of the Dominion, said that it might be observed of him, too, that he

was a worthy representative of an ancient House, which had exercised considerable influence in the history of the Old Country.

Mr. MEREDITH said it was with great pleasure that he seconded the motion. The late Governor-General, during his five years' term of office, had discharged his duties with satisfaction to the people of the Dominion.

satisfaction to the people of the Dominion, and by his many excellent qualities had

APJOHN'S TROUBLES.

ndeared himself to them.

tions to prepare and report an address
THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Canada.

Mr. MOWAT said that in the speech of

The following bills were introduced

TORONTO, Friday, Feb. 22.

cessive years produced as follows :-

\$248,130 1879... 232,101 1880... 164,170 1881... 292,251 1882... 156,251 1883...

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BOUNDARY.

Mr. MORRIS moved for copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, or any member or officer thereof, relating to, or containing the agreement come to between the said Governments, whereby the boundary between the the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now respectively named the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, north of Lake Temiscamingue, which have never been authoritatively determined, was agreed to be determined in the manner enacted and set forth in the Act, chapter three of the Consolidated mined in the manner enacted and set forth in the Act, chapter three of the Consolidated Statutes of Ontario, but subject also to rati-fication by the Legislature of the said Pro-vince of Quebec and by the Parliament of Canada. And also copies of all correspon-dence between the Government of the Pro-vince of Ontario, or any member or officer thereof and the Government of the Demice. thereof, and the Government of the Dominion, or any member or officer thereof, with regard to the said boundary, and with regard to the ratification thereof by the Parliament of Canada. must of necessity decrease year by year. When they saw that position of affairs he thought it behoved the Government, instead

The motion passed. RAILWAY AID SCRIP. Mr. CARNEGIE moved for a return show-Mr. CARNEGIE moved for a return showing the value on the 1st day of January, 1884, of the then outstanding scrip issued in aid of railways, calculating the payments to be made as capitalized at 5 per cent. He pointed out that the motion asked for what was ordered to be brought down two sessions ago. He hoped this return would be brought down in time for the discussion on the railway aid question. way aid question. The motion passed.

DIVISION COURTS ACT. Mr. LEES moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Division Courts Act. The bill was read the second time and re-erred to a committee.

THE TOLLGATE MEASURE. THE TOLLGATE MEASURE.

Mr. BALFOUR moved the second reading of the bill to further amend the Act respecting joint stock companies for the construction or purchase of roads, &c. He said the bill provided for the enforcement of due returns from these companies to the Government. It was felt that the existence of these tollgates was a nuisance, and the companies should be compelled to send in proper returns as to their receipts and pourton.

The bill was read a second fine and referred to the Municipal Committee.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following private wills were read a After leaving out these items he found that the net expenditure in 1871 was \$1,444,596, and in 1883, after deducting, also the railway payments, \$2,212,793, or an increase of nearly double. With that statement he left the matter for the consideration of the House. The Government had now estimated for an expenditure of something like \$100,000 greater than last year. He hoped the House would appreciate the significance of the facts. He had intended to speak at greater length on these points, but in view of the lateness. To further the second to the second to the second to the had intended to speak at greater length on these points, but in view of the lateness.

The following private bills were read second time :—
To incorporate the Dawn Tramway Com-To further amend the Act incorporating the Roman Catholic bishops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada in each diocese.

To authorize the township of Colchester

South to borrow certain moneys.

Respecting the Synod of the diocese of To amend the Act to incorporate Knox Col-To authorize the town of Collingwood

issue certain debentures.

Respecting the debt of the county of Mid-To authorize the corporation of the town of Orangeville to purchase land for a post-office To authorize the trustees of the estate of James Stock, deceased, to mortgage certa

property.

To declare valid a certain survey of part of the town of Cornwall.

Respecting churchwardens in the diocese of Toronto. The House adjourned at 5.20. TORONTO, Feb., 25, 1884.

Mr. MOWAT said that in the speech of the Lieut. Governor, delivered at the opening of the session, reference was made to the circumstance of a new Governor-General having been appointed to the Dominion. It had been the custom on all such occasions to send an address of welcome, and the Government thought it right that that custom should be followed in the present instance. He need not say that the present Governor-General was a man of well-known ability and great political experience. He belonged to an ancient house which had for ages occupied a prominent place and done useful work in the public service. He moved that an address be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor-General congratulating him on his arrival in Canada, and on his appointment as Governor-General of the Dominion.

Mr. MEREDITH said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion. The gentle-FIRST READINGS. Mr. Parcee-To protect the public interes n rivers, streams, and creeks.

Mr. Mowat—To amend the election law for the better prevention of corrupt practices.

Mr. McCraney—To amend the Act respecting Public and High schools. PRIVATE BILLS. The following bills were advanced a stage

To further amend the Act incorporating the Roman Cathalic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston in each diocese.—Mr. Fraser.

To authorize the township of Colchester uth to borrow certain moneys. - Mr. Bal-Respecting the Synod of the Diocese of Huron.—Mr. Meredith.

To amend the Act to incorporate Knox

Respecting the debt of the county of Mid-lesex.—Mr. Waters.

To authorize the trustees of the estate of James Stock, deceased, to mortgage certain property.—Mr. Ermatinger.

Respecting churchwardens in the Diocese of Toronto.—Mr. Clarke (Toronto).

To incorporate the Samia and Lambton Southern Railway Company.—Mr. Mc-Craney

Craney. To inc To incorporate the Brackville, Westport, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. To incorporate the Midland Junction Rail way Company.—Mr. Lyon.

Respecting the Gananoque and Rideal
Railway Company.—Mr. Sills. Respecting a certain by law of the town Trenton.—Mr. Sills.

Eastern Extension Railway Company. - Mr. To reduce the capital stock of the English Loan Company, and for other purposes. Mr. Meredith.

APJOHN'S TROUBLES.

Mr. MERRICK enquired whether the Government had un staken or agreed to undertake the defence of the suit of Walton v. Apjohn, or had employed, or authorized the employment, of a solicitor or counsel for the defendant in that suit? Whether the Attorney-General's attention had been called to the fact that his partner in business, acting as counsel for the defendant in the said suit, had raised as a defence to the suit the confention that Rat Portage was not within the limits of Ontario? Whether said contention was raised with the knowledge or approval of the Attorney-General?

Mr. MOWAT, in reply, said that the Government had not undertaken or agreed to undertake the defence in the suit of Walton v. Apjohn, or had not employed or authorized the employment of a solicitor or counsel for the defendant in that suit.

THE LOWERING OF LAKE SIMCOE THE CREAMERIES. THE CREAMERIES.

Mr. CREIGHTON moved for a return showing the location of the three creameries erected under the Act passed at last session of the Legislature, the cost of each, and the names of the officers thereof, with the salaries paid to them respectively. He referred to the adoption by the Government last session of a scheme to establish three creameries in the province in preference to Mr. Lynch's scheme for giving public lectures as a means of educating the public as to making good butter. In the Act of last session the Government did not announce the location of good butter. In the Act of last session the Government did not announce the location of the creameries, but denied any intention of keeping the matter dangling before the province. Well it seemed now that three creameries had been kept dangling before the constituencies. In his own constituency the electors had been told if they elected Creighter than constituency. THE LOWERING OF LAKE SIMCOE. Mr. WIDDIFFELD moved for a return of ton they certainly would not get a creamery. The Government had departed from the principle of stating how the money was to be appar, and where on the plea of urgency, and now it was will pared that nothing epresentatives of the various municipalities ordering on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiohin

had been done in the matter. The late Minister of Agriculture told the House that 50,000,000 pounds of butter were produced annually in the province, and that an increase in the quality up to the creamery standard would add six or seven cents per pound, sepresenting three or three and a half million dollars. If this were the case the Governmant had been neglectful of their duty in delaying this matter.

Mr. A. M. ROSS said no creameries had yet been erected. It was necessary that they should not be placed in localities where they would be a failure; that they should not be places in competition with established industries. Finally it was necessary to get all the information possible on the subject. All these were reasons for delay. The House would notice in the estimates a vote of \$2,500 under public buildings for a creamery at the Model farm, Guelph. (Ironical cheers.) There was no doubt that a creamery should form a part of the educational system of the Agricultural College, and there were numerous advantages from establishing it there. If this was successful others might be established in other localities.

Mr. CREIGHTON said no creameries having been founded, it would be useless to press his motion. It seemed that the Government

ing been founded, it would be useless to press his motion. It seemed that the Government were even now not at all certain what course they would pursue. The explanation made from the Government side of the House had from the Government side of the House had been very weak. Last year the Opposition had pointed out that if these creameries would be so profitable to the farmers, private enterprise would start them. The Government then opposed that view, but now they had made a change of base and pleaded the activity of private enterprise as an excuse for their inactivity. He denied that the Government in their act took the power out of their hands to locate these creameries, and proved the assertion by quoting from the Act itself. The Government had had therefore the power to dangle their creameries before the eyes of the constituencies, and they had availed themselves of the power. In regard to the argument urged about pri-In regard to the argument urged about pri-vate enterprise, why not leave Guelph to its rivate enterprise to establish a creamery. He doubted whether the students at the odel Farm wished to know how to make butter at a creaniery, but how to make it at the farm houses of the province with the ordinary appliances of the farm house,

The motion was withdrawn.

RAILWAY AID RETURNS. Mr. WATERS moved for a return showing Mr. WATERS moved for a return showing the amount paid to each railway out of the funds of this province up to December 31st, 1883; also the number and total amount of unpaid certificates that each of the aforesaid railways are entitled to. And also the railways which are entitled to aid under any of the enactments of the province, but to which no money has as yet been paid; such return to show the total amount they are entitled to, either by a direct payment or by certificate. In making the motion he said the information sought would be of value to the House. It would show what roads likely to come under ould show what roads likely to come unde the Dominion Act were entitled to payments from the fund, and it might be advisable for the House to make future payments contingent upon its assent to their being considered Dominion railways.
The motion was carried.

RONDEAU POINT. Mr. WHITE moved for a return of al correspondence, lease, and papers connected with the leasing of a part of Rondeau Point to the Messieurs Weldon.

Carried. RETURNS. Mr. HARDY brought down the report of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and returns of the Muskoka Dam and Slide Company. Mr. MEREDITH asked when the Franchise bill of the Government would be sub mitted.

Mr. MOWAT was not prepared to make

statement as to this.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m. TORONTO, Feb. 26. The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. FIRST READINGS. The following bills were introduced and

read the first time:

To amend the Ontario Tree-Planting Act.

Mr. O'Connor. cting the territory in dispute between this Province and the Province of Manitoba, -Mr. Mowat. To amend the Consolidated Municipa

RAILWAYS AND MINING PROPERTY. Mr. PARDEE said he had intended to introduce the bill to amend the Railway Act of Ontario to-morrow, but in view of the fact that it was desirable to let the railway companies and those interested know what its provisions were, he thought it better that the measure should be introduced to-day. The bill proposed first, that no mines or minerals should pass to the railway company unless so expressly mentioned in their charter; second, it provided that if a mine was passed by a railway company, and the owner was desirous of working the mine, he should give the railway company notice of such a desire, and then, unless the railway company purchased the mines, the owner should have the right to work them. In case the company should Mr. PARDEE said he had intended to introwork them. In case the company should decide to purchase the mine, and there was a decide to purchase the mine, and there was a difference as to the price to be paid, the price should be settled by arbitration as provided under the Railway Act. The bill further provided that if a railway company did not provided that it a railway company did not take the mines the party working it should work it in a manner not to injure the property of the railway company. If a mine was being worked, and it became necessary to examine the method of working, the railway company would have the power to enter the mine with the view of making such an examination. The bill was largely a grant examination. The bill was largely a transcript of the English Act, except in such points as were peculiar to this country. In England they had a regular Mining Act, and all the mines had to be worked in accordance with it, but in this country there was no such provision at all. He moved that the bill be read

the first time Mr. MEREDITH said he had no objection to the first reading, but he wished to point out that the hon, member for North Hastings (Mr. Wood) was entitled to the credit of promoting and securing this legislation. (Hear,

near.)
The bill was read the first time. THE VACANCY IN NORTH GREY. Mr. MOWAT called the Speaker's attention to the fact that the representation of North Grey was vacant, owing to the death of Mr. Lauder, with the view that a writ might be issued.

THE BUDGET. THE BUDGET.

The debate on the budget was resumed by Mr. McLAUGHLIN (W. Durham), who opened his speech by an illustration which was apt, as far as he was concerned, but which he did not use fairly. He said it was a common sport among boys in the summer to see who could kick up the most dust along the road. Mr. Creighton had kicked up his dust in regard to the finances, and it was his (Mr. McLaughlin's) duty to remove it. If he had carried out the simile he should have said that he felt it to be his duty to kick up more dust.

dust.

Dealing with the raising of revenue from Dealing with the raising of revenue from the liquor traffic he contended that the following proportions of the inmates of the public institutions were there through the influence of drink:—Asylams, 10 per cent.; gaols, three-fourths; hospitals, three-fourths; nospitals, three-fourths; The average he was willing to place at 66 per cent. The total expenditure of the province due, directly or indirectly, to intoxicating liquors was \$372,762. He therefore thought the Government was justified in deriving at least as much revenue from the traffic.

Striving to answer the contention of the Opposition that the income from Woods and Forests should be considered as capital, he gave as a parallel case the extraordinary one gave as a parallel case the extraordinary one of a farmer selling crops off his land. He said that because the proceeds were not considered as part of the farmer's capital, the proceeds of the sale of the forests should be looked at in the same way. Being asked where he expected to get his second crop of the latter, he said the second crop would be the minerals. He did not, for the latter as a said the second crop would be the minerals.

go on to state what the third, fourth, and fifth, etc., would be.

Mr. CLARKE regretted that in his able financial statement Mr. Ross had not seen fit to omit all partizan comparisons with the Dominion accounts. He (Mr. Clarke) would attempt to deal with it as a business man would with his own affairs. He questioned whether the position of affairs presented by the Treasurer was a comfortable one. It was all very well to be able to say that we owed no man anything, but if that was made possible by a large draft on capital the wisdom of such a course was doubtful.

He said that no Government could speak intelligently as to a surplus unless they knew, the value of the assets of the province both now and at the time they came into power. No attempt had been made to do this in this House, and he felt confident that not a single member of the Government knew what the assets of the province were. go on to state what the third, fourth, and

assets of the province were.

Mr. Clarke entered into a very close and

critical examination of the several items of income and expenditure, showing finally that

income and expenditure, showing finally that the province was expending its capital at a rate of considerably over one million of dollars per year. At this rate he claimed that in five years we would be on the verge of bankruptey, or at least direct taxation.

Mr. CARNEGIE, after dealing with financial matters for a time, referred at much length to the school book question, condemning the Government for authorizing different sets of books, and entailing an expenditure upon the parents of pupils of \$707,000 almost three times the sum contributed by the province to schools. He concluded his speech by moving the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Creighton:—

"That all the words after that be struck out, and the following substituted:—This House disapproves of the action of the Government in giving authorization to two sets of readers for use in the schools of the province."

Mr. G. W. ROSS said that it would be remembered that, in the opinion of the principal educators of the province, it was thought desirable to replace the old series of readers by a new series of a more undern others term.

desirable to replace the old series of readers by a new series of a more modern character and containing fresher and better matter. Under Dr. Ryerson's management there were several series of text-books; for instance, there were seven readers, three arithmetics, four geographies, &c. The matter of deciding as to the new series of readers was referred to the Central Committee, which was composed of several most distinguished educationists. They recommended two series of readers, so as to give an opportunity to the various schools of selecting a series which would commend itself to different tastes.

Mr. WHITE said that the expenditure in education had increased enormously since the time of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. The expenditure in education had increased enormously since the time of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. The expenditure in education had increased enormously since the penditure in educational matters which was \$351,306 under the régime of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had increased to \$573,347, and the Minister of Education had given no explana-

tion of this.

Mr. SPEAKER here said he thought that the hon. gentleman should confine his remarks to the matter of the amendment.

Mr. MEREDITH said he dissented from and held that both the subject this view, and held that both the subje nvolved in the main motion and the amend ment could be discussed.

Mr. SPEAKER said be had simply reques

ted the speakers to confine themselves a closely as possible to the amendment, o otherwise the discussion would be never-end Mr. CREIGHTON said that as the House

were asked to decide between the main mo-tion and the amendment, members surely had a right to discuss the substantive motion. At the suggestion of Mr. Young, it was agreed that Mr. Speaker should consider the matter and ascertain what was the correct procedure in this matter.

procedure in this matter.

Mr. WHITE then proceeded with his speech. He showed that while Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had kept his expenditure within his income, the present Government had rolled up deficiencies to the extent of \$208,793 a year for the last ten years.

The Dobate was adjourged. The Sebate was adjourned.
The House adjourned at 11,10 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES. On taking his seat Tuesday afternoon Mr. Fell, of North Victoria, was received with

Opposition applause. A deputation consisting of Messrs. T. Marks, reeve of Shuniah; W. H. Laird and J. Ware, of Port Arthur, waited on Attorney-General Mowat on Monday afternoon to ask that a separate judicial district be created in Algoma, extending from Michipicoten ed in Algoma, extending from Michipicoten Island west to the boundary line with the United States, and nouth to the boundary line between Manitoba and Ontario with extended jurisdiction. It was urged that under the present law decisions in sums amounting only to \$800 could be decided at Port Arthur, all cases above that amount having to be tried in Toronto before the Superior Court judges, which was held to be a great hardship. The usual stereotyped reply was given. given.

We publish this morning a summary of the License Act introduced Monday by the Provincial Secretary. It will be noticed that nine-tenths of the sections are bodily taken from the McCarthy Act of 1883. We are reninded of a rhyme just issued in the St.

"There once was a keen kangaroo
Who painted his children sky-blue;
When his wife said 'My dear,
Don't you think they look queer?'
'I'm airaid,' he replied, 'that they do.'"
We can fancy Mr. Mowat asking Mr. Hardy
if the stolen sections do not look "queer."
And we can fancy Mr. Hardy's wink and
spicker as he puts his fingers alongside his nose And we can fancy Mr. Hardy's wink and snicker as he puts hisfingers alongside his nose—they do these things in private, and sometimes even in public—and says "I'm afraid they do." Of course if the McCarthy Act is unconstitutional, Mr. Mowat may steal as he pleases. But whether it is constitutional or not, it is very obvious that when the Crooks Act requires amendment, all the amending clauses were found in the much opposed McCarthy Act of 1883.

Manitoba's Demands The Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg Times contributes to that journal copies of the official letters addressed by Hon. Mr. Norquay to the Dominion Premier. From the correspondent's letter we take the follow-

On the 12th inst. Mr. Norquay st the following propositions to a committee of the Privy Council:— I.—That the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba be extended northward so as to in-clude Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay, and westward to the one hundred and second

neridian.
II.—The Province of Manitoba will agree II.—The Province of Manitoba will agree to refund all expenses incurred by Canada in surveys of lands within the province that remain vested in the Crown, in consideration of said surveyed land, and other lands yet unsurveyed, being handed over to the province, and the revenues arising from the sale or lease thereof accruing to the province for provincial purposes; and further—

The province will agree to refund to the Government of Canada its proportion of the hundred thousand pounds sterling (£300,000) paid by Canada to the Hudson Bay Company for the territory.

for the territory.

The undersigned would suggest the appointment of a commission of three for the settlement of all titles to land, arising under the Manitoba Act, or any other of the Acts of Parliament of Canada, within the province, two to be appointed by the Government of Canada and one by the Government of Manitoba.

The province will also bind itself to carry

out any agreement entered into betwen Can-ada and any colonization, railway company, or other association for the settlement of the lauds of the province, a commencement of which has been made by such company or

association.
III.—That the province shall receive credit at the rate at which the other provinces were relieved of debt on entering the Union, and that the same shall be allowed on the present

Thos. Town has accepted the challenged be G. Stevens, of Clinton, Ont., to skate 5 mona, for \$25.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonial from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a zerious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands daved and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundred of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. Merner has fallen upon one of these happy, discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity. His Outspoken Opinion

Dio Leur, Burdock LOOD THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS
AND THE BLOOD.

Ladies' Journal Competition.

NO. 4.

Difficult Bible Problems to be Solved. for Which One hundred and Thirty-One Costly Prizes are to be Given to the First One Hundred and Thirty-One Persons Sending Correct Answers.

The publisher of the Ladies' Journal, of Toronto, Canada, announces another Bible competition, which he says may be the last unless more interest is taken in the plan.

HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS :

1st.—What City named in the Bible is the cleent now existing in the World?

2nd.—Name the first sale of land recorded in the Bible? 3rd.—Who is the first recorded in the Bible as being buried in a coffin?

These questions are propounded by the Rev. and Rev. E. B. Harper, Barrie, Ont., a leading Methodist minister of Canada.

The publisher of the Ladies' Journal is reliable, and these rewards will certainly be distributed without favour or partiality to the distributed without favour or partiality to the FIRST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE PERSONS, in order received, sending correct answers to the foregoing Bible problems. The questions have been made so difficult, we have no doubt that it may not be necessary to give all the prizes. If, however, one hundred and thirty-one persons should send correct answers to all the questions, we will stake our reputation that all the prizes will be promptly and cheerfully handed over to the successful ones. Please mention that you saw this notice in The Mail. otice in THE MAIL.

Bear in mind that everyone competing must send FIFTY CENTS by post-office order, scrip, or small coin (no stamps) with their answer, for which they may have the Ladies' Journal for which they may have the Ladies' Journal sent to any desired address for one year. Aside from the beautiful prizes offered, the Journal is the best half-dollar's worth published. It consists of twenty pages of choice entertaining reading matter, two full pages of new music, household hints, a short story, full page illustrations of latest American and English fashions, with complete letter-press descriptions. In short, just the paper to sunt ladies particularly, and interest allyone.

The Ladies' Journal is issued monthly

The Ladies' Journal is issued monthly, single copies 5 cents, annual subscription fifty cents. The proper address is Editor Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada, if any of our readers wish to compete. The competition remains open till 20th March only.

HERE ARE THE REWARDS:

lst—One Beautiful Cabinet Organ, valued 2nd-Five O'Clock Tete-a-Tete Extra Triple Silver-Plated Tea Service, 3rd—One Lady's Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch.... Six Aluminum Gold Watches, each \$15. 6 Half-Dozen Sets of Triple Silver-Plated Teaspoons,

10 00 NEARLY \$1,000

worth of valuable and costly presents to be given away to the first one hundred and hirty-one persons sending correct answers to each of the Bible problems given above.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING, THE DAILY MAIL.

"reading matter notices, 35 "Reports of Annual Meetings and Financial Statements of Banks, Insurance Companies, and similiar insututions. 20 "Advertisement occupying less than 10 line will be charged as 10 line advertisements." Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 5 Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 5 cents such insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of THE Man Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of error or omissions in legal or any other advertisement the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount goodwed by them for such advertisements. Cute for advertisements must be mounted on solid metablocks.

Condensed advertisements on the third pag at prices given under their respective headings THE WEEKLY MAIL.

The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1884.

. WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAYL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE SOLID SEVENTY.

THE majority of the Government was. on the confession of the Grit organs, a surprise. If the House had been full the vote for the Government would have been larger. The amendment on which the division of Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning, took place was that of Mr. M. C. CAMERON, and was as follows :

"That all the words after the word 'that in the resolution be struck out, and the fol-lowing substituted instead:— Before this House shall be called upon to grant further aid by a loan of \$22,500,000 and a guarantee of \$7,300,000 to the Canada Pacific Railway Company, a select committee be appointed to make a full and searching enquiry into the condition and affairs of the company, and particularly as to its operations in stock and respect of construction contracts, the real of the work done, and a proper estimate of the cost of the works remaining to be

This was all that the Opposition could do It was not a protest against the loan. It was a dodge for delay. It was not a fair, open, political challenge. It was an attempt to accomplish by a roundabout means an object that could not by a straight motion against the loan be accomplished. A majority of seventy settled the question and left Mr. BLAKE once more stranded. He will never get off the rocks again. Sir John MACDONALD may contemplate Mr. Blake with a good deal of half sad and half amused satisfaction. Life for the Premier does not get easier as f anything could avail to lighten these ours or lessen these responsibilities i would be the immense the practical prudent, but patriotic body of Canadians repose in their chief, and the almost boundless loyalty which is ex-hibited towards him.

THE SECOND READING.

OUR Ottawa reports this morning show that the Pacific Railway bill has passed its second reading by a majority of 111 to 42, or a majority of 69 in a House of 153 members, 58 being absent or paired. This will settle all public or private anxiety as to the fate of the bill. It will also settle all doubts as to the strength of the Government and the force of the Opposition. There has been a calamitous collapse of Grit ambitions, of Grit conspiracies, and of Grit aspirations. The country has not responded to Mr. BLAKE. The provinces have not vielded to his solicitations. Quebec has rejected his proffer. Petitions have not come in public meetings have been few and ınsigniticant. The Pacific railway loan has een accepted with far greater readines than was the Pacific railway charter. And the reason of this ready acceptance plainly is, that the people have recognized, what Opposition have steadily refused to see, viz , the good faith, the energy, the lie spirit, and the genuine earnestness of the Pacific Railway Company in the prosecution of their work. The people have decided that that work shall not fail. Let conclude with an anecdote. There was once an eighant who objected t naving a railway run through his jungle. He trumpeted his disapproval and placed his back against the engine as it cam-The cow-catcher astonished Then he went home and sadly wrote up, "This Jungle is 10 200. Within a measurable distance o time the white elephant of the Grit party will announce that his jungle is, also. To The railway will prove too much for

THAT BILL AGAIN.

THE Streams bill was received in the Legislature with laughter. We confess we riew its reappearance, for the fourth time. with indignation. It is called a bill to protect "the public interest;" it is in reality a bill to confiscate a private interest for a political object. It has been twice disallowed at Ottawa. It has been twice condemned in the courts. So good a Grit as Mr. BLAKE took a fee to oppose it and gave an opinion against it originally. It rage on private property. very disqualification for passing into a that a legislative proposition could But Mr. PARDHE has brought it up

or a fourth time.

Mr. Mowar's followers had better take They had to submit with a bad grace to his back-down on the Boundary award. They will next year have to submit to a still more humiliating back-down on the Streams bill. It is impossible for the Local Government to succeed in getting this bill allewed. Mr. Mowar known it will be disallowed. He knows he will the man battle they could not have wen but

not dare question the power of disallow ance in the Demirkon Government. An nce in the Demiriton Government. And the is quite sure that he will have to give the other question. He way on this as on the other question. He is leading his followers into a ditch, where once more he will have to leave them. If they relish the prospect, they have powers of endurance more than human.

THE TREASURER ON WOODS AND FURESTS.

THE views of the Provincial Treasurer on woods and forests, their extent and value, and their relation to revenue, are worth noting. We will, so far as we can, put his facts into statistical form. His statement covers the period from 1873 to The amounts given are as follows: Sold since Confederation (square

7.420 miles).... Lands still unsold (square miles) alued at \$500 per square mile . \$10,000,000 This latter sum, he thinks, will suffice to

recuperate the surplus."

The price of \$500 which he puts on each The price of \$000 which he puts on each square hile is a fancy estimate based on probable demands for timber finits, contequent on the demand from the other side. If the demand is as great as he expects, in less than twenty years the woods and forests source of revenue will have disappeared. If the money received is spent as current income, the surplus will not be recuperated. And the people of Ontario will be face to face with what the Globe threatened two or three years ago, direct taxation of the municipalities. Those who know more about these woods and forests than we do will, no doubt, examine Mr Ross' speech with considerable interest.

A PARLIAMENTARY EPISODE.

-There are episodes in Parliamentary

proceedings which the public are not expected to take seriously. Such an episode occurred at the close of the sitting on Wednesday night. It is reported in our columns this morning. Mr. OUIMET, for whom we have always had much respect, and who has certainly had nothing but kindness and support at our hands at all times, opened the incident by objecting to the leading article in THE MAIL Wednesday morning, in which Hon. Mr. Cos GAN's resignation was referred to and the disgraceful tactics of Mr. BLAKE condenned. The particulars of what took place are at the command of the reader in our report of the debates. Let us refer to

them in due order.

