ORANGE ASSISTANCE FOR LOYALISTS

Land League Operations in the

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D A STAMP TO THEM FOR REPLY Medicines.

APER ADVERTISING

LORD CARNARVON AND MR. BRIGHT. A Rising Expected that Did Not Come Off.

THE VATICAN AND THE LEAGUE.

Meeting of the Home Rule Members of Parliament.

A PCLICE SPY STABBED. LONDON, Dec. 23. It is rumoured that Mr. Parnell has been

suddenly removed from the leadership of the Land League and replaced by Michael Davitt, whose outspoken Fernaniam and amphatic demands for separation from England, it is said, find the most favour now in Ireland. The rumour lacks conformation. A NOTORIOUS VESSEL SEIZED.

The Customs authorities yesterday seized the Norwegian ship Juno in the Clare river, outh of the Shannon. Her cargo onsisted of arms, of which three waggon loads had already been landed. A force of marines and artillery nave charge of the vessel. The uno is from Cork, for Baltimore, with railroad iron and arms, mostly obsolete carbines and revolvers. She was taken in tow, dis abled, by a tug and brought to Limerick, where she is now under repair. Her cargo was necessarily removed, and the arms and ammunition were taken to the Queen's stores ammunition were taken to the Queen's stores under a military guard.

A despatch from Dublin says the ship Juno is the same vessel from which arms were stolen some time ago in Cork harbour. The ship has been knocking about for six months on her way to the United States. The authorities will keep charge of her until the arms have been removed.

arms have been removed. MR. JONES AND THE PARISH PRIEST. The parish priest of Bandon has said that he intends to proceed against Mr. Bence Jones, who was recently "Boycotted," for libel in consequence of Jones' statement that the priest induced his labourers to quit his

LAND AGITATION IN THE NORTH. A Dublin correspondent says the introducexisting tenant right borderers, who have been for some time uiescent, again in motion. In some districts two concurrent movements are now in progress, one of which is distinct from the eague, although agreeing to some extent

The printers of placards for League meetings throughout the country have received directions to attend the trial of the traversers and produce the orders for use published of

assist them, and the committee resolved to immediately enrol persons who would, when necessary, proceed to any part of the country and enter the service of or guard against and enter the service of the serv resolved to inform Mr. Bence Jones that they a character to leave no doubt that an organare ready to assist him.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24. the present week is that of active preparation en here there is a possibility that the the defendants, counsel an extraordinary flaw has already been discovered in the proceed-The trouble is this. Among the remaining grammes, were to be struck in London and twenty-four of the jury panel from which the other great cities of England, hence the police ury will be finally chosen there turns out to authorities everywhere are spending e a post-office clerk, who, as a Government employe, is exempt from jury duty. He has already applied to the Queen's Bench to be removed from the panel. The counsel for defence express their deliberate opinion that the Government has taken method of evading the trials. Of course, when the prosecution and defence were selecting the present twenty. valis there. The Times to-day acknowledges four jurors from the original panel of what I telegraphed to you some time ago, that ight, both knew the profession, religion, and standing of every man on the panel. They knew that Mr. Smith was a post-office clerk, and, therefore, ineligible, Still, the Government, having the privilege of striking off twelve might have struck off Mr. Smith, they did not. Mr. Smith did not make any protest, although his name was published as street. one of the original forty-eight a week before the selection of the panel. But as soon as the panel was selected, and too late to remedy the matter, he comes forward. The defendants' counsel say that a perfect panel is absoutely necessary, and that a new panel must e struck, which would delay the trial for several months. The Crown counsel, however, say that they have power to strike off any of the panel "for cause," and allege that there will be no difficulty.

missing, is the stenographic report of the proceedings at the weekly meetings in he League offices, Dublin, without which t will be very difficult to sustain many of the ndictments against the accused. All the Dublin reporters have invariably refused to furnish reports, but it is now revealed that the editor of the Express, an anti-League paper, has been preserving his reporters' copy of the proceedings since February, and will hand it over to the Government. Four of the Express reporters have been subpanaed. They inform me that they have destroyed their original notes, and will not therefore swear to the absolute accuracy of the reports. One Express reporter refused £100 to report a meeting where a Government tenographer was unobtainable. The defence intends to call one thousand witnesses, inwhich the League has conducted its agitation and also clerks of the peace from every county in Ireland, who will be called upon to show their record of evictions and so forth vince 1849.

THE LEAGUE LEADERSHIP. Mr. Parnell has not publicly appeared in connection with the League or at private meetings for five weeks, save once at Water-

Mr. Davitt is at present the active read of the League.

was last week on the point of doing so, intending to stop its sale throughout the country, and force all its agents to stop selling

A MOURNFUL CHRISTMAS.

A Dublin despatch says:—It is gen it and all local correspondents to stop sending news. But friendly counsel intervened, and the idea was abandoned for the present. Seizure of a Vessel Loaded

It seems that the Norwegian ship Juno, at the mouth of the Shannon on Wednesday. had started from Queenstown for New York, out was driven back into the Shannon by stress of weather. The authorities took charge of the vessel, as a natural result of the charhave been any surreptitious attempt to land arms, though the presence of a considerable number of Irish-Americans in that district at the moment is pointed to as a singular co-

Earl Carnarvon publishes an open letter to John Bright, protesting against his speech at Birmingham on the 16th November, in which he condemned the land laws of Ireland and attributed the state of affairs in Ireland to Earl declares that, holding sentiments so avowedly republican and so hostile to the Crown and House of Lords, Mr. Bright ought

SECRET SOCIETY DOCUMENTS SEIZED. The police of Portadown, Ulster, to-day arrested a Home Ruler named Boyle. A number of documents relating to secret societies were found upon him, and have been remitted to Dublin.

A CIRCULAR TO THE CONSTABULARY. The Inspector-General of Irish Constabulary has issued a circular warning the police against attempts to decoy them from their barracks, and reminding them of the precautions necessary to ensure safety to their bar-LONDON, DEC. 25.

A correspondent at Rome says :- "On the A correspondence of the Sacred College who stands high in the confidence of the Pope, I may state that the feeling excited at the Vatican by the proceedings of Mr. Parnell and the Land League is even keener than the statement in the Osservatore Romano conveys." Another correspondent at Rome save :—"I am justified in asserting that the consequence of the bitter comments that in consequence of the bitter comments. and the Land League is even keener than the statement in the Osservatore Romano conveys." Another correspondent lat Rome last - "I am instifled in asserting that the Land League in Iroland falls distinctly within that in consequence of the bitter comments which had been made on the judgment be delivered a few weeks ago, he though it the category of associations regarded by the Vatican as revolutionary, and when the Pope, as in the document published in the Osservatore Romano deploring the serious character of the agitation in Ireland, etc.—for the official nature of which I can fully work. vouch-speaks of anarchical means, he points listinctly to 'Boycotting' and other unworthy systems. After this utterance there can no longer remain any justification for the assertion made by a portion of the Irish press that the Pope countenances the proceedings

of the Grand Orange Lodge on Friday letters were read from various parts of the north of Ireland stating that the enrolment of men for relief purposes is rapidly proceeding. Subscriptions are being raised in London, Manchester, and other parts of England, and both Liberals and Conservatives are subscribing. Letters were received from landlords desiring to both the lodge. Instructions were investigated in a state of the police, and the Orange committee would take steps to prevent the establishment.

ORANGE ASSISTANCE FOR LOYALISTS.

At a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of the Land League in their various districts, to require local magistrates to prohibit meetpersons in different parts of the country who are being persecuted for refusing to join the Land League. Arrangements were made to

A RISING EXPECTED.

ized and general rising in Ireland had been arranged for the 26th of this month. This cir. cumstance accounts for the hurried despatch to The only sound that breaks the dulness of that island of many thousand picked troops, in or the trials that begin after Christmas. Brigade and five batteries of Royal Artillery There is now in Ireland an army o whole affair may break down, as according to 000 regular soldiers, the flower of the British army, so that a successful insurrection would be impossible. Nevertheless, it is still feared ngs, which a leading counsel informed me that disturbances will occur there. Simulast night will postpone the trials till April. taneous blows, according to the original pro-A NEW LAND BILL

Of course the measure cannot be acceptable to the Land League, but it will probably satisfy the public opinion of this country. This aim once attained, strenuous efforts will he made to restore in Ireland the reign of law instead of the reign of terror that now pre-vails there. The *Times* to-day acknowledges the Queen no longer rules over one-half of the land of Ireland, and that the Land League is growing in power daily. The comments of World on Irish affairs, and on England's policy in Ireland, are much quoted here and attract no little attention. The truth is that

Another London special correspondent telegraphs:—The little town of Portadown, in Ulster county, is fast becoming notorious as a centre of agitation. A short time ago two tenant farmers named Berry and White received letters threatening them with prompt punishment if they continued to pay rents to an obnoxious landlord. They refused to be frightened, and continued their regular payments, whereupon their houses were burned to the ground and their produce entirely destroyed. The constabulary deter-One of the most important links in the | mined that the perpetrators should not escape, prosecution, which up to the present was and used every means to discover their whereabouts. A man named Wortley was employed by the police as a sort of spy to make enquiries. His mission was soon dis covered, and he was stabled. The perpetra-tor of this second outrage has also escaped, being well hidden by his townsmen, who refuse to give any information.

LONDON, Dec. 27. There is great commotion at the War Office in consequence of a rumour that a Dublin mail bag had been intercepted by Fenians on the way to London and rifled. The War Office authorities have received no letters from Ireland since Thursday.

MR. BRIGHT'S REPLY TO EARL CARNARVON. Mr. John Bright replies to Earl Carnarvon as follows :-- "You comment on my speech of the 16th November, and find in it terrible blemishes not discovered by other critics. You condemn me for attacks on the sovereign, aristocracy, and land owners, I have defended the monarchy, although defence is ittle needed in this country and this reign. have warned the aristocracy of the danger wished them to shun. As to the land owners, I have been one of the most prominent

paper for its hostility to the agitation. It your letter. Tam content to leave it and my

A Dublin despatch says :-- It is generally never been experienced here. Sullen denres sion marks the spirit of the people, and the traders, who for some time have been feeling very acutely the effects of the disturbed state of the country, are beginning to exhibit signs of great embarrassment; but the agitach'is paralyzing trade, putting capital to flight; and poisoning commercial life, still extends as deadly influence, while the sufferers look on its progress in helpless dismay. The efforts of the Land League are now chiefly directed towards the north of Ireland, where it is persistently trying to overcome the repugnance to its practices. There can be little doubt it has succeeded considerably when mostly all the districts are honeycombed with its organization. The exertions of the agitators are also directed towards the county of Dublin and the borders of Dublin itself. Malahide, near Dublin, Irish members of Parliament is so absolutely was the scene of a second demonstration on

The Home Rule members of Parliament held a meeting at the Dublin City Hall today, E. Dwyer Gray presiding. Thirty-seven members were present, and Mr. Parnell was Crown and House of Lords, Mr. Bright ought not to be able conscientiously to remain a member of the Cashnet for a single day. He contrasts Mr. Bright's mild censure of the lawlessness and trime in Ireland with his McCarthy was then elected vice-chairman. A resolution was carried pledging the member of consult together on important questions. bers to consult together on important ques-tions, and abide by the decision of the majority. A resolution was also adopted binding the members to sit in opposition to every vernment that refuses the just demands of the Irish people, especially that for legislative independence. When Mr. Parnell, on coming out from the meeting, entered his carriage, the crowd detached the horses and drew the carriage through several streets.

HOME BULERS IN COUNCIL.

its success.