In the first place, as regards THE Mail's responsibility. We were not alone in the alleged offence. The Montreal Gazette contained a very carefully prepared statement, just as severe as our own regarding Mr. BLAKE, and just as specific regarding Mr. Costigan. The Globe's reports contained the stateme Mr. Costigan's resignation. And that gentleman himself authorized our correspondent to state publicly that he resigned. His resignation, then, took place at a time of crain. It was announced by himself at a time when Sir John Macdonald was being undermined by a most cold-blooded and unscrupulous opponent, and when a con section of his followers w were debating the propriety of following his lead. If we were indignant at such conduct at such a time ; if we felt weakened by one of his friends; and if we expressed in language certainly not coarse, however sincerely severe, the indignation we felt, we will be pardoned by Conservatives and justified by the general voice of the public. Cabi-net Ministers have a right to be more cautious than the press. They have also a right to be more discreet, more self-contained, and more pru-dent than Mr. Costigan has been. We do not think we owe the Minister any We think he owes us an apology apology. for having forced upon us a necessity as disagreeable to us as to him. It is not our fault but his own that his resignation was announced, and conden

the announcement. -Next as to the alleged attempt of Mr. BLAKE to undermine the allegiance of the members from Quebec. M. OUIMET speaks of his following in the House. What is M. OUMET'S following? We had not learned to look on him as the leader of the Quebec Conservatives. That position is, we believe, filled by Sir Hector Lan-GEVIN; and Quebec is represented in the Cabinet by Messrs. Chapleau and Caron the three forming a representation of ability and genius that does not need M. OUIMET to make it complete. It is as notorious as the sun at noon that Mr. BLAKE has been making efforts to undermine the allegiance certain Quebec Conservatives. Mr. OUIMET'S far too officious speech has afforded Mr. BLAKE an opportunity of lenying the charge. We will venture to Tetort that we have no confidence in Mr. Blake's political honour, and none in his regard for truth. He once sent notes into Sandfield Macdonald's Cabinet. He once pasely trafficked in the honour of a poor old nan and broke the heart of SANDFIELD Macdonald by viperous perfidy unequal-led in the history of politics. He, not so long ago, intrigued to overthrow and ruin ALEXANDER MAGKENZIE, his leader and friend. It was in his in-terest, if not at his solicitation, that Gordon Brown was dismissed from the position which has been declared rightly his by a jury of his countrymen. Was there anything in Mr. BLAKE's career to make us doubt his capability for an ad-

ditional piece of perfidy ? Nothing. -The fact that he had been intriguing with the intention of securing Quebec votes by promising support to mands, was blazoned in a double-leaded article in the Globe of Friday last. That article was attributed to Mr. BLAKE; and he has not denied it. The Mor Witness has appealed to him to repudiate it, and he has not done so. He communicated his approval of the Globe's article to certain Conservatives, and he dares not deny it. Appeal after appeal has been made to the French Conservatives in Mr. BLAKE'S interest. There was a caucus at night on Wednesday. What was it about? Will we be assured that Mr. BLAKE'S name was not mentioned nor any words spoken in his name? We did not, and do not mean any insult to the French Conservatives. THE MAIL'S article was intended to point out, not that they had considered a pribe, but that they had rejected it. • We

or our aid, and educated the English habitants of Canada into intel-descence in the dismissal of M. ligent acquiescence in the dismissal of M.
LETELLIER and the support of constitutional rule in Quebec. If they are not
true Conservatives we have nothing to offer
them but our gage. When M. OUMET
opens the way for Mr. BLAKE to escape
from the trap he, had laid for Sir John
MACDONALD, we venture to protest against
his action, in the name of the Conservative
party. When Mr. BLAKE says he respects
M. OUIMET drew a line against reciprocating the courtesy. cating the courtesy.

To conclude, with reference to Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S explanation. We rejoice to learn that no unconstitutional pressure has been brought to bear on him; but within the limits of the constitution a good deal may have to be borne.
We never said that improper pressure had been used. We never hinted that any bargain had been made. We had ever alluded to the subject in any way whatever. The whole subject was forced on us by Mr. Costigan's personal announcement of his resignation in a crisis, and by the current, and we maintain correct, rumours that Mr. Blake had made a corrupt offer to the Conservatives of Quebec, who had manfully resented it. We rejoice to learn that Mr. Costigan's conduct has been unexceptionable; but venture to suggest that resignation in a crisis and rising to speak in a hostile mood, are not the indications we interpret usually as unexceptionable. Let us conclude by some observations which we wish to be taken as meaning no more and no less than we obviously intend by them. The MAIL is a Conservative journal. It is in a greater or less degree a party journal. The service or less degree a party journal. The service it has rendered to the Conservative party is considerable. But THE MAIL is not the slave of any party nor the servant of any Government, and will not allow itself to be considered as such. In this affair it be considered as such. In this affair it has intended no offence; has committed no wrong; has told no untruth; has little if anything to withdraw, and nothing to apologize for. The scene in Parliament which we comment on was not, as we have said, one that the public will entertain seriously. We are sorry it happened for exercise the same of happened for many reasons. And we give fair warning that if it ever happens again; that if publicmen, like Messrs. BLAKE and OUIMET in particular, and in one respect like Mr. Costigan, ever again force us to witness and record so obviously artificial an episode, we will endeavour by every means in our power, and these are many, to test in the clearest manner the value set on the political virtues of honesty, straightforwardness, propriety, and party loyalty by the people of Canada.

A WORD IN SEASON.

THE Montreal Witness has certainly endered us some service. In an attempt to help Mr. BLAKE it has impaled itself, transfixed the Globe, and afforded full foundation for all we have been saying concerning Mr. BLAKE's dishonest attempt to sell his party to the few discontented Quebec Conservatives. Having stated its defence of Mr. BLAKE, and its objection to THE MAIL'S attitude, the Witness

"Unfortunately, a wicked blundering article in the Toronto 'Globe' gave a colouring of probability to the story in the eyes of those who have no or try to make themselves believe they have no confidence in the integrity of Mr. Blake."

The Globe's article was published on Friday. The Witness was the very first paper to draw a corrupt inference from it. On Saturday, if we remember rightly, the Witness contained the following:

one has characterized in severe terms the raids, or proposed raids, of this province upon the Dominion treasury, and no one has more bitterly stigmatized t mands for better terms so constantly made, and yet the Globe to-day is for made, and yet the Globe to-day is found un-blushingly and shamelessly making on behalf of its party the bid of better terms to the mem-bers of this propince for their votes on the Canada Pacific railway question. Vote Mr. Blake into power, it says, and you may trust to getting your price. We have little doubt that the Globe is misrepresenting Mr. Blake, and the Globe is misrepresenting Mr. Blake, and that he will repudiate its declaration." THE MAIL's article, which has stirred up

such a storm, did not appear till Wednes-day morning, after we had learned, partly from the Witness and partly from other sources, to look on the Globe's article, in the light thrown on it by the Witness, as a corrupt bid of Mr. BLAKE for the Conservative vote of Quebec. We must insist on the Witness facing the fact that Mr. BLAKE has not repudiated the Globe's article, nor has the Witness itself repudiated its own interpretation. To charge us with making a false charge against Mr. BLAKE is unchristian, when it is obvious that our first authority was the Witness itself, and when the same paper now con-fesses that the Globe's "wicked and blundering" article " gave a colour to" the story of Mr. BLAKE's base but unsuccessful conspiracy.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. THE Opposition have given the fullest notice of their intention to attack in force the scandalous surroundings of the Education Department. The papers which have been moved for by Messrs. BRODER, CARNEGIE and CREIGHTON will bring up every question that has been discussed uching our educational system.

The head of our educational system, Mr G. W. Ross, is a man who took a publisher's money to puff his books; contrary to decent conduct ; contrary to propriety as an official; and contrary to law. One of the principal officials of the department has declared that the secondary school system is an elaborate and expensive failire, and has proposed with much pompous ouerility and sesquipedalian stupidity to evolutionize in order to improve it. From all quarters comes a cry that the stem is not practical. The Separate

chool inspector has utterly given away he whole system which he is appointed to upervise. The farmers object to the un-ractical nature of the teaching. All upervise. asonable parents object to experiments in co-education in certain schools. And the "Reader" nuisance has become un-

During this session some members have tried to blame Mr. CROOKS' incapacity of mind for the admitted "blunders" of the department. Mr. Mowar sat silent while those charges were made, but he did not repeat them. He knew that Mr. CROOKS did nothing without consulting him. And he knew too well that the worst "blunder" of all was made by Mr. Crooks under Mr. Mowar's influence in the fulfilment of a bargain by which Gordon Brown was removed from the Globe to suit the "knot of politicians," and Mr. Nelson's books ere authorized as part of the cost of the

We shall await the discussion with interest. There are not many new points to be made that we have not alluded to in some fashion in the past six months. The

Government may find it easy to satisfy their friends in the House, but we do not think they can as easily satisfy the people.

MR. CREIGHTON ON THE FINANCES OF ONTARIO.

Mr. CREIGHTON'S criticism of the Treasurer's statement was this year, as last, well worthy of public attention. The inances of Ontario are not sufficiently studied by the public. Year by year Mr. CREIGHTON has been elucidating the mysteries in which the public accounts were, and still are, partially enshrouded. On Saturday we gave his speech in full; and this morning we invite attention to som of its principal contents.

-The first point which Mr. CREIGH TON deals with is the over-expenditure. The Treasurer's speech was full of excuse for this and other weaknesses, but it was not as frank as it might have been in regard to the real amount of that overexpenditure. Mr. Ross puts the amount of over-expenditure at \$91,000, in itself a very large excess indeed on so limited an estimate as that of this province. But Mr. CREIGHTON points out that in addition to this a sum of \$50,000 provided for unforeseen expenditures, has been taken to supplement the votes of the departments, thus making the over-expenditure actually \$141,000 for the year. That is a suffi-ciently grave matter for public considera-----We do not place much value on the criticism as to the increase here and there in the cost of public institutions, which necessarily tend to increase in cost with in-crease of population. Mr. CREIGHTON's criticism was essential, however, since the

courage, and the Opposition will be saved the trouble of exposing at length an in-genious bit of falsehood which serves no purpose except to waste time. But on the subject of the larger finances Mr. CREIGHTON was most effective. Let us put the matter in a clear, statistical light, From 1868 to 1871, excess of revenue over expenditure......\$3,813,182 From 1871 to 1883, excess of ex-

Treasurer's statement contained beasts of a decrease which had not taken place. In

a matter of not very great consequence it is always better for Ministers to be frank. The public will like the exhibition of

penditure over revenue..... 3,710,891 The conditions of finance are, it will be observed, reversed; and the people of On-tario had better consider them.

-The mode in which the Provincial Treasurer invariably makes his calculacharacter of our receipts and the real relative extent of our expenditures. The territorial revenue is fluctuating and temporary; it is really capital converted into income, and it is confessed even by Mr. Ross that one-third of it is gone, and a great demand is likely to be made on the remaining two-thirds. Omitting from the porary, and therefore misleading, Mr. CREIGHTON makes the following com-

From 1868 to 1871, total surplus serious matter. The public accounts are mystified in the Treasurer's statement and muddled in the blue book, so that no one can readily find the true balance. In Sentario, which we published some months ago, this mixed condition of the public accounts was very clearly exposed.

On one point, as to the negligen of the Government in regard to the interests of Ontario, Mr. Creighton is also very apt. Mr. Ross, in regard to the Indian annuities, makes a complaint against the Dominion Government for charging them against the old Province of Mr. CREIGHTON points out that this is a late date at which to make the complaint. Mr. Mowar's attention was directed to the matter in 1874, when he disputed the charge and demanded "forth" "with" a legal settlement. But his friends were in power and he was not indelicate in pressing the matter; and so "forthwith" has come to mean ten years In 1875 Mr. BLAKE was gracious enough to agree with Mr. Mowar as to the pro priety of legal steps to settle the point in dispute. In 1877 Mr. Langron, the Auditor-General, reasserted the responsibility of Ontario, and expressed a desir-for settlement. But does dog eat dog !do Grit Governments bother each other n little questions of "Provincia rights?" Perish the dastardly the accoun suggestion! And so ains unsettled to this, Mr. Ross's, day And, we may add, it is not settled yet.

-Mr. CREIGHTON'S mode of dealing with the assets and liabilities of the pro-vince has the merit of clearness. We will try to tabulate the account as given in our report of his speech : Total assets.....\$2,800,375 l'otal liabilities..... Apparent surplus\$1,822,314

Deduct liability to railways for payments coming due 2,000,000

Real deficit\$ 177,686 In fact the apparent surplus is mortgaged for more than its worth, and Mr. CREIGHton's exposure must have some effect on the minds of business men. It is to be observed that Mr. Ross admits an error of \$145,000 in one item by the late Tressur-er, and an omission of his own of \$127,-000; we hope these errors and omissio are alone in their want of glory. The fact that the Treasurer is endeavouring postpone the payment of the railway de bentures for forty years by the issue of new scrip, shows that he has no desire to allow the payment of them to mature in the neighbourhood of the delivery of any of his financial statements, when the unreality of his surplus would become pain fully apparent.

-As we pointed out on the morning after the delivery of Mr. Ross' speech, h was very apt indeed at running away to the Province of Quebec and the Dominion of Canada for trations of the very admirable way n which the affairs of Ontario have been conducted. In the course of our report of Mr. Orbighton's speech we find the following:

"But hon, centlemen were apt to rush off to the Dominion and to Quebec, and to teil them that the increase in the expenditure of the Dominion was nine millions from 1873 to 1883. But they did not tell them that the increase in the revenue of the Dominion was some fifteen millions—(cheers)—that while the revenue of Ontario has been practically decreasing the expenditure has been increasing. (Cheers.) The Dominien had kept their increase down to the proportion of income. while they in Ontario had increased the exenditure while the income was decreasing.

** Mr. Ross—We can keep it up by taxa

"Mr. Creighton replied that they could keep it up by direct taxation, and that was what the hon, gentlemen were bringing them to."
Mr. Creighton is quite right, Let us remind Mr. Ross of the language of the Flobe of only two years ago, as quoted in Mr. CREIGHTON'S speech of last year:

"The organ of hon, gentlemen opposite in one of its lutid intervals warned hon, gentle-nen opposite of the way in which they were yoing on. On the 28th May, 1880, the Globe and an article headed "Avoid Direct Taxaon.' It said :"'The Province of Ontario cannot always

expect to have a surplus. The time is coming when resort will have to be had to direct taxation if the large and constantly increasing burdens now carried by the Provincial Government are to remain where they are.'
'' After speaking of the expenditure on railways, and some of those extraordinary

rants, it went on to say :-"But now that these special works have been executed, now that the probability is that the surplus will gradually be reduced— may, rather that in the nature of things it must certainly diminish—and that demands on the provincial purse in new directions are constantly being made, the opinion is forced home to us that the time has come to cry nalt, or at least to review our career as a province, and to endeavour to forecast the uture as fairly as our bearings will allow. We certainly think that the maximum in outy has been reached.'

Cheers.) He wished hon, gentlemen opsite to pay particular attention to that

nt.
'That it would be unwise to increase i eyond present figures. To do that would only hasten on the day of direct taxation, a consummation to be staved off to as distant a period as possible,'
"They thought then in 1880, having the "They thought then in 1880, having the accounts of 1879 before them, that the maximum of expenditure had been reached."

-The manner in which the revenue o the Province is diminishing was put by Mr. Creighten very aptly, we think. We shall make his statements in the form of tables, as being more serviceables alike to the reader and the press.

CROWN LANDS REVENUE.
1874 \$162,154 1879 \$45,670 1875 80,014 1886 38,867 1876 82,254 1881 68,425 1877 86,750 1882 109,313 1878 62,452 1883 64,059 Recapitulation.
1873,.\$189,665 188364,059
Decrease\$125,606
CLERGY LAND REVENUE.
1873\$150,126 186317,156
Decrease\$132,970
SCHOOL LAND REVENUE.
1873\$73,765 188327,332
Decrease\$46,433
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS.
1874 \$248,130 1879 \$127,645 1875 232,101 1880 101,812 1876 164,170 1881 \$2,156 1877 222,251 1882 101,927 1878 156,251 1883 76,324
Recapitulation.
1873 258,040 1883 76,324
Decrease

in 1883 \$76,324. (Hear, hear.) Figures which he thought showed the decreasing revenue of the province.

significant figures for public consideration, repeating some of those which we have al-ready given :

Actual deficit.....\$ 177,686 From 1870 to 1883, excess of expenditure over receipts.....\$1,245,232 1883, excess of expenditure over 1883, excess of expenditure over

estimates.....\$ 141,000 Estimated increase of expendi-will rejoice over the financial condition of this province; but we do not believe there is a serious-minded Grit man with a knowedge of accounts who will privately join

in the congratulation. A DODGE.

Ar the meeting of the delegates of the Ontario Grange on Friday an attempt was made to manufacture political capital for Mr. BLAKE. A resolution was passed protesting against the Pacific railway loan. This was at once telegraphed to the leader of the Opposition. The value of the resolution may be gathered from the fact that it was sprung on the meeting at a late hour when only about twenty-eight including nine women delegates) out of he nearly eighty delegates, were present. No notice was given of it. . It was contrary to the rules of order at the meeting. And was consequently fraudulent. At this oment, however, the Grit Opposition at Ottawa are not particular in their choice of means to make capital. After a huge conspiracy a little fraud may seem almost virtuous.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Watson, of Marquette, characterized the the speech of Mr. Ross, of Lisgar, as the speech of a man "who was not a true Liberal." was well said. Mr. Ross had been praising his own country and defending the North-West, No true Liberal is ever guilty of any such offence.

The Winnipeg Times says :-"Mr. Mowat says some of his officials hap-pened to be in Algoma during the election contest and that 'it was only natural that they should take an interest in it.' It is not, however, a question of nature, but of law. Are not Government officials prohibited from interfering in such matters?

Mr. Charlton is a brave man-behind ence. Taking advantage of his parliamentry privilege, he used most digraceful and insulting language towards a gentleman outside of the House, who was therefore unable to reply to or even deny his scandalous allega-tions. Mr. Charlton is very valorous and full of bluster on such occasions.

Mr. G. W. Ross' friend and agent, Edward Rowland, publishes, in accordance with law, an abstract of the former's election expenses, an abstract of the former's election expenses,
They amount to \$425,24, and among the items is "sundry, \$38.72." This is probably a misprint for "Sunday," as that was a big day for Mr. Ross. We are not told what the velacious Rowland received for his eminent services. We may assume, however, that his "strategical" efforts were held at a low figure, as they coat him little trouble either of body or mind.

BROWN VS. NELSON.

An Action in Which "Globe" Stock is Involved.

TRUE INWARDNESS OF PLAINTIFF'S DISMISSAL

The Jury Bring in a Verdict for Mr. Gor-

The case of Brown v. Nelson was called at the Civil Assize Court on the 20th before Mr. Justice Rose. Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and Mr. Nesbitt appeared for the plaintiff. and Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. C. R. W. Biggar for the defendant. A special jury had been empanelled to try the oase, which was set for 10 a.m. It was half-past ten o'clock, however, before all of the select dozen had put in an appearance but when dozen had put in an appearance, but when the last juror had been seated no time was lost in opening the proceedings.

Mr. Osler explained that the action had been taken by Mr. J. Gordon Brown, latemanaging director of the Globe newspaper, against Mr. Thomas Nelson, publisher, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was an action to recover

burgh, Scotland, and was an action to recover \$22,000 worth of stock in the Globe. In the result of the trial was involved \$60,000, because the \$22,000 worth of stock lad been pledged, under certain conditions, as security for additional shares to the value of \$38,000 purchased by the plaintiff. Gordon Brown and his brother, e late Hon. George Brown, were the inders of the Globe. Nelson was the Hon. George Brown's brother-in-law. At the death of the latter Nelson came out to Canada to of the latter Nelson came out to Canada to investigate the condition of affairs in connection with the Globe. The deceased Senator had left a carefully prepared will in which he expressed a strong desire that the newspaper should be left in the management of his brother, and that beyond his salary he should receive large additions in stock from time to time. ime to time.

Mr. J. Gordon Brown was then called to

the witness-box, and being sworn, deposed :— The defendant, Mr. Thomas Nelson, was the

prother-in-law of the late Hon. George Brown. I joined the staff of the Globe on the first day the newspaper was established, and continued in it till the 16th December, 1882. It was started on the 5th March, 1844, but was preceded by two other journals under different names. The Globe Joint Stock Company was formed sometime in 1867, I do not remember the exact date. One thousand shares were issued at \$500 each. My brother held 752 shares or a value of \$376,000. The other shares were held by various parties, some of whom were living at a distance, while others resided in Toronto. At the time of my brother's death I was managing editor of the paper, and manager of the board, receiving a salary of \$4,000 per year. My brother died in May, 1880, and I then assumed the management by a resolution of the board. Mr. Nelson came to Canada during the summer following the death of my brother. I believe he was made acquainted with the contents of the will. At that time the debts of the Globe were very large, and assets could not be readily turned into money. Until Mr. Nelson arrived nothing was done. The volume of indebtedness was not ascertained until afterwards, and I had no definite knowledge of it. When Mr. Nelson arrived he said that if there was anything in the Globe he would bring it out. He made an offer to carry the whole estate if 10 per cent. offer to carry the whole estate if 10 per cent. reduction upon the gross amount of tax was made, but he subsequently changed his views. I had previously stated that the Globe stock could be sold at par, and that a large amount could thus be obtained to carry the estate through. I had then at least 44 shares in the stock. I told Mr. Nelson thal I wanted an increase in salary from \$4,000 per year to \$5,000, or otherwise I would not be able to 000, or otherwise I would not be able to pay the interest on the \$38,000 worth of additional stock I had taken up. The position of the concern was such that it was improbable the dividends received would be so large as to meet paymente of interest. When I took up the \$38,000 worth of additional stock my arrangement with Mr. Nelson was that I would be managing director of the Globe, would receive a salary of \$5,000 per r. and was to put un \$22,000, the value year, and was to have been a security for the additional stock, and give a promissory note for \$38,000 payable in two years with inadditional stock, and give a promissory note for \$38,000 payable in two years with interest at five per cent. I could not have made the subscription on any other cendition. I was continued as managing director, my salary was increased, and I paid the interest due on the amount named. I received only one dividend, which was paid before the bargain had been made. The last payment of interest was made in August. 1882 when the note fell was made in August, 1882, when the note fell due. I then asked for a renewal of the note, but received no answer. The case was continued thus till the 16th Dec., 1882, when was dismissed from my position as managing director. Mr. James Maclennan came to me to notify me of my dismissal. I had only two days' notice, and was paid salary only up to the time I left. I had to take proceedings to recover salary for the balance of the year. Mr. Maclennan was agent for Nelson, and

CONTROL OF THE PAPER except so far as my duties were concerned. Mr. Nelson had told me that Mr. Maclennan would take charge of affairs. Nelson has never been in Canada since the time referred to. The stock, before I subscribed for it was part of my brother's estate which came to his widow as executrix. I put up the \$22,000 referred to with the purpose of aiding Mr. Nelson in making certain arrangements with the Bank of Montreal. I did not become in anyway responsible for debts of the estate—that was Nelson's affair. I do not know whether the transferred stock was put under my name in the bank or not. I understand that Mr. Nelson is holding the \$38,000 worth and the \$22,000. Mr. Nelson could not have thought otherwise than that I could not pay the \$38,000 without getting the addiional income. I wanted to get the increased income in order that I might pay the interes on the amount due. By depriving me of my position as managing director I was deprive position as managing director I was deprived of my income and left unable to meet the ad-ditional liabilities I had incurred. If I had not been deprived of my income I might have gone around to my friends and have made satisfactory arrangements by representing that I could spare \$3,000 out of my yearly

salary to pay interest on loans.

To Mr. Robinson—I had hoped and expected that the gross profits derived from the Globe would be 8 per cent., but when I made the bargain with Mr. Nelson I had no such cope or expectation. Under my manage ment the concern was improving its condi-tion. I believed that the stock would be an per cent. stock, but that it would not become so on account of the debts to be cleared off. I interested myself with creditors of the estate to buy stock. I prepared a document in which subscribers to it expressed a willingness to buy stock. (A document produced in court by Mr. Robinson was denied by the witness, who said that it was not the one he had prepared.) Five or six persons signed it. I could not say whether at that time Globe stock was saleable in large arcels or not. I believed that it would pay Sper cent. profit and not Sper cent. dividend, and if I wrote otherwise to Mr. Nelson I did not express what was in my mind. I did not ask anyone to take stock until I had told them ask anyone to take stock until 1 and told them the exact circumstances, and explained about the keen competition from THE MAIL, etc. Under these representations certain gentlemen took stock. They were quite as well men took stock. They were quite as well aware of the state of the concern as I was, for I was not connected with the financial management of the paper and knew nothing about it. At the time I took up additional stock it it. At the time I took up additional stock it was saleable at 50 per cent., and I am not aware that it subsequently went higher than 60 per cent. (A letter was produced in which reference was made to a sale at 105.) I then held about 160 shares, but do not know how much stock was held by Nelson. The transaction between myself and Nelson was a purchase of 76 shares on condition that I should be

CONTINUED AS MANAGING DIRECTOR with a salary of \$5,000. My \$22,000, repre senting the 44 shares beld by me, went to aid Mr. Nelson in negotiating with the Bank of Montreal, and to assist him in getting money from it; otherwise the transaction was a sale out and out. I received it as being undoubtedly a loan. If the value of the stock had gone up I certainly would have benefited by it. I do not know whether the 76 shares were transferred to me or not. as I have were transferred to me or not. were transferred to me or not, as I have never examined the transfer book. (The never examined the transfer book. (The transfer book was produced and the note of transfer pointed out.) I made the bargain with Mr. Nelson, but did not read it as reduced to writing, as I had perfect confidence in both Nelson and Maclennan. I knew I was to get two years for payment of the money, and was to pay 5 per cent. interest, but I could not say by which of the half-dozen interested I was told by. I signed the agreement without reading it, but knew generally the terms of the assignment of the shares to the bank. I did not read the agreement, for I did not expect to be cheated by my brother-in-law. (A copy of the transfer ment, for I did not expect to be cheated by my brother-in-law. (A copy of the transier was read in court, in which it was stated that an assignment of 120 shares had been made to G. W. Yarker, of the Bank of Montreal. These 120 shares included the 44 originally held by Mr. Brown and the 76 taken up by him at the time of his alleged agreement with Mr. Nelson.) After the syndicate arrangement entered into when my brother died Mr. Nelson and I held sufficient stock to control the company. As a matter stock to control the company. As a matter of fact, Mr. Nelson did hold control. It was not necessary that Mr. Nelson should hold an actual majority of the shares in order to hold

me in or to dismiss me from office.

In answer to a query from the bench, it was stated that Mr. Nelson held 247 shares, Mr. Brown 136, Mr. MacLennan 20, and Mr. Taylor 130, Taylor 130.

Mr. Brown continued—If Mr. Nelson had not given his influence I would never have been turned out of the Globe office. He had excised complete authority, and went in and out of the office as if he owned it. This influence was subsequently exercised by Nelson through Mr. Maclennan. There was no period mentioned it the agreements to the son through Mr. Maclennan. There was no period mentioned in the agreement as to the time I should remain as managing editor, but I understood that it was until the profits from the business enabled me to pay off the debt I then incurred. Through Mr. Maclennan I made application to Mr. Nelson for a renewal of the promissory note when it expired at the conclusion of the two years, and received answer through the medium that the application had been refused. I then wrote on the 24th Aug., 1882, direct to Mr. Nelson asking for a renewal of direct to Mr. Nelson, asking for a renewal of the note as a favour but received no answer. (The note was read in court. It referred

among other things to a recent increase in the advertising rates of the Globe, to the discontinuation of the special train and the cutting down of expenses to the competition from The Mall, and to TROUBLE WITH POLITICIANS who wished to print long letters of no use to the party. The writer stated his knowledge of the fact that "there were many politi-cians who would be glad to shelve him, and use the Globe for party purposes alone, but he would stick to the ship." Then followed use the Globe for party purposes alone, but he would stick to the ship." Then followed a request for a renewal of the promissory note.) Before my brother's death I was a director on the promissory note.) Before my brother's death I was a director on that of editor. In May, 1880, a few days after my brother's death, I assumed the position of managing director. (The minutes of a meeting of the directors was referred to, and the resolution, appointing J. Gordon Brown managing director for the current year, was read.) Mr. Nelson was never on the board, but his agent Maclennan was: Maclennan was elected to the board the winter following my brother's death. Mr. Taylor was president for two or three months subsequently, but was shunted by Mr. Maclennan who was himself elected president. Maclennan took a more active part in the management of the company than did anybody else. I may have told someone of the agreement between myself and Mr. Nelson, but I cannot say to whom. I accepted by dismissal without remenstrance, but continued as a director for some, time afterwards. I knew all the directors but did not like them. At the meeting at which I was dismissed I was so badly broken up by the severance with a paper which I had served for forty years that I could not speak. I would not speak to the men who had treated me so. I subsequently attended the meetings of the directors because I received \$5 on each occasion.

quently attended the meetings of the direc-tors because I received \$5 on each occasion, and I did not know where I was going to get living.
To Mr. Osler—It was through Mr. Taylor To Mr. Osler—It was through Mr. Taylor that I first heard about my intended dismissal, but it was through Maclennan that I first heard that action had been taken. When I told Maclennan about the agreement with Neison he said he did not think that he (Neison) would en orce the claim for \$38,000. I have a perfect recollection of the agreement between myself and Mr. Nelson. I refused to sign the document already referred to until Nelson yielded in the question about increase Nelson yielded in the question about increase of salary. Maclennan was present during a portion of my interview with Nelson, but I do not know whether he heard the agreement or not. Before Mr. Nelson left for Scotland he not. Before Mr. Nelson left for Scotland he named several of the officers for the Globe Company, selecting Mr. Taylor for the posi-tion of secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Watts for head bookkeeper. Nelson received large assets for advances made by him, viz., a life

insurance policy tor \$60,000 or \$65,000 and the Bow park stock. The estate got it if Nelson did not.

Mr. Robinson for the defendant, and Mr. Osler for the plaintiff, addressed the jury at some length. When his Lordship had delivered his charge the jury retired. some length. When his Lordship had de-livered his charge the jury retired, and occupied about half an hour in their deliberations. When they returned they presented

THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS
to the questions prepared by his Honour Mr. Justice Rose : 1. Did the plaintiff, Mr. Gordon Brown, purchase the 76 shares, representing \$38,000, from the defendant unconditionally or conditionally? A. The 76 shares were pur-

chased conditionally, what was the condition? A. The condition was Mr. Gordon Brown's being appointed managing director at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. 3. Did the defendant, as a condition of purchase, agree to keep the plaintiff in his position as managing director of the Globe Company? A. Yes.

4. Did the plaintiff transfer the 44 shares representing \$22,000 to the Bank of Montreal as collateral security for the payment of the \$38,000 note, or was it transferred to enable the defendant to raise money for the purpose of the estate? A.—The 44 shares were transferred to enable defendant to raise money the purpose of the estate.

5. Did the defendant procure the dismissal of the plaintiff, or was he instrumental in procuring such dismissal? A.—Yes, he was instrumental through his agent, Mr. Mac-

The jury was then discharged.
The finding of the jury was argued before Mr. Justice Rose next day, and judgment re-

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

A temperance convention held in Picton re-cently decided to begin work for the Scott Act in this county. A series of township conventions are to be held next month.

A vote was taken in Toronto on Monday A vote was taken in Toronto on Monday for the passage of a by-law abolishing grocers' licenses to sell liquor. The vote resulted in favour of the by-law, being carried by a majority of 359. A deputation waited upon Mayor Boswell on Tuesday, requesting him to call a special meeting of the Council to ratify the by-law before March 1st. the day applications to be made for appointed for applications to be made for

A grand Scott Act meeting was held in Embro on Friday night under the auspices of the Oxford temperance convention. The opening exercises were led by Revs. Munro and Silcox, after which Mrs. Youmans gave an address on the evils of our Govern-ment licensing system, basing her remarks on the story of Queen Esther. At the close the story of Queen listher. At the close several questions were asked by the audience, to which Mrs. Youmans gave appropriate answers. This part of the county will roll up a big majority for the Scott Act on March

DOMINION PAR

Continued from Sec. way shall be permitted to within fifteen miles of latitu ment, some of them pointing "fouling his own nest," Mr. SCOTT expressed h conduct of the member for Watson) in opposing the present ago the Minister of

Portage la Prairie. Subseque de the line of the Canada Pas to save the Portage and to being wiped out. The peop expressed their gratitude to expressed their gratitude to sending as their representative oppose the Government and fic railway and to decry his (Hear, hear.) The hon. ge-ferred to the acitation in M (Hear, hear.) The hon. ge ferred to the agitation in M was an agitation there, but got up? By political maninanxious not to advance the toba, but to further their of (Hear, hear.) He was an complaint of the peop vince made should be avery cause of expensions. vince made should be every cause of complaint retthing was to be gained sourse of the agitators, whi maligning the Government secession. (Hear, hear.) T for Marquette had moved a toba clause, or, as it was nopoly clause. When that the House at the time the was under consideration, the bers objected to it. But t no contract could be made we sequently, at the general ele had been made to defeat hi Winnipeg on that question the Government would have breach of faith had they dec the limitation clause, and the them to abandon it would be ligh them for so doing if hear.) The attempt to question failed. To-day it bad to break faith with the

The amendment was lost division:—Yeas, 49; nays, resolution,
Mr. WELDON moved in substitution of the follow "that:" "The said resolu back to the Committee of t power to provide as a conceposed advance that so long such advance or interest ti paid, none of the resources shall be expended toward ests in railways or railway United States, with a view poean terminus in United St Amendment lost. Yeas, Sir CHARLES TUPPER

founded upon the resolution Act to amend the Act res adian Pacific railway and for The bill was read the first The House adjourned at 1 BILLS INTROD The following bills were

read a first time :—
To amend the Canada 1878; respecting the liabilitand; to amend the Canada PRIVATE BI The following bills were r and passed :-

and passed:

To amalgamate the Board city of Toronto and the T change Association.—To an corporating the Ocean Mutuance Company.—To incorporate tual Marine Insurance Comporate the Picton Mutual Company.—To incorporate Company.—To incorporate Bank of Manitobs.—To inco tain powers to the Comme pany.—Further to amend a porate the South Saskatche way Company.—To amend rating the Bell Telephone ada.—To amend the Act relatoba and North-Western R.

HON. JOHN COS Mr. BLAKE asked when Costigan tendered his res Minister of Inland Revenu upon which he withdrew it. Sir JOHN MACDONAL his resignation on the 18th on the 20th.

NORTH-WESTERN Hon. Mr. CARLING, 1
Cameron (Huron), stated th
mail service between Medici
McLeod, and it was not the
Government just now to asi carrying the mails. GOVERNMENT C

Sir JOHN MACDONA.
Mr. Cameron (Huron), states herd of cattle in treaty 27 ha cattle consisted of 599 head.
on July 23, 1883, to Col. Da head, and \$100 additional claim any cattle that may be to the Government at the amount realized by the sale all but the last instalment was due on April next, had

GUBERNATORIAL Mr. CASGRAIN moved commission appointing the aut-Governors of the Provin wit, Sir Narcisse Fortung Edouard Caron, Luc Letel and his Honour Theodore R copy of the oath taken by Governors. He explained there was a form of which was entirely unot the form of oath to-which nobody but a member of England could take, Un lation the Bishop of Rome histical supreparage and the iastical supremacy, and ther nominations which did not spiritual supremacy resided Outside of that, however, to of tolerance in this country, one would think of asking f oath that he could not cons Sir JOHN MACDONA could be no objection to br papers. As regarded the think any Governor had it taking it. Still if there was it, he did not see why it coul

The motion was carried. The House adjourned at 1 AGRICULTURAL

Mr. ORTON introduced banking and loaning facili gaged in agricultural pursui The bill was read a first t THE FACTORY

Sir LEONARD TILLEY to define certain offences ag ployed in factories.

The bill was read the first THE CANADIAN PACI

Sir CHARLES TUPPER eading of the bill providing 22,500,000 to the Canadia ompany. A division was taken an the second reading of the h Nays 111, yeas 52. The House then went i

INDIAN GOVER Sir JOHN MACDONAL d reading of the bill for

ting the 44 shares held by me, wen r. Nelson in negotiating with the Bank of ontreal, and to assist him in getting money om it; otherwise the transaction was a sale and out. I received it as being undoubt-y a loan. If the value of the stock had ne up I certainly would have benefited by I do not know whether the 76 shares e transferred to me or not, as I have er book was produced and the note of insier pointed out,) I made the bargain th Mr. Nelson, but did not read it as reed to writing, as I had perfect confide Nelson and Maclennan. I knew I was to t two years for payment of the money, and as to pay 5 per cent. interest, but I could t say by which of the half-dozen in-rested I was told by. I signed the reement without reading it, but knew nerally the terms of the assignment of the ares to the bank. I did not read the agreemnt, for I did not expect to be cheated by rother-in-law. (A copy of the transfer read in court, in which it was stated at an assignment of 120 shares had been ade to G. W. Yarker, of the Bank of Mont-These 120 shares included ginally held by Mr. Brown and the 76 ken up by him at the time of his alleged reement with Mr. Nelson.) After the syncate arrangement entered into when my other died Mr. Nelson and I held sufficient ck to control the company. As a matter act, Mr. Nelson did hold control. It was necessary that Mr. Nelson should hold an mal majority of the shares in order to hold in or to dismiss me from office. In answer to a query from the bench, it is stated that Mr. Nelson held 247 shares,

Brown 136, Mr. MacLennan 20, and Mr. Mr. Brown continued—If Mr. Nelson had t given his influence I would never have en turned out of the Globe office. He had rcised complete authority, and went in d out of the office as if he owned it. This uence was subsequently exercised by Nel-through Mr. Maclennan. There was ao mentioned in the agreement as to the I should remain as managing editor, but erstood that it was until the profits the business enabled me to pay off the I then incurred. Through Mr. Maclen-I made application to Mr. Nelson for renewal of the promissory note it expired at the conclusion of the two m that the application had been red. I then wrote on the 24th Aug., 1882, et to Mr. Nelson, asking for a renewal of note as a favour but received no answer, note was read in court. It referred g other things to a recent increase in dvertising rates of the Globe, to the disnuation of the special train and the cutdown of expenses, to the competition THE MAIL and to

TROUBLE WITH POLITICIANS. wished to print long letters of no use to party. The writer stated his knowledge is fact that "there were many politi-who would be glad to shelve him, and the Globe for party purposes alone, but would stick to the ship." Then followed equest for a renewal of the promissory equest for a renewal of the promissory

a.) Before my brother's death I was a
ctor on the promissory

be except that of editor. In

1880, a few days after my

ther's death, I assumed the position of

aging director. (The minutes of a meet
of the directors, was referred to and the of the directors was referred to, and the tion, appointing J. Gordon Brown aging director for the current year, was his agent Maclennan was; Maclennan elected to the board the winter following other's death. Mr. Taylor was prefor two or three months subsequer If elected president. Maclennan took a active part in the management of the any than did anybody else. I may have someone of the agreement between my-nd Mr. Nelson, but I cannot say to I accepted by dismissal without re-ance, but continued as a director for e time afterwards. I knew all the ectors but did not like them. At meeting at which I was dismissed I was badly broken up by the severance with a per which I had served for forty years I could not speak. I would not speak e men who had treated me so. I subseently attended the meetings of the direc-s because I received \$5 on each occasion,

Mr. Osler-It was through Mr. Taylor t I first heard about my intended dismis-but it was through Maclennan that I first ard that action had been taken. When I d Maclennan about the agreement with son he said he did not think that he (Nel-would en orce the claim for \$38,000. I e a perfect recollection of the agreement ween myself and Mr. Nelson. I refused sign the document already referred to until n yielded in the question about increase alary. Maclennau was present during a tion of my interview with Nelson, but I totknow whether he heard the agreement or Before Mr. Nelson left for Scotland he ned several of the officers for the Globe pany, selecting Mr. Taylor for the posi-of secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Watts lead bookkeeper. Nelson received large ts for advances made by him, viz, a life ance policy for \$60,000 or \$65,000 and Bow park stock. The estate got it if

I did not know where I was going to get

on did not.

r. Robinson for the defendant, and Mr.

r for the plaintiff, addressed the jury at
length. When his Lordship had deed his charge the jury retired, and occuabout half an hour in their deliberations, they returned they presented THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS

questions prepared by his Honour Justice Rose :-Did the plaintiff, Mr. Gordon Brown, hase the 76 shares, representing \$38,000, the defendant unconditionally or commally? A. The 76 shares were pur-

sed conditionally.

If conditionally, what was the conn? A. The condition was Mr. Gordon wn's being appointed managing director salary of \$5,000 per annum.

Did the defendant, as a condition of lase, agree to keep the plaintiff in his

thion as managing director of the Globe mpany? A. Yes. . Did the plaintiff transfer the 44 shares enting \$22,000 to the Bank of Montreal ollateral security for the payment of the 000 note, or was it transferred to enable

efendant to raise money for the purpose e estate? A. - The 44 shares were transed to enable defendant to raise money for purpose of the estate.

Did the defendant procure the dismissal

the plaintiff, or was he instrumental in curing such dismissal? A.—Yes, he was nental through his agent, Mr. Mac-

ne jury was then discharged. finding of the jury was argued before Justice Rose next day, and judgment re-

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

mperance convention held in Picton redecided to begin work for the Scott Act is county. A series of township conven-are to be held next month.

vote was taken in Toronto on Monday the passage of a by-law abolishing grocers' nases to sell liquor. The vote resulted in our of the by-law, being carried by a matty of 359. A deputation waited upon or Boswell on Tuesday, requesting him all a special meeting of the Council to by the by-law before March 1st. the day

ed for applications to be made for grand Scott Act meeting was held in bro on Friday night under the aus-s of the Oxford temperance convention, opening exercises were led by Reva-aro and Silcox, after which Mrs. Youmans and address on the evils of our Governatileensing system, basing her remarks on story of Queen Esther. At the close eral questions were asked by the audience, which Mrs. Youmans gave appropriate wers. This part of the county will roll his majority for the Sectt Agt on Mrs.

privileges on the more advanced bands of the Indians of Canada, with a view of training them for the exercise of municipal powers. He explained that the bill provided for the election of an Indian council by the more advanced tribes of Indians similar to municipal councils. Continued from Second Page. cipal councils amongst the whites.

The bill was read a second time and passed way shall be permitted to be constructed within fifteen miles of latitude forty-nine. Afterseveral members had spoken at length, either on behalf of the motion or the amend-

ment, some of them pointing out the unpat-

as to save the Portage and to prevent it from being wiped out. The people, it seems, had expressed their gratitude to the Minister by

expressed their gratitude to the Minister by sending as their representative a gentleman to oppose the Government and the Canada Paci-

fic railway and to decry his own proyunce. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman had referred to the agitation in Manitoba. There was an agitation there, but by whom was it

got up? By political manipulators, who were anxious not to advance the interests of Mani-toba, but to further their own selfish ends.

(Hear, hear.) He was anxious that every complaint of the people of his pro-vince made should be dealt with and

was under consideration, the Manitoba mem-bers objected to it. But they were told that

no contract could be made without it. Subsequently, at the general election, an attempt had been made to defeat him (Mr. Scott) in

winnipeg on that question. He then said the Government would have been guilty of a breach of faith had they decided to abandon the limitation clause, and those who wanted

them to abandon it would be the first to malign them for so doing if they did. (Hear, hear.) The attempt to defeat him on the question failed. To-day it would be just as

question failed. To-day it would be just as bad to break faith with the company. (Hear,

division:—Yeas, 49; nays, 112.
On motion for the second reading of the

power to provide as a condition of the pro-posed advance that so long as any part of

such advance or interest thereon remains un-paid, none of the resources of the company

shall be expended towards acquiring interests in railways or railway securities in the

BILLS INTRODUCED.

1878; respecting the liability of carriers by land; to amend the Canada Temperance Act

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills were read a third time

Company.—To incorporate the Commercial Bank of Manitoba.—To incorporate the Union Trust Corporation of Canada.—To grant certain powers to the Commercial Cable Company.—Further to amend the Act to incorporate the Commercial Cable Company.—Further to amend the Act to incorporate the Commercial Cable Company.—Further to amend the Act to incorporate the Carlot Cable Commercial Cable Ca

porate the South Saskatchewan, Valley Rail

way Company.—To amend the Act incorporating the Bell Telephone Company of Can-

ada. —To amend the Act relating to the Mani-toba and North-Western Railway Company

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Mr. BLAKE asked when it was that Mr.

Costigan tendered his resignation as the Minister of Inland Revenue, and the date upon which he withdrew it.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-He tendered

his resignation on the 18th and withdrew it

NORTH-WESTERN MAILS.

Hon. Mr. CARLING, replying to Mr. Cameron (Huron), stated that there was no

mail service between Medicine Hat and Fort McLeod, and it was not the intention of the

Government just now to ask for tenders for carrying the mails.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in reply to

Mr. Cameron (Huron), stated that the Indian herd of cattle in treaty 27 had been sold. The cattle consisted of 599 head. They were sold on July 23, 1883, to Col. De Winton, at \$35 a head, and \$100 additional for the right to claim any cattle that may be found to belong to the Government at the roundary. The

to the Government at the round-up. The amount realized by the sale was \$20,965, and

GUBERNATORIAL OATHS.

Mr. CASGRAIN moved for copies of the

commission appointing the several Lieuten-ant-Governors of the Province of Quebec, to wit, Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, René Edouard Caron, Luc Letellier de St. Just, and his Honour Theodore Robitaille; also for

a copy of the oath taken by the Lieutenant vernors. He explained that in 1774

there was a form of oath in use which was entirely unobjectionable, but the form of oath to-day was one which nobody but a member of the Church of England could take. Under treaty stipulation the Bishop of Rome had certain eccles-

iastical supremacy, and there were other de-nominations which did not acknowledge that

spiritual supremacy resided in the Crown. Outside of that, however, there was a spirit

of tolerance in this country, under which no one would think of asking from a person an

oath that he could not conscientiously take. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said there

could be no objection to bringing down the papers. As regarded the oath, he did not

think any Governor had found difficulty in

it, he did not see why it could not be changed.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Still if there was any objection to

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

Mr. ORTON introduced a bill to provide

banking and loaning facilities to those gaged in agricultural pursuits.

The bill was read a first time.

THE FACTORY ACT. Sir LEONARD TILLEY introduced a bill

ployed in factories.

The bill was read the first time.

ompany.

o define certain offences against persons em-

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the second reading of the bill providing for a loan of \$22,500,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway

A division was taken and the motion for

Nays 111, yeas 52.

The House then went into committee on the bill, and it was reported without amendment.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT. Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the sec-

was due on April next, had been paid.

all but the last instalment of \$5,495, which

GOVERNMENT CATTLE.

of Canada.

The following bills were introduced and

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.

The House adjourned at 1.40.

The amendment was lost on the following

Mr. WELDON moved in amendment the

MANITOBA SCHOOLS. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the second reading of a bill to authorize a further advance to the Province of Manitoba in aid of public schools therein.

The bill was read a second time and passed "fouling his own nest,"

Mr. SCOTT expressed his surprise at the conduct of the member for Marquette (Mr. Watson) in opposing the proposals. Some years ago the Minister of Railways visited Portage is Prairie. Subsequently he diverted the line of the Canada Pacific railway so

BRITISH COLUMBIA JUDGES. Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the second reading of a bill to provide for the salary and travelling allowances of the judge of the County Court of Cariboo, British Coumbia.

The bill was read a second time, and passed

PRIVATE BILLS. The following bills were read a second

To consolidate certain railway companies therein mentioned under the name of the Eastern Railway Company of Canada.

To empower the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company to relinquish their charter, and to provide for the winding up of their affairs. To incorporate the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

every cause of complaint removed. But nothing was to be gained by following the source of the agitators, which consisted of maligning the Government and threatening secession. (Hear, hear.) The hon, member for Marquette had moved against the Manitoba clause, or, as it was called, the monopoly clause. When that clause was before the House at the time the original contract than and according to the Manitoba members. Arrest at Port Colborne for an Old Murder
—Escape of the Prisoner—Particulars of
the Case.

Thorold, Feb. 25.—A man named Heffron,
who during the construction of the new canal
at this point a few years ago killed a fellowworkman in a quarrel, was arrested at Port
Colborne to-day for murder. Heffron escaped
at the time of the killing and made his way to
the Michigan pineries, where he has since the Michigan pineries, where he has since worked and behaved himself in a respectable orderly manner. Becoming homesick he re-turned to Port Colborne to visit his parents, and stayed there several days, and was ar-

worked and behaved himself in a respectable orderly manner. Becoming homesick he returned to Port Colborne to visit his parents, and stayed there several days, and was arrested to-day. The constable was taking his prisoner to Welland, and when at the depot the latter cleverly tripped up his captor and effected his escape. He is probably by this time safe in the United States. The sileged crime was almost forgotten except by the police authorities, who have constantly been on the look-out for his return, but have made no effort to follow him to the States.

Following are the particulars of the case:

—During the construction of the new canal Heffron was one of a party engaged in an international fracas between trishmen and Italians who were employed in the quarries near here. During the fight one of the

Heffron was one of a party engaged in an in-ternational fracas between Irishmen and Italians who were employed in the quarries substitution of the following words after "that:" "The said resolutions be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with with Heffron and others, were prominently identified with the Irish party, and it is Stewart was arrested and tried for the crime, but received only a short imprisonment for complicity. Heffron escaped.

ests in railways or railway securities in the United States, with a view to an Atlantic pean terminus in United States territory."

Amendment lost. Yeas, 43; nays, 104. Sir CHARLES TUPPER introduced a bill founded upon the resolutions, intituded "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Canadian Pacific railway and for other purposes."

The bill was read the first time,

Wallace Ross, writing to a friend in St. John, says there will be some lively digging for the first mile in his race with Bubeat. He believes Bubear is the best man in England, but has no doubt that he (Ross) will be able to make up the ten seconds start in the first mile. He thinks there are a dozen read a first time :To amend the Canada Temperance Act,

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

To amalgamate the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto and the Toronto Corn Exchange Association.—To amend the Act incorporating the Ocean Mutual Marine Insurance Company.—To incorporate the Halifax Mutual Marine Insurance Company.—To incorporate the Picton Mutual Marine Insurance Company.—To incorporate the Picton Mutual Marine Insurance Company.—To incorporate the Commercial

the protection of shade trees standing on the road side? Ans.—Revised statutes of Omario, chapter 187, applies to the planting and protection of shade trees on the road sides, and to the punishments for injuries done to the same, and section 482, sub-sec. 22, and section 492, sub-sec. 23 of the Municipal Act of 1883 also affect the question of shade trees and ornamental trees planted on the sides of highways and streets. (2) "I own a dock which is not safe for horses to drive on, and I warn those who drive on it that they do so at their own risk; am I liable for any damage that may occur?" We think you are not liable under the circumstances.

SUBSCRIBER, Princeton.—Qu.—"The gate of a railway fence was left open and my horse got on the railway track and was injured, can I recover damages?" Ans.—If the gate was left open by the railway company, or if it was the duly of the servants of the company to close it and it remained open with their knowledge, the company will be liable, not otherwise. Negligence on the shown.

shown.

M. T., Colenso,—Qu.—"If a trustee obtains the consent of a man and wife to draw trust moneys out of a safe institution, and invests the moneys with their consent in a concern which fails in a cupie of years. Can the trustee be held responsible for the loss ?" Ans.—If he was simply trustee for the man and wife, he would not be responsible for acting upon their directions. His responsibility depends upon the nature of the trust instrument, and for whom he was trustee, and whether he was obliged to accept or act upon the advice of the man and wife.

S. F., Ontario.—Qu.—"I have held possession

upon the advice of the man and wife.

S. F., Ontario.—Qu.—"I have held possession of a piece of land for eleven yearn, am I the owner of it, and if so, can I obtain a deed from anyone?" Ans.—The owners may have been during that time or a part of it, under some legal disability. They may have been infants or lunates. If so, the statute of limitations (if it had not commenced to run) would not run against them. Or the land may have been in a state of nature when you took possession. If so, the statute of limitations would only run from the time your adverse occupancy came to the knowledge of the owners. Or you may have given some acknowledgment in writing, or have occupied as a tenant. You cannot get a deed in any case.

some acknowledgment in writing, or have occupied as a tenant. You cannot get a deed in any case.

J. A. M., Utoria.—Qu.—"Where a horse strays away from its owner and gets on to the farm of another person, what is the duty of that person? Can he keep the horse in his stable without advertising him, and charge the owner for the keep of the horse?" Ans.—Unless some by-laws have been passed in the municipality affecting the question, the Act respecting pounds, R.S.O., cap. 195, applies. The person on whese premises the animal strays, instead of giving such animal to a pound-keeper, may keep it in his own pessession, provided he gives the notices prescribed by the said Act, and makes no claim for damages. If the owner is known to him he must forthwith notify him. If the owner is unknown he must within forty-eighs hours notify the clerk of the municipality describing the animal, and if the animal is worth over \$10, must publish such notice in some newspaper published in the county. He must feed and care for the animal, and may recover from the owner a reasonable allowance for all of these things in a summary way before a justice of the peace, and if the animal is not claimed within the time provided in the statute, it may be sold at the time and in the manner therein provided, and the provessed shall be applied as therein directed.

SUBSCRIBER, Markdale,—The provisions of the Line Fences Act are too lengthy to publish in this column. You will find them in the Line Fences Act are too lengthy to publish in this column. You will find them in the States. Can I sue him in Oxford county?" Ans.—Yes; but the suit must be brought in the County Court, or one of the Superior courts, (2) What is the lowest amount for which af execution against lands can be obtained? Ans.—\$40-sec. 165 R. S. O., cap. 47, the Division Courts Act.

J. H. T., Monkton.—Qu.—"A gives B a promissory note for \$100, payable in one year, at the

Courts Act.

J. H. T., Monkton.—Qu.—" A gives B a promissory note for \$100, payable in one year, at the end of the year he pays the interest and allows the principal to run on for two months, can he then compei B to accept the principal" Ans.—Yes, by paying or tendering principal and interest to date of payment or tender. Yes, by paying or tendering principal and interest to date of payment or tender.

B. C., Ontario.—Qu.—"If a judgment debtor is committed on the order of Division Court judge must the judgment creditor pay for his keep while in gao!" Ans.—No. The judge may commit the debtor for disobedience to the orders of the court for a period not exceeding 40 days.

ENQUIRER, Northumberland.—Qu.—"Where minors signed off their shares to an estate in favour of their older brother, not knowing that it was to be treated as a final settlement of their affairs, are they bound by it!" Ans.—Any settlement of the family property executed by those of the family who are under age cannot be binding on them—they are incapable of executing releases until of age.

"J. C. O., Yarmouth Centre.—Qu.—"B owned 50 acres of land, purchased for him by his father's executors, and died intestate, leaving two sons, aged respectively 10 and 18, when and by whom must the property be divided?" Ans.—The land may be divided or partitioned as provided in the

Act respecting the sale or partition of real estate, H.S.O., Cap. 101, if the father has been dead six months. The Judge of the Surrogate Court who is made the "real representative," under the Act will make the partition. The Superior Courts have jurisdiction to order a sale or partition apart from that statute. The first step is to have guardians appointed to the infants. The executors of their grandfather's will have nothing to do with it.

do with it.

J. S., Greenwood.—Qu.—"A purchased land sold at auction by an agent of B, and arranged to complete the sale with B's solicitor, by letter. Is there a binding contract and if so can A recover damages if B refuses to carry out the contract?" Ans.—The first consideration is:—Had the agent and solicitor authority to sell and make a binding contract? If they had, then the next question is:—Did they make a valid written contract with A? We cannot answer either of these questions without seeing a paper; if there is a binding contract A can enforce the specific performance of it or he can recover such damages as he has sustained by reason of the breach of the contract, for instance, the increased price the vendor may have received from another purchasor, his expenses, searching title, clo.

G.H., Palmerston.—On. "Convergence."

price the vendor may have received from another purchasor, his expenses, searching title, cto.