The Irish State trials began to-day in the Court of Queen's Bench. At a very early hour in the morning crowds began to gather around the Four Courts. Police were stationed at all the gates and entrances, and allowed none to pass except on business. The which had been made on the jadgment be delivered a few weeks ago, he thought it better to withdraw from the case. The statement was received in silence. The Chief Justice then withdrew, and Mr. Justice Piles Justice then withdrew, and Mr. Justice Fitz-gerald took his place. CALLING THE JURORS.

Then the Clerk of the Crown began to call the names of the jurors, and as he did so, the counsel rose to answer for the non-appearance of several. The first was deaf, the second had some bronchial trouble, the third was an American, the THE OBANGE COUNTER-MOVEMENT.

At a meeting of the emergency committee of the Grand Orange Lodge on Friday letters are read from various parts of the north of the number of the remainder were then put in the box and the balloting began.

portant and interesting page of Irish history. In the same court O'Connell sat where Rarnell sits to-day. Here Curran made the walls with his eloquence. Here Whiteside and the sympathy of the jury for wronged hora Longworth. Here Butt, Plunkett, and all the stars of the Irish bar won many signal triumphs; and here this evening, among the mingled groups of traversers, there are several names which will never be forgotten by their countrymen. Chief among them is Parnell dignified imperturbable unruffled save relaxes his stern face. In the gallery the costumes and pretty faces of the ladies, some admiringly watching the Irish leader, others gazing on him as on an animal in a cage. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

The indictment having been read the Attorney-General began his opening address, quoting speeches of the various traversers nd among them of Thomas Brennan, who had counselled a "holy conspiracy:" of John Nally, who had called the "blasted scoundrels;" of J. W. Walsh, who had called them "cut-purses;" of Mr. Sexton, M.P., who had called them "murderers;" and of T. D. Sullivan, M.P., had advocated the methods of the French revolution. Attention was mainly to Mr. Brennan's utterances. The Attorney General said that the secretary of the Land League seemed to have made a careful study socialistic books, that he seemed to have a distinct idea of their tendencies, and that he f they had desired to avoid legal difficulty, but the Irish question seems to be much better believed the land to be no less common proceed they did not. Mr. Smith did not make any understood in New York than in Downing perty than were the sun and air. The bur then of the Attorney-General's address seemed to be an endeavour to connect Mr. Parnell with the less cautious utterances of the younger and rasher members of the League. He said that the object of the conspiracy which the traversers were engaged was to cause the social excommunication of a number of persons, and to make their lives not worth the having. He pointed out the absurdity of the idea of parcelling out Ireland among a population of five millions, which would only add to the severely condemned the policy of the Land League, which, he said, advocated freedom, yet brought all its power to bear in the coercion of private individuals. The Governnent, he said, were bound to institute pro eedings to put down this wicked agitation. When the Attorney-General seemed to have ust warmed to his work the clock struck four, and the court rose.

PARNELL'S RECEPTION. Mr. Parnell quietly turned to go, and when he emerged into the rotunda of the Four Courts a great cheer burst from the crowd which swayed after him as, with the other traversers, he made his way to a passage on the side street to avoid the multitude which had gathered in front of the court. The streets or several hundred yards were blocked with ople; thousands were awaiting the coming the traversers, undaunted by the heavy rain and the thick darkness, and careless of the mounted police, who in driving them back scattered showers of mud in every dialternate groan and yell as the various perbe for the people or for the Government. A CLERGYMAN SHOT AT.

As the Rev. Canon Fleming, rector of Ballinakill, county Galway, was returning supporters of the policy so necessary for the last evening after performing service in a been obstinately resisted the great land owners of England and Scotland would long ago have been running for their lives, as some of the Irish land owners are reported to be doing now. I will not reply at length to lead to assassinate him. When he was only a quarter of a mile from home two shots were fired simultaneously point-blank at him, from a distance of six or seven yards. The first shot was fired into his "Proverba" in another celuma.

face; the other came from a yard or two behind. This bullet passed between Mr. Fleming and his servant, who was sit-ting behind him. Mr. Fleming was driving in a high waggonette and at a rapid pace. To these facts he owes his life. The first shot came so close to his face that the flash blind-ed him. It was quite days at the time and

ed him. It was quite dark at the time, and identification of any kind was Mr. Fleming has been living in the district for twenty years, and was on the best terms with all classes until lately when a spirit of sectarian animosity had developed, and this outrage was the result. Mr. Fleming was unarmed, though he had been repeatedly warned by the authorities that he should not be out after dark without weapons. The police where the attack was made. THE HOME RULE PROGRAMME.

At the meeting of Home Rule members of Parliament at Dublin yesterday, the resolu-tions passed were as follows in addition to essential that large discretion must be conterred on the parliamentary committee, to which the members present pledge them-selves to submit. Any attempt in Parlia-ment to pass a coercion bill shall be resisted to the utmost by every means in their power. It was stated during the meeting that no English or Scotch bill would be allowed to be proceeded with until the arrears of Irish teg is a meeting out.

A POLICEMAN SHOT. A Clonmel despatch says — A policeman has been dangerously won ded by a shot from behind a hedge near Cappawhite, county Tipperary. MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO THE MAGIS

TRATES. Several hundred mer bers of the magisterial executive of Ire and recently sent to Mr. Gladstone a memorial declaring that the state of lawlessness existing in the country requires the immediate attention of the Government. Mr. Gladstone has replied that Parliament will deal with the subject.

· The Boycott relief fund has now reached £14,009. Lord Claude Hamilton will act as chair

Fifty-two members of the Rifle Brigade ave arrived at Galway. There are two gunboats in the bay. Some of the Protestant farmers of the north are making a determined stand against The Land League have closed the subscription to the Parnell Defence Fand, as £14,000 have been collected.

The Irish Government has issued a circular to the magistrates, ordering them to patrol their districts monthly.

Buckshot is still being manufactured for the Irish constabulary, and it is thought the military will also be supplied with it.

The Customs authorities have seized a large quantity of powder and shot which was being shipped at Runcom on the Mersey for Galway.

county south, but neither was hurt. Their assailant fled, and Miss Dunlop secured his

have been posted at Clonakilty threatening Mr. Bence Jones or his employes, or any person furnishing him with supplies, with

ous character of the agitation in Ireland, and reminds the clergy and people of Ireland that the excellence of the end does not justify anarchical means. It is stated that on account of the turbulent state of Ireland and the ir reasing disaffec-tion among the Irish people in London, it has been decided that the Qu'en will not open

Parliament in person. SITTING BULL'S SURRENDER A United States Government Commissioner

the Way to Fort Buford-Fears of Treachery. ment commissioner is en route for Fort Buford to receive the surrender of Sitting Bull. lays of teams have been provided to get the commissioner through with safety. Treachery is evidently apprehended, as the quartertment has forwarded Buford several Gatling guns and 2,400 rounds of ammunition. Drifting Goose, the chief of Sitting Bull's gang, who once offered to surrender at Keogh, now refuses to come in, and may be forced to by the military. Sitting Bull will only surrender at the Forks of the Yellowstone or at Fort Buford. Decisive asures have been determined on by the Government.

PERVERTED TALENTS. Death of "Gentleman Joe," a New York Character-The Man who Plagued Dr.

SING SING, Dec. 23 .- Prison warden A. A. Brush was notified this morning of the death in the prison hospital of F. Williamson from disease of the stomach. Eugene Fairfax Williamson, alias Edward P. Adams. was the man who persecuted the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, during the latter part of last winter and in the early Postal cards and letters bearing the ne of "Gentleman Joe," were sent to the rev. gentleman almost daily for several months. The malice of "Gentleman Joe reached further than epistolary annoyance to Dix. He wrote to shoemakers, grocers, and other tradespeople, ordering goods of all descriptions, signing the orders, "Norman Dix, rector," with instructions to have the articles sent to the rector's residence. 'Numerous clergymen were invited to visit Dr. Div and take dinner. or to meet him and "crack theological nutshelis." Superintendent Gaylor, of the postformerly taught a Sunday school at Trinity church. He was tried for obtaining He was tried for iewellery from Howard & ... of Fifth Ave being that of a firm in Baltimore. For this April sent to Sing Sing for three years and a onages who left the court were supposed to and belonged to a very estimable family. He received a university education, and claimed to be the author of a book of poems.

They cure all diseases of the Stomach Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, and

French Commercial Relations with Canada.

DEATH OF GEORGE ELIOT. Disastrous Floods Around Man-

chester.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA. Reinforcements to be Despatched

from England.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

tration. CORRESPONDENCE ON THE EORTHNE BAY AFFAIR

The Hellenes Refuse to Submit to Arbi-

LONDON, Dec. 22. The Oldhim and Ashton colliers have re-juded the masters' proposal to refer the ad-vance of wages to arbitration. Four thousand colliers strike immediately.

FATAL EPIDEMICS IN RUSSIA An Odessa despatch says:—During 1879 even thousand inhabitants of the province of Kharkoff died of diphtheria, and 5,500 during the first ten months of 1880. Typhus fever is increasing in South Russia.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA. A Paris despatch says :- M. Mir (Republiarliament will deal with the subject.

A company of Engineers has gone to He desires the Dominion to be invited to African policy.

A rans despatch says:—M. MIR (Republiance in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the commercial relations between France and Canada. He desires the Dominion to be invited to African policy. benefit under the provision of the Anglo-French treaty of commerce.

Mrs. Cross (George Eliot), the distinguished novelist, died last might. Her death was quiet and almost painless. She was seized with a sudden chill, which attacked her in the larynx, on Sunday. Shortly before being attacked she received several friends, who left her apparently in good health and spirits. The attack did not give serious cause of alarm antil six last evening, when her physician about discovered that the pericardiam was soon discovered that the percendiam was seriously affected, and pronounced the case almost hopeless. She passed away quietly. On the 6th of May last the decreed was married as Miss Marian Evans to John Walter Cross, a merchant here. THE TELEPHONE FIGHT.

The Edison Telephone Company, as answer to the offer of the Postmaster General to supby telephones for public use, advertises to-day that it has exclusive patent rights, and will proceed against the Postmaster-General for any infringement of those rights. FLOODS AT MANCHESTER.

Alarming floods are reported around Manchester. The river Irwell has overflowed its banks and done great damage to the mills. Communication with the suburbs of Manchester is temporarily cut off, and in the vicinity of the city numbers of cattle have been drowned. The waters continue rising, and further and more serious trouble is apprehended. then put in the box and the ballous.

The JURY.

Those who were finally elected were:
William Hopkins, geldsmith; James Corcoran, corn nectant; Edward Hurse, grocer; Nicholas Hopkins, grocer; Thomas Dunne, grocer; Thomas Dunne, grocer; John Birgury, brish manufacture:

The Customs authorities have seized a large quantity of powder and shot which was being shipped at Runcom on the Mersey for Call way.

The Customs authorities have seized a large quantity of powder and shot which was being drowned. The waters continue rising, drowned. The waters continue rising.

An official destroy of England. The Irwell has overflowed its bright and more serious trouble is apprehented.

A despatch fire to the 94th regir Lydenburg and Thirty only we the rising was undermined and has fallen into the river.

London, Dec. 25.

M Auderwert, soldiers has a serious trouble is apprehented to the charman of the waters continue rising.

An official destroy of England. The Irwell has overflowed its brooks in the district of Manchester, covering 120 acres. The basements of 4,000 dwellings have been flooded, and one large empty building was undermined and has fallen into the river.

the recently elected president of the Swis. Confederation for 1881, committed suicide this evening in a public promenade by shoot GEORGE ELIOT'S DEATH. "George Eliot's" death moves profoundly the best English circles. The newspaper

eulogies, though almost unstinted, hardly overstate the general sense of loss. Many inaccurate particulars are published respect-Eliot" lived in much retirement, though sur her life, the truth being that "George rounded by a circle of intimately attached friends. Herbert Spencer contradicts the friends. story that he educated "George Eliot," saying he knew her only after her charwas formed, after she translated "Life of Jesus" by Strauss, or after 1851, when she was already distinguished by that readth of culture and universality of power which since made her known all over the world. A private meeting convened yesterday at the Athenaum Club of eminent friends proposal for her burial in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley was ready to accede to the pro-

Wednesday in Kensal Green. The World's special correspondent in London telegraphs :- "George Eliot" had long suffered from a painful disease culminating in pericarditis, the existence of which Dr Andrew Clark, the physician who, as your readers may remember, accompanied the Princess Louise to Canada, discovered the moment he saw her, when he pronounced her death inevitable in a few hours.

posal if it was desired, but it has now been settled that her funeral will take place on

DECEASED JUDGES' ESTATES. The three eminent judges who have just died left between them £180,000 personalty, besides a good deal of real estate. Lord Justice Thesiger left £80,000: Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, £60,000. and Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, £40,000, made chiefly by his practice at the bar. Sir Alexander lived somewhat extravagantly, being fond of giving dinners and of sailing his yacht, but a salar of £8,000 a year goes a good way, even in London. The public confidence in his successor, Lord Coleridge, is likely in time to be greater than it was in Sir Alexander Cock-burn. His decisions are always impartial. A His decisions are always impartial. A ritualist himself, he has used strong language in condemning the conduct of the two imprisoned clergymen, and though the ritualists are disappointed the public is well contented.

LONDON, Dec. 27. A Paris despatch says:—An explosion of fire-damp occurred to-day in a coal pit at St. Etienne while the miners were at work. Eleven bodies have been recovered up to the CHARGE AGAINST M. DE GIRARDIN.

A Paris despatch says: - Deputy Laisant

recently communicated to the Parliamentary Committee on the DeCissey case a letter from the widow of the late Duvergier de Haveranne, accusing Emile de Girardin of having carried on an extensive system of espionage for the benefit of foreign countries, and of having handed Bismarck, through the medium of a woman, important documents relating to the organization of the French army. The Committee returned the letter to M. Laisant without even retaining a copy of it. In the Cham- will be quite ready to entertain any conber of Deputies M. de Girardin said he would have ignored the charge against him had it from its present difficulties. It mentions in not emanated from a member of the Chamber.

He then summoned M. Laisant to retract his gress giving the President adequate disaccusations. M. Laisant said he had considered it his duty to refer the letter to the Governments in regard to the fishery will foot up to \$10,000. The enight Committee, and he refused to retract. The | rights of the United States under the treaty.

president of the Committee stated that the Committee decline to make any use of the communication. An order-of-the-day was then passed, approving the conduct of the

LONDON, Dec. 28. Calcutta advices state that the Ameer, Abdurrahman, is still far from feeling his position assured. At Cabul the situation is nost critical, and it would not be surprisin within a few months he should be obliged to fight for his throne. YAKOOB KHANS REVENGE.

A Candahar despatch says :-Khan Agha amshadi, the chief who abandoned the coalition against his son-in-law Yakoob Khan and rrendered to him, was put to death on his arrival at Herat.

There is considerable excitement in poliical and commercial circles at Berlin, caused by the news that Russia has resolved to inrease her Customs duties 10 per cent. The St. Petersburg Golos says the forthming increase in the port duties and tax on trade-guilds will not only cover the loss caused by the abolition of the salt tax but produce a surplus of two million roubles.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE BOERS ASSUMING THE OFFENSIVE COM-BARTLE FRERE IN DESENCE OF HIS POLICY London, Dec. 22,

A telegram to the Colonial Office announces that Umhlonhlo, the Pondomese chief, has been completely routed with a loss of 300 men and a large number of cattle. The colonial loss was four killed and ten wounded. A Cape Town despatch says Col. Carrington meets with strenuous opposition when ever he ventures to advance. Sir Bartle Frere has come forward again with the object of defending himself against the criticism freely made on his plans and movements in South Africa. His statement

this time takes the form of a communication to the Colonial Secretary, to whom he has addressed an elaborate account of his South The 6th Dragoons will be sent to Natal from England, in response to the call of the commandant at D'Unban.

A D'Urban despatch says the Boers fired on a detachment on the Pretoria and Lyden-

burg road, under cover of a flag of truce. At Potchefstroom the greatest excitement pre-vails. Four persons have been murdered. NEW YORK, Dec. 26. The World's London special correspondent telegraphs:—The disaster to the British forces in the Transvaal, though after all not so very serious, does not tend to make the Christmas of 1880 more cheerful. Reinforce-

ments must, of course, be sent out instantly, and this is not a very easy thing to do at the present moment. In fact the Ministry is beset on every side, at home and abroad, with difficulties and dangers. LONDON, Dec. 27. The crisis in the Transvaal, coupled with the crisis in Ireland, has raised the excite-ment in London almost to an unprecedented pitch. The disaster in the Transvaal is aling. It is charged that the Natal aut were long aware of the contemplated rising by the Boers, and took no precautions to pro-

to the 94th regiment on the road between Lydenourg and Pretoria has been exaggerated. Thirty only were killed and wounded, and rest were disarmed and allowed to proceed to Pretoria. A steamer with 140

URKEY GOES BACK ON THE ARBITRATION SCHEME—REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE COVERAGE OF THE COVERA TURKEY GOES BACK ON THE ARBITRATION GOVERNOR OF ALBANIA-GREECE WANTS TO

It is reported that a determined spirit for ar is now agitating every quarter of Greece. Even the most peacefully inclined look on an invasion of Turkey to recover the territory ceded by the Treaty of Berlin without averon, while the warlike spirits scout all idea of European arbitration to settle the ques-The Republican Greek committee has issued a most fiery Radical manifesto calling the country to arms. They ask the people to rise with the old Greek spirit to drive out the Turks, to crown a Grecian king of Grecian blood, and to permit no foreign throne to give them its pauper offspring for a ruler. LONDON Dec. 27.

A Berlin despatch says:-Turkey is reolved to have nothing to do with the arbitration scheme. A Constantinople despatch says:—It is rumoured that Dervish Pasha, Governor of Albania, has been assassinated. The rumour requires confirmation.

An Athens despatch says the Government, without absolutely refusing a European arbitration of the Greek question, seems desirous of knowing whether Europe desires to recede from its former decision, and whether it will charge itself with the execution of its ulterior ecisions. The position of the Government is very difficult, as public opinion against the arbitration is strong. The King's language on the scheme is very decidedly negative, even more so than that of the Ministers, so its acceptance appears impossible.

THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR. PUBLICATION OF FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE-COMMUNICATIONS FROM LORD GRANVILLE,

MR. EVARTS, AND MR. LOWELL. London, Dec. 24. Further correspondence relating to the Fortune Bay dispute is published. It covers the period from August 13th, 1878, to June 12th, 1880, and includes Lord Salisbury's despatch of April 3rd, 1880, declining entertain the claim for compensation, and President Hayes' messsage with Secretary Evarts' report of May 17th. It embraces a despatch from Lord Granville to Sir Edward Thornton, dated June 9th, describing an interview with Mr. Lowell, United States Minister, who remarked that a much stronger and deeper feeling on this question existed in the United States than was appreciated in London. Lord Granville replied in a conciliatory manner, but observed that the Government could make no concession which was not perfectly justified. Mr. Lowell being asked, whether he had any suggestions to Hawkins, of the Victoria Hotel., By exertion make replied that he had none and that he had only to conform to the language of fined to the Masonic block, the wooden build-Secretary Evarts' note. Lord Granville then | ing owned by William O'Mear, the coope inquired whether it was possible to separate | shop owned by William McPherson, and the the question of the interpretation of the town hall, which was destroyed. The fire is treaty and the attack on the fishermen. Mr. Lowell replied he feared it was too late, but he would ask the question. A despatch from Mr. Lowell to Lord Granville, dated June 12th, communicates the great gratification of Secretary Evarts at the expression by Lord Granville of the friendly disposition of

the Cabinet, and adds that the President

sideration tending to relieve the question

A BLOCK DOS MYSTERY.

The Mangled Body of a Woman Found in a Barn.

AN UNACCOUNTABLE TRAGEDY IN CRENTILLE

BROCKVILLE, Dec. 28 .- A North Augusta despatch says an old woman aged eighty-six, living three miles from the village with her son, William Hart, an old bachelor, was found lying dead and frozen stiff in the barn-yard on the premises of her son this morning. She was clothed in her night-dress, and was in her bare feet. The body present a horrible spectacle, being mangled and cut in different parts. It was lying on the face in a pool of blood. Blood stains are to be seen around the barn where she walked, and marks of blood-stained hands on the logs where she supported herself before she fell. ere is intense excitement over the affair and although there is no suspicion attached to any person, and no motive for foul plants. can be assigned, still it remains a profoun mystery as to what tempted her to leave to house, around which there is no trace of bloom nor evidence of any struggle having e and travel so far in the snow in that

and travel so far in the snow in that state and also as to what caused the mangle pearance of the body. The continuation is said that he brought a snow of whiskey and lay intoxicated in the head Christmas. The old woman was much opposed to her son's habit of spreeing. He reports that he woke early in the morning and on calling for his mother he received no answer, when he began to search for her and found her in the state described. He cannot account for anything connected with cannot account for anything conne the tragic affair.

SATISFIED WITH THE TERMS. Emerson's Stand on the Pacific Re-Contract.

EMERSON, Man., Dec. 24.—An effect to hold an indignation meeting in concert with Winnipeg, in opposition to the syndicaterms, has proved ineffectual. Emerson and Southern Manitoba prefer the situation to monopoly of her legitimate trade by the South-Western. EDITOR VS. EDITOR.

other for Libel—An Orangeville Case.

GUELPH, Dec. 23.—John Foley, editor and proprietor of the Orangeville Sun, was before the Police Magistrate here to-day charged with a criminal libel of Major Allan, editor of the Orangeville Guartie. The alleged libes appeared in the Sun on December 9th, and contained reflections upon Major Allan far his conduct while secretary of the Duffarm Agricultural Society, viz., that "He is said to have pretty well feathered his own nest and left the affairs of the association in such confusion, as to expose his peculation. confusion as to expose his peculation had he longer remained in office the would inevitably have gone to the wa Considerable evidence was heard, and was committed to stand his trial at the

A LUNATIC'S SUICIDE by the Boers, and took no precautions to protect themselves.

The National line steamer Queen will start fer South Africa with the bulk of the 6th Dragoons in ten days.

London, Dec 28.

An official despatch from Pietermaritzburg says the atth of the Bours of the purpose of cutting the British loss was slight. The Boers have seized Utrecht.

seized Utrecht.

A despatch from D'Urban says the disaster to the 94th regiment on the road between for the scene. It was then ascertained that the unfortunate fellow had been an inmat the lunatic asylum for a long time past, but had recently been discharged from that insttution, having been pronounced same enough to attend to his work. How long he had

> THE WINTER PORT. An Experimental Cargo of Grain land—Halifax Advantages Over

land—I Ports. OTTAWA, Dec. 24.-Mr. John A. who is at Ottawa on business with ernment in connection with the Hal port question, states that the grain to England. The purchase by the ernment last summer of the Rivière du branch has reduced the rail char were previously a bar to Halifax as ocean shipment, but now that ci difference of \$495 in its favour previous advantage enjoyed by days' time in crossing the Atlantic e The difference in the cost of labour Halifax and New York also counts of the former, while the follow Halifax, \$52.50; New York, \$415.90

POST-OFFICE ROBBER

The Delhi Office Entered and Registered Letters Stolen. Delhi, Dec. 27.—On Saturday store of Jas. Whitside was entered glars, and the post-office, which is same building, was ransacked, and registered, as well as other letters w supposed to contain money, were the cellar and opened, with the es one containing \$27, which was overlook The Bible Society money, amounting to about \$15, which was left in the till, was taken. it not known whether any goods have been taken, but prebably an overcoat or some clothing was, as these are the only art that have been disturbed. The amount of money in the registered letters is not kn in the back door with an axe. The ro could be found, though there was a slight fall

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PEMBROKE Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Consumed.

norning a fire was discovered in the Maso J. W. McLaren & Co. The fire. spread to the store and tinshop owned by Jas. now under control and no further loss is anticipated. The large brick block occupied by Messrs. Foster, boots and shoes, and J. Clark, dry goods, had a narrow escape. The loss on the buildings will foot up in the neighbourhood of \$20,000, on which so far as le the following insurances :- On the Ma block, \$4,000; on the town hall, about \$800 A large loss will be entailed on parties in vicinity, whose stock was rem wise damaged. The Masons lose property the value of \$2,000, on which there was insurance of \$1,000. Messrs. J. W. McLes

Minister of Railways.