G.H., Palmerston.—Qu.—"Can a collector of taxes distrain any goods and chattels found on the premises whether such goods and chattels belong to the person who ought to pay the taxes or not?" Ans.—The collector may distrain the goods of the person whoquaght to pay the taxes, or any goods and chattels in the possion of such person wherever the same may be found within the municipality, or any goods and chattels found upon the premises.

J.M., Howick.—Qu.—"Is a will valid without a seal?" Ans.—Yes; see see. 12. cap. 106, K.S.O. the Wills Act; (2.) "Does a mistake in the name of a devise.—E. g.—writing the name "James" instead of "Jones" invalidate the bequest or will?" Ans.—No; it is simply a latentambiguity, and parol eyidence is admissible to prove that the person intended is Jones.

C. P., Toronto.—Qu. "Can a person who has secured a patent for a fluid compound to be used in graining and wood decorating, to be applied with a sponge and putty, prevent another from using the sponge and putty, prevent another from using the sponge and putty, they have been used for years in graining and wood decorating."

Ans.—A person cannet patent an article, machine, contrivance, compound, or appliance which has been in public use without the applicants permission for more than a year before the application, and if a patent under the circumstances is obtained it will be valueless. See Patent Act of 1872, and cases decided thereunder.

T. P., Wingham.—Where there has been no

ternational fracas between Irishmen and Italians who were employed in the quarries near here. During the fight one of the Italians was killed. A man named Stewart, with Heffron and others, were prominently identified with the Irish party, and it is alleged that either Stewart or Heffron struck the blow which caused the man's death. Stewart was arrested and tried for the crime, but received only a short imprisonment for complicity. Heffron escaped.

An effort is to be made to get Ross and Courtney to row a race for a purse of \$1,000, when the new regatta course at Oak Point, Long Island, is opened.

Wallace Ross, writing to a friend in St. John, says there will be some lively digging for the first mile in his race with Bubeau.

the property you can.

C. R. H., Toronto,—Qu.—"Am I liable to punishment for having pointed an unloaded pistol at a person who assaulted me?" Ans.—The Act says, "whoever, without lawful exercise, points at another person any firearm, &c.," shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of \$20, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days.

A. M. Paterbord. On "When first mile. He thinks there are a dozen American soullers who could defeat Bubear, starting from the scratch.

A. M., Peterboro,—Qu.—"The trustees of a school section paid the school moneys to an unqualified school teacher. Can the moneys be recovered from them by a ratepayer?" Ans.—Their successors may recover the money—an individual rategayer has no right to sue. Two ratepayers may do so by a summary application to the judge of the County Court on affidavit setting out the facts in the manner prescribed in sections 231 to 235 of the Education Act inclusive. cap. 204, R.S.O.

C. AND S.; Wallaceburg.—We think that under the circumstance detailed in your letter there has been no election of school section in which he is proposing to vote. Sec. 2, cap. 34, 42 Vic., Ont. Stat., 1879.

J. F., Pelee Island.—Qu.—"Is there an act for the protection of shade trees standing on the road side?" Ans.—Revised statutes of Ontario, chapter 187, applies to the planning and protection of shade trees on the road sides, and to the full of the property, which has passed through several hands since the owners death. Have the children send epiction. The uncles take through several hands since the owners death. Have the children been deprived of their inheritance by those proceedings? Ans.—No.

passed through several hands since the owner's death. Have the children been deprived of their inheritance by these proceedings? Ana.—No. The uncles had no power to sell, and could give no title. The Court of Chancery only can sell the estates of infants, and in that case security must be given by those to whom any part of the proceeds is paid oct, and every dollar must be accounted for. Any sale not authorized by the court is no sale at all. Those who took possession of the personal estate must also account for every dollar of it.

Subscriber, Belmont.—Qu.—"Is a bondsman of a township celerk?" Ans.—There does not appear to be any such disqualification in the Municipal Act, but it is not desirable that the clerk should be security for the collector.

J. B., Britton.—Qu.—"Is it leavel to grant a liquor liconse to a house adjoining a Public school?" Ans.—The License Commissioners should not grant a license to any tayern or saloon situated in the neighbourhood of a Public school.

loon situated in the neighbourhood of a Public school.

J. G., Essex.—The treasurer of the municipality must furnish such security as the Council may require.

J. M., Colebrook.—Qu.—"Can widows possessing the necessary property qualifications vote at school meetings and elections?" Ans.—Yes. Women are not expressly named in the Act, yet the voters' qualification clauses are wide enough to include unmarried women and widows possessing the necessary property and other qualifications.

W. A. W., Asphodel.—Qu.—"I made application for an insurance and received an interim receipt, but did not receive a policy before my premises were burned. Can I recover the insurance?" Ans.—Yes; the receipt covers the risk until it is accepted or rejected. If you were not notified that your application had been rejected you had a right to think it had been accepted.

T. B., Stayner.-See answer to A. B., Thorold. Susscriber.—Were Thomas Sayers and John Heenan ever in the United States or Canada giv-ing sparring exhibitions? Ans.—No. R. W., Skipness.—Who appoints the lieuten-ant-governors for each of the provinces in the Dominion? Ans.—The Dominion Government. J. S. Chatham.—How far is Brook's monu-ment from Clifton and from Niagara falls ans.—Four miles from Clifton and six from the falls. Ans.—Four miles from Clifton and six from the falls.

SARMA.—The story, "Romance of a Black Veil," published in The Weekly Mail about a year ago, is not issued in book form so far as we know,

J. P., Rockton.—What is the meaning of the phrase Chiltern Hundreds in the Bradiaugh case? Ans.—See fourth page, 7th column, last week's MAIL.

A. B., Thorold.—Where can I obtain a curriculum for the Civil Service examination? Ans.—Address Secretary Civil Service Board of Examiners, Ottawa.

C., Meaford.—A bets B that according to last census the population of London, Enz., was under four millions. Ans.—A loses, The population of London by last census, 1881, was 4.764,312.

H. G., Scarboro.—L. Are the waters of Hudson

H. G., Scarboro.—1. Are the waters of Hudson Bay fresh or salt? 2. Whose dictionary is the best, Worcesters or Webster's? Ans.—1. Salt. 2. It is a matter of opinion. Both are standard works.

J.M., Orillia.—What are the rules in a two mile skating race as to passing a man, Can you pass a man on the inside, or does it matter which side you pass on? Ans.—You must pass on the outside.

side.

J. T., Grimsby,—1. Was the Dunkin Act ever passed in the county of Halton, and if so, how long aince. 2. Is it still lawful to submit to the people? Ans.—1. Address the County Clerk of Halton. 2. Yes.

long since. Z. Is it still lawful to submit to the people? Ans.—I. Address the County Clerk of Halton. 2. Yes.

Subscriber. Warkworth.—Four are playing euchre. One plays a lone hand; can one of the opposing parties play it alone against him and in any way make four points, either by taking three tricks or all the tricks? Ans.—No.

INQUISITIVE.—Where can I get a list of unclaimed property and money in England? 2. The address of good lawyer in London, Eng. Ans.—Address E. Preston. I Great College street, Westminster, S. W., England. 2. Enquire of same.

E. M. N. F.—Has Mr. Trevelyan, the present Secretary for Ireland. a seat in the British Cabinet? If so, what date did he obtain the same! 2. Did Edward Hanlan give an exhibition of rowing at Aston Lower grounds. Birmingham, during his visit to England to row Boyd. Ans.—Mr. Trevelyan is not a member of the British Cabinet. & Cannot say.

R. A. W., Ingersoll.—Three horses start in a race. Each horse wins two heats. On the seventh heat two horses make a dead heat (the three horses starting) J, bets W. that the horse behind the other two (who make a dead heat) has to go to the barn and is not entitled to compete again, leaving the race to be decided between the other two. Who wins? Ans.—J. Wins. Subscriber. Belleville.—Previous to the last general election for the Ontario Legislation. SUBSCRIBER, Believille, Previous to the last general election for the Ontario Legislation, which took place in February, 1833, I was ap-

side. Who wins? ARE—B wins.

SUBSCRIBER, H. M.—L. Which are considered best, the English or American Illustrated papers? 2. Will you be kind enough to give the title and terms of subscription of one or two of the leading ones of each kind? A. L. The English papers. 2. London Graphic, \$10 per annum; London Illustrated News, \$3 per annum; Harper's Weekly. New York, \$1 per annum; Frank Leale's, New York, \$4 per annum.

M. Panmura—1. What is meant by the Fifth Parliament, second essaisn. 2. How many years was Mr. Mackensie in power? Ans.—L. Exacty what is said—the second sitting of the fifth Farliament. Each parliament is elected for a term of years, and during these years may be called to meet as often as deemed, necessary by the Government. 2. From Nov. 7, 1873 to Oct. 18, 1878, three weeks short of five years.

T. Walkerton.—It is reported that Mr. Ste-

called to meet as often as deemed necessary by the Government. 2. From Nov. 7, 1872 to Oct. 18, 1878, three weeks short of five years.

T. Walkertom.—It is reported that Mr. Stephen, president of the Canada Pacifa Railway Company, has recently built a house in Montreal at a cost of one million dollars; also that he has purchased a house in England for four hundred thousand. Is there any truth in these reports. Ars.—Mr. Stephen has recently built a house in Montreal. What it has cost him we do not know, probably quarter of a million. We do not know whether he has bought a house in England.

Subscriber. Tottenham.—I. Where is Callendar. 2. What is its population. 3. Is it on any navigable stream or lake. 4. How would a person get there from Collingwood—Please give all particulars. Ans.—I. Callendar station is on the Canada Pacific railway at the east end of lake Nipissing, 25 miles west of Ottawa. 2. Cannot say, 3. On or near lake Nipissing, 4. Unless there is some local route of which we know nothing, you would have to go a long way around by rail, of which you can get definite information from ticket agents.

J. A. Goderich.—I. In what village in Lower Canada was Lieut. Weir murdered in the rebellion of 1837-38 ? 2. In what village in Lower Canada was Lieut. Weir murdered in the rebellion of 1837-38 ? 2. In what village did the rebels take refuge in a church when pursued by the lat Royals after the murder of Lieut. Weir, which church was safer to each durn't Ann.—According to the official report of Lieut.—Col. Wetherall commanding the lat or Royal Regiment, the church of St. Eustache was fired by Globensky's volunteers (20 A Statislion. Montreal Volunteer Rifles) who were co-operating with the Royals after the murder of Lieut.—Col. Wetherall commanding the lat or Royal Regiment, the church of St. Eustache was fired by Globensky's volunteers (20 A Statislion. Montreal Volunteer Rifles) who were co-operating with the Royals in the attack.

Alberron.—A debating club is organised, the constitution providing that an

JONES-At 121 Denison avenue, on the 9th inst., the wife of J. T. Jones, of a daughter. MOCKRIDGE-On the 25th inst., in Hamilton wife of the Rev. Dr. Mockridge, of a son. WARREN—At Deer park, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Charles D. Warren, of a son. Good—At 264 Simcoe street, on the 18th inst., the wife of H. J. P. Good, night editor of the World, of a son. KIELY-At 524 Jarvis street, Toronto, on the 24th inst., the wife of G. W. Kiely, of a son. FULTON-On the 23rd inst., the wife of Dr. J. Fulton, Toronto, of a daughter.

SPRAGGE—At Newmarket, Ont., on the 21st ost, the wife of the Rev. Albert Warburton pragge, B.A., rector of Newmarket, of a son. Parkridge—On Feb. 22nd, at Spencer avenue, Parkdale, the wife of W. H. Partridge, of a son, POWELL—At "Caer Howel," Guelph, on the 18th inst., the wife of J. Bleecker Powell, of twins, son and daughter.

MITCHELL—On Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 36 Huron street, the wife of A. Mitchell, builder, of a careful. Excursions.

MANTLE—STRUZHERS—At St. Matthias'church, Toronto, on Feb. 20, by the Rev. Charles Darling, James Mantle, to Marion Struzhers, both of To-ronto.

WILL LEAVE ON

James Mantie, to Marion Struzhers, both of Toronto,
RIDOUT-FRODSHAM—At Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. A. L.
Fortin, rector of St. Mary's church. Joseph Lionel
Ridout, son of the late T. W. Ridout, Esq., of
London, Ont. to Emily Ada, fourth daughter of
the late E. P. Frodsham, Esq., of Hanmer, Filntshire, England.

SINGLAIR—ARMSTRONG—On the 20th inst., at
the residence of Capita. Orangie, uncle of the
bride, by the Rev. ht. J. Mariodonicalis, E. M.
Donald Sinclair, to Miss Emma. Stewart Arm
strong, both of this sit;

OHET—THOMPSON—At the Church of the
Assension, on 20th inst. by the Rev. H. G. Baldwin, J. J. Ohrt, of Bunington, Lowa, to Emily
Edith, second daughter of W. A. Thompson, Toronto. HENRY-CARRUTHERS On Wednesday, the 20th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Rodgers, Walter James Henry, of Windsor, and Levina Frances Carruthers, eldest daughter of Wm. Carruthers, of Collingwood.

MARRIAGES

wood.

STOKES—CASEY—At the C. M. parsonage, Elm street, Toronto, on the 20th February, by the Rev. W. H. Laird, James H. Stokes, of Little Britain, to Lazie, second daughter of Alexander Casey, of Valentia.

Lindsay papers please copy.

BOWES—SCHLENKER—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. P. McKay, B.A., Mr. Wm. Bowes, of Toronto, to Mary Anneddest daughter of Mr. Jacob Schlenker, Malvern.

vera.

Walker.—Dixon.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., at the residence of A. R. Dougail, Q.C. (brother-in-law of the bride), by the Rev. E. W. Sibbald, of Christ's church, John H. Walker, of Toronto, to Coralle Victoria, youngest daughter of the late Anthony Dixon, collector of H. M. Customs, Belleville.

GUEST-ARDILL—At the residence of the bride's father, North Gwillimbury, Feb. 13th, by the Rev. G. Nesbitt, M.A., assisted by the Rev. John Gibson, B.A., incumbent of Norwood, William Guest, of Adjala, to Mary E., second daughter of W.R. Ardill, Esq. daughter of W. R. Ardill, Esq.

FORSTER—COATES—At Cambray, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Cooper, Rev. John W. Forster, of Selby, to Emma, eldest daughter of A. B. Coates, Esq., of Cambray. No cards,

FINLAY—CHANDLER—At Christ, Church. Port Stanley, Feb. 13th, by the Rev. J. mes Strong, J. T. C. Finlay, J.P. and Custom-house officer, Port Stanley, to Emma, daughter of the late Thomas Chandler, of the same place.

CAMPREL—CARMINIAN—At the residence of

CAMPBELL—CARMICHAEL—At the residence of the brides father, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. H. G. Baldwin, F. A. Campbell, to Marie Eliza-beth, only daughter of Robt. Carmichael, Esq. SHEPPARD—POWERS—On the 23rd Feb., at St. Stephen's church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A., Maxfield Sheppard, of London, barrister, to Lucie Mariette Burton Powers, of Toronto. DEATHS.

DAYMAN.—At McKellar Village, on Monday, February 18th, 1884, of typhoid fever, Thomas H. Dayman, son of Wm. Dayman, of Walters Falls, in his 26th year.

Scott—At 333 Berkeley street, on the 26th inst., Jeannie, infant daughter of James C. and Elizabeth Scott, aged I year and 5 days. beth Scott, aged I year and 5 days.

THORP—At Old Grange, Picton, Ont, the residence of her late brother, David Barker, on Sunday, Feb. 24. Lydia Jane Barker, widow of David Lewis Thorp, aged 73 years.

ROSE—In Newcastle, on Tuesday, 26th Feb., David Rose, son of the late Dr. W. N. Rose, aged 38 years.

Lincoln, England, papers please copy.

LayeLL—At Kingston, February 26th, Dr. C. By the central position of its line, connects the Rest and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Eansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Faul. It sonnects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atlantic Council Counc H. Lavell, eldest son of Dr. M. Lavell.

SMITH—After a protracted illness, on the 25th of February, William H. Smith, only son of Henry Smith, Esq.

Hewson—In Cobourg, on Feb. 25th, of congestion of the lungs, Frances, wife of A. Hewson, in the 65th year of her age.

MAY—At Minden, on Sunday, Feb. 24th, Maggie Hatton, wife of H. May, and eldest daughter of J. H. Delamere.

DENNISTORM—At San Gabriel, California, on J. H. Delamere.

DENNISTOUN—At San Gabriel, California, on the 19th Feb., 1881, George Alexander Dennistoun, third son of Judge Dennistoun.

CROSSY—In Uxbridge, on the 22ad inst., Keziah Crosby, relict of the late Henry Crosby, of Markham, and daughter of the late Hon. John Wilson, of Winoms, aged 34 years.

BRYMNER—At Ottawa, on the 24th inst., Jean Thomson, wife of Douglas Brymner, Esq. ALBERT LIEA NOUTE.

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanke, has recently been opened between Richmond, Moriolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, August, Nasaville, Louisville, Lexington, Cinomatt, Indianapolis and Lefayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Tickets for sale at all principal Tickets Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked thrigh and retes of fare allways as low as competitors that offer less advantages. PECK—On Saturday, 23rd inst., Alice, the beloved wife of Ogie R. Peck.
JOSLIN—On the 23rd inst., at his residence, 113
Simcoe street, Robert Joslin, aged 26 years. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the ers of the

CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE,

F. S. T. JOHN,

Viot-Free. & Gen'l M'g'r.

CHICAGO. VIDAL—On the 19th February, Kate, wife of Major Vidal, Infantry School Corps, aged 35 years.

KENNEDY—In the county of Waterloo, Mrs.

Kennedy, beloved mother of D. and J. Kennedy of this city.

McMULIN—At 88 Scollard street, on the 22nd inst., James McMullin, J. P., aged 87, years. Brown—On Thursday, February 21st, at his brother's residence, 1,126 Yonge street, North Toronto, James E. Brown, in the 41st year of his COOKS DAKING EASON—On Thursday, the 21st February, Janet Williamson, relict of the late John Easson, in the 80th year of her age.

COOTES—On the 21st inst., at his residence, 34 Eastern avenue, John Cootes, aged 65, native County Tyrone, Ireland.

FORD—At the General Hospital, Toronto, on 20th inst. Thomas Ford, aged 20 years (late of Morrisburg, Ont.)

MOFAYDEN-At Caledon East, Ont., on the morning of the 8th February, 1884, John McFayden, third son of the late Donald MeFayden, Esc., of King, Ont.

Ecc., Markelley - At Halifax, N.S., on Thursday, 21st inst., Elizabeth, wife of John Eckersley, aged 53 years.

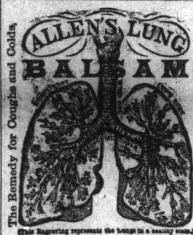
Johnson—On Tuesday evening, February 19 at his late residence, "Chiefswood," Tusearora Chief G. H. M. Johnson, of Six Nation Indians in the 68th year of his age.

CANCER CAN BE CURED! ASTIHMA Samplesof Dr. R.W. Read's Celebrated Astuma Relief sent free to any who ask. Immediate relief guaranteed, 50c, and \$1.00 packages sent by mail.

A, ETHRIDGE, Rome, N.T.

THESUTHERLAND INSTITUTE For the Cure of STAMMERING, and all forms of impediment in speech. For circulars and testimonials from all parts of the country, address *UTHERLAND INSTITUTE, 273 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

TESTIMONIAL.—I have ben treated at the Sutherland Institute and am perfectly our ed. THOMAS CHARLTON, Pickering P.O., Ont.



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It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any Form. Directions accompanying each bottle.

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JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.



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NO. 4.

Here Are Some Questions that will Test Your Knowledge of the Scriptures. Can You Answer them all Correctly ?

Look at the 39 Magnificent Rewards to be Given. The Most Elegant Yet Offered by Truth or any Publisher in the World. Each Competitor Must Send Two Dollars with Answers, Whether a Present Subscriber to Truth

or Not. FIRST PRIZE. - ONE BEAUTIFUL TRIPLA SILVEE-PLATED TEA SERVICE, CONSISTING OF SEVEN PIECES, One more than USUALLY GOES with a SILVER SERVICE. The equal of this chaste and elegant Triple Silver Set cannot be bought at rotail for much less than One Hundred Dollars. Don't miss this opportunity, you may not have another. Then see WHAT follows.

SECOND PRIZE -A GENTLEMAN'S SOLID SECOND PRIZE.—A GENTLEMAN'S SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH. A very valuable article. TRY FOR THIS REWARD.

THIED PRIZE.—A LADY'S SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH. One that can't be duplicated for less than \$80. You will be more than pleased if you are successful in getting this prize. Don't delay.

These are the three principal prizes offered—the most elegant, perhaps, that have ever been offered by any publisher in the world. Among the thirty-six remaining prizes are a

been offered by any publisher in the world. Among the thirty-six remaining prizes are a Lady's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, valued at thirty (\$30) dollars, three Gentlemen's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watches, valued at from \$18 to \$27; six Aluminium Gold Watches; nine Nickel Silver Watch'se open face and hunting case; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Dessert Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Dessert Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Knives; Rings, Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Cham-Rings, Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Chambers' Dictionary, Shakespeare's Works, a volume of the English Poets; a volume of a popular work; in all, 39 costly prizes, such as have never before been offered.

Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of Truth, assures us that these prizes will be given without favour or partiality to the first thirty-nine persons sending correct answers to each of the following Bible problems:— CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

No. 1.—Next to Methuselah who is the oldest man mentioned in the Bible?

No. 2.—Does the name of any wild man occur in the Bible, if so, where?

No. 3.—Who was the first king over the Israelites after their settlement in Canaan?

The above questions are proposed by the The above questions are propounded by the Rev. E. B. Harper, D.D., of Barrie, one of the best known and popular ministers of the Methodist Church in Canada.

Truth says that unless more interest is taken in these Bible questions, no more prizes will be offered. Surely it is worth a trial anyway, as everyone gets the value for their \$2 is any case. Some of our readers had better try their skill.

Remember that each question must be answered correctly to secure a prize. And don't forget that every competitor whether a subscriber or not must send two dollars with the answers to the Bible prolars with the answers to the Bible pro-blems, for which Truth will be sent to any desired address for one year. Don't miss that change you may ever have. Bear the best chance you may ever have. Bear in mind every competitor must send the two dollars for one year's subscription to *Truth* with their answers.

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.—This competition

will only remain open till the 12th March.
Names and address of prize winners will be
given in Truth of 15th March. Long fists
of prize winners in previous contests appear

VIRGINIA HOMES.—Journal describing 200
'Pledmont" farms sent free. Address W. P.
HILLEARY & SON, Warrenton, Fauquier Co., in every issue of Truth. Don't wait till the last day, or you may be too late. You will find, even if you don't succeed in getting a prize, that you have made the best \$2 investment you ever did in your life, as Truth is one of the few papers we can most hearthly endorse for family reading. Every issue contains 28 pages of choice reading for every member of the household. It contains in each issue 2 full size pages of newest music; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a The Montreal and Western Land Company (Limited) still offer to actual settlers free homesteads in the Qu'Appelle Valley. Their lands have the three requisites of good soil, good water and plenty of wood and are already well settled. The Company aids homesteaders in building houses and breaking ground. For pamphlets giving glowing letters from actual settlers there write to DRUMMOND BROTHERS & CO. Montreal or Winnipeg. or to the Company's agent, GEORGE B. FISMER, Rodpath, Assintbola. each issue 2 full size pages of newest music; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a short story; short, pointed, pithy editorial paragraphs or current events; illustrations of the latest English and American fashions, with letter press descriptions; a Young Folks' Department; Health Department; Ladies' Department; Temperance Department; Farmers' department, besides a lot of Miscellaneous reading. Yearly, subscription \$2. Single copies 5 cents. Address S. Frank Wilson, Truth Office, Toronto, Canada, if you wish to compete for these prizes.

CONSOLATION REWARDS.

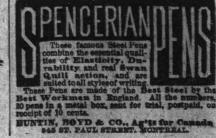
In order that all may have a fair and equal chance, and to comfort the late ones, the fol-lowing valuable rewards will be made to the last thirty-one persons sending correct answers to the Bible problems propounded above. The two dollars for one year's subscription to The two dollars for one year's subscription to Truth must accompany the answers, and the letters must be post marked at post-office where mailed not later than the closing day, of this competition, which is the 12th March. The last letter received, which contains the correct answers, will take number one prize. the second to the last, number two, and so on till all the rewards are given out.

\$354 50 above, bring the rewards up to a very large

NEARLY \$1,000 WORTH. Now, whether you are late or early, you have a good opportunity of getting something valuable in addition to your year of Tauth, which alone is worth far more than the subscription price. Remember the answers must be correct to secure any of the first prizes offered, or any consolation reward.

Trusses.







CA TORATA

THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

an introduction to you.

n," observed the artist.
"She is—and yet she is not," Violet said,

" Many strictly good people are very dis-

greeable," he remarked.
She looked up with an expression of relief.
"Have you found out that?" she inquired.

in entertaining such an unorthodox idea. I can just remember how beautiful my father's

the opposite. She was young, beautiful, quite innocent, and ignorant of the ways of life. He was like a man with a new picture

to look at, a new book to read; he was en-raptured and fascinated; he could have sat

er forever.

in the trunk of the fallen tree and listened to

"Tell me about yourself," he said.
"I have nothing to tell," she replied.
"You can understand how quiet and uneventful my life has been, for I have never left St.

"I can understand how pleasant and simple it has been," he said.

"Yes," she answered, a shade of sadness coming over her face. "If my parents had ived, it would have been all that is most de-

"My aunt," she continued, "does not ever

like the singing of the birds. She destroys the butterflies, but she lets the bees live, be-

they ever so beautiful and useless she dislikes

"Under what category does she place

innoyance, to be her especial cross; and though she is very kind to me in essential

things, I believe it is true that I am a tormen to her."

the sound of falling water is !"

are ridiculous, and that we ought to think only of what is real."
"This world is beautiful enough," he said; "but I almost think the world of fancy is more beautiful still."

By this time Randolph, Lord Ryvers, had completely lost his heart. He thought that this was the most natural, beautiful, graceful girl he had ever seen, and that she con eletely outshone all the great ladies of his acquaintance. His heart beat fast as he looked at

"Why?" he asked, slowly, "Tell me

you?' she asked.

ligion was-all love and charity; whereas

I am so glad; I thought I was quite

growing suddenly grave and thoughtful. "I am so deeply indebted to her that I ought not

"Whose permission must you ask?"
"My aunt's," she replied.
"May I ask," he said, standing bareheaded CHAPTER L.

Randolph, Lord Ryvers, patrician by birth and master of half a dozen fair estates, but an artist by nature, delightd in freeing himself from the trammels of society, and taking an artistic tour, without valet or servant, without any of what he called the incumbrances of rank. Having heard one day that no shire in England was so well wooded as Warwickshire, that for the beauty of its rivers, its shaded walks and drives, the county of "Earl Guy" shy grace—"Violet Beaton."
"And you live here at St. Byno's?" walks and drives, the county of "Earl Guy" had no equal, he was not happy until he had told his mother, Lady Ryvers, that he was going on a sketching tour, and had left the great city behind him. He had seen the loveliest spots in Warwickshire; he had visited the grand old castle; he

had studied the loveliness of Stoneleign Abber and of Guy's Cliff; he had revelled in the grand ruins of Kenilworth; he had admired the green woods, the brimming rivers, the deep, clear meres; and at last he reached the picturesque village of St. Byno's, where the quiet, pas al loveliness for which the county is famous is seen to perfection.

Every artist knows St. Byno's. It is a

live at St. Byno's; my parents were excertions to the rule. My father died when I w Every artist knows St. Byno's. It is a sleepy village, with a placid stream running through it, and deep, green woods surrounding it on every side; its cottages are half hidden by noble chesnut trees with green fields around them, where the cattle stand lazily knee-deep in the clear pools.

There the young artist had tarried. He was delighted with St. Byno's, with the magnificence of its trees, the beauty of its streams. On this particular morning, the second of

On this particular morning, the second of June, he had gone to sketch in the woods. He placed his easel at the opening of a glade, and the first words that came to his line were—"June's palace paved with gold!" Lever of art, of nature, of beauty that he was, he stood silent before the glor trast of sunlight and shadow, the ripple of green foliage tinged with gold, which met his

Suddenly as he watched the light that gleamed, quivered, and fell in golden glory, he caught sight of a pale-blue dress between the trees. He took up the brushes and worker for a few minutes; then, on looking up, be s astonished to find two beautiful eyes fixed on him, and a sweet voice said :

"Is it a real picture? May I look at it?"
"It can hardly be called a picture yet," he answered raising his hat courteously; it is but the commencement of one. I find I cannot paint the sunlight as it falls yonder."