A Complete Reply to the "Gentlemen of the Agitation."

REPORM PIZZIR AT KINGSTON.

Mr. Blake Coldly Received in Toronto.

MEETINGS AT QUEBEC AND ELSEWHERE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.-This evening Str Charles Tupper addressed a very large meeting of the electors of the city in the City Hall an the subject of the Pacific railway contract. Mr. W. R. Meredith, M. P. P., occupied the chair. Among those present were Hog. John Carling, Messrs. D. McMillan, M. P., and

The CHARBMAN, in briefly introducing the Minister of Railways, stated that the proporties of the Liberal meeting last night had da lined to permit Sir Charles to meet Mr. Biake on that occasion. He regretted that both sides of the question had not been placed before the same audience, but he had no doubt that the reply to Mr. Blake in Mr. Blake a absence would be none the less

CHARLES TUPPER spoke as follows :-Sir Charles Tupper spoke as follows:—Mr. Charleman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It always gives me great pleasure to honour the opportunity of visiting the city of London. I have more than once had that pleasure before, and I was quite ready the moment my friend Mr. Carling asked me, in case Mr. Blake held a public meeting in London for the discussion of this great question, if it would be convenient for me to come here to meet him and hold a discussion upon the great question of the day. I rephed very promptly that although my Parliamentary and official duties had been tolerably onerous, nothing would give me greater pleasure othing would give me greater pleasure han again to meet this great constituency, and, in the presence of any gentlemen, dis-use in public a question that is second to the in public a question that is second to the in importance that has ever been subted for the consideration of the people of mada. I regret, I must say, that it was a convenient to have had that discussion the both sides of the question could be pretted to the same audizors. I, of course, recognise the fact that Mr. Blake is a leman not only of very high standing but very great ability—(applause)—and I and only be embouched to meet him on a great question on the conviction that the use I advocate is one sufficiently strong to able me to meet even the ablest—(cheers) and that the result of that discussion would and that the result of that discussion would at a satisfy those who brought on the confideration of the question that after a calm and dispassionate judgment the Government of the country has no ground to fear the fullest and most exhaustive discussion. Cheers.) I am not at all surprised that the nort to excite the people of Canada on this vestion has been about the most signal allier that has ever presented itself to my political party in this country, may an attempt to excite the public, for you now that for several months past the organ the Opposition has used every possible cans to excite the public mind, and you now that for several months past the organ to excite the public mind, and you now that, Parliament having been in session recome time, there has been a tolerable dission. The country, however, has not not be country, however, has not not be country, however, has not not be country, it is not not any quarter.

The country, it is not extend of our opponing the country of any thing like a shareacter at might be reasenably, a expected if a proposal of the clause man itself to the

acciposal of the characteristics as to command itself to the at large. Under these circumstances gentlemen betook themselves to ablic platform to see if they sould

If I had gone on with import locomotives plates, and not of duty, and if the Government the work it would not have paid If, therefore, we had allowed to bring in everything free, turers would have been no w they were before. (Hear, under the present arrangeme locomotive, or a car into this c under this contract, are not Wrought iron spikes are mention and assuming that the 30 pe plied to them were applied spikes if not made free, the on spikes for the whole of would be but \$65,700. This required to pay the everything else except bridge If the bridges were built of woo no duty would be payable, and bridges is made free in order t pany may be encouraged to (Applause.) Including the brid the total rebates of duty woul the National Policy to be disturb

(Loud applause.) But, sir, just great man like Mr. Blake exercis while discussing a work which year ago was to cost the count 000, over about \$100,000 of dut dering why every intelligent man try has not his hair standing on s he says, we are sacrificing They say we allowed them to se say it was very different in Mr. bill when the rocks and swamps road had to be taken. Well, they have been reading it (Laughter.) I have it in my hithe clause.) Now, mark you, 55,940,000 acres of land, one-the was to be absolutely controller use as they pleased, and the oth he assumed the management of vable to sell an acre, unless they on a price. They could thus h for twenty years by sin to agree on the terms. rangement, however, the r quite different. (Applause.) I that the land is to be of fair ave You were told last night it might swamp. (Laughter.) What he "fairly fit for settlement." not a great Chancery lawyer— I might also be able to split newed laughter.) That is god says of "average quality." This because it says "fairly fit for because it says "fairly fit for When average quality could be immediate vicinity it was to b by the Governor-in-Council. land you might possibly think w "average quality" gave them.
What more? Why, sir, we are dicate have the option of picking lands in the North-West. Wh find that out? It is not in the the very reverse. It says :-- " hereby agreed to to be so mad sections of 640 acres each, exter Winnipeg to Jasper house, in s lands shall be vested in the Gov company receiving the section even numbers, but should any tions consist in a material he insufficient quantity of la portion of railway to comple 000,000 acres, or from the pr and water stretches in the made up from other portions to the company in the track of fertile belt." The option is on each side of the line, at the option of the company go outside. What that be? That The Government would not branches at its own cost, but if do not choose along the main build branches to connect. (He is a small matter and one which expected the Opposition would time and public attention in (Hear, hear.) They say isn't monopoly to allow them to build lines. Well, I don't know. policy of the late Government in Mr. Mills brought down, enablin who so chose to build a line any North-West so long as it within a parallel distance of from the Canadian Pacific railway.

And they would deny this pany that has taken or shoulders the responsibility this great line, when they k shoulders the responsibility this great line, when they k greatest blessing that could be the North-West and on Canada have the railways stretching evopen it up fer settlement. And, that at their own cost and cha hear)—and they do not get one if they build 1,000 or 5,000 mi lines, except roadway free throment land, nor a dollar from th Canada. (Cheers.) But what dof Mr. Mills provide? That can do what these gentlemen we this company, and lay out in they please, merely depositing the Government, and for every to froad built they are to be ent square miles of land on each side and if the Government prefer, them \$10,000 per mile cash taken treasury of Canada. (Hear, he they go up into the Peace River can have not 10,000 acres of land which any one is entitled under can have not 10,000 acres of land which any one is entitled under 20,000 acres per mile, and if the value not to exceed \$10,000 in ca and yet, with this policy laid on the House as their policy, they raise a hue and cry through the we are allowing the syndicate 3,000 miles of road through called for years an inhealth. called for years an inhospitable nothing upon which to sustain The privilege of opening up by s country for settlement in such these 25,000,000 acres, which alternate sections, in the mar country in the position of g dollar back which has been expe road. (Applause.) I think I ap the time of the meeting in di

matter at any greater length.
over, say "You have not divide
right. You have given too mud
a section and too little to the ro
should that disturb them? They
the roads built. Suppose they
what is Mr. Blake's policy? And
you as Canadians whether this
which you will endorse. He se
throw up a national line. which you will endorse. He at throw up a national line, at to adandon at once and for hope of having a great nof inter-communication, extended the Atlantic to the Pacific, wery section of this great Common away this policy, do not swenty millions in building a lib. Lake Superior, although every to come out of the lands of the and the road is to be constructed at a rate which will enable every in connection with it to be well. in connection with it to be value to be received from the la value to be received from the lar road is built. (Cheers.) Let the build a line from Nipissing and Marie to connect with what? with the Northern Pacific rails hear.) One would suppose, if know that the man's character is the and that he was superior I will show what a dreadful hardship it is to the people. We give 160 acres of the finest land in the world to settlers for nothing one on each side of this square mile, and all we say to them is: "You who receive your land for nothing shall not benefit by having the taxes levied for the syndicate's property until it can be sold or occupied." If we had not done that, we would not have got the contract at all. (Hear, hear.) Why? Because we would have made their land bonds worthless. When they went into the markets of the world to sell these bonds it would be said, "It's very well to talk of twenty-five million acres of fine land, but the taxation levied until it is sold or occupied will eat it all up and it will be worth nothing." The bonds would not be saleable, and we could not have made this coutract. (Applause.) But while you really give nothing, while the road costs us nothing, while the syndicate's own interest will compel the settlement of the land—because its cultivation will give them better returns than they could obtain in any other way by any increase in price which they could get by the exemption from taxation—we have saved to the pockets of the people of Canada a great sum of money which otherwise would give fallen upon yon, and which you are now relieved from. Is there any novelty about this? We have had a good deal of discussion on the floor of Parliament as to the administration of these lands for many years past, and what have these gentlemen been telling us? This—"Why don't you have as liberal terms. have these gentlemen been telling us?
This—"Why don't you have as liberal terms as the United States. If you do not make your terms in reference to the lands as liberal as they are in the United States you caneral as they are in the United States you cannot, expect settlers to go in when they can get millions of acres of land equally fine across the border for nathing." They now say — "You are exempting the syndicate's road bed, the property of the road, and the rolling stock from taxation." Is there anything wonderful in that? (Hear, hear.) What is the law in Ontario to-day? Does it tax locomotives and ears and the property of rall-ways running through the country? Not at all. (Hear, hear.) It does not contemplate such a thing. What is the law in Nova Scotia? Railways are there, not only exempt from taxation, but they are law in Nova Scotia? Railways are there, if only exempt from taxation, but they are actually allowed to bring in what they require for road duty free to get them to construct roads at all. (Applause.) In New Brunswick roads from end to end and all the property connected with them are free from taxation. And what is the state of things across the border? We are running line a it is true at a considerable distance from, but still in competition with, the Northern Pacific, and what is the law there? Why, the Northern Pacific railway, instead of 100 feet—all we give of free roadway—and what is required for stations, etc., has 400 feet. 200 feet on each side of the track, and everything connected with it, free from taxas for ever. (Applause.) And if you come down to the taxation of lands, what down find? I have been looking over the laws of the counthe taxation of lands, what do we find? I have been looking over the laws of the country which these gentlemen admire so much, and with which we are in competition, and I find the laws of Minnesota provide that as fast as the railway is definitely located and established, and the selection of land made, the company shall be for ever exempt from all assessments and taxes, also on all stock, whether belonging to the company or individuals, and all franchise and estate, real or personal, held by the company, and the land grant accrued to the company by Act of Congress, shall be exempt from all taxation until sold and conveyed by the company. So the the company by Act of Congress, shall be exempt from all taxation until sold and conveyed by the company. So the laws of Minnesota in the strongest way are in conformity with the provisions which we have made in this respect in regard to taxes. This not only makes a free roadway and all property connected with the railway free, but the lands are free from taxation for twenty-five years after disposed of. The laws of Wisconsin are of the same character, and the practice we have followed was not only that of the adjoining States, with which we are in competition, and with reference to the Northern Pacific sailway, but it was indisposable in order to give such a guarantee to the parties who have engaged in the construction of this guarante werk, which is so do se much to Canada, that they would not be ruined by taxation, and that all the money which they put upon the work would not thus be rendered atterly valueless for all time. (Cheers.) Now, sir, less for all time. (Cheers.) Now, sir, there is another point, and that is, as I have already told you, the cry that we are not only going to give the company a subsidy, but are going to relieve it from taxation. What has this country done in reference to railways? Is there any township to-day which would not be only too glad to accurate the construction of a railway across it secure the construction of a railway across it on the terms we have given to these parties.

The Province of Ontario has expended i municipal loans and bounces since Confederation \$3,915,000 in order to get that done which we are going to do for the people of the North-West for nothing in addition to giving them the land free. (Applause.) The provinces of Ontario has given no less than \$8.215.000 to accomplish the construction of railroads through the old settled portions of the country, so with reference to the other provinces. As to the exemption of the lands for 25 years after the patent is issued, I may say, as I have said before, that the profit the company expects to derive from the operation of the land at the earliest possible period or sufer irreturable loss. There is snother point, and that is as to the standard of the road. Some people are afraid the standard of the road. Some people are afraid the standard of the road. Some people one man to give another that the road will be too low. All I can say to these people in that we have the best security possible for one man to give another that the road will be a good one, and that is the security that if they build the road they have themselves to maintain and operate it. They are in the position, not of a man who is building a bouse which he knows he will have to occupy humself, and the comferts or discomferts of which he will have either to enjoy or suffer. (Applause.) The Opposition say that there, is a difficulty in the expression that the road has to be of the same standard as the Union Pacific when constructed, and that the terms are not so strict as those no doubt as to when the Union Pacific was constructed. The report of the commissioners, made in 1873, was regarded as the first evidence that the road was highly estisfactory, and that the strict of the first evidence that the road was highly satisfactory, and that the strict of the first evidence that the road was constructed. The report of the commissioners, made in 1873, and not in 1869. When gentlemen connected with the syndicate heard him making this assertion, they addressed a better to him informing him that what they understood by the term was the condition of the Union Pacific in 1873, and

The property of the property o that routs, to be dependent for access to the young on each side of the line, and then as the option of the scompany they may go outside. What would the result of that be? That we have the alternate square miles among the branches, The Government would not build these branches at its own cost, but if these people do not choose along the main line step will be a calamity to build not occupy this and makes and one which fright be expected and public access the contract, and that is that the expenditions. (Hear, hear, 1 it is a small makes and one which if might be expected and public access the build distance the contract, and that is that the expenditions. (Hear, hear, 1 it is a small makes and one which if might be expected and public access the build not occupy (Hear, hear, 1 it is a small make and one which is might be expected and public access the small and the access to the small and the small make and one which it might be expected and public access the small and the small make and one which it might be expected in the contract, and that is that the expenditions. (Hear, hear, 1 it is a small make and one which it might be expected and public access the small and the small and the small make and public access the small and Jand they would deny this so a company that has taken on its own the control of the company that has taken on its own the control of the cont was disposed to the meeting fin discussing this matter at any greater length. They, note of the meeting fin discussing this matter at any greater length. They, note of the meeting fin discussing this matter at any greater length. They, note of the meeting fin discussing this matter at any greater length. They, note of the meeting fin discussing this matter at any greater length. They, note of the meeting fin discussing this matter at any greater length. They, note of the meeting for the product of the matter at any greater length. They note of the meeting for the meeting of the railway. They are a considerable them they are the said of the said and enthusiation do not create anything like the official that the company's hands would be given to the company'. He quicked this matter at the said of the said of the said and enthusiation do give the said of the sa

justify our asking you to continue that confidence. (Great cheers and extraordinary enthusiasm, amid which Sir Charles resumed his seat.)

THE RESOLUTIONS. Mr. A. B. Powell then advanced, and in a few words moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. John Christie:— " Resolved, that the national faith is

"Resolved, that the national faith is pledged to the early construction, on Canadian soil, of the Canadian Pacific railway from the Pacific to connect with the existing railway system of Canada."

The resolution was carried unanimously amid great cheering. The contrary, if any were called for, when one or two hands were quickly held up, and as quickly held down on being greeted by a storm of derisive laughter, mingled with hisses.

Mr. I. H. Franker moved seconded by Mr.

Mr. J. H. FRASER moved, seconded by Mr. Mr. J. H. FRASER moved, seconded by Mr. N. Wilson, the second resolution as follows:

"Resolved, that the mode of constructing the Canadian Pacific railway by the agency of a company has been again and again ratified by Parliament under the leadership of both parties, and this meeting believes will be more conducive to the interest of be more conducive to the interests of the country than its construction as a Government work." Carried unanimously.

Mr. ALEX. JOHNSTON moved the third

resolution, seconded by M. P. Cook, as follows:

"Resolved, that having heard the explanaheartily approves of the arrangement made by the Government with the syndicate for the building of the railway."

This was also carried amid enthusiastic de-

poration for at least twenty years, and would thereby create a monopoly more oppressive

AN OPPOSITION FIZZLE.

QUEBEC, Dec. 28.—There was a meeting tonight at twenty-four hours' notice, issued
only by the Liberal organ here, to protest
against the Pacific railway syndicate. Mr.
Laurier was the orator, and he repeated his
speech delivered in the House of Commons
with appropriate additions. When it is
stated that even the local member for the
constituency of Quebec East was not invited
to be present, it will be sufficient to show that
it was on a par with the usual Liberal demonstration, all on one side, like the nine
tailors of Toolev street. monstration, all on one tailors of Tooley street.

Sir W. P. Howland moved, whereas, it is of the highest importance to the settlers of the North-West, as well as to the people of the older provinces, that there should be no artificial restrictions upon the flow of trade between them; and whereas the provisions in the contract with the syndicate new before Parliament for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway prohibit all railway competition in the North-West Territories to the south of the main line for twenty years; and whereas the only possible remaining outlet for the traffic of the North-West already belongs to members of the syndicate; be it therefore resolved, that the approval of the proposed contract; would result in placing the entire carrying trade of the North-West in the hands of a single corporation for at least twenty years, and would THE ST. MARY'S MEETING. St. Mary's, Dec. 28.—Messrs. Geo. W. Ross and James Trow, M.P.'s, hold a meeting here this evening to discuss the terms of the Canadian Pacific railway syndicate. The Reform committee were requested by the Conservatives to be allowed to speak time about with their orators, but respectfully and positively declined. Of course any anti-railway resolutions submitted will be carried at the meeting, although the Grits themselves acknowledge the bargain made by the Government is the best that could be done. LATER.—The syndicate meeting is a failure in point of numbers and enthusiasm. Mr. Hessin, M.P., has been refused a hearing, and many have left in disgust.

Infamous Traffic in Young Girls by a Montreal Procuress.

Montreal, Dec. 23.—Madame Paquet, who is charged with abducting the girl Vallières, was arraigned at the Police Court today. She admitted being instrumental in sending girls to Chicago, but said it was their own wish to go. From information received by the police, it appears that this woman has been carrying on an infamous traffic in young girls, whom she procured here and forwarded to houses of ill-fame in the Lake City. An alleged accomplice named Clara Beauchamp, who has just arrived from Chicago with plenty of money, has been also arrested. She admits receiving two young girls from Madame Paquet before she left Chicago. She came to town to hire a lawyer and assist in the defence of her degraded partner. thereby create a monopoly more oppressive and disastrous than any which the civilized world has yet witnessed; and this meeting urgently calls upon Parliament to reject a proposal so fraught with irreparable danger to the vital interests of our country.

This resolution, despite the appeals of several Conservatives to be allowed to speak to it, was put to the vote and declared car ried.
The meeting adjourned with cheers for the Queen, Sir John Macdonald, and Mr. Blake. KINGSTON, Dec. 27 .- The Grits of this city KINGSTON, Dec. 27.—The Grits of this city having, in conformity with the plans of the leaders of the party at Ottawa, called on the Mayor of Kingston to convene a public meeting to discuss the terms of the bargain with the Pacific railway syndicate, a meeting was accordingly held here this evening in the city hall. The hall was packed to the door, and undoubtedly the Reformers had their friends there in force for the purpose of carrying their resolutions and giving a fictitious prestige to the agitation now being commenced throughout the country. The Mayor of Kingston, a Reformer, filled the chair. The first speaker was

Mr. William Tandy, editor of the British Whig, who went into figures to show the

A DEMENTED WANDERER.

The Chicago Man Arrested at London as Insane Taken Home—He Twice Attempts Suicide.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23.—Petitions were CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 23.—Petitions were filed in the County Court this morning to have Henry Endres, formerly Swiss consul in this city, adjudged insane. He left this city several weeks ago charged with the embezzlement of about \$20,000 entrusted to him for payment to the heirs of a man who died in Switzerland. He was the principal member of the German News Company that want into bankruptay several

MANITOBA'S SUBSIDY. HOME AND FOREIGN

Provincial Resolutions Respecting Its Readjustment. WHAT THE PROVINCE WANTS TO RECEIVE.

Winniers, Dec. 22.—In view of the proposed enlargement of the province and the increase of expenditure necessarily entailed upon the Government, the Ministry have introduced the following resolutions for the readjustment of the subsidy to the province:—

"1. That the Province of Manitoba shall receive from the Government of Canada, by half-yearly payments in advance, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on a sum of money equal to \$32.43 per head on the population, as shall be ascertained by the census of 1881.

"2. That the sum of sixty thousand dollars shall be paid yearly by the Government of Canada to the Province of Manitoba for the support of its Government, and an annual grant in aid of the said province shall be made equal to eighty cents per head of the population, as shall be ascertained by the census of 1881, and such grant of eighty cents per head shall be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by a census to be taken triennially, and by each subsequent triennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which figure such grants shall remain thereafter.

which figure such grants shall remain there-

which figure such grants shall remain thereafter.

"3. That in consideration of the Dominion Government administering the public
land of the province for the use of the Dominion, the latter shall pay to the Province
of Manitoba by half-yearly payments in advance a sum of one hundred thousand dollare."

DISGUSTED GAMBLERS.

Swindlers Who Had Been Made to Disgorge Invoking the Law. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 23.—Two of the gamblers seized at Baldwinsville on Wednesday by a party whom they swindled, and made to surrender their winnings, came to the city for the purpose of procuring warrants, and with a posse of four men under the deputy sheriff, they proceeded to Darbyville to arrest the so-called regulators. A skirm'sh ensued, in which Jack Simpson, a gambler, was killed. The posse arrested three citizens, who will have a hearing to-day.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Farty of Christmas Revellers Run Down by a Train—Four Persons Killed.

LUCAN, Dec. 26.—Last nights as the night express was going south on the London, Huron and Bruce railway one and a quarter miles north of Clandeboye station, and while crossing the side road, it ran into Mr. James McGrath's sleigh, which contained himself and his wife and child, Mr. Matthew McGrath, Miss McGrath, and Miss Blake, who were returning to their home in Biddulph MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—A private meeting of the council of the local Board of Trade was held here for the purpose of discussing the Pacific syndicate agreement. There was a large attendance of members of both sides in politics, and a full discussion of the whole subject took place in a fair and impartial spirit. Some objections were raised to certain clauses in the contract considered prejudicial to the interests of the Dominion, but on Mr. Thomas White, M.P., giving a clear and exhaustive explanation of these clauses, which placed avery different construction upon them to that which Opposition journals have in McGillivray.

wife were instantly killed, and Mattnew dog.

The South-Western, St. Paul, and Manidog.

Canadian border. Next season they will construct a line from Deerbin to Fort Totten, Dakota, crossing the Northern Pacific Rail way at Casselton, and from the junction of the Grand Forks Extension to Pembina, and from Ojata north-west to Lake Decaches, no the international boundary at Turtle Mon in one rod of the track and thereby saved her life. The engine driver saw the sleigh on the track just as the engine struck it, and at once reversed his engine and backed up to the scene of the accident, when the trainmen were horrified to find that four souls had been launched into eternity without a moment's warning. No blame whatever can be attached to the train hands, as it was beyond their power to avert the accident, and they did all they could to relieve the sufferers, whom they put on the train and took to Clandeboye station, where they were taken charge of early this morning by their friends.

friends.