He moved aside, and, placing herself before the easel, she glanced at the still wet colours. "No," she said, "you have not caught the

As he gazed at her, standing in the bright June sunshine, Randolph, Lord Ryvers, met his fate. He turned his eyes with diffionly from the fair young face.

She was a tall, slender girl, with a lithe, graceful figure, golden hair, and a face more beautiful than words can tell—fair and dainty, of the most delicate style of loveliness, with a broad low brow, and eyes of the clearest, darkest violet, that were almost black under the dark-fringed lashes. The little white hands were ungloved, the white hat had for all ornament a bunch of corntiowers, the dress was of plainest material, yet he could have knelt at her feet and paid her homage as

"No," she repeated, "you have not caught the audlight. Your light is too opaque—it wants transparency. It is yellow, and the sunlight is a faint amber."
"Thanks for your criticism," he said.

"You are very welcome," she replied; and the bewitching violet eyes looked frankly into his. "Many artists come here to sketch and paint the river and the woods, but none of them catches the true colodr of the sun

light."
"You are a severe critic," said the young 'I have not the least idea of criticism. she replied-"I know nothing of art-terms but I can tell when nature is truly imitated and when it is no .. The chief character of

the sunlight is its transparency. The young artist bowed.
"I should like to ask you for a few lessons," he said; and her musical laughter rang rough the trees, "Ask me? Why, I have never had a

lesson in my life; so I could scarcely under-take to give you one," she replied.

He scarcely knew how to address her. He would have liked to tell her how fair a picture she made, to ask her to stand while he sketched her; but he felt dazed by her beauty and the light of her wonderful eyes. "I have been very abrupt in my remarks," she said, with a smile. "You must please

forgive me. Every summer artists come hither, and my only recreation is in watching their pictures."
His face flushed. This was the very opening he had desired. ing he had desired.
"May I hope—may I beg," he said, "that you will sometimes honour me by looking at

"If I am passing by," she replied, with queenly indifference.
"You came purposely to look at those pic-tures you were speaking of, did you not?" he "Yes," she replied.

"I wish, then," hesaid, "you would favour me by coming purposely to look at mine,"
She laughed again, and the nonchalance of her laughter piqued him. With one bright glance she seemed to take in every detail of his face and figure.
"Those other artists were not like you." "Those other artists were not like you,"

"Tell me in what way they differed from me." he requested.
"They were old men. One of them had

"They were old men. One of them had flowing white hair, and you—"
"I am young," he said, "thank Heaven! Nevertheless you might take an interest in my success, just as you did in theirs."
"Certainly I might," she replied; and then she looked at him with frankly smiling eyes.
"I believe," she said, "that you are almost the first young man to whom I have ever spoken. There are no young men in St. Byno's."

stoken. There are no young men in St. Byno's."

"I feel myself greatly honoured," returned the young lord. "But what a strange place St. Byno's must be!"

"It is the loveliest spot in the whole wide world," said the girl, proudly, "and the people here seem to me to live almost forever. The vicar and the lawyer must be sixty; and the doctor is a white-haired old man." What becomes of the young men?" asked

the artist,

"They never settle down here," she replied. "They go away to the large towns, as a rule, when they are boys. Sometimes," she added, with unconscious pathos, "they come home to the village; but they soon go back to the busy world. However, some of us never go away"—with a plaintive little sigh. "It is an old-fashioned spot," he said, musingly. "There are few of such left. I like the place and the name—St. Byno's. It gives one the idea of woodbine stretching along the hedges."

"St. Byno's abounds with woodbine during the month of July," she said; and her

ing the month of July," she said; and her heart warmed to him because he praised the home she loved. "I am glad you like the village. I am always grieved when I hear people say that it is dull and tame, What place could be tame with such a view as this?" But there was no thought of love in Violet Beston's mind or heart. She had an idea that she was not acting in the most prudent manuer possible, though it was defightful to talk to someone who was young like herself. Presently a change came over her exquisite face—a shadow fell upon it.

"I understand," she said, "what it is to lead a life of repression. I have little time to myself; and everything I like best I have to deny myself. In our house everything goes on like machinery; we do the same thing every day at the same time. I do not

every lovely picturesque nook and "Then," he said, with grave courtesy, "perhaps you will tell me where I shall find the prettiest scenes?"
"If I may," she returned, suddenly rememhe was a stranger, and that she "And you have never been from St. Byno's in your life?" he repeated.

It seemed to him a most extraordinary thing to have lived always in the same place,
"My mind and heart and brain travel," she said. "There will come a change into my

"My mind and heart and brain travel," she said. "There will come a change into my life some day. I have often thought about the time when I shall go out into the great world;" and the beautiful eyes looked as though they would fain pierce the mists which obscured the future.

Lord Ryvers was at a loss what to say to her; yet he was afraid to remain silent, lest she should declare that it was time to go.

"Did they call you "Violet because of the colour of your eyes?" he asked.

"No," she laughed; "my mother gave me the name because she was particularly fond of violets. All my offences in my aunt's eyes, are summed up in that name "Violet."

"Do you know the poem of the 'Queen's Marys'?" asked Lord Ryvers. "Your name reminds me of it. It begins;—

before her, "to whom have I the pleasure of speaking? You probably live somewhere near; and, as I am staying here for some little time, I should feel greatly honoured by A flush came over the exquisite face.
"My name is Violet," she said, with sweet eminds me of it. It begins :-

"' There was Mary Beaton, and Mary Seaton, And Mary Carmichael, and me." She turned and pointed to the left, where through an opening in the trees, he caught a glimpse of a little cottage built of white stone and covered with climbing roses. Are you descended from those same Bea-"I should think not; I should hope not," "Do you see the little house there amongst "Do you see the little house there amongst the trees?" she asked. "It is called Acacia Cottage, from the fine acacia trees that grow around it. My aunt, Miss Alice Atherton, lives there, and I live with her."

"Have you no parents living?" he asked.
"No. I was telling you how long people live at St. Byno'a: my parents were except.

"I should think not; I should hope not," she replied.

"Hope not! Why?" he asked.

She looked around at him with impatient scorn, her face flushed, her eyes shining.

"I have strong likes and strong dislikes," she replied; "but, if there is one thing I dislike more than another, it is what you call—you people who live in the outer world I mean—the aristocracy." ean—the aristocracy."
He shrunk back as though she had struck

aunt ever since."

The beautiful head drooped, the musical voice faltered, him.

"What an extraordinary thing!" he said.

"Why should you hate them? What have the aristocracy done to you?"

"Nothing to me," she answered. "But during the kinter nights, while Aunt Alice and I sit sewing, she tells me stories of the aristocracy. Aunt Alice has seen a good deal of life, and she previous her aversience for my "If you are not busy, do stay for a few minutes," the young artistsaid, eagerly. "It is so beautiful here this bright June morning."
A fallen tree lay near her, and Violet Beaton ristocracy. Augit Alice has seen a f life, and she retails her experien sat down upon it.
"I ought not to stay," she said; "My

"I think the the aristocracy quite a aunt will be angry at my long absence from good as their neighbours," he said.
"That is because you do not know them, "I should not think angone would ever be she remarked, laughing triumphantly. "You have lived your life amongst the beauties of art and nature. What should you know of the follies, the sins, the idle, useless, friendless light the sins. angry with you," he remarked.
"You do not know my aunt," she said, laughing gaily. She entertains some rather strong prejudices, and, above all things, she dislikes young men."
"She must be a somewhat formidable per-

ivolous lives of aristocrats?" "Why, I belong to them!" he was about to say, when he suddenly remembered that it would be very bad policy on his part to tell her he was an aristocrat, seeing that she had openly proclaimed her dislike of them. So he answered, quietly, "If you will teach me. I will dislike them also." am so deeply independ on the state of our or of the cost of the co

I will distike them also."
"Dislike comes by instinct, not by training or teaching," she remarked; and then she added, hurriedly, "I must go;" and Lord Ryvers felt all at once a new and strange one aim and end in life, and that is the per-formance of what she considers to be duty. My aunt is tall and angular. She would not make a good subject for a picture, for there is not a graceful line about her. Neither could you fancy her crying or laughing, or kissing a child, or singing song. She is always prim and precise. Yet she is good at heart." eling of desolation.
"I am very unwilling to say good morning Miss Beaton; but I say it, hoping that I may enjoy the happiness of renewing our acquaint

"I have been happy too," she said; but I have been dappy too, 'she said; but there was no confusion or embarrassment in her manner. 'It is pleasant talking to people of one's own age; they have so much more sympathy than one's elders. I have told you my name," she added, suddenly; "If I want to think of your picture and of you, by what name must I remember you?"

After her unexpected denunciation of aristocrats, he dared not tell his name and title, lest she should avoid him in the inture

every disagreeable thing my aunt does, every disagreeable word she speaks, is always attributed to her religious views."

"The life must be a dull one for you," he remarked, looking down at her beautiful lest she should avoid him in the future.

"My name is Randolph," he answered.

"Good morning then, Mr. Randolph," she said, with a bright smile. "Now I go to receive the reprimand of a justly angered. so much pleasure in my surroundings."

"You love nature so much?" he inquired.

"Yes," she replied. "I am just eighteen, and I have never been beyond the sound of He watched the pale blue dress as it disap-

peared amongst the trees.
"To think that I should meet my fate here and I have never been beyond the sound of the rush of the river yet.

"And I," he said, "though I am only a few years older than you are, have been almost all over the world," she contessed, looking at him with a wistful expression. "I love St. Byno's; but I should not like to spend the whole of my life here. I should like to see the grand places I have read about, But then life is long," on a bright June morning!" he said to him-self. "Yet love and June and roses seem

the rush of the river yet.

"And I," he said, "though I am only a few years older than you are, have been almost all over the world." have been almost all over the world." she confessed, tooking at him with a wistful expression. "I have often wondered whom I should love, where I should see her first, in what guise the would come to me, and how fair she would be," he thought; "and now my questions are all answered at once. I have met her in the grand old woods of St. Byno's on the brightest day in the year; and she has come to me in the fairest guise, for she has the loveliest face I have ever seen. How I wish she could have stayed with me a few

And then he closed the easel and walked down the glade, the words of a quaint old ballad rising to his lips the while. He trolled them out in a deep, clear voice, and seemed to derive wonderful satisfaction from them.

"Wrong not, sweet mistress of my heart,
The merit of true passion
With thinking that he feels no smart
That sues for no compassion.

"Silence in love betrays more woe Than words, though ne'er so witty; A beggar that is dumb, you know, May challenge double pity.

"Then wrong not, dearest to my heart, My love for secret passion; He smartest most who hides his smart And sues for no compassion." Meanwhile the object of his dreams haster

lived, it would have been all that is most delightful. But my aunt has no sympathy with the young, neither has she any love for the beautiful, and consequently she is apt to regard me and my amusements with contempt. She— Well I cannot well explain myself; but I am not very happy with her."

There was something of repressed feeling in the girlish face which stouched the listener. Meanwhile the object of his drams hasten-ed through the woods, crossed the pretty rustic bridge that spanned the river, opened the garden gate, and looked up with laughing eyes at the tail, erect figure awaiting her "Violet," said stern Miss Atherton, "

know that I attend to the garden every day at twelve o'clock; it is now half an hour behind the appointed time. Where have you "I have been in the woods, Aunt Alice

cause they make honey, which she sells. Everyone is eager to buy it; they say it is the finest honey in Warwickshire. Things that are beautiful and of use she tolerates; but, be I know that I am late and I am sorry for it, I will make up for it by working doubly hard Miss Atherton was somewhat mollified, and she said, more gently:
"I will overlook it this once, but it must

not happen again; duties must be performed first, pleasure is an after-consideration," So Violet Beaton took the basket obedient "Under neither," was the reply. "In Aunt Alice's mind I hold a position quite different from anything else in creation. She often says that I was born for her especial ly, and attended her aunt in her gardening operations. Miss Atherton was as scrupulous n her garden as in her house! no weeds no lead leaves, no dying flowers were permitted

> aunt," Violet protested, as she watched Miss Atherton snip off a fine damask rose which was a little faded. "You are here to carry the basket, not to make comments," was Miss Atherton's curt

"Because I cannot fall in completely with all her views. She would like me to get up at a certain hour in the morning. If the sun is shining I rise very early—I cannot wait for the regulation hour; and then my aunt is not pleased. She says that the dew destroys my shoes and dresses, and, when I attempt to argue the point with her, she grows angry. Do you see where the water falls over the rock there and runs back into the stream?" the girl asked after a brief reply.
Violet's thoughts went back to an incident in her childhood. Miss Atherton had given orders to have the grass on the little lawn mown. It was studded with white daisies that had been the very pride and delight of that had been the very pride and delight of the child's heart—wide-open daisies with golden eyes; and, when she saw them cut down by the scythe, she cried bitterly. Miss Ath-erton was exasperated. It was bad enough to have a nicee; it was worse still to have a the stream?" the girl asked after a brief "Yes; I see," he replied. "How musical "In the moonlight that falls makes a beautiful picture, and I often come here to look at it. I sometimes think it was through just such a wood as this that poor Queen Guinevere rode with the handsome knight by her side; but my aunt says that all fancies are ridiculous, and that we ought to think only of what is real."

to have a niece; it was worse still to have a niece given to sentimentality.

From that day, Violet half broke her heart over the dead daisies, when Miss Atherton had done all in her power to repress the girl's imagination instead of training it; and the consequence was that it grew under this repression, and not in the healthiest fashion. It expended itself on idealizing the beautiful things around her. Strangely enough, however, Violet's thoughts had never wandered to the subject of love. She did not sit by the river as some girls would have sit by the river as some girls would have done and dream of a possible lover, the reason being that she had no young girl reason being that she had no young girl triends, that she had read no love stories, and very little poetry of a sentimental kind. She revelled in the pleasures of imagination, she peopled the woods and the glades, she saw what was invisible to other eyes; but her thoughts had not yet wandered to the subject of love.

Miss Atherton, long years before, had had her romance; she remembered even now the pleasure and the pain of it. The same pain, she was determined, should never pierce the heart of her niece. Therefore she carefully selected her friends and supervised the books that she read and the nictures she saw; and Violet at sighten water of Violet, at eighteen years of age, was frank, simple, and innocent as a child.

No one ever knew the details of Miss Atherton's love story. She had been handsome, once upon a time, with a proud, stately besuty. It was faded now; pain had left aput

ising that he would make her his wife when his father died. When that time came, however, he married a beautiful young heiress, and Miss Atherton found she had wasted her life, youth, and beauty on a dream. It was this remembrance which made her so bitter as she walked amongst he roses. She had tried to teach her niece two things: one was to detest the aristocracy of all nations, the other was to live without leve.

CHAPTER II.

Violet Beaton's story of her life was very simple. Dr. Beaton had settled down in the little village of St. Byno's, hoping to do as most other people did there—enjoy a long life. He married Mary Atherton, whose sister had just come home from Paris, and had taken up her abode in the pretty, solitary house knows as Acacia Cottage.

The doctor and his wife had lived very happily; they had had but this one child, Violet. To the regret of all who knew him, the doctor died suddenly of a fever, caught from a poor woman whom he was attending. His young wife did not long survive him. In these circumstances, Miss Atherton could hardly do less than adopt Violet, for, so far as she knew Dr. Beaton had no relatives living, excepting a younger brother who had gone many years before to America. Miss Atherton had an income of just one hundred pounds per annum, and, by dint of practising the greatest care and economy, she had been able to provide her niece with a home.

It was a nictures one cottage with heauti-

It was a picturesque cottage, with beautiful and picturesque surroundings; yet Violet Beaton had not a happy life with the stern, grim lady who had forgotten what youth and beauty and love were like.

"I was handsome once," she said one day, when she saw Violet standing before a mirror admiring the shining splendour of her own hair, "and you see what it has come "I should like to be handsome, too, aunt,

"I should like to be handsome, too, aunt," remarked the girl,
"It would make little difference in the end if you were," said Miss Atherton, grimly; and Violet, glancing at her aunt, shuddered. Would her own shining, rippling hair, that was like a veil of pure gold, grow white and thin? Would those beautiful white shoulders become lean and angular, that exquisite face wrinkled and lined?

"I should like best to die young," she thought; "I should not like to grow old and bitter, proud and cold, like my aunt."

Everything that had once been a source of sweetness in Alice Atherton's life had changed sweetness in Alice Atherton's life had changed to bitterness now. In that happy long ago, when she had been young and beautiful and had waited patiently for her happiness, she had loved poetry, music, romance—all that was fair and bright on earth; now because they had been part and parcel of that old time, she hated them. As her niece grew more lovely, more imaginative every day, she grew more grim and stern; yet she taught Violet to speak French, and she trained the magnificent contralto voice to perfection.

Miss Atherton had other peculiarities. She had lived many years in France, and had her lown opinion of the terrible revolution.

her lown opinion of the terrible revolution. Her sympathics by no means went with the fair-haired aristocrats, who mounted the scaf-fold with a smile, and so defeated the last would-be triumph of their foes : they were appalling collection of stories, of which the neroes were always aristocrats and villains of

heroes were always aristocrats and villains of the most atrocious kind.

Violet was young and very impressible. On this, the one subject brawnich Miss Atherson was eloquent, she felt most deeply, and agreed with her says.

There was a singular dearth of young people at St. Byno's; the place was so small. What Violet said was true—she had never talked to a young man. The doctor who had succeeded to her inther's practice was old; he had a young son, whom Violet had seen, but to whom she had never spoken. He was the only young man belonging to what Miss Atherton called their class; of the class below her she never thought. There had been no break in the monotony of Violet's life. She had had no holidays, had paid no visits, had made no friends. The hour she had spent in the bonny woods of St. Byno's was the happiest in her life. She had a feeling that she ought to tell her aunt of the new acquaintance she had made; but she knew perfectly well that, if she did so, she would never be allowed to see the young artist or his picture again. So she decided upon not saying anything to her aunt about it. He would be gone in a few days, and there the

"Violet," broke in the stern voice of Miss Atherton, look where you are going; you almost fee over the stones. You'are in dreamland, and, as that is a very bad habit of yours, I should much like to know of what you are

The knowledge that for the first time in her If the knowledge that for the first time in her life she was thinking of a man who was both young and handsome brought a hot flush to the girl's face.

Miss Atherton saw it and stood before her,

an accusing judge.
"You have some kind of nonsense in your mind, child," she declared. "I fear that is often the case, aunty," her

"Remember," said Miss Atherton, raising her forefinger, "there are five pairs of stockings to mend, six kitchen towels to make and mark, and a hamper of fruit to pack for Warwick; now I ask, have you any time for non-

sense?"
"Not one moment, aunt," she answered, with a merry laugh; but the laugh died away when she entered the house and found the work ready for her.

the work ready for her.

They must dine first. The clock was striking one, and at the precise moment the little maid appeared, carrying in the dinner; and, when the meal was over, Miss Atherton pointed to a pile of work on a sidetable.

"That will occupy you until five o'clock Violet," she said; "then in the cool of the evening you can gather the gooseberries."

So saying, Miss Atherton retired, for, as she had often declared, her constitution required an hour's rest after dinner. Violet took her work to her favourite spot-

Violet took her work to her favourite spot—
the bay window—where she could see the
bridge and the river.

Later on in the afternoon, while Miss Atherton still slept, and the little maid had gone to
a neighbouring farmhouse. Violet thought she
heard footsteps in the front garden. She
listened, but all was silent: and, coming to sumed her work. Again she heard the unmistakable sound of footsteps and the click of the little gate uear the acacia trees. This the little gate uear the acacia trees. This time she went to the door. There was no one there; but on the pretty rustic seat of the porch lay a bouquet of flowers and a basket of fine peaches. On a slip of paper was written. "Sweets to the sweet, flowers to the fair." Her first impulse was to thank Heaven that her annt had not seen them. Of course it was to the the young artist who had placed

must be the young artist who had placed them there. What a terrible risk to run! She must hide them, and tell him not to repeat the imprudence. But that same evening the maid came to

with a letter.

"If you please, miss," she said, "a gentleman asked me to give you this. He gave me a shilling to bring you the letter, and two shillings not to tell your aunt."

The note contained a few hurriedly written lines from the artist, asking her to be so kind as to look at his picture on the morrow. He would be sketching at nine in the morning. She smiled as she read it—for she could not forsee what was to happen in the fiture and forsee what was to happen in the future, and

read a chapter in the family Bible to the yawning little maid and her niece, she dismissed them; and she herself also retired to rest, with the virtuous sensation of having fulfilled her duty to the uttermost.

Violet went to her room, and, having extinguished her candle, drew up her blind, opened the window, and let in a flood of silvery moonlight. The girl's poetical soul was roused almost to rapture. She could hear the river as it rippled between the green banks; and then, in the far distance, the nightingale began to sing. ightingale began to sing.
"I should like to hear it more distinctly,

she said. "My aunt could not be very angry if she did know that I went out to listen to the nightingale's song.

It was still quite early, and the dying light of day was giving place to the pale light of the moon. She had no thought in her nature laying here. the moon. She had no thought in her nature loving heart save that of seeing the fall of the waters and listening to the nightingale.

Little imagining how beautiful she looked.

quite unconscious that she was committing a great imprudence. Violet wrapped a black lace shawl round her head and shoulders, and crept noiselessly down stairs. Then she passed into the dining room, and, unfastening passed into the dining room, and, nurastering the long window, stepped on to the lawn.

A sense of freedom and exhilaration made her pulses thrill. All around was so fair and so lovely to her dazzled senses.

so lovely to her dazzled senses.

"How beautiful!" she cried to herself. "I will go to the river first."

It did not take her many minutes to reach her favourite spot, the falls. The spray shone like diamonds; all kinds of sweet, wild, vagrant thoughts flitted through her mind. And then, as she stood there, a tall, dark figure emerged from under the great group of trees near the waterfall. She recognized it at a glance, and her first impulse was to turn and fly; yet why, she asked herself, should she not hear the nightingale sing if she chose to do so?

he not hear the hightingare sing it one to do so?

He advanced a few steps.

"Do forgive me," he said, "for being here.
I fought with the temptation for five long hours, and I lost in the end."

"What was the temptation?" she asked.
I do not understand."
"You said this morning—oh, how long it seems since then !—that you liked to see the waterfall by the moonlight. I looked at the almanac, and found that there was a full moon to-night; and I have been debating in my own mind whether I should come or not. It you said unconsciously, but I longed to see you again."
"Did you?" she asked. "Did you really

wish to see me? How strange!"
"It is not strange at all!" he cried, impetuously, making one step in advance, and then checking himself. "I thought you would come out to-night; and, now that I am here, do be kind to me Miss Beaton, and let me talk to you for a few minutes."

"It is not at all the fight thing to do," she answered. "To tell you the truth, Mr. Randolph," she said, "I came out to hear the nightingale sing. It is in the linden tree over

"May I go with you so far?" he asked,
'It would be an untold pleasure to me."
She looked at him intently.
"Aunt Alice will—well, she will be terriy angry with me if ever she knows it; but it Il not always be June, and the nightingal will not always sing. Yes, we will go and

The dew lay thick and heavy on the grass each drop seemed to catch the moonlight Lord Ryvers was beside himself with delight words would not come. The song of the nightingale grew clearer and sweeter.
"There is the linden tree," said Violet;

'we must move very quietly, or we shall dis With quiet steps on the long grass, they advanced until they reached the spot where the bird was pouring out its marvellous flow of melody. They stood entranced.

"I am glad I came," said Violet, after a time. "I would not have missed it for the whole world."

"I might have lived forces in the law."

"I might have lived forever in the busy aunts of men," remarked Lord Ryvers, and have heard nothing like it." "If we never meet again," she said, regarding him thoughtfully, "how strange it will seem to remember that we have spent an hour together in this fashion!"

There was not the least consciousness of

"If I thought we were never again," he declared, hurriedly, "I should not care to live another hour." "That is the language of poets," she said, laughing. "I wonder if the nightingale's song were put into words, what it would all be about?"

"Love," he answered, curtly.
"Love!" said Violet. "I should think it would be something more interesting than that."
"More interesting?" he asked, not quite "Oh, Yee," she said, "much more interesting! I should imagine that birds sing of new themes; love is as old as creation." Just then the nightingale finished its song long beautiful notes that seemed to die

away over the trees: then all was still,
"Do you remember what Barry Cornwall
says?" asked Lord Ryvers. "I think the Her soul upon the silence, and our hearts Hear and forever hoard those golden sounds, And reproduct them, sweet, in after-hours."

"You like quoting poetry," she said.
"A night like this is in itself a poem," he answered. "I shall take away with me a confused dream of moonlight in June, of the waterfall, of the nightingale—" "And of me," she interrupted, with right laugh. "Shall you forget me?" bright laugh. "Shall you forget me?"
"You will be the centre of the poem," he replied, with a bow, "the very soul of it. I shall never forget you. If you should be pass-ing through the wood to-morrow, will you ok at my picture ?" "Have you been warking at it to-day?"

"No; my mind has been filled, possessed by another picture," he said; but I shall ork at it to-morrow." "You want my Aunt Alice to keep you at work," she remarked. "And now, Mr. Randelph, good-night. I am afraid this is a terrible indiscretion. We must never repeat

He did not tell her that that one half-hour had been to him as a dream of Paradise. To be Continued.

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the indicate of archive tables. which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb. and lb.) by Grocers, labelled—"James Erps & Co., Homepathic Chemists, London." 26

The most brutal dog-fight on record came off near New York on Wednesday, between a Newburg bull-terrier named General, weighing 33 lbs., and an Albany bull-dog, Sam, 34, and 35, and 36, and 3 Sam was killed after 3 hours and 45 minutes

Consumption Cured.

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

She Loved Rim, She Loved Bim Knott, Says Reuben Knott unto his fair. In language burning hot: "Matilda. do you love me, dear?" Says she: "I love you, Knott." "Oh. say not so!" sgain he cried:
"Oh. share with me my lot?
Oh, say that you will be my bride!"
Saysshe: "I'll wed you, Knott."

"Oh, cruel fair, to serve me so ! I love you well, you wet!" "I could not wed you, fleub," says she "For then I should be Knott." A light broke in on Reuben's mind As in his aims she got; She looks demurely in his face, And says: "Pray kiss me, Knott!" Fashion Notes.

Feather fans are in high favour. Condor brown is a very fashionable colour. Silver ornaments are fashionable for the New bonnet shapes are small and close fit

Trains are not worn as long as they used The new name for ashes of roses is Isard The new spring foulards are exceptionally

Shot silks are again among the new impor ations. Coquilles of lace are fashionable on black

Champiguon mushroom is a new shade of Pink shades in gray or café au lait velvets

Belts and side-bags will appear with the new spring costumes. Sapphire blue is a favourite colour for resses of growing girls.

The new spring bonnets are in very proounced and stylish shapes. The waiscoat ending in paniers

Among pronounced novelties re some with very high crowns. Large plaids and small checks will qually fashionable in the early spring. Coloured straw bonnets form the bulk of the first importations of spring millinery.

The fashionable engagement ring is simply a circle of small diamonds and sapphires alter-

Blue and gold colours are combined in lovely gradations of shades in the new spring batistes and zephyrs.

Foulards in gay jardinière designs are imported for spring polonaises, to be worn over skirts of silk or velvet in monochrome. A tiny muff of lace or satin covered wit natural flowers now takes the place of the conventional bouquet among the most fashion able. This muff may either be carried in the

hand or suspended on a ribbon. Evening dresses of great taste and elemearly covered by gold or silver figures that make them look like cloths of gold or silver, but this stuff comes among millinery goods

The fashion of plastrons applied to the bodice is in great vogue. They are made of lace, surah, embroidery, and silk muslin. The richest are those made of beaded jet. They are effective, worn over black silk and satir

For and About Woman. Nature has said to woman :- Be fair if thor eanst; be virtuous if thou wilt; but consid rate thou must be. Marriageable girls may be interested in the information that a factory at Bay City, Mich., turns out 2,400 washboards daily.