London. Dec. 26.—The news of the The president of the Clandeboye disaster caused considerable consternation among the Biddulph prisoners awaiting trial here, as two of the parties killed were witnesses on their side.

SARA BERNHARDT.

A Condemnatory Letter From the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal—The First Night's Performance. MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—The Roman Catholic MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal published a letter to-day in a leading French paper on the Bernhardt performances. It was addressed to the editor, and is as follows:—

"I beg of you to publish in the columns of your journal the following critical sketch of

your journal the following critical sketch of certain representations announced to take place in the theatre here this week. The subjoined criticism was written by a person authorized and competent to write it, and it will be sufficient to make all the good Catholics of Montreal understand that it is imperatively their duty to abstain from attending the programmer of the subject to the confidence of the control of the cont peratively their duty to abstain from attending those performances. Apart from the impropriety which exists in giving these representations in Advent and during the Christmas holidays, all sincere and loyal Catholics will see in the more than suspicious morals which dominate such plays a serious danger to their faith and morals."

The following is the criticism alluded to:—
"By the direction of your Loyalshin I have

The following is the criticism alluded to:

"By the direction of your Lordship I have examined the drama entitled 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' and the following is the result of my analysis:—The dramais sustained throughout by two adulterous liaisons, and the dialogues and sentiment tend to justify the immoral relations of the hero and heroine in the drama. It is also famoral by its intringer, and by the maxim put in the mouths. trigue, and by the maxims put in the mouths of the actors and actresses, and by the questionable situations in which the principal per-sonages are placed at different times. These are sad lessons to place before the minds of Christian families. The talent of the artists who inculcate these lessons will only serve to augment the danger and give greater fascina-tion to and render more excusable the bad passions which are hidden in the human heart."

heart."
A large but not a packed audience attended the opening performance this evening of Mlle. Bernhardt in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at the Academy of Music. On the lady presenting herself behind the footlights she was not covidelly received. The first three estrants are the second of the second senting herself behind the footlights she was most cordially received. The first three acts of the drama passed over without marked effect or enthusiasm being produced by the star. In the fourth act, however, she electrified the audience, and drew forth the first genuine and hearty applause. On the whole, however, the performance did not create anything like the profound impression produced by the late Miss Neilson's performances, notwithstanding that nine-tenths of the audience were French. At the fall of the curtain at twelve o'clock the audience seemed pleased that all was over. The supporting company is decidedly the worst that has ever taken part in a performance in the Academy of Music.

(BY TELEGRAPH.

The Manitoba Legislature has adjourned to meet again on the 22nd of March. The Ottawa merchants generally say they never did a better trade than at this Christ-

The meeting of the Quebec Legislature further prorogued pro forma until the February.

Mary Cavanagh, a hundred and five ye old, a native of Ireland, has just died in Charlottetown, P.E.I., poor house. Captain F. Benson, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and son of Senator Benson, has just passed most creditably out of the Royal Staff College after completing a two years course.

The Rev. H. D. Hunter, of Newmarket, having accepted the pastorate of the London Congregational Church unconditionally, a meeting was held on Thursday night to confirm the appointment.

The spruce deal shipments from New Brunswick for the year ending November 31st reached the enormous figure of 438,933,788 superficial feet, being an increase of 111,000, 000 over the previous year.

The demand for coal is increasing in Brisish Columbia. The mines are worked day and night. The rate in the San Francisco market has advanced to \$16 on the wharf for Vancouver Island coal.

Market has advanced to \$16 on the wharf for Vancouver Island coal.

In the case of the editor of the Grey Review, of Durham, tried before a bench of magistrates on a charge of libelling Mr. Arch. McKennies postmaster of that place, decision was held until the 4th of January.

A resident of London East, who has become infected with the municipal election fever, paraded the village recently armed to the teeth with sword, pistols, dagger, and rifle. He said he was "going for the reeveship."

His Excellency the Governor-General has forwarded to Miss Costigan, daughter of Mr. J. Costigan, M.P.; a beautifully engraved card containing the crown and double "L" monogram—a prize offered for competition in the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame. General Sir P. L. Macdougall has received a cablegram from the home authorities enquiring if one regiment could be spared from the Halifax garrison. It is understood that this enquiry is made with a view to sending

this enquiry is made with a view to se one of the regiments now stationed the Ireland, and this will probably be done.

cending the hill near the Stephenson House, St. Catharines, he noticed what appeared to be a new-made grave. The police and coroner were notified, and at once proceeded to the spot, when a box was exhumed which was found to contain the body of a good-sized decrease.

An important appeal has been dec the Hastings County Court. It was Mr. J. Graing, license inspector for Hastings, who was convicted with the missioners before the Police Magist A Fredericton paper says the New Bru wick Land and Lumber Company has obtain a charter from the Privy Council of Cana Lord Elphinstone. The head office will be in St. John. This company will own all the lands now held by the New Branswick Railway Company, and thereafter the railway and lands will be held by distinct corporations. Immediate steps toward colonization will be undertaken.

The Postmaster-General's report shows that there are 5.773 rost-offices in operations.

The Postmaster-General's report shows that there are 5,773 post-offices in operation in Canada. The number of letters mailed during the year was 45,800,000, and postal cards 7,800,000; registered letters, 2,040,000; free letters, 1,050,000; newspapers from the office of publication at the rate of 1 cent per pound, 4,361,118 pounds; otherwise posted, 5,870,000 papers. The expenditure for the year ending June 30th last amounted to \$1,681,565. There were 571,470 letters received at the dead letter office.

On Monday evening the Governor-General

received at the dead letter office.

On Monday evening the Governor-General gave his annual Christmas treat to the school children of New Edinburg at Rideau Hall. The children, numbering four hundred, marched to the Hall, where they were received by Capt. Chater and presented to his Excellency. A distinguished party, among them Lord and Lady Campbell, were present. After singing, the little ones sat down to supper, and subsequently they were invited to the ball room, where a magnificent Christmas tree had been prepared, laden with suitable gifts, which were distributed to the delighted children by his Excellency.

In consequence of the change of organizations.

delighted children by his Excellency.

In consequence of the change of organization of the Royal Military College, Kingston, by which there is only to be one sesson in the year, viz., from the middle of September to the 2nd of June, instead of a spring and fall session as hitherto, there will not be any formal closing exercises this winter. Cadety residing within a short distance will be permitted to go home between Christmas and New Year's. Six cadets who joined the cellege in the winter of 1876 will graduate to New Year's. Six cadets who joined the cellege in the winter of 1876 will graduate to day, when the prizes they have gained will be presented to them at 2 p.m. on parade by the commandant. The Minister of Militintended to have presented the prizes, but it consequence of the House not adjourning to to-night he is unable to do so.

UNITED STATES. The members of the firm of Benham, Pinels ney & Co. have been expelled from the New York Produce Exchange for alleged conduct inconsistent, with the equitable principles of trade.

trade.

The Irish citizens of Petersburg, Va., have organized a Land League club as a branch of the Parnell League. One hundred dollar has been subscribed, which will be increased in a few days by much larger subscriptions.

The miners of the Wyoming and Lackswanna coal fields are growing restive under the double depression of low wages and half-time, and are earnestly discussing the formation of an organization for their benefit and protection.

At Weehawken, N.J., the other night, Eva Cliffton, apparently a respectable young lady, who was wandering about the streets at a late hour, was followed by three men, and taken into custody. She died on Monday of privation and exposure. It is thought she was from New Orleans.

New Orleans.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn, N.Y., Board of, Aldermen on Monday, a resolution was offered providing a license fee of five dellars for each Chinese laundry in the city. An amendment was offered, and adopted, that licenses be granted only to citizens of the United States.

The Buffalo branch of the Irish Land League met at St. Stephen's church on Sunday afternoon and admitted forty-eight members. It was announced that \$500 had been forwarded to Dublin during the past week. A meeting for the purpose of organizing parish subbranches of the League was held in St. Bridget's church in the evening, when one hundred members joined and \$120 was measured.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL

ants each insertion.
Advertisements at all times to be subject to purposal of the Managing Director of The Majtrinting Company, who reserves to himself the ght to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or missions in legal or any other advertisements to Company to not hold themselves liable for amage further than the amount received by iem for such advertisements. Cuts for advergences must be mounted on solid metal leaks.

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The WEERLY Mart has the largest circulation (say paper published in the City of Toronto or province of Ontario,

MAIL BRANCH, OFFICES.

E Mart has established branch offices for cocipt of subscriptions and advertisements follows:—
MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St.
raneois Xavier streets. A. McKim. Agent.
HALIFAX, N. 8.—197 Hollis screet. . H. A. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lancecul Bros. Agents.

DONDON. Ont.—Richmond street, corner of arling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents.

NEW YORK—39 Union Square. Brentano's

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 81, 1880. THE PACIFIC RAILWAY TERMS.

THE chief organ is fond of boasting that no attempt has been made to defend the ate arrangement on its own merita. Why any such effort should be made is not ogether clear. After nearly two years' our, legislation, and negotiation, the mt Government has concluded a conact to finish the line, and the whole line, in fulfilment of the country's obligations. The terms were, to put it in the mildest way, as economical as any made, or atsimpted to be made, by any preceding rnment; and therefore objections to them must either be simed at the contruction of the line at all, or at the details of the arrangement. The first are excluded by the positive assurances lately tendered intarily by the Opposition; therefore the piling up of immense figures is beside the purpose. Canada is bound to the work as solemnly as she is bound to the yment of her debt. And she is further nd to construct the whole line as

pendity as possible—words which are gen-rally supposed to have a definite messing, adependent of all contingencies.

This being the case, the Covernment re-uires no "positive vindication" of its ims at all. Having done what their pre-cessors failed to do, and secured the best essible terms for the country, Ministers aturally stand on the defensive. If an thereugh, as cheap, and above all, as con-sistent with the country's "moral as well "as legal" obligations, can be proposed by responsible parties, by all means let its terms be stated. Such schemes as have yet been mooted, either by Opposition leaders or organs, are merely figurents of the brain, without tangible basis, and inwoive the postponement of the work the Dominion is bound to complete in its entirety to an indefinite time, if not altogether. Let us therefore examine the

thich may be stated in order :

1. The land grant. An attempt is made to show that the company has undue advantages in the selection of lands. The Mackenia Act of 1874 promised lands of average value; the contract provides that lands "not fairly fit for settlement" shalls. be rejected, and no others. There is no lifference there to speak of. Should there be a deficiency in making up the total screage, alternate sections are to be laid sut, as on the main line, on such branches the company may construct; in all asses the Government retaining the opposite sections. If any method more advanlageous to the country could have been de-

2. The value of the lands. There can be no objection to any fancy value put upon the lands so long as it is applied im-partially; but if Mr. Mackenzie's forty llars, so must the twenty-five millions anted to the syndicate. The object of ckoning the one at a different price from a other is obvious. Whichever estimate adopted, the new arrangement is vastly saper than that of 1874.

8. The standard of construction. Here n objection has been raised that the Union acific of the United States as temporarily aid down in 1869 was worthless, and ough not to be accepted in Canada. The Ameri-nan line-was hurriedly laid down in the first place, in order to secure the bonus within the stipulated time. No one was more surprised than the members of the syndicate when they found themselves suspected of harbouring the design of making a mere trainway across the continent; and in order to avoid all cavil upon that score they are willing to make an agreement at once, taking the Union Pacific, not of once, taking the Union Pacific 1809, but of 1874, as a standard.