A Minnesota man has invented a machine for lighting a fire without getting out of bed This robs leap year of half its terrors. "Why, my dear Mrs. Lovelace, you seen o much thinner! Have you been ill?"
"Oh, no, but I have a very muscular maid." Formerly women could not legaliy marry until they had spun a complete set of bed furniture; hence the term

A woman doesn't consistently use profan language, but the way she says "Gracious when she slips down is full of subtle meaning and inherent force.

Among recent patents is a pocket "storm indicator." Every married man of convivial habits should have one and keep it in the same pocket with his night key.

"Oh, Professor!" exclaimed sentimental old Mrs. Fishwacker, during a private organ recital in her new music-room, "do pull out that sweet nux vomica stop once more !" Philadelphia has a young lady of twenty years who weighs 532 pounds, and Boston has

years who weights too points, and hosten has a young man whose arms each measure over five feet in length. These people seem to have been constructed by a wise Providence purposely for each other, and some means should be employed to bring them together. "Now, darling, will you grant me one favour before I go?" "Yes, George, I will," she said, dropping her eyelashes and getting her lips in shape. "What is the favour I can grant you?" "Only a little song at the piano, love. I am afraid there is a dog outside weiting for me and I went to egape hims side waiting for me, and I want to scare him away.'

A young girl wrote to the New York Journal as follows:—"Will you please explain to me the symptoms of love? I've got something the matter with me and can't eat." We don't like to prescribe at this distance, but if we had the same symptoms we'd shut our eyes and swallow a pill and go to bed. The girl is only bilious.

I noticed that a Spanish girl of my acquaint. I noticed that a Spanish girl of my acquaintance, says a Madrid correspondent, held her fan half open. I asked the philosophy of the thing. "Why, you wouldn't have me hold it any other way, would you?" she said, with mild surprise. "What difference does it make?" "All the difference. If I keep it closed it means I hate you." "Heaven forbid!" "And if I open it wide it means I l-o-v-e y-o-u." As she began to open it I fled.

How to Test Silk.

An experienced buyer of silks says that a good test to secure one from being deceived in the quality of black silk is to pinch a specimen on the bias and afterwards pull it in an opposite direction. If the crease made by the pinch looks like a similar fold in a piece of writing paper, reject the piece unhesitatingly. On the contrary, if the mark smooths out and is hardly distinguishable, it is safe to purchase. It is also advised that before making up a silk it is an excellent plan to open it the full length, and heap it up in loose folds on a square bed or large table. loose folds on a square bed or large table. Every few days the silk should be lightly tossed about, and drawn through the hands, by which means the "store" crease made by folding the silk flat, and which is the first part to cut, becomes less accentuated, and a pliability is produced that greatly increases the chances of satisfactory wear.

Woman the Comforter. Woman is the great comforter; sacred and

Woman is the great comforter; sacred and significant as is the word, it is true from her entrance into the home circle until death closes the chapter in her history; she is the joy, the sweetness, the angel of mercy, love, and peace in every home in the world. Beauty is another of womanly virtues, and no woman should neglect to cultivate it in both body, mind, and heart. Another virtue is patience, which she fully possesses. This is the negative courage, as powerful as the manly, positive courage of the opposite sex; by it she weaves about man those subtle ties of influence that may in his later years, after long wandering in forbidden and unholy paths, by the memory of the happy past bring his manhood, contrite and repentant, to her feet, and prepare his heart for the golden gates of peace. The last and among the best of her virtues is gentleness, the embodiment of all womanly qualities. It softens the rough exterior of life, crowns and sweetens the whole existence, and is typical of all

that is good and noble in nature, and leads to paths of pleasantness and peace, and prepares for all the bright hopes of the glorious im-

"A young man," remarked a philosophical bbler, "who has patronized me for years, was keeping company with two girls, also customers of mine. I noticed that one of them wore out her shoes on the outside of the sole first, while the other stepped squarely and wore down both sides alike. Fve always had a liking for the wore follows and hear and hear the sole of th had a liking for the young tellow, and know nad a fixing for the young fellow, and knowing he was wavering between the two girls,
I took him aside one day and showed him the
shoes of his flames and told him what I have
told you. The result was that he married
the square stepper and is happy, while the
other girl disgraced herself and she has gone
to min."

There is every evidence that this combina-tion will be extremely fashionable during the coming season. Striped black and white in kilting, in flounces, and for the fronts of dresses, re-appearing in the folds of the cor-sage or the fan shape at the back of the basque, looks particularly well with a pretty visite and bonnet of satin and jetted lace. Black and white checks and black and white striped silks are made up with black lace and soft ribbon loops, the latter hanging at regular distances upon or between the kilt-

Among the brocaded silks there are many

Among the brocaded silks there are many lovely patterns, nothing as yet having excelled in beauty the calla lily or passion flower design.

White dresses are likely to be more popularly worn than at any time within the past three years. There never was a season when so many beautiful novelties were shown in white goods. Embroidered robes in fine white mull and nainsook are masterpieces of artistic workmanship. The richest are in close embroidery. These have about ten yards of plain material, four yards of deep embroidery for the skirt and six or eight yards of narrow embroidery and insertion. embroidery for the skirt and six or eight yards of narrow embroidery and insertion. The skirt embroidery is frequently twenty-four inches deep, and consists of pansies, hyacinths, lilies of the valley, and other spring flowers embroidered in solid figures or conventionalized designs, also in solid work. These solid designs are very beautiful and much more durable than the open work embroideries used to such excess for the past two seasons. Irish point has had its day. Some of these embroidered robes are exquisite in delicately tinted colourings through the em delicately tinted colourings through the em-broidery, which are warranted to be fast

THE ORANGE ORDER.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ontario ALLISTON, Feb. 20. - The Grand Lodge resumed business at 9 o'clock this morning, the Grand Master presiding, and the other officers in their respective places. The attendance was very large, contingents from many districts and counties having arrived last night and this morning. The spacious market hall was filled to the doors, and great enthusiasm characterized the proceedings.

Telegrams were received from Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P. for South Simcoe, and N.C.
Wallace, M.P. for West York, late Grand

Treasurer, regretting their inability to The report of the Grand Secretary was read by that officer. It reviewed the work of his office and the progress made by the society in this jurisdiction during the past twelve

months.

The reports of the Committees on Suspensions and Expulsions, and Petitions and Appeals were presented and adopted.

On motion of Bro. Oronhyatekha, a special committee was appointed to consider whether it is advisable to make any amendments to the constitution of the Muthal Insurance Scorety and to make

ments to the constitution of the Mutual Insurance Society, and to make a report thereon to the Grand Lodge.

At 11 o'clock business was suspended, the Grand Lodge was formed in procession, and, headed by the Thornton brass band, proceeded to the Methodist church, where divine service was held, the Rev. Rural Dean Cooper, Grand Chaplain, officiating, and preaching the annual sermon from the text, I. Peter, ii., 12, "Having your conversation honest among the Gentiles, that whereas honest among the Gentiles, that whereas they speak against you as evil doers they may by your good works which they shall behold glority God in the days of visitation."

The sacred edifice was crowded to the doors, and great interest was manifested in the servery least. and great interest was manifested in the services. After the sermon a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Protestant orphans' homes in the province. The service having been concluded the procession was reformed and returned to the hall, where an adjournment was ordered till the afternoon at two o'clock.

Upon resuming business in the afternoon the Credentials Committee reported, showing the largest number of delegates in attendance that have been present at a Grand Lodgement.

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COMPLETE TREATMENT SI.

Collin's Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere,

40 YEARS

ALLAN TURNER & CO., Druggists, Bro ville, Ont., write, "We have sold WISTAR'
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for forty years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and

T. R. MELVILLE, Druggist, Prescott, Ont., says, "I can confidently recommend the preparation as thoroughly reliable."

F. B. CARMAN, Morrisburg, Ont., says he thinks WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY one of the best preparations in the market for the purposes intended, and takes pleasure in selling it.

NOTICE TO YOUNG AND OLD.—The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick, of London, has established an agency in Toronto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous diseases arising from whatever cause. This is no new discovery, but has been tested for over twenty years, and has cured thousands. No Cure, Ne Fay. Enclose stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in scaled envelope to all who address to 463 Young Street, Toronto.

AGRICULT

We will always be please of enquiry from farmers of ing agricultural interests, given as soon as practicable THE SHOW S

The spring show of the Agricultural Society and cultural Society will be 15th April, and the fall she

ednesday, 7th and 8th (LANGSHANS

COWANSVILLE—"Please gi a reliable party from whom Langshans. Also state abou Langshans were exhibite Show here last month by

are not sufficiently alive to they would advertise in a the homes of thousands

ville, who may have some

THE VACUUM FAIRMOUNT.—Having read manufacturing cheese and vacuum process, and, as we cheese factory in our neigh all the information we can Will you kindly in next wee if the system has been succe you would recommend us to tory on that principle.

From inquiries made re fangled notion in dairying mend it. Experts unhes

SWOLLEN HOLLAND.—"I have a hore old that became lame about of front leg. It was swollen in the way up to the body, and he knee. It is some better,

he knee. It is some behind the knee. a. Please let me know Bathe the leg twice a d water and continue the b at a time. Apply to the knee laudanum, two drach one drachm, and water, eig

TERRIER PARRY SOUND.—"I have a oup, six months old. There ing, one on each side of hi hard and increasing in size, with him? I am a hundred nary surgeon."

Use compound iodine as follows :- Iodine, two potassium, two drachms, a Ap ly a little of the oin STIFLE JOINT I

WALTON .- "I have a colt, WALTON.—"I have a colt, years eld, which got hurt a year ago. The joint slins of the colt will go quite lame, own accord when the colt tance. Then after another sigo lame again. When stand leg, and he shows a lump size of a hen's egg. What we to do for him?" Blister the stifle joint

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week, rubbing it well into Wisconsin.—"Will you k where I can get a setting of he cost, or if there is such in some of the poultry men of yo could give some information pond with I. A., box 254 New F sin. as it would be to their in parties wishing to purchase, the columns of The Mail., from some poultry man. would not be such as the columns of the Mail.

We are not aware that poultry exists. There is called the "Frizzled," or, call them, "Ruffled," who reverse to the usual way. Brantford, Ont., named P them some time ago, and ma in his yard. Constant add made to fancy breeds, and th be one of them, but we ince that some person who think has been imposing upon you.

HASTINGS.—Please inform to the best cure for lice upon upon sheep, and oblige a subsci For lice on cattle, if a ba soap, one pound, and blue ounces; mix thoroughly, ru tities well into the parts has been on a few days was water and a brush. All oi ing mercury should be use If the disease is not strongl all kinds will destroy the in on sheep make a tobacco de well into the wool, or mix parts of coal oil and hog's le

along the neck, back, side and smear a portion in these may be repeated at interv Ticks are more readily ren time than at any other seaso POULTRY QUE

rows in the wool, two or thr

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS—"(1)V ion is the best kind of hens to ke desired in preference to flest fowls as a whole better than What should be the proportion is the remedy for hens who do What is the best cheap food for the common grey or white gee It If this question is to be dence educed at the maje

shows held recently we shou Plymouth Rocks rank first a White Leghorns coming n eggs, however, the LightBra list. Mr. Doel, a Canadi poultry, says a cross betw for laying, as would also a Spanish with the Brahma. or laying, as would also a Spanish with the Brahma. hear of Langshans as early opinion that they would be to keep but the Black Spanis edly held their own agained to be a spanish one breed of fowls. I succeeded in poultry farming several breeds 3. There

succeeded in poultry farming several breeds. 3. There male for every seven hens should be discarded when 4.—The desire to brood is in ture and cannot be easily of variety of food is best for por ture of, say one bushel each buckwheat, barley, and scr

at is good and noble in nature, and leads to ths of pleasantness and peace, and prepares all the bright hopes of the glor

A Hit at the Girls. "A young man," remarked a philosophical bler, who has patronized me for years, as keeping company with two ciris, also atomers of mine. I noticed that one of em wore out her shoes on the outside of the first, while the other stepped squarely wore down both sides alike. I've always wore down both sides alike. I've liking for the young fellow, and know g he was wavering between the two girls, book him aside one day and showed him the es of his flames and told him what I have The result was that he married square stepper and is happy, while the ner girl disgraced herself and she has gone

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CATARRH



COMPLETE TREATMENT SL

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Ours inantly relieves the most violent Sneezing of
ead Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops
stery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, preents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervis Headache, and subdues Chills and Feverin Chronic Catarrh it cleauses the nasal passages
foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste,
in hearing when affected, frees the head,
aroat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter,
weetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough ens and purifies the bre id arrests the progress of Catarrh tow

imption.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal divent and Sandford's Inhaler, all in one packet, of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sandford's ADICAL CURE. POTTER PRUG AND CHEMICAL O., BOSTON.



Collin's Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out izes Weak and worn Out see and does more in one half the time than izes Weak and Worn arts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents use, and does more in one half the time the yother plaster in the world. Sold everywh

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AGRICULTURAL

THE SHOW SEASON.

The spring show of the United Turnber Agricultural Society and Wingham Horti cultural Society will be held on Tnesday, 15th April, and the fall show on Tuesday and Wednesday, 7th and 8th October.

LANGSHANS WANTED.

COWANSVILLE—"Please give me the address of a reliable party from whom I could get a trio of Langshans. Also state about what price."

Langshans were exhibited at the Poultry Show here last month by Pierce, of Bowman ville, who may have some for sale. Breeders are not sufficiently alive to their interests of they would advertise in a paper that reaches the homes of thousands of families

THE VACUUM PROCESS.

FAIRMOUNT.—Having read of a new system of manufacturing cheese and butter, called the vacuum process, and, as we are about starting a cheese factory in our neighbourhood, we wish all the information we can get relative to it. Will you kindly in next week's MAIL inform us if the system has been successfully tried, and a you would recommend us to start a cheese factory on that principle.

From inquiries made regarding this newfangled notion in dairying we cannot recommend it. Experts unhesitatingly condemn it, and add that the centrifugal process is the

SWOLLEN LEG.

Holland.—"I have a horse coming five years old that became same about one week ago on one front leg. It was swoken from the fetlock all the way up to the body, and very painful about he knee. It is some better, but nas broken out behind the knee. and emits a thin discharge. Please let me know what would do him good."

Bathe the leg twice a day with lukewarm water and continue the bathing for an hour at a time. Apply to the sore behind the knee laudanum, two drachms; carbolic acid, one drachm, and water, eight ounces.

TERRIER PUP.

PARRY SOUND.—"I have a fine bred bull terrier cup, six months old. There are two lumps forming, one on each side of his throat; they are hard and increasing in size. What should I do with him? I am a hundred miles from a veterinary surgen."

Use compound iodine ointment, prepared as follows:-Iodine, two drachms; iodide of potassium, two drachms, and lard, one ounce, Ap ly a little of the ointment every third

STIFLE JOINT LAMENESS.

Waltowed Ladve a colt, commencing three years eld, which got hurt in the stifle about a year ago. The joint slips out of its place, when the colt will go quite lame, but slips back of its own accord when the colt travels a short distance. Then after another short distance it will go lame again. When standing he favours that leg, and he shows a lump of flesh about the size of a hen's egg. What would you advise me to do for him ?"

Blister the stifle joint with a blister composed of powdered cantharides, two drachms; biniode of mercury, one drachm, and lard, one ounce. Use one-half of the ointment at an application, rubbing it well into the parts, and repeating it in ten days.

LUMPS IN THROAT.

SILVER CREEK, MAN.—"I have an ox that has a lump in his throat; has not hurt him so far; he eats good-and is in good-order. Can you, through your valuable paper, give me a remedy?"

Apply to the enlargement twice a week an ointment composed of biniodide of mercury, two descents, and lard, one ounce. It a share one-tourth of the outment at each appli-

PIKE CREEK.-"I have a cow that is affected with a lump under her jaw, not grown to the bone, as it moves with the hide. It does not that are beginning to swell in the same manner. Please give a cure through your paper."

Apply a small quantity of biniodide of mercury ointment to the enlargements once a week, rubbing it well into the parts.

" HAIRY" HENS.

Wisconsin.—"Will you kindly inform me where I can get a setting of hairy hen's eggs and cost, or if there is such in Canada? Perhaps some of the poultry men of your correspondence could give some information, or would correspond with I. A., box 234 New Richmond. Wisconsin. as it would be to their interest, as there are parties wishing to purchase. A reply through the columns of The Mall., or correspondence. from some poultry man, would be kindly accepted."

We are not aware that such a breed of poultry exists. There is an Asiatic breed called the "Frizzled," or, as some persons call them, "Ruffled," whose feathers run reverse to the usual way. A breeder in Brantford, Ont., named Pugsley, exhibited them some time ago, and may yet have them in his yard. Constant additions are being made to fancy breeds, and the "Hairy" be one of them, but we incline to the belief that some person who thinks himself clever has been imposing upon you.

LICE ON CATTLE.

Hastings.—Please inform me by The Mail of the best cure for lice upon cattle and ticks upon sheep, and oblige a subscriber.

For lice on cattle, if a bad case, take soft soap, one pound, and blue eintment four onnces; mix thoroughly, rubbing small quantities well into the parts affected. After it has been on a few days wash off with warm water and a brush. All ointments containing mercury should be used with caution. Ing mercury should be used with caution. If the disease is not strongly developed oils all kinds will destroy the insects. For ticks on sheep make a tobacco decoction, and rub well into the wool, or mix together equal parts of coal oil and hog's lard. Make furrows in the wool, two or three inches apart, along the neak hack sides and control. along the neck, back, sides and quarters, and smear a portion in these furrows. This may be repeated at intervals of one week. Ticks are more readily removed at shearing time than at any other season.

POULTRY QUERIES.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS—"(1)What in your opinion is the best kind of hens to keep, where eggs are desired in preference to flesh? (2) Are mixed fowls as a whole better than single breeds? (3) What should be the proportion of Males %4) What is the remedy for hens who desire to brood %5) What is the best cheap food for poultry? (6) Do the common grey or white geese breed best?"

l: If this question is to beanswered by evidence educed at the majority of poultry shows held recently we should say that the Plymouth Rocks rank first as winter layers, White Leghorns coming next. For large ggs, however, the LightBrahmas topped the ist. Mr. Doel, a Canadian authority on poultry, says a cross between the Brahma and the Houdan would produce a good breed for laying, as would also a cross on Black Spanish with the Brahma. From what we hear of Langshans as early layers we are of opinion that they would be profitable birds to keep but the Black Spanish have undoubtedly held their own assists. to keep but the Black Spanish have undoubtedly held their own against all comers.

2. It would certainly be a mistake to keep but one breed of fowls. Those who have succeeded in poultry farming invariably keep several breeds. 3. There should be one male for every seven hens, and the male should be discarded when three years old.

4—The desire to brood is in response to nature and cannot be easily overcome. 5. A variety of food is best for poultry, but a mixture of, say one bushel each of corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, and screenings will be

found profitable and acceptable to the fowls In winter time an occasional cabbage or turnip will be relished, Ilf you aim at feedin for eggs give sunflower seeds. 6. Opinion differ, but the majority favour grey geese. LIVE STOCK

A good fully-grown breeding sow can com-fortably farrow two litters a year, one in the spring and the other in the fall. Trying to force breeding oftener than this is injurious. force breeding oftener than this is injurious, besides throwing some of the litters at sea-sons when pigs cannot be as well cared for. Until a sow is a year and a fail old she should have but one litter, and that in the spring after she can get a bite of grass.

Crib-biting is not a disease, but a vicious habit, acquired through the neglect of the owner to correct it at the first. It may be It may be cured, or at least prevented, by removing everything that the animal can take hold of with the teeth. If the feed trough is placed low and not over 16 inches from the fle horse cannot exercise his vice, as to do so the head must be held nearly on a level with the neck. As a horse subject to this vice is usually troubled with indigestion, it is well to give a dose of physic, as a point of linseed oil, and to give soft feed for a short time

Plenty of good food and enough exercise t keep the muscles firm is the best treatment of horses in winter. It is quite common for many farmers to underfeed in winter, because many farmers to underfeed in winter, because they have little or nothing for horses to do. But a horse thus managed soon loses his capacity for enduring hard service. Such a horse may be fed so as to make a good show in spring, but it will be fat, not muscle, and a gew days in ploughing or dragging will bring him down. Horses worked continuously are also less liable to galls from the harness, as the skin is always for and head. as the skin is always firm and hard.

Salivation or slobbers produces a drain upon the system which soon appears in a loss of condition. It may be caused by acrid weeds in the food or by disease of the teeth, the mouth or stomach. The mouth should be examine first, and if it is found diseased chlorate of potash, finely powdered, should be applied to the parts. If the teeth are sharp on the edges and around the cheeks or tongue, they should be rasped. If nothing is found wrong in the mouth or in the feed it will be necessary to treat for somach disorder, and give two dram doses of chlorate of potash twice a day. Give, also, easily digested food, as brau mash, cut hay wetted with warm water and mixed with fine bran and corn most and are the contract of the

with fine bran and corn meal, and a small handful of salt added to it, once a day. A great many farmers are complaining that call it. This disease is caused by filth; wet manure, mud, ice-cold water, snow, and constant wetness of feet stant wetness of feet, especially between the claws of the hoof. The skin becomes irritated and in flamed and soon breaks out into blisters, which break and run together. I have seen cows which were kept in a close basement stable without litter, and in manure a foot deep-because the owner could not pull him self together sufficiently more than once a week to clean it out—very bad with this disease, so that the hoofs had come off. this disease gets so bad as this, it becomes contagious, and soon spreads through the herd; just as foot-rot in sheep, which is very similar, becomes malignant and contagious from the poisonous virus produced. It is very easy to prevent it, and I would suggest just

new that prevention is the easiest cure. A sprain of the hip is shown by a quick short step and dragging of the leg, but most certainly by tenderness and pain when pres-sure of the fingers of knuckles is applied to the point of the hip where the tend large muscle plays over the joint. Sprain of the stifle is indicated by dragging the toe or the stifle is indicated by dragging the toe on the ground and indisposition to bring the foot forward; also by the leg being kept half bent when the horse is standing, and by pain when the patella or loose bone, the knee cap, in fact is pressed or moved. In this case a high-heeled shoe should be used, and rest is indispensable; warm fomentations should be applied and afterward some active liniment rubbed in over the joint. When the hip is sprained (sprain of the whirl home) rest is acceeded with former stions of the spins, and in many cases rubbing of the affected part with oil of turpentine and exercising until the animal sweats are used, followed by covering the constant with a darkled was the state and quarter with a doubled wet blanket strapped

Care of Horses' Shoulders,

For the benefit of the readers of your paper, I will give you some of my experience with horses on the farm, which I have tried and know to be of value. I would suggest that if farmers would use soft, clean, well-fitting collars, on their horses, and bathe their shoulders daily with cool water, after working them to the plough or other rough work, the the horses would not have sore shoulders. Last summer I ploughed my team steady, all through the drouth, and they suffered very little with sore shoulders. I advise the readers of the Indiana Farmer to try this simple remedy. It will pay well for the time and trouble. "The merciful man is merciful unto his beast."—Correspondent Indiana Farmer.

A Cure For Stumbling. A writer in the Pittsburgh Stockman gives

the following as the cause and cure of this disagreeable habit:—

Some good horses are addicted to stumbling, walking or moving in a slow trot. A wellversed veterinarian states that there are two causes that would tend to produce this faulty action; one a general weakness in the muscu action; one a general weakness in the muscu-lar system, such as would be noticed in a tired horse; the other, a weakness of the exterior muscles of the leg, brought about by carrying too much weight on the toe. To effect a cure, he adds, lighten the weight of each front shoe about four ounces; have the toe of the shoe made of steel, instead of iron; it will wear longer, have it rounded off about the same as it would be when one third were same as it would be when one-third worn out same as it would be when one-third worn out, in order to prevent tripping; allow one week's rest; have the legs showered for a few minutes at a time with cold water through a hose, in order to create a spray; then rub dry, briskly, from the chest down to the foot. Give walking exercise daily during this week. for about an hour twice a day. commence driving again, omit the slow jog, either walk or send him along at a sharp trot for a mile or two, then walk away, but do not speed for at least several weeks. By this means the habit of stumbling from either of the above causes will be pretty well overcome. come.

Feeding Pigs The First 150 Days,

As we have often said, pig raisers ahould avoid giving young pigs a specially fattening food. In the dairy there is plenty of skimmilk, which is well adapted to grow the young pig, as it is rich in phosphate of lime to grow the bones, and of cheesy, albuminoid matter to grow the muscles. A little corn may be given with the milk. Such pigs never grow into little round dumps of fat, but grow into rangy shoats. Yet, probably. but grow into rangy shoats. Yet, probably, a majority of our readers have the pigs without the skim-milk, and we must name the out the skim-milk, and we must name the food for pigs under such circumstances. One of the best foods for the young pig is a small quantity of linseed-oil meal, a tablespoonful to the fifteen-pound pig, increased as the pig grows; this, fed with oats and corn ground together, made into slop, will cause rapid growth but not represent the fifteen of the pig growth but not represent the fifteen of the pig growth but not represent the fifteen of the pig growth but not represent the pig growth and pig together, made into slop, will cause rapid growth, but not premature fattening. Cotton seed meal is sometimes used, but we cannot recommend it for young pigs. It is not so easily digested, and it has not the same beneficial laxative effect as linseed meal, which is found to be a promoter of health in the pig. This can be procured at any considerable town all over the country, and those who raise and feed large numbers of hogs can afford to send to the oil mills for it, and get it at wholesale rates. It can be bought at the afford to send to the oil mills for it, and get it at wholesale rates. It can be bought at the mills at \$20 to \$25 per ton, and it is always worth these prices as a food. It is so rich in muscle-forming matter as to be of great value to feed with corn, which is so deficient in this quality. — National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

THE POULTRY YARD. See that the fowls get a drink of water twose a day not snow or ice water, but water with the chill taken off. A drink of milk

once a day will help along the egg supply Let the fowls get out of their bouses int open sheds or into the cow yard every day i possible. If they must be kept in conline ment, compel them to take exercise by soat tering chaff and grain on the floor of them

A narrow box having three divisions should be fastened to the inside wall of every poultry house within easy reach of the poultry. This box should contain granulated charcoal, granulated cyster-shells, or bone and sharp gravel. Let them have all they will eat. It will be a good plan to sift the coal ashes in the ben house. The fine dust that flies about and settles on every exposed surface will do no harm, and that which falls on the doors and under the roosts will act as a disinfectant and deodorizer. This is the next best thing to dry road dust or sifted garden soil to strew about in the quarters to keep

things clean and wholesome. If you want your hens to lay now show it by your treatment of them. Give them mush and milk for breakfast, wheat or oats and caband milk for breakfast, wheat or oats and cab-bage for dinner, with plenty of broken oyster shells and a square meal at night. They must have clean water to drink when they want it, reasonably comfortable quarters, warm sleeping places and any tid-bits in the shape of oldal meat and table scraps that you may have on hand. Treated in this way the hens will lay and return a good interest on the outley. But if they are neglected they will not pay interest on their roosting poles, and their owner has no right to complain if they don't.

One of the very best tonics for chickens or moulting towls is "Douglass' Mixture." The ingredients cost but little and are easily obtained at any drug store. This is an old recipe, but applies now as well as ever. The proportions for small flocks could be made one-quarter less. Care should be used not to put in too myoch at ence of the contract of put in too much at once; a tablespoonful to six quarts of water in a drinking vessel is about right. Its good effects are soon appar ent in any flock, producing a vigorous and bright look in the fowls. The proportion are:—One-half ounce sulphuric acid, one-half pound copperas, four quarts rain water. Keep handy and give when a tonic is wanted in the fowls' drinking vessels, as described above; if the birds have a cold or are out of sorts, its effects are marvellous. -Pouttry Monthly.

B. A. SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION

Second Annual Report of the Executive The second annual general meeting of the British American Shorthorn Association was held at the Albion hotel, Toronto, on the 20th, the President, Mr. John Dryden, M.P.P., North Ontario, in the chair. There was a large attendance, the following members being present:—Sol White, M.P.P., Windsor; A. R. Gordon, assistant superintendent Meteorological office; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; James I. Davidson, Balsam; 'Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; W. C. Heron, Ashburn; James Gardhouse, Malton; William Linton, Aurora; William McKaw, Elmback, Palestant, Color, Control of the Color, Control o Aurora; William McKay, Elmbank; Robert A. Kirby, Speedside; J. L. Cowan, Galt; S. J. Pearsen Meadowvale; J. D. Pellet, Paris; W. G. Pellet, Burlington; H. Groff, Elmira; J. B. Conboy, Belfontaine; Simon Lemon, Kittleby; A. Franks, the Grange; William Porter, Humber; J. S. Armstrong, Speed Porter, Humber; J. S. Armstrong, Speed-side; J. Hardy, Ashgreve; James Hunter, Alma; James Crerar, Shakespeare; W. W. Goodall, Branchton; Arthur Muldoop, Thorn-

EXECUTIVE'S REPORT. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed the presiden read the annual report of the Executive Con mittee, which was as follows :-

The president and officers of the British American Shorthorn Association have much The president and officers of the British American Shorthorn Association have much pleasure in reporting the continued growth of the Association and its consequent improved financial standing as shown by the appended statement. Vol. II. of the B. A. Herdbook, which is to-day placed in the hands of the members, contains the predigrees of 1,042 bulls and 931, fee males, and its association may be gratified to learn that this book is got up more promptly than any other volume of a similar nature. The entries were closed on July 1st, 1883, and on the 20th February 1884, the book is in the hands of the binders. The Managing Committee would be glad to hear the views of the members on the method which has been adopted in publishing the binders. The Managing Committee would be glad to hear the views of the members on the method which has been adopted in publishing the pedigrees: especially any suggestions as to how pedigrees can be best arranged for publication to facilitate their examination. No steps have been taken in regard to arranging with the American Shorthorn Associaton for reciprocal recognition of registration in the herdbooks of the two associations, but the American Association has kindly forwarded to us complimentary copies of their 25th volume, which has just been issued, and it is hoped that arrangements may yet be made with the American Association, and your committee would point out that whiist the value of the A. H. B. is charged for at \$5 to members and \$7 to non-members this association gives its publications free to members. The first subjuctions the taken association was held at Toronto on the 14th and 15th December last. And whilst the prices which were obtained were much more favourable to the buyer than the seller your committee trust that the next sale will prove more remunerative. The press has heartily commended both the enterprise and the fidelity with which the regulations were carried out. Your committee have pleasure in reporting that the council of the Agricultural and Arts Association has rescinded the rule which required animals exhibited at the show to be registered in the C. H. B. Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures during the current year:—Balance on hand January 1st, last year, \$544.48: members subscriptions, \$720; subscriptions from new members, \$365: registration fees, \$359.05; sale of herdbooks, \$118; fees for first association sale, \$170; total \$2.456.53. The expenditure is given for each month and amounts to \$2.154.34, leaving a balance on hand of \$302.19. The balance on January 1st, 1884, is smaller than that of last year, but as against this the expense of printing vol. II. will be \$235 less than vol. II. which if added to the balance carried over places the association in

The report was adopted. ELECTION OF OFFICERS, Then followed the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of those of Then followed the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of those of last year with one single exception. Following is the list:—President, John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ont. Vice-Presidents, Richard Gibson, Ilderton. Ont; J. S. Williams, Knowlton, Que.; Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax, N.S.; Acton Burrows, Winnipeg, Man.; James Steele, New Westminster, B.C.; Julius L. Inches, Fredericton, N.B. Executive Committee, A list.—H. Snell, Clinton, Ont.; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; Prof. Brown, of Guelph Agricultural Collège; Henry Groff, Elmira, Ont.; J. D. Pettit, Paris, Ont.; J. L. Cowan, Galt, Ont.; J. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. B list.—John Clay, Brantford, Ont.; J. S. Armstrong, Speedside, Ont.; Francis Green, Oakville, Ont.; Edward Jeffs, Bond Head, Ont.; Wm. M. Miller, Claremont, Ont.: Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.; Sol. White, M.P.P., Windsor, Ont.; Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.; W. G. Pettit, Burlington, Ont.; John Miller, Brougham, Ont.; A. R. Gordon, Cooksville, Ont.; James Hunter, Alma, Ont.; Wm. Ont.; James Hunter, Alma, Ont.; Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont. Secretary, R. L. Denison, Toronto. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of motion that at the next annual meeting he would move that the price of the Herd Book shall be in-creased one dollar to those joining the asso-ciation after the lat of January next year. Considerable discussion followed as to the advisability of taking such a step.

Mr. Gordon brought up the question of having an annual sale of Shorthorn stock next December. Although the last had not been as favourable for sellers as buyers it was still

a success, and gave promise of attracting a larger attendance year after year and better prices.
It was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive Committee to deal with.

A few matters of merely local importance

were discussed, and the meeting adjourned. .The revolt which is caused in a dyspeptio The revoit which is caused in a dyspeptic stomach by a meal digestible by one which is in average health, can be permanently subdued and the tone of the organ restored by the systematic and persistent use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which imparts tone to the digestive viscers, and removes all impurities from the blood.

THE ONTARIO GRANGE.

ontinuation of the Convention-List of th

Continuation of the Convention—List of the Delegates Present.

The Ontario Provincial Grange met in Temperance hall, Toronto on the 20th, with Mr. R. J. Doyle in the chair. There were also present the following delegates:—London, S. F. Pettit: North Grey, R. J. Doyle and wife, A. Gifford, H. Reid, J. Webber, A. Lewis, Mrs. S. A. Neilis, John McManus; Halton, John McDougall; South Bruce, John Kipper and Peter McKenzie; York, W. Shunk, J. Davis; Peel, E. Crawford; Kent, R. Wilkie and wife, W. H. White and wife; North Middlesex, A. McLaughlin; Durham, Jesse Trull and wife, Levi Van Camp and wife, John Garbett and wife; Crangeville, Wm. Clarke and wife, J. Spence; East Lambton, Thomas Brandon and wife; Elgin, J. Robinson; North Simoce, J. S. McLeod, John Darby; Weilington, P. Hepenstall, J. Connell; Beaver Valley, Daniel Wright, S. Goodfellow; South Huron, Robert McMurdie; Ontario, Henry Gjendinning, J. Armstrong; Wentworth, D. Patterson; Huron, P. Currie, George Hood; Noriolk, G. H. Crisier; Waterloo, James Wilson; North Bruce, D. H. Morden and wife, S. Bellachy; Haldimand, Thomas Walker; Rose Valley, J. P. Palmer and wife, A. Shire and wife; Essex, S. G. Wigle, J. C. Shepley and wife; Horning's Mills, Thomas Reazen and wife; Horning's Mills, Thomas Reazen and wife; Union, John Ramsay; Prince Edwards, P. W. Knoxon; South Grey, Charles Moffatt and wife; Dundas, John McLogan and wife, Peter McIntosh; Glengarry, Robert Baker; Lanark, J. H. Fraser and wife, W. J. Wood and wife.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. After some routine pusiness the Hen. G. W. Ross proceeded to address the meeting on the education subject. At the close of the address he was submitted to a rigorous questioning on the points arising out of his address. The Worthy Master then called on Mr. Peter Graham, M.P.P., who spokes few words on the same subject. A vote of these is words on the same subject. A vote of thanks was passed to the speakers.

Internal management matters and private discussion filled up the remainder of the time

of meeting.

The Grange resumed at two o'clock, when Meesrs. J. H. Mason, Wood, and Beverley Jones were heard on the question of the Torrens system of land transfer, the adoption

Torrens system of land transfer, the adoption of which the deputation warmly advocated. The auditors' and treasurer's reports were adopted and ordered to be printed.

At the evening session the only business done was the considering of the clauses of the treasurer's report, which showed that at the close of 1882 there was a balance of \$995.92 in the treasury. The receipts for last year were \$1.724.64, and the proceeds of the arrangements with the Provincial Exhibition Association \$298.77. The interest on deposits was \$29.77, making a total of \$3,045.10. The disbursements were \$1,891.85, leaving at close of last year \$1,153.25. The committees were then set to work, and the Grange adjourned.

The Ontario Provincial Grange met Thursday morning, Worthy Master Doyle in the chair.
The Committee on Agriculture presented of The Committee on Agriculture presented a report, which was referred back to them, and when it was again considered it spoke of the higher standing of agriculture and agriculturists with every succeeding year. The tillers of the soil were now looked upon as being engaged in the most noble of occupations. The advantages enjoyed by farmers were very many, and their employment was at once healthful, elevating, and enjoyable. The increase of dairying was recommended as being very remunerative. Amongst the other resommendations were: wire fences for the prevention of drifts; rotation in crops; growing of more clover; the where teness for the prevention of drifts; rota-tion in crops; growing of more clover; the establishment of joint stock companies in dis-tricts to keep thoroughbred horses and cattle, and the report concluded by general reference

to the importance of the science of agricul-The report of the Committee on Wool and In report of the Committee on Wool and Mutton contained several important suggestions. 2 They named as the most desirable breed of acceptant success the Shrop shire Downs and a long weekled species as producing a wool worth from 10 to 15 cents per pound more than ordinary flees. It recommended the keeping of more sheep on farms, also the keeping of wethers till the age of from 15 to 18 months as being best fitted for the knife at

that age.

The election of officers for the ensuing year The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Executive Committee, Messrs. T. McLeod, Simcoe, and Robert McMordie, Huron; Auditors, Messrs. Tolmie, Bruce, J. Logan, Lanark; Worthy Master, Alex. Servoe, Niagara; Overseer, R. Currie, Wingham; Secretary, A. Gifford, Meaford; Lecturer, D. Kennedy, Peterboro': Treasurer, R. Wilkie, Blenheim: Chaplain, D. Wright, Grey; Steward, Wm. Brock, Adelaide; Assistant Steward, J. Holmes, Dundas; Ceres, Mrs. White, Chatham; Pomona, Mrs. Nellis, Grimsby; Flora, Mrs. Moffatt, Durham; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Chambere, Grimsby: Delegates to Miss Chambers, Grimsby: Delegates to the Dominion Grange, Messrs. Gifford, Robinson, Currie, Clendenning, Doyle, Mo-Leod, Wilkie, McMordie, Servos, Moffatt, Nellia, Trull. On behalf of the Offario Sait Association an address was delivered by Mr. E. H. Hilburn in reference to supplying the farmers with salt. Some discussion on the project ensued. In the afternoon committee work was gone through, and in the evening the session was prolonged till after 12 o'clock in the reception of the reports. The Grange then adjourned.

BEEKEEPERS.

Meeting of the Bay of Oninte Associatio

day the colony should be overhauled, and the dead bees cleaned out. Before there is much natural pollen in the spring, nitrogenous food may be fed in the open air near the hives. He followed the bees in his paper from early spring up to the honey season and gave an interesting history of bee culture. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction with the prospects of apiculture in this province and his regret at the departure of Chief Justice Wallbridge, whose absence he considered a serious loss to the society.

ONTARIO'S DAIRYMEN

Seventh Annual Meeting of the Easter

The seventh annual Meeting of the Eastern Association.

The seventh annual meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association opened in the Council Chamber, Peterboro', on the 20th, the president, Mr. Derbyshire, in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Vandewater, Walker, Ashley, officers of the association, and the following gentlemen:—Prof. Brown, Agricultural College, Guelph; Prof. Roberts, Cornell University; Prof. Arnold, Rochester, and Messrs. Lynch, Wade, Whitton, Bissell, &c.

The President, in addressing the convention met under very favourable circumstances. He anticipated a bright future fon the great dairying industry, one that, on account of the interests involved, was the most important in the country. The future dairymen would have to use more brain and science. The demand of the trade calling for a first-classe article of cheese or butter, a capital first-class cheese made on the Cheddar principle, mut, be made. If we expect to hold the market and compete with our American neighbours, cheese-making people must be educated to keep pace with the improving tasses of their customers.

Referring to butter, he said the poor quality of much of the butter made left large amounts of useless stuff on hand, on which five, six or seven cents per pound was lost. The money lost was not all. The custom was lost, and the customer looked elsewhere for the butter which we might supply.

muen of the butter made left large amounts of useless staff on hand, on which five, six or seven cents per pound was lost. The money lost was not all. The custom was lost, and the customers looked elsewhere for the butter which we might supply.

A 1ew years ago farmers were speculators in cheese, holding it for a better market, but the association had secured a change to regular marketing, which tended to the advantage of the industry.

The qualifications of a manager of a cheese factory were ability and experience, and a careful study of the wants of the trade and improvements in process. The same principles that apply to other trades were required in this. Cheese-making needed apprenticeship and experience as well as other indusples. The speaker asserted that no factory should be less than a 500 cow factory; less would not pay. Managers should see that the milk delivered is the best in all respects, as related to cleanliness, food of cows, &c. No manager can succeed without a theorem knowledge of the business. An ignorant manager might sell his cheese once, but after the was a marked man. A cheap cheese make the was a marked man. A cheap cheese make the own of the county of the most delicate vannipulation and thorough knowledge, and a man of ability was required to manage the business. Cheap cheese industry required the most delicate vannipulation and thorough knowledge, and a man of ability was required to manage the business. Cheap cheese was puts. There is cheese in Liverpool now that could not be sold for forty shillings, while first class cheese would bring seventy shillings. Canada has produced. The day of cheap cheese was puts. There is cheese in Liverpool now that could not be sold for forty shillings, while first class cheese would bring seventy shillings. Canada has produced. The day of cheap cheese was puts. There is cheese in Liverpool now that could not be sold for forty shillings, while first class cheese this year than ever before, and yet there was a brisk demand. The interests of the countrie

ter, though it was said to contain more solid fat. He then proceeded to examine the figures obtained from the three months feeding. Four kinds of feeding were used.

The first kind called "ordinary," consisted of 15 lbs. hay, 24 lbs. turnips and 9 lbs. of bran per head per day. From this feeding the result was:—Milk per head per day, 164 lbs.; cream by weight from 100 lbs. milk, 112-6 lbs.; butter from 100 lbs. cream, 284 lbs.; from 100 lbs. milk, 12-2-6 lbs. Food cost of producing—1 lb. milk, 6 milis; 1 lb. cream, 3 cts.; 1 lb. butter, 13 cts.; 1 lb. cheese, 7 cts.

The second kind, named "bran." consisted of 12 lbs. hay and 15 lbs. of bran, and the result was:—Milk per head per day, 144 lbs.; cream from 100 lbs. milk, 14-10 lbs.: butter from 100 lbs. cream, 28 lbs.; butter from 100 lbs. milk, 14-10 lbs.: butter from 101 lbs. cheese, 5 cts.

The third kind of feedind. "roots," consisted of 15 lbs. hay, 35 lbs. turnips, and 6 lbs. bran, the result being:—Milk per head per day, 17 lbs.; cream from 100 lbs. milk, 13 l5 lbs.; butter from 100 lbs. cream 29 lbs.; butter from 100 lbs. milk, 14 lbs.; cheese curd from 100 lbs. milk, 6 milk; 1 lb. cream, 22 ots.; 1 lbs. butter from 100 lbs. milk, 14 lbs.; cheese dots of production—11 b. milk, 6 milk; 1 lb. cream, 22 ots.; 1 lbs. butter, 9 cts.; 1 lb. cheese 4 ots.

"Ensilege" was the fourth kind of feeding "Ensilege" was the fourth kind of feeding "Ensilege" was the fourth kind of feeding

34.10s.; cheese curd from 100 lbs, milk 142 lb. Food cost of production—1 lb. milk, 6 mills; 1 lb. cream, 22 cts.; 1 lbs. butter, 9 cts.; 1 lb. cheese 4 cts.

"Ensilage" was the fourth kind of feeding used, and consisted of 183 lbs. oat fodder ensilage, 154 lbs. hay and 9 lbs. oat fodder ensilage, 154 lbs. hay and 9 lbs. bran. The result from this food was:—Milk per head per day, 15 lbs; cream by weight from 100 lbs. milk, 15 lbs. butter from 100 lbs. milk, 15 lbs. food cost of production—1 lb. milk, 19 mills; 1 lb. cream, 3 cts. 1 lb. butter, 11 cents.: 1 lb. cheese, 5 cts.

The value of skim milk was deducted, at half the cost of new milk, from the cost of producing cream. The professor also furnished a statement of the chemical composition and nutritive ratio of the food experimented with. He explained the manner in which he had prepared the silos for the ensilage, and referred to the butter produced from the four kinds of feeding, asking that a committee be appointed to examine it. He examined and explained the figures given above at some lergth.

Prof. Brown, in reply to Mr. Ashley, said that it would cost less than \$1 a ton to cut fodder and put in silos for ensilage.

Prof. Arnold said that he had made a good many experiments in feeding bran, and they corroborated the stand then by Prof. Brown. When they had feed to buy nothing would pay as well as bran. Bran would cause butter to lose colour and grow insipid, but it was good to keeping. In feeding it was important to have the food properly proportioned, so as not to have an excess of any one matter. If a cow was fed on corn alone, whether it had been in ensilage or not, it would have a bad effect, but it was good when fed in connection with other things.

Prof. Roberts argued that in calculating the cost of production Prof. Brownshould have used the market prices, and not the actual cost of krowing the feed. He gave a humorous account of his experience with ensil uge, which had led him to the conclusion that all those plants rich in nitrogen were the ha Meeting of the Bay of Quinte Association.

This essociation held its winter meeting in Believille last week. Among the subjects ducused on the first day were "wintering bees and the masaagement of apiaries in spring," with the case of the first day were "wintering bees and the masaagement of apiaries in spring," with the case of the control of the foot of the foot experimented with. He extend that he put a rack on filled with saw-dust, and furnished the bees with plenty of good Mr. Porto opened his hives when the honer foot of the control o

agment rated cheese at half its possible value, a average price not being above that of but-er's meat.

judgment rated cheese at half its possible value, the average price not being above that of butcher's meat.

He had made a number of tests of the digestibility of cheese, and the average results had shown over half of the solid matter to be digestibility of cheese, and the average results had shown over half of the solid matter to be digestible. The state of curing had much to do with its food value.

Digestibility increased as the green or curdy state diminished and the cured state advanced. It often acquired an agreeable flavour before it did digestibility. A thorough curing and breaking down of the tough and elastic condition of the curd by which it is changed from curd to cheese must take place before the human stomach can cope with it.

One of the leading items in defective cheese making was the faulty care and preparation of rennet. Another cause of depreciation was the manner of employing acid while manipulating the whey after it had become sour. This was done for the purpose of hardening it endeese, but the hijury it did by dissolving out of the curd the mineral matter far outweighed the good. By the so-called acid process, one-third of the mineral matter far outweighed the good. By the so-called acid process, one-third of the mineral matter for of the milk was carried off in this wher. This worked injury in two directions. First, it so impaired the digestibility of cheese that the average human stomach was unable to cope with it, and secondly, its tendency to unhealth-fulness from its imperfect character. This loss compelled a very limited use of cheese by most people, and was the effect of imperfect cheese making, for when properly made and cured it was as healthful as other human food. Enough clean and sweet rennet, prepared only by steeping in brine, or rennet extract, should be used to cure the milk and cure the cheese in the time desired, which should not be too soon.

Assuming that the milk for applying rennet, and the modes of heating and stirring our need not be changed.

quality and in fair condition, the customary temperature of the milk for applying rennet, and the modes of heating and stirring curd need not be changed.

The time for taking the curd out of the whey was an important point. The best time for drawing the whey was just before acidity was likely to appear, or it might be drawn at any time when the curd had become firm, so that it could, by brisk stirring, be kept firm, so asto give the whey a chance to drain away quickly and thoroughly. The stirring should be enough to keep the curd fine and should be continued for three hours or more' and kept warm, or in the vicinity of 90 degrees, till the curd begins to grow tender and to smell and taste like cheese when soorched on a hot iron. Thoroughly airing the curd while fine and warm would remove all the animal odour of milk, and the strong odours and flavours occasioned by cowe actingstrong scented and strong flavoured weeds, but the whey must be drawn sweet to make the work effectual. When the curd had been matured and, freed from odours it might be cured andsalted and put to press in the usual way.

There was another way of handling, curds after the whey had been drawn sweet. As soon as the whey was off the vat was tapped, the curd was hauled to the sides of the vat and towards the elevated end, and briskly stirred for ten or lifteen minutes, till the whey was well drained out of it. It was then allowed to pack until it was well formed into a solid mass, when it was cut into pieces convienent for handling and turned occasionally to give the whey a better chance to escape and to keep all parts of it warm alike. This treatment is continued for an hour and a half, or until the pin-holes from the development of gas began to appear, which should be the limit of packing. The curd was then put through a curd mill and ground pretty fine. After grinding the ourd is kept warm and skirred enough to prevent the pieces from adhering, and in this way the airing is continued for two hours or more. till the curd begins to grow tende

process.
Mr. D. M. 'MoPherson differed from Prof. Arnold in regard to drawing off the whey while sweet. It was important to have the whey expelled from the curd sweet, but it should main in the outside until the change. The in the control of the curd was the breakage of the curd was the breakage of the curd was the breakage of the curd of the curd was the breakage of the curd sweet. It was important to have the whey expelled from the curd sweet, but it should remain in the outside until the change. The important point to gain was the breakage of the curd into such sized cubes that the moisture would be expelled before there was any preceptible acidity, and the whey should then remain on the outside. When the acid was developed to a certain extent, it was, impossible to expel the moisture. The remet was more active just at the point of change. If the whey was drawn entirely off sweet, the cheese was liable not to retain enough moisture, and to become dry. Another point he had noticed in his experience was that when milk was cooled down lower than the air, the condensed air on its surface produced injurious gases, which became part of the cheese. The Bureau established by the Government should be worked so as to obtain statistics regarding cheese, as it would be largely in the interests of the farmers. It should receive fortnightly roris from factories.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University. Ithaca, N. Y., began his address on "Milk, Beef Cattle, and Fertility," by asserting that agriculture was the mainspring of national wealth. The subject was receiving greater attention, and he predicted that ere long cows would be produced that would yield 100 pounds of butter per month. The aim of dairying was to increase the yield of the herd.

Farming succeeded better by paying attention to active rime. Every appliance of the farm should be utilized, such as small fruits, bees, etc., etc., Farmers could raise wheat for their own use, though not in a wheat district. Money could be made by using diversity in farming, more than by pursuing special lines.

Prof. Roberts, the accepted the fall with the state of the heat of the heat of their own use, though not in a wheat district. Money could be made by using diversity in farming, more than by pursuing special lines.

though not in a wheat district. Money could be made by using diversity in farming, more than by pursuing special lines.

Prof. Roberts then proceeded to illustrate the experiments at Coneil University farm, which showed that the most satisfactory results had arisen from a diversified system of farming. The farm was a dairy farm, and in this respect the results showed the excellent effects of making every branch of industry mutually beneficial. In respect of purchasing food he showed that cotton seed meal was a most important food, both for its autritive and manurial value. The manure alone from a ton of cotton seed meal fed was worth \$2.50. Malt sprouts costing \$14 per ton gave results after feeding of \$17 in manure. Wheat bran after feeding was worth \$13 per ton. He emphasized the importance of studying the manurial value of feed.

Cows have been heretofore regarded as milk producers and ignored as producers of fertilizers. A cow properly fed would give twice as much profit in manure as it would in milk. Cornell farm had doubled its productive condition in ten years, which was done by manure from cattle liberally fed. The manure was made under covered barns with paved and cemented floors.

The dairy had been kept to tertilize the farm.

der covered barns with paved and cemented floors.

The dairy had been kept to tertilize the farm, though there was a five fold purpose in it, namely, experimenting, producing milk, fertilizing and making milk, beef, and cattle.

To improve the dairy cow, selecting and weeding out inferior animals was the grand point in dairying success. A good young animal should always be ready to replace a deteriorating cow, that is, sell an aged cow for \$60, and replace with a young cow that cost only \$30 to raise.

The true way to improve dairy cattle was through breeding from grade cows and thoroughbred sires, and by solecting the poorest animals and turning them to beef. Cut off the heads of the poorest cows, instead of allowing them to eat their heads off. The value of a cow could be determined by keeping a record of the promance of each individual, which could be done with very little trouble.

Farmers should take more pains to see how they were getting on—see whether they were making or losing money. Farmers should follow up their successes, and not from force of habit sick to failures. Too little attention was paid to pastures, and too few farmers studied to understand their business.

SECOND DAT. The second day's session began with the elec-tion of officers, which resulted as follows:— President D. Derbyshire, Brockville; Vice-President, D. Vanderwaters, Foxbore'; 2nd Vice-President, Thos. Walker, Wellman's Cor-

Vice-President, Thos. Walker, Wellman's Corners,
Directors—Division I. Mr. D. McPherson, Lancaster; No 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalf; No 3, Jas. Bisseli, Alzonquin; No. 4, Jas. Haggert, West Huntington; No 5, Platt Hinman, Grafton; No. 6, Henry Wade, Toronto.

The joonmittee appointed to report on the samples of butter made under the experimental feedings of Prof. Brown, reported that the butter produced from the grain and roots ration was in their opinion the best sample.

A resolution was adopted restraining the cheese instructors of the association from competing in cheese at agricultural exhibitions.

A resolution was adopted asking the Dominion Government to send Prof. J. B. Harris, who is going to Scotland this season as an instructor in cheese making, to the Continent to gather information for Canadian dairymen.

What a Woman Says. Mine Run Furance, Va., Jan. 31, 1884. E. St. John, G. T. & P. A., CHICAGO, ILL

Your valuable Cook Book came to hand, for which accept my thanks. It's a treasure for its recipes are plain, and the book is wel gotten up; its typographical and general make-up speaks well for your department in doing so much for the "Women of America." May your road be as successful as every wo-man will be who follows your Cook Book, and every man who eats the Yours, &c., Mrs. M. R. Karsters,

This beautiful book contains 128 pages, with illuminated covers. Sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps or cash. Address E. Sr. John, G. T. & P. A., C.R. I. & P. Ry, Chicago, Ill.

An association has been formed in London An association has been formed in London, known as "The London Poultry and Pet Stock Association," with the tollowing officers:—President, Mr. Allan Bogne; Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Moore; Second Vice-President, Mr. R. P. Wright; Secretary, Mr. W. R. Garner; Treasurer, Dr. Mac-Arthur. Directors—Mesars. Wm. McNeil, Richard Oke, Dr. MacArthur, W. R. Garner, R. McGurdy, Geo. Bedgood, Samuel Scott, S. Sage, and James F. Williams.

OVER THE CATARACT. The Current Leading to Death's Whirlpool, and How a Prominent Man Avoided it.

Albany, N. Y., Journal. Among the hundreds of thousands of tour Among the hundreds of thousands of tour-ists who have visited Niagara Falls and stood in awe before its miracle of power, there is, probable, not one who has failed to notice the large stone building which stands directly opposite the cataract and a short distance below the railroad suspension and cantilever bridges, This building is known to all as the "Mont-eagle house," and it has been a popular place of resort for hundreds of traveliers during many years. Nearly every place in America possessing unusual natural scenery has its legend, and a most tragical one is located on the site where this stone building now stands, Monteagle, a young chieftain of the Miami Indians, loved the daughter of a mighty chief among the Iroquois. His wooing, unlike that of Hiawatha, was not received with favour by the father chief, and hence he was compelled to resort to the usual methods of abduction and flight. The escaping pair were overtaken on the banks of the Niagara where the hotel now stands, and rather than submit to capture the lovers cast themselves into the cataract below. Their bodies were subsequently found at the mouth of the river clasped in an embrace which even the cataract could not sunder. Many occurrences since that time have tended to make the Monteagle famous, and it was with surprise that it was learned a short time since that the edifice was to be entirely transformed, re-arranged, and re-furnished transformed, re-arranged, and re-furnished for the benefit of tourists, and especially Feeling that this is a subject in which the

Feeling that this is a subject in which the public would take unusual interest, especially as the National park question is being so strong y agitated, a representative of this paper visited Niagara Falls yesterday and learned the following facts:

Dr. W. R. Crumb, who is about undertaking this content of the content of by. W. K. Crumo, who is about under-taking this important task, is a gentleman who is well known throughout the land, having successfully practised medicine in the city of Buffalo for nearly thirty years. He is exceedingly well preserved, though nearly sixty years of age, while his energy and ambition are something wonderful. sation with the reporter he said :-"I anticipate great success here, although a few years ago I should not have dared undertake it, for I was then what people call

"How was that, doctor? How did it oc-'a dead man. "It was brought about, as such troubles usually are, by mental and physical depression, arising out of troubles and reverses.