** The exemption of capital stock. It is arged that this exemption from taxation will amount to an immense extra bonus; and yet those who make it know that the provisions of the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879 are applied and extended under the proposed Act of Incorporation. The capital stock of the company ander that Act does not include either Tovernment or municipal bonuses, and that effectually disposes of the objection.

5. Exemption of lands from taxation for menty years. In the organ of yesterday flure was, a grossly unfair statement of both the Union Pacific and the syndicate arrangements, but our contemporary was areful not to allude to exemptions. In ons, mutually destructive. In the first place, it is said that exemption will enable the company to hold on to the lands for a rise in price, ignoring the fact that the syndicate only receives the money and land for each twenty miles completed and equipped, and that without realizing upon the lands it cannot construct the life at all. The other objection is founded upon American

or freight rates. Here that cannot be done; and this leads us to
6. The rates and tolls. Here again the Consolidated Railway Act comes in ferce with an extension. The Governor-in-Council holds the power of reducing the tells down to a minimum consistent with a bare ten per cent. Profit to the company.
7. The exemption of station grounds, etc., has also been objected to. Here, at all events, the syndicate has not been overgrasping, seeing that they are allowed just one-fourth the oreadth of concession given to the Union Pacific. This item will form but a small one, and is the natural pendent to other equally justifiable exemptions.

dent to other equally justifiable exemptions.

S. Exemptions from certain Customs duties. Here the Opposition has made a great flourish, posing actually as the advocates of the National Policy. It is sufficient to say that without such a stipulation it would be impossible to make a stable contract. Governments and tariffs change, and no capitalists could be expected to undertake so colossal a work without some certainty of being able to know the end from the beginning. The organ is much enraged that while the Union Pacific Company was compelled to use only American iron, the syndicate may employ British. Of course it knows well British. Of course it knows well that in the mascent condition of enough that in the nascent condition of Canadian manufactures no adequate supply can be had of native material. It told its readers that there was a duty of ten per cent on steel rails; there is no such duty, and rails; there is no such duty, and can be none for some time at all events. Everybody can import steel rails now as freely as the syndicate. With re-gard to the nuts, bolts, and fish-plates, the Canadian manufacturer will be placed on precisely the same footing by a rebate of

174 per cent, on all imported iron, and a bonus to Canadian iron-masters, if Canadian iron be used.

9. Branch lines. A great pother is raised over Section 14, which gives the power to construct branch lines. Now, considering that Ontario has given bonuses to the amount of nine millions, inducement do the readers of this objection think is offered to the syndicate Simply the road-bed, with station ground. For twenty years the syndicate is protected by a provision against competing lines south, except such as run south-west, and are already in contemplation. That is surely a small measure of protection to a line which even its opponents call national. 10. Value of constructed works, It is in-

sisted upon that the portion of the road al-ready made is worth \$38,000,000. If so, as we before argued, the late Government was we before argued, the late Government was more extravagant than most people supposed it to be. The total cost of the works from Prince Arthur's Landing to Selkirk, as ascertained by the Government, has been \$13,550,000; of the Pembina branch, \$1,468,000; in British Columbia, from Kamloops to Emory's, \$7,950,000, and from Emory's to Port Moody, \$3,100,000; to which must be added, miscellaneous, \$302,000, and engineering on construction, \$1,600,000. Total, \$28,000,000. There are other points connected with these objections we may have to notice

PACIFIC RAILWAY LANDS.

Mr. GLEN's motion, " for the statistics and other information on which were based the plans and prices adopted in 1879 for the sale of railway lands now "1879 for the sale of railway lands now "in force," evinces at least a commendable spirit of enquiry. A new member, taking his seat in Parliament for almost the first time, does well to get all the information he can; and in a transaction of so great importance as that which is at present before the House of Commons, certainly yet one is surprised that such information as that which is asked in this instance should be needed by anyone of ordinary information and intelligence. That the value of lands lying immediately along the line of a great highway like the Canada Pacific are more valuable than lands lying at a considerable distance from it, or any other railway, is a fact so patent that it scarcely requires to be certified to by Parliamentary returns.

The quality of other lands may be just

The quality of other lands may be just as good, and ultimately, when the country is fully opened up, and highways are constructed, those lying twenty, thirty, or forty miles from this particular road may prove to be equally valuable with those lying along its track; but it is not hard to see that for the present settlers along the line of the great railway will have a great advantage over those further from it. The division of those lands into belts running conclude with the miles and the great up. advantage over those further from it. The division of these lands into belts running parallel with the railway, and the graduation of the prices according to the distance from it, was a perfectly equitable arrangement. If people want land immediately along the line of one of the greatest railways in the world, surely they ought to be willing to pay a reasonable price for it; and, on the other hand, if they want to get intrinsically valuable lands for nothing, or next to nothing, they ought not to object to going a few miles back into the country. Everybody cannot live beside the track of a great railroad. Some persons, if the whole country is to be filled up, must go into the interior; is it any hardship, then, to require those who will not go away from the railway to pay for the privilege of living beside it?

This is a matter of very little importance, it is true; of too little, in fact, to make it worth while te take any notice of it, but for the fact that it affords an opportunity of illustrating the unreasonable

tunity of illustrating the unreasonable raised against the Government concerning its land policy in the North-West. Soreheads, who have gone out to that country with the hope of being able to "home-"stead" valuable lands alongside the railway track, or to get them for a song, when they found that they would have to pay four, or six, er eight, or ten dollars an acre for land situated as they wanted it, came back full of indignation, and of course abused Sir John Macdonald's Administration for its illiberal policy, by which intending settlers were being driven out of the country. There is a class of emigrants to every new country that any conceivable policy would discourage, and altimately drive out.

conceivable policy would discourage, and ultimately drive out.

Of this class the bulk of the "Homesteaders" in the Western States is made to. Everyone who has travelled in those states and territories has met these people, with their faces toward the east, woulding their way has the east, wending their way back through regions of extraordinary fertility, where other people are not only winning for themselves a comfortable livelihood but actually growing rich, to the place from which they growing rich, to the place from which they came; and he has heard such contemptuous remarks from the settlers concerning them as this, "There goes "another poor fellow to spend the winter "with his wife's relations." There are, unhappily, such people in every community, and they are apt to be the first to emigrate to any new country which, to their not very intelligent apprehension, appears to afford them the prospect of living without work; but when they find

that the ordinance that if a man will not work neither shall he eat is in force there also, it instantly loses all its charm for them. No policy which aims at consiliating this class will be likely to succeed, either in benefiting those composing it very materially, or in promoting the development of the country. Men who are not willing to give eight or ten dollars an acre for excellent land ready for the plough on the line of a great railway are scarcely the people to make a country. Considering the character of the country, the nature of the soil, the fact that the land is capable of being made remunerative from the very beginning of its occupancy, and the apportunities for easy communication with the outside world, the highest price asked for the lands along the track of the Canada Pacific is little more than nominal, and really als little more than nominal, and really affords no reasonable ground of complaint.

A SUDDEN REVELATION.

THE public must have been more or ess amazed at the suddenness with which the Opposition came to the conclusion that t was after all a very easy matter to build the Pacific railway, and that the plan of ouilding was in their hands. Since the announcement of the terms of the railway contract the Opposition have not only eversed their former opinions, but have received new revelations much more convenient than even those of the prophet Jos SMITH. When that departed saint was in need of a new reason for departing from decency he always received a fresh revelation; and since our Opposition friends came to the conclusion to desert all their principles and unsay all their speeches, they also put forward their new revelations. The public sense of humanris of course very keen, and people enjoy the spectacle of men turning somersaults for their amusement; but the sense of propriety is stronger even than the sense of humour, and on a great national question the somersaults of public

men are matter for condemnation, not The Opposition now are all for connection with the States by means of railways: the one thing necessary is the Sault Ste Marie branch line. Now, if the lin north of Lake Superior were still a matter in the future There might be good reason for building the Sault Ste. Marie line. But with the line north of Lake Superior contracted for, with every inducement operating on the syndicate to put all their energies into the building of that road, and with the fact that that line offers the shortest and the only national line made plain to all, we do not imagine the public will consent to kick over the present bargain, commit itself to the building of the Sault Sta. Marie road, and leave the furthen of the line north of Lake Superior to be borne by the people in a few years

The Opposition at one time were wers strongly moved against any American rail-way connection. Such a connection would put us commercially at the mercy of American railways. Our immigration —which has suffered for want of through connection even during the past year would be in danger of being diverted to the North-Western States of the Union; and in fact our whole north-western country would be at the mercy of the try would be at the mercy of the railway combinations, railway blockades, and railway interests of the United States. That fact is stronger than ever to-day, and if the Globe were true to its own past, it would still advocate the national line, and denounce as traitors all who dared to differ from it. But in this as in other matters topsy-turvy is the order of the day. Now, connection with the United States seems eminently desirable; though some toolish writers seem to think that it is the Government or the syndicate and not the Opposition that demands railway not the Opposition that demands railway connection with the North-West via the Sault Ste. Marie rather than via Canadian territory by a shorter line north of Lake Superior. All the interests of the syndicate tend to make the North Shore line an essential link in the chain of railway communication with the North-West; and all the interests of the worth-West; and all

nunication with the North-West; and all the interests of the syndicate seem to us to be involved in getting that link built and connected as rapidly as money and offen can accomplish the work. All the new revelations of the Opposition, all the new schemes that suddenly seem so easy that one wonders no one thought of them before, all the new ideas, plans, projects, and pretences will, we are convinced, fail to shake the public confidence in the Government which has had the courage to make one great National Policy experi-ment in spite of protests quite as loud as those made now, and which in making this Pacific Railway experiment feels just as confident of success, in spite of opposition quite as demonstrative.

A DELIRIOUS PARTY.

In relation to the Pacific Railway contract the present Opposition are in a state of active delirium. It has taken the form of contradiction. Not a single expression of opinion of either the press or the party has escaped the fever of contradiction which has seized on them all. No attentive reader of the speeches and papers can have failed to notice the fact.

Did they formerly advocate the building of the whole line down even to 1878-they now advocate the building of it only in sections. Did they formerly advocate the construction of the road by means of a subsidized company-they now denounce the idea of a company, and advocate the building of the road by the Government. Did they formerly adopt a scheme of subsidy involvformerly adopt a scheme of subsidy involving in land and money for 2,000 miles a subsidy equal to \$120,000,000—they now wildly denounce for a longer road a cost in land and money and constructed work of \$78,000,000. Did they forinerly depreciate the value of the lands and treat with ridicule the idea of saying they were worth one dellar per acre—they now exaggerate the quality of the land and put up the value of it to \$2 and even \$4 per acre. Did they formerly denounce the whole scheme of building the road by means of public money as a mad and ruinous undertaking—they now demand that it shall be built as a public work, and declare that it could be made a

profitable enterprise.

Their chief organ is even more wild Their chief organ is even more wild than the leaders of its party. Where it formerly declared the Yale-Kamloops acction to be one that should have been built two years ago, as it would be a "paying "line from the first," it now declares that the line should not be built at all, that the line should not be built at all, and that it is an extravagant and useless undertaking. Where it formerly advocated the pushing forward "firmly" of the whole work, including the line north of Lake Superior, it now wildly demands delay, though the circumstances of the country have greatly improved, and though the line is to be rapidly built at the cost to a very large extent of the syndicate. Where it formerly denounced the building of the Sault Ste. Marie line as an anti-national

hain of communication with the No West. The new leader is not less self-cor

The new leader is not less self-contradictory than his party and his organ. Whereas he formerly, even as late as last year, declared that no revenue at all could be expected from the lands—he now puts up figures to prove that the lands ere of great value, and that a great revenue should be had from them. Whereas he formerly declared the whole scheme of building the railway a ruinous one—he now advocates the assumption of the work by the country, for the purpose apparantly of taxing the older provinces for the work. Whereas he formerly sided Mr. MAGENEES in his project of spending \$120,000,000 in getting the railway built by 1891—he new demounces the project of getting it built by 1891 at a cost of \$75,000,000. What has caused these changes in Mr. BLAKES mind—what has so turned and twisted the convolutions of his hrain l—And made him that delirious man Whose fancy fuses old and new, And fisshes into false and true, and mingles all without a plan.

We fear that party exigencies—the necessities of Opposition—have made all these changes; and that men who, when in power, were the elequent advocates of this great work, and demanded a patriotic and

changes; and that men who, when in power, were the aloquent advocates of this great work, and demanded a patriotic aid from the Opposition, are now unwilling to give it any aid at all, and are pursuing on their own account a line of pestilent partisanalp which, if successful, would be a worse curse to the country than even their calamitous five years of power.

THE WRECKING QUESTION.

THE debate on the question of wrecking. so called, in the inland waters was on the whole the most satisfactory that has yet taken place on this subject. An American reader of observant disposition would, we have no doubt, be struck by the fact that on this, as on previous occasions, the American view of the case was put, and put strongly, by Canadian public men. Mr. ROBERTSON, of Hamilton, put the American case in a previous session. The American case was put by Mr. McCuasa on Wednesday evening last. But the constituents of these gentlemen, who may chance to he personally interested in the purely Canadian business, must not suppose that the two members we have mentioned in any way acted as the advocates, pure and simple, of the American view ;

are reminded that no vessel, foreign or Canadian, has legal right to interfere with greeked vessels on the Canadian shore, unless permitted by the Collector of Customs at the nearest port, after reporting to him, and no toreign vessel should receive such permission, as it is contrary to Customs law, and should be placed under detention in case of violation. (Signed), "J. JOHNRON."

The object of the provision of the law was twofold: to protect the revenue, and to protect also the Canadian tugs. Probably in Mr. Burper's time the revenue alone was thought of. The next order was in 1878, and runs as follows:

"Customs Department,
"Ottawa, 8th March, 1878.
"Sta,—I am instructed by the Minister of Customs to call your attention to the bearing of the Customs law upon the treatment of wrecked vessels or property in Canadian waters, which provides in effect that no vessel, foreign or Canadian, has legal right to interfere with wrecked vessels or material in Canadian waters, unless permitted by the Collector of Customs at the nearest port, after reporting to him. And as foreign vessels should not receive such permission, as it is contrary to Customs law, they should be placed under detention in case of violation.
"I have the bonour to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "J. JOHNSON.

"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "J. JOHNSON.

"The Collector of Customs |
"Port of —"

If it be said that the literal meaning of

these circulars had our law open to the charge of barbarism, the reply clearly is, that the term "wrecked vessels" has an obvious trade meaning, and does not at all mean a vessel which is in such danger as to render less of life possible or probable, and the inimical interpretation has to be forced, but does not naturally flow from the circular. The next circular was as

the circular. The next circular was as follows:

"CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

"OTTAWA, 19th Sept., 1879.

"Sra,—Referring to Departmental Circular No. 210-3, of 5th March, 1878, on the subject of wrecking by foreign vessels in Canadian waters, I am desired by the Minister of Customs to inform you that the circular is not to be understood as having any application to cases wherein life may be in danger, or where property may be jeopardized by delay, such, for instance, as the grounding of a vessel in circumstances in which immediate assistance would prevent a wreck; nor is there any possible case in which vessels of any nationality should be prevented from going to the rescue of persons in peril of their lives, or of vessels in danger of being loft.

"You will understand the term 'wrecked vessels or property is Canadian waters' as referring to vessels and cargoes cast upon the Canadian shores and stranded or wrecked, requiring apparatus for their removal, or the discharge of cargo into other vessels; and to goods which may have been discharged or loated off therefrom, and cast upon the coast; and in either case coming within the provision of the revenue laws.

"I'am Sir."

coast; and in either case coming within the provision of the revenue laws.

"I am, Sir,

"Yeur obedient servant,

"J. JOHNSON."

This circular has been promulgated since September, 1879; it has appeaued two or three times in these columns; it is in the hands of every Customs authority, and there is therefore no foundation whatever for the scandalous misrepresentation of the meaning of our law in regard to the saving of life and property.

The next point in dispute is one about which different opinions still exist, viz, whether the Canada fleet of tuge is sufficient for the business. The Americans declars it is not. Mr. McCoase thinks it is not. Mr. Parranson, of Baser, Mr.

of Mr. Pace, whose boats are of first-class capacity, containing all the modern appliances, and are always kept with their fires ready, so that they can have steam up is one hour, and be on Lake St. Clair, or at Amberstburg, or at the mouth of the river, within two hours of the receipt of a tolegram from Windser. They are kept there the whole season, and, considering the enormous expense which a fleet of this kind costs, in the way of appliances, steam pumps, &c., it would be most outrageous to allow American vessels to compute with Canadian tugs in Canadian waters, unless some measure of reciprocity were granted."

However the case may be, we are very well pleased to have had the discussion so full, so complete, and so satisfactory. Moreover the deficiency, if there is any in our fleet of tugs, is likely to be supplied in the course of the season. Mr. Getter has a bill to incorporate the Wrecking and Salvage Company, "to carry on the business" of towage, and of assisting and saying "vessels wrecked or in distress, or the freight or cargoes thereof, upon the high "seas, and throughout the various arms of "the sea and the inland waters, takes, and "rivers of Canada." The incorporation of "the sea and the inland waters, lakes, and "rivers of Canada." The incorporation of this company will probably put an end to all complaints of insufficiency in the tugs of Canada for the future. Meantime it is evident that the Americans have been making complaints with little or no reacon. They act most ungenerously towards our tugs, and yet want from us all the privileges which they deny to our tugs. The settlement through reciprocity is one that has been suggested; but as it appears from the debate that nine-tenths of the wrecks take place on the Canadian side, this clearly would be a very one-sided arrangement. Once the business of saving and assisting wrecked vessels is placed on a satisfactory footing so far as Canada is concurred, there will be no longer any ground for even misrepresentations; and our law for even misrepresentations; and our law should then be carried out with a view to give the largest proper protection to our own tugs, consistently with the safety of

tioned in any way acted as the advocates, pure and simple, of the American view; they simply performed the very proper and useful functions of putting forward in Parliament on a very vexed question the views entertained by our rivals on that question. It is not often that similar generosity has to be chronicled in the proceedings of Congress; but we do not at all regret the generosity exhibited by our Parliament.

The whole case is in a nutshell. The Americans have, in the first place, misunderstood our law; possibly some dull-wifted Customs authorities on our side may have misunderstood it also. The first and gravest dharge against Canada is, that the law prohibits the saving of life and property by American tage on Canada is, that the law prohibits the saving of life and property by American tage on Canada in that the law is so preposterous a statement shad we almost withdraw the supposition that it is a more misunderstanding of the law, it looks so like a grous, ignorant misrapress pattion. All that the Minister of Out our law has been "The first" order was issued ist December, 1877, and was as follows:

"Pending instructions expected by this department from the Minister of Justice, you are reminded that no vessel, foreign or Canadian, has legal right to interfere with greeked. nately out of town, and no answer was received. Hence to-night's meeting, like that at Hamilton, and like those which have been held in East York, will be simply a Grit caucus. Still, there is no resson why the people, Conservatives as well as Reformers, should not attend and hear Reformers, should not attend and hear what the hon, gentleman has to say. But to call this hole-and-corner work agitation, or to assert that it brings out a fair expression of public opinion, is supreme non-

A HAPPY THOUGHT. THE raison d'etre of free trade has been discovered at last. We grieve to say that the honour of the discovery belongs neither to ADAM SMITH, nor BASTIAT, nor Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, DOT Mr. MILLS. The two latter powerful minds have promulgated many reasons in favour of free trade, but have never been struck by the happy thought to which we allude. They told the farmers that protection would burden them for the benefit of the townspeople; they assured the townspeople that protection would tax their breadstuffs for the benefit of the farmers; they wanted to make this a cheap country to die in, and could print with pride to the fact that cheap countries like Chins were much hippier than protected countries like Franca, Belgium, and the United States. But hever in their most eloquent moments dfil it occur to them that one of the worst evils of protection was the choking of the national treasury with so, much money that in free trade would be found the only remedy. It remained for one of those brilliant mortals who adorn the English press to discover this dreadful fact. Lest we be accused of exaggeration we quote from the St. James' that protection would tax their breadstuffs exaggeration we quote from the St. James'

"The report of the Commissioner of Inter-nal Revenue of the United States brings be-fore us the means by which, in the course of a few years, free trade will be forced upon the American people. The receipts of internal revenue during the past fiscal year exceeded those of the preceding year by two millions revenue during the past fiscal year exceeded those of the preceding year by two millions sterling; and in the first feur mouths of the current year—July, August, September, and October—they exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by half a million sterling. The Commissioner, therefore, recommends a reduction of the taxation on spirits, beer, and tobacco to the avent of spirits, beer, and tobacco to the extent of £2,200,000. Obviously, as wealth and population grow, taxes must be repealed from sheer lack of means of expenditure."

sheer lack of means of expenditure."

Really, you know, this is too awfully awful! What a great pity it is that the Democrats were not furnished with this argument during the recent Presidential contest, for then indeed would Hancock and free trade have triumphed. The peasantry of Ireland and the labourers of England can testify that the argument is a forceful one. Their rulers are not troubled as to how they shall spend their revenue, while the unhappy people of the United States are growing under a gorged, and bloated treasury, which can find no relief save in a return to what Mr. Mackenzie used to denominate "the great principles of civilization."

We commend this happy thought to Mr. BLAKE. Decked out in his ponderous periods, and illustrated by Globewoodcuts, it, could not fail to fim the Canadian heart, and to cause the people to rise in their might and hurl from power the "shivering

POLICY.

Own of the Oppositions members, unfor-tunately for his party, let the cet out of the hag as regards the real intention of the party leaders. The evident policy of Mr. party leaders. The evident policy of Mr. Brann and dir Resman Carrwarent is not so much opposition to the Pacific railway scheme, to which their objections are few and futile, though loud and passionate, as opposition to the National Policy. They are "laying in wait," as an Opposition member, himself not innocent of political ambush, put it; and the party effort which is made against the milway effort which is made against the railway contract is in fact directed against the National Policy. Their grand ides of national development is first to destroy the industries which the National Policy has protected, encouraged, and created; and has protected, encouraged, and created; and then to tax an impovarished people in the older previnces for the building of the Pacific reilway. They do not profess this openly of course; but the mamber in question put his case in a moment of forgotfulness, and exposed for the consideration of the public what is in effect a conspiracy against the National Police.

and exposed for the consideration of the public what is in effect a conspiracy against the National Policy.

The public are perfectly well aware of two things in regard to the Pacific railway: (1) That both parties are committed to the work in an irrevocable manner by legislation, apseches, and actual expenditures on the work; and (2) that in whatever manner it is built it will cost considerable outlay for the country—the difference being that Mr. BLAKE wants to tax the older provinces for the work, whereas Sir John wants to build it largely out of the proceeds of the North-West lands. These things being fully understood, we do not in the lesst imagine that the public will take much stock in the Opposition policy regarding the Pacific railway. But the public are mightily interested in the National Policy; even a large portion of the Grit party are strongly in favour of that policy; and we believe that when the people in general see, as now they must see, that the object of the Opposition is to destroy the National Policy, they will treat with proper indignation a conspiracy against the national prosperity, which now is treated with something like contempt.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY ON IRBLAND. Two current number of the Nineteenth Century contains no less than three short articles strung together on the Irish crisis, and one indirectly connected with it, on Perliamentary obstruction, by Mr. RAIRES. The first of the tried is by Mr. JUSTIN McCarrey, and those who have perused with interest