The mind has a remarkable effect upon the body, and when one meets with misfortunes financially, or in any other form, they are likely to be accompanied by misfortunes physically. Such, at all events, was my case. I was irritable, restless, and feverish. I had a heavy and irregular pulse, my food did not assimilate, my heart would throb violently and then stop, and the fluids I passed were profuse, high-coloured, and thick with deposits. I was obliged to abandon my practice, and also to suspend pushing my valuable invention, known as 'Crumb's pocket inhaler,' for the cure of catarrh and

" How long did this continue ?" "How long did this continue?"

"For about two years, I realized that I was quite sick but like everyone else I felt it would only be temporary. The majority of people drift along the way a man might who knew nothing about these great Falls and was floating with the current. It is so easy the drift ways as At the and of a way. to drift, you see. At the end of a year, however, my condition became simply horn-ble. I had a serious irritation of the throat, a hard, sluggish pulse, a swelling of the limbs and numbness extending down the thighs. I had terrible night sweats and my urine was oaded with albumen and acids, I called in several of the most skilful physicians but I continued to sink rapidly. I was the victim of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and I looked forward with almost certainty to a few weeks of terrible agony and then death?"

" " It is painful to describe this experience and it is sufficient to say that I am entirely well and that my life has been saved by means of Warner's Safe Cure, which arrested the disease, effected a cure and has preserved

me in health ever since. Then it was this remedy that saved your life, doctor ? "Yes, I can testify from a grateful heart that it is invaluable for men or women who are depressed by reason of disappointments and reverses; who are losing flesh and strength and who must find relief or a fatal termination awaits them. I prescribe this great remedy to my patients constantly and the wonderful effects I observed in my own case I see repeated in their experiences. It is this that makes me certain I can endure the cares of the great Sanitarium I am about to

The Shetland Cow.

The Dairy says small cows are sometimes thought desirable for family use. The small rough Shetland cow is now proposed as a subject for importation and booming. This cow has no claims we should respect. It is a creature of untoward environments and hard fortune. It was born of sorrow and grief, and reared in misery and starvation upon storm-wept rocks and moors where no tree can survive, and where the coarse heather is its bed and food, and the lee side of a rock its shelter. It is small; very small; thirty inches high or thereabouts; but where a goat can be kept this would make a better family cow than the Shetland. There is some poetry in this, but more truth. But we should not e surprised that it got an importation boom

NOW IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS.

T is at this season, when the blood and persui-ration are loaded with impurities, that Dis-figuring Hunnors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itohin Tortures, Salt Rheum on Eczema, Psoriasis, Tea-ter, Ringworm, Baby Humors, Scrofula, Scrofu-lous Sores, Abscesses and Discharging Wounds, and every species of Itohing, Scaly and Pimply Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most speedily and economically cured by the Cuticura Reme-DIES.

IT IS A FACT.

Hundreds of letters in our possession teoplet of which may be had by return mail; are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp, and Blood Humours, whether Scorollous, Inherited, or Contagious, may NOW be pormanently oured by CUTTOURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purder, Duretic and Aperient, internally, and CUTTOURA and CUTTOURA SOAP, the great Skin Cursoura and Beautifiers, externally, in one half the time and at one half the expense of any other season.

CREATEST ON EARTH. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum
in this county. My mother had it twenty years,
and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA
would have saved her life. My arms, breast
and head were covered for three years, which
nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTIUCRA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and
DUTICURA SOAP externally.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

CREAT BLOOD MEDICINES. The half has not been told as to the great cura ave powers of the CUTIGURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure liseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the CUTIGURA RESERIES, CHAS. A WILLIAMS.

Providence, R.L. CURE IN EVERY CASE. Your CUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other medicines I keep for skin diseases. My customers and patients say that they have effected a oure in every instance, where other remedies have failed.

Sold by all druggists. Price—Cuticura, 50c., Risolvent, \$1; Soap, 25c. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

H. W. BROCKWAY, M.D. Franklin Falls, N.H.

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Blackheads, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Humours, use CUTICURA SOAP, a real Resultifier.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Terouta, Dominion, Agebta.

STEALING DOMINION LAW

30,000, a number not exceeding ten persons; and in towns having a population of less than 6,000, a number not exceeding two persons, and a population over 6,000, a number not exceeding three persons qualified to have a tavern license, may be exempted from the necessity of having all the tavern accommodation required by law.

accommodation required by law.

4. The following sub-sections shall be added to section 9 of the said Act:—

(5.) The Board of Commissioners shall, on or before the first day of April, fix a day for considering applications for licenses, being not less than one week prior to the first day of May in each year, and the inspector shall publish, in a newspaper published in the district, the date and place of such meeting at least fourteen days before the day of such meeting. The inspector shall also cause a notice containing similar information to be fixed to or near the outer door of the buildfixed to or near the outer door of the building in which his office is situated.

(6.) The inspector shall cause to be pub-

(11.) Any person who has signed a memorial against the granting of a license may be beard in opposition thereto by himself or his agent. (Dom. Act, s. 29, ss. 5.)

RIGHTS OF MAJORITIES (16.) No license should be granted to any applicant for premises not then under license it a majority of the duly qualified parliamentary electors of the sub-division petition against it, on the grounds hereinbefore set forth, or any of such grounds. In case of any dispute as to whether the number of any dispute as to whether the number of electors who have signed such petition compose a majority of the duly qualified parliamentary electors of the sub-division, or, in case of a dispute as to whether anyone or more persons who have signed the petition are duly qualified voters, the inspector shall make all necessary inquiries and may take make all necessary inquiries, and may take evidence upon oath, or otherwise; and deter-mine the question in dispute, and he shall in such cases certify to the board the number of duly qualified parliamentary electors for the sub-division and the number of such who have signed the petition, and his certificate shall be final and conclusive. (Dom. Act.

GBOCERS' LICENSES. 5. Section 24 is amended by striking out the word "March," in the second and sixth lines, and substituting the word "April" therefor, and by adding thereto the following, as sub-section "a":—

(a) No shop license to sell liquors in any store, shop, place, or premises where groceries or other merchandise are sold, or exposed for sale, other than cigars, tobacco, and articles for asing the same, mineral or aerated waters not containing spirits, ginger ale, liquor cases or liquor baskets, taps or faucets, canes or walking sticks, or in any store, place or premises connected by any internal com-munication with such first-mentioned store, shop, place, or premises, shall hereafter be granted to any person who is not a licensee or the holder of a shop license at the time of the passing hereof, or to his assigns. If any other commodity or goods are sold or exposed for sale, save as aforesaid, in any licensed hop, the license shall be void, and such licensed person may be convicted of selling liquor without license upon proof that any other commodity or goods is or are exposed for sale or sold at such shop, save as aforesaid, and such conviction shall be conclusive evidence that such person is unlicensed. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of municipal councils in respect of shop licenses under sections twenty-three and twenty-four of the Liquor License Act. (Dom. Act, s. 75, ss. 2.)

6. Section 28 is amended by adding thereshop, place, or premises, shall hereafter be

(Dom. Act, s. 75, ss. 2)
6. Section 28 is amended by adding thereto the following, as sub-section three:—
(3.) When an application is made for a
transfer of a license issued to a tavern or shop situate in a remote part of the license district, or where for any other reason the license commissioners see fit, they may dispense with the report of the inspector, and act upon such information as may satisfy them in the premises them in the premises.

RIGHTS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES, &c.

14. Section 90 is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

(90.) The husband, wife, parent, child, brother, sister, master, guardian, or employer, of any person who has the habit of drunking intoxicating liquor to excess—or the parent, brother, or sister, of the husband or wife of such person—or the guardian of any child or children of such person—may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, or may require the inspector to give notice to any person licensed to sell, or who sells or is reputed to sell, intoxicating liquor of any kind, not to deliver intoxicating liquor to the person having such habit; and if the person so notified, at any time within twelve months after such notice, either humself, or by his clerk, servant, or agent, otherwise than in terms of a special requisition for medicinal purposes, signed by a licensed medical practioner, delivers, or in or from any building, booth, or place occupied by him, and wherein or wherefrom any such liquor to the person having such habit, he shall incur upon conviction a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and the person requiring the notice to be given may, in an action as for personal wrong (if brought within six months thereafter, but not otherwise) recover from the person notified such sum, not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed by the court or

may bring such action in her own name. without authorization by her husband; and all damages recovered by her shall in that case go to her separate use; and in case of the death of either party, the action and right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his legal representatives, but the defendant shall not be liable for both penalties for the same offence. (R.S.O., c. 181, s. 90.)

The New Local Act a Transcript of the McCarthy Act of 1883.

The following are the principal provisions of the Act introduced by Hon. Mr. Hardy in amendment of the Crooks Act:

2. The third sub-section of section four is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:

EXEMPTIONS.

(3.) For declaring that in cities having a population of less than 15,000, a number not exceeding three persons; a population over 30,00C, a number not exceeding five persons; a population over 30,00C, a number not exceeding the population of less than 15,000 a number not exceeding the persons; a population over 30,00C, a number not exceeding the persons; and in towns having a population of less than 15,000 a number not exceeding the persons; and in towns having a population of less than 15,000 a number not exceeding the persons; and in towns having a population of less than 15,000 a number not exceeding the persons; and in towns having a population of less than 15,000 a number not exceeding the persons; and in towns having a population of less than 15,000 a number not exceeding the persons; and in towns having a population of less than 15,000 and 30,000 a number not exceeding the persons; and in towns having a population of less than 15,000 and 30,000 HOTEL LICENSES.

twenty dollars. (Dom. Act, s. 69.)

DUTY OF WITNESSES.

26. Every person other than the defendant, summoned or examined as a witness in any prosecution brought under this Act, is bound to answer all questions put to him, and which are pertinent to the issue, notwithstanding that his answers may disclose facts tending to subject him to any penalty imposed by this Act; but such evidence shall not be used against him in any prosecution instituted under the authority of any Act of the Legislative 'Assembly of Ontario, or of any by-law or regulation passed under authority thereof. (Dom. Act, s. 139.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

fixed to or near the outer door of the building in which his office is situated.

(6.) The inspector shall cause to be published in some newspaper published in the district, the name of each applicant for a license, who is not at the time of the making such application a licensee under this Act, or who applies for the licensing of premises not then under license, the description of license applied for, and the place (described with sufficient certainty) where such applicant proposes to sell, at least fourteen days before the first meeting of the Board to consider applications, to be entered in a book to be kept by him for the purpose, containing similar information, and the same shall be open to the public for inspection without charge. (Dom. Act, s. 15.)

(7.) It shall be the right and privilege of any ten or more electors of any polling subhivision to object by petition, or in any similar manner, to the granting of any items which may be taken to the granting of any items which may be taken to the granting of any items which may be taken to the granting of any items which may be taken to the granting of one year; of the class which may be taken to the granting of one year; or that he applicant is of bad fame and character, or of drunken habits, or has previously forfeited a license or that the applicant has been convicted of selling liquor without a liquors was frequent and notorious; or— (Bom. Act, s. 17, ss. 1.)

(10.) That the incense is the initial selection of the premises are in the immediate vicinity of a place of public worship, hospital, or school, or that the quiet of the piaces in which such premises are in the immediate vicinity of a place of public worship, hospital, or school, or that the quiet of the piaces in which such a place of public worship, hospital, or school, or that the quiet of the piaces in which such a place of public worship, hospital, or school, or that the quiet of the piaces in which such a place of public worship, hospital, or school, or that the quiet of the piaces in which s WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

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3	North-West L. Co	624	613	624	6
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1	T. G. & B. stock, 6s				
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3	Loan Companies.		1400		
3	Canada Permanent		216		
3	C. P. (new stock)		****	****	
3	Freehold	167	1654	28.95	
3	Western Canada		187		
9	W. C. (new stock)		100	N. 2727-34	**
ð	Union ad	130	1291		
g	Union xd			****	
ă	Can. Landed Credit	52.50	120	****	
1	B. & L. Association	105	103	1044	
ą	Imperial S. & Invest	1101	108		
A	Farmers' L. & Savings	125	122		
3	l.on. & Can. L. & A	1451	145		
d	National Investment	25 - Acces 557.3		****	
3	Decele Tryestment	****	1041	****	**
j	People's Loan	****	1031	** **	
3	Leal Estate L. & D. Co	90	****	****	
3	London & Ontario		113		
9	The Land Security Co	1424	138		
g	Manitoba Loan	118	1154		
ij	Huron & Erie	161			
	Dom. Savings & Loan	115	202077/1909	****	**
3	Ontario Loan & Deb	100	122	****	
릙	Caradias C. F. T.	100	122	****	**
g	Canadian S. & Loan	123	****	25.00	
ġ	London Loan	** **	****	****	
d	Hamilton Provident		****	****	
ä	Brant L. & S. Society	****			
d	Ontario Invest. Ass	126			
S	Farmers' & Traders'				
á	British Can. L. & Invest.	105	102	100	- 1

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

Contains 10,106 Pages. 500 Engravings, and over 1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts

	1884.		1883.	1882
	Feb. 16.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 17.
Wheat, bu.	31,828,913	32,131,941	21,974,108	17,800,544
Corn, bu	13,865,879	13,253,219	11,140,170	17,215,248
Oats, bu	5,287,356	5,311,462	4,098,420	2.811.383
Barley, bu.	2,400,269	2,538,980	1.800.507	9.544.944
Rye, bu	2,341,745	2,432,476	1,600,429	1.145,309
Total bu.	55,724,162	55,668,078	40,613,631	41,517,428
The follow	wing are	the Liver	pool quot	ations for

and flour b	ein	gt	op fig	ures	3:-			-		***	as	
	Feb. 20.	11.30 a.m.	Feb. 21, 1.30 p.m.		Feb. 22.	Feb. 23.	11.30 a.m.	Feb. 25,	11.30 a.m.	Feb. 26,	11.00 a.m.	
	S. I).	8. D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	8. 1	0.	S. I		
Flour S. Wheat R. Wheat Cal. No. 1. Cal. No. 2. Corn Dats	8	62550256	Report.	11 8 8 8 5 5 5 5	62550256	11 8 8 8 8 5 5	62550756	11 8 8 8 8 5 5 5	6215502154	11 8 8 8 8 5 5	62550250	

sales reported. Small lots advanced to \$4.50 to \$4.50.

WHEAT.—Offerings small but as the demand has been slack, and confined to millers it has probably been sufficient. This slack demand and weak prices outside, have led to a small decline here. No. 2 fall was wanted last week at \$1.07, and No. 3 fall at \$1.04, but at the close bids had declined a cent. Spring seems to have sold to millers at about \$1.10 for No. 1 and \$1.05 for No. 2 f.o.c., which seemed to be the values at the close, when the market was very quiet. Of street fall sold at \$1 to \$1.10; spring at \$1.10 to \$1.16, the latter price being for seed, and goose at 50 to \$3c.

OATS.—Firmer, with all offered wanted at steady prices. On Thursday cars on track sold at 33 and 34c.; but on Friday, Saturday and Monday sales were made at \$4c., and on Tuesday at 34c., which latter price would have been repeated at the close when holders wanted 35 to 36c.

Streetz receipts small and prices closed at 37 to 38c.

Barley—The movement has been small. and

Streets eccipts small and prices closed at 37 to 38c.

BARLEY—The movement has been small, and prices cannot be said to have been very steady; indeed the feeling generally has been that they were "the turn easier," but as offerings have been small holders have not felt inclined to make concessions. No. 1 sold on Monday at 71c. and "cut down" at 70c. f.o.c.; No. 2 has been quiet but has brought 67c. f.o.c.; extra No. 3 seems to have been the most active grade of the lot with sales at 62 to 63c. though we have doubts of the latter price being repeated; No. 3 has been quiet, but sold on Monday at 53c. on track, and on Tuesday at 52c. f.o.c. The market closed dull and inactive with prices weak at former figures. On street prices closed at from 60 to 69c. non-execution of them. Street prices firmer at 74 to 76c., the latter being for seed samples, Rvg—Seems easier, with sales on street at 60c., which figure appears to be all obtainable for cars. SEEDS—Have generally been quiet and easy. Clover quiet and unchanged; lots have stood as before at \$6.70 to \$6.85 per bushel, and dealers have been selling at \$6.90 to \$7.05, but the feeling seems weak. Aliske abundant and slow of sale, with prices down to \$8.50 to \$10. Timothy nominally unchanged.

with prices down to \$8.50 to \$10. Timothy nominally unchanged.

HAY—The large market receipts have left pressed almost nominal. On the market all offered have been taken bout \$6. to \$9 for clover and inferior, and \$10 to \$13.50 for timothy.

STRAW—In good supply, but all taken at \$5.50 to \$6 for loose and \$6.25 to \$5 for sheaf.

POTATOES—Carlots unchanged, with car-lots at 88 to 70c., but more offered freely at the same figures. Street receipts very small, and prices as before at from 80 to 85c. per bag.

APPLES—Nothing doing in car-lots, prices of which seem almost nominal. Neither has there been much more activity on the street, but the few offered there have been readily taken at \$3 to \$3.50.

POULTEN,—Scarcely any offered in box-lots

to \$3.50.

POULTRY—Scarcely any offered in box-lots but could have found a ready sale. Street receipts were small and more wanted, with fowls at 60 to 75c. and ducks none; and geese 75c. to \$1 each, with turkeys \$1 to \$1.25 for hens, and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for gobblers.

Superior extra, per 196 lbs \$5 00 to \$5 10	la
Extra	li
	l u
Superfine 4 50 0.00	E
Oatmeal, per 136 lbs 4 05 4 10	q fe
Cornmeal small lots # 340 9 50	
BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bugs returnable, if	h
not sc. more), by car lots, f.o.c.	it
Extra, per bag 2 90 9 95	q
Spring wheat, extra, per bag none.	13.5
GRAIN, F.O.C.	S
Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs none	1.
" No. 2. 106 0 00 " No. 3, 103 0 00 Red winter	1.
" " No. 3, 1 03 0 00	I
Red winter none.	Ĉ
Spring wheat No. 1 1 10 0 00	1
". No. 2 1 08 0 00	1
No. 3 none	1 10
Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 34 0 35	
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 71 0 00	13
" No. 2)	
	I
	85
" No. 2 0 74 0 75	
Rye 0 60 0 00	100
PRICES AT FARMERS WAGGONS.	
Wheet fell now hundel	133
Wheat, fall, per bushel	122
Wheat googe do	100
Wheat, goose, do	P
Oats, do	b
Peas, do 0 73 0 75	D
Rye, do 0 60 0 00	18

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Seems to have shown some little improvement,
BUTTER—The local market has been practically unchanged. Some parties who had been buying selections for shipment in the country came pere and wanted to get some more, but as all that grade of butter offered for the last three months has gone into local consumption there was none for them, and they would touch nothing else. We understand that they had been paying 180, for selections of dairy in the country, and would have paid it here. Receipts of really fine have continued to sell readily for local use at 18 to 19c, and sometimes at 20c, with all offered wanted; but medium and inferior is held in large quantities without buyers. Box lots of really good rolls have sold readily at 16 to 17c, with all offered needed. Street supplies rather on the increase; pound rolls have usually sold at 22 to 23c, but some very choice have gone rather higher; pails and crocks of dairy, 17 to 19c.
CHEESE—Stocks seem running low, and are held firmly; fine has continued to sell at 13; to 14c, for small lots; but some medium has also been offered at 12 to 124c.

EGGS—The scarcity seems at an end; receipts have been large and sufficient. Prices have TRADE-Seems to have shown some little im-

Street receipts small, and have usually sold about \$3.50.

SAIT—The only change has been in the development of a demand for dairy, which has sold at 50 to 55c. Liverpool coarse still offered in cars at 60c., and small lots seldom selling over 75c. Liverpool fine unchanged at \$1.15. Canadian as before, at \$1.25 by the car and \$1.32} to \$1.40 for small lots to single barrels.

DRIED APPLES—Steady at unchanged prices; country-lots have changed hand! at \$! to \$1.50, which price would have been repeated at the close. Dealers have been selling barrelled in small lots as before at 9!c.

HOPS—Market inactive; no movement reported, but values were steady at 22 to 25c, for fine, which seemed to be the only sort quotable. WHITE-BEANS—Quiet, with country-lots worth from \$1.50 to \$1.65, and small lots selling at \$1.75 to \$2.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL,

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL,

TRADE—Shows some little improvement, but still remains very quiet.

HIDES—Green have shown no change in price; all offered have been taken at former figures. Cured still in good demand with sales of car-lots at 8c. There is, however, some probability of the advent of "thegrubby season" bringing with it a reduction in the price of green.

Calfskins—The rew offered have changed hands at former prices.

SHEKPSKINS—The tew offered have changed hands at former prices.

SHEKPSKINS—Prices have been somewhat unsettled, as is usually the case about this season when the quality of skins has such a wide range. Green have been firm and have usually sold about \$1 to \$1.05, with country lots ranging from 75 to 90c., and offerings fully equal to the demand. Wool.—Has been coming forward slowly, but going out to factories more freely. On Tuesday there were sales made of about 20,000 lbs., chiefly imported, at steady prices. Canadian, however, was also sold at 30c. for extra and 24c. for super. Offerings from the country to dealers have been small, and scarcely anything doing; the only sale reported is that of a lot of super at 21c., which price would have been readily repeated, if not 22c.

Tallow—Rendered seems rather firmer; holders have been refusing to sell at late prices, and now 63c. has been bid, for it; rough unchanged at 34c. and now 64c. has been big. for it; rough unchanged at 34c.
Quotations stand as follows:—No. I inspected cows, \$7.25; choice No. I steers, \$8.25; No. 2 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$5.25; calfskins, green, 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 12c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, green, \$1 to \$1.05; wool, fleece, 16 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 26c.; wool, super. 22 to 23c.; extra super., 28 to 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, \$4c.; rendered, 64c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK. So far as cattle are concerned there is but little change to note since our last. The run was only average in number and quality, but was in excess of the demand. Prices are weak, and farmers will do well to hold back their offerings until after Lentat least, as a brisk demand for butchers cattle is then anticipated. At present they are only being sacrificed, without any prospect of an improvement for some weeks to come. Caives are very scarce, and it is almost impossible to get one. Three and four weeks old veals bring from 6 to 8c., and are wanted. Sheep and lambs are also scarce and in good demand, the latter being rarely seen. Prices, however, are unchanged, as the quality is not very good. Hogs find ready sale at 6 to 6 c. We again give quotations unchanged, as the quality they call for will command the prices quoted. Sales, however, have been made at lower figures, but

it was when the onerings	were of interior
quality.	
CATTLE.	
Steers, averaging	Rough to Prim
1,200 to 1,350	None.
1,100 to 1,200	44 54c. per l
950 to 1,000	4 44
Inferior	31 1
Calves, per head	\$6 to \$10 each.
SHEEP.	
140 to 160 lbs	4 to 4tc. per lb.
100 to 120 "	4 44
90 to 100 "	None.
80 to 90 "	None.
70 to 80 "	None.
Lambs, per head	\$1.50 to \$550.
Hogs-6 to 61c.	
	Market Street, Street, St.

BY TELEGRAPH. MONTREAL.

MONTREAL,

Feb. 27.—Flour—Receipts, 500 bbls.; sales reported, 200 bbls, market quiet at unchanged rates. Sales, 100 bbls, super extra, \$5.60; 100 bbls, strong American bakers', \$5.60. Quotations—Superior extra, \$5.50 to \$5.60; extra superfine, \$5.30 to \$5.40; spring extra, \$4.80 to \$5.60; superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25 to \$6.00; fine, \$3.00 to \$3.70; middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50; pollards, \$3.40 to \$3.50; pollards, \$3.40 to \$3.50; pollards, \$3.40 to \$3.50; city bags, \$2.90 to \$2.95 for strong bakers', \$6.25; city bags, \$2.90 to \$2.95 for strong bakers', Grain—Wheal—Nominal; red winter, \$1.20 to \$1.22; white, \$1.16 to \$1.18; spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20. Corn—72; to 75c. Peas—89 to 90c. Outs—87 to 38c. Barley—55 to 75c. Rye—60 to \$2.00 to \$3.70. Provisions—Pork—\$21 to \$22. Lard—12

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ST. CATHARINES. Feb. 27.—Flour. No. 1 super, \$6.25 to \$6.50; fall wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.04; spring wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.05; barley. 70 to 75c.; pease, none; oats, 40 to 42c.; corn. \$5 to 88c.; cattle dive weight) \$6 to \$1c.; beef, to \$6.: mutton, \$6 to \$4c.; dressed hogs. 10 to 11c.; hides, 12 to 14c.; sheepskins, 12 to 15c.; wool, 20 to 25c.; butter, 22 to 25c.; eggs, 25 to 28c.; cheese, 11 to 15c.; hay, \$8 to \$9; potenties, 60 to 65c.

Feb. 27.—Flour. No. 1 super, \$3.00 to \$3.25; fall wheat. \$1.06 to \$1.08; spring wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.10; bariey, 50 to 62c.; peas, 70 to 80c.; osts, 3½ to 35c.; cattle (live weight). ½ to 5jc.; beef, 7 to 8c.; mutton. 8 to 9c.: dressed hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.20; hides. \$5 to \$5.50; sheepskins, 50c. to \$1; wool. 10 to 20c.; butter, 22 to 25c.; eggs, 25c.; cheese, none; hay, \$7 to \$8.50; potatoes, 50 to 65c.

Feb. 27.—Flour, No. 1 super, none; fall wheat, 90c. to \$1.00; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.03; barley, 50 to 53c.; peas, 70c.; oats. 33c.; cattle (live weight), 3 to 44c.; beef, \$5.50 to \$7; mutton. \$4 o 9c.; dressed hogs, \$7.58 to \$8.25; hitles, \$5: sheepskins, 50 to 80c.; wool, 17 to 18c.; butter, 17 to 23c.; eggs, 20c.; cheese, 12 to 124c.; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 70 to 75c.

BRANTFORD. BRANTFORD,

Feb. 27.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6.00 to \$6.50;

wheat, fall, \$1.03 to \$1.05; spring, none barley, 52 to 58c.; peas, 73 to 75c.; dats, 33c. cattle, live weight, \$5.25 to \$6.50; beef, \$7.50 to \$8.00; mutton, \$9.00 to \$10.00; dressed hogs, 74 to \$6.5; hides, \$7.00; sheepskins, \$9c.; wool. 18 to 20c.; butter, 20 to 22c.; eggs, none : cheese, 134 to 14c.; hay, \$6.00 to \$8.00; potatoes, none; corn, 75 to 80c.

Feb. 27, 11 a.m.—Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 79c.; No. 1 Canada, 85c. Rye—Quiet.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Quiet; sales, 2,500 bush.; white State at \$1.10. Corn—Unchanged; new high mixed, 64c.; new rejected, 61c. Oata—Scaroe; white State, 42c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 79c.; No. 1 Canada, 85c. Rye—Nominally 67c. in bond. No shipments of barley.

Feb. 27.—Wheat, red. \$1.70 to \$1.75; corn, \$1.30 to \$1.40; barley, \$1 to \$1.10; oats, \$1.06 to \$1.08; hides, No. 1, 7c.; sheepskins, 60 to 90c.; pork, \$7.50 to \$8; beef, \$6.50 to \$7.50; mutton, per lb., 7 to 9c.; ezgs, 20 to 22c.; potatoes; 30c. to \$1; butter, 22 to 25c.; lard, 13 to 14c.; hay, \$8 to for its Ores and

Feb. 27.—Flour. No. 1 super. \$2.80 to \$3.00: fall wheat, \$8c. to \$1.03; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; bariey, 55 to 60c; peas. 15 to 78c.; cattle (live weight), \$1 to 5c. beef, 5 to 8c.; mutton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hogs. \$6 to 8c; hides. \$5 to \$7: sheepskins, \$0c. to \$1; wool, 18 to 20c.; butter, 18 to 24c; eggs. 29 to 30c.; cheese, 124 to 13c.; hay, \$6 to \$8: potatoes, 80c. per bag; corn. 73 to 75c.; rye, 56 to 58c.

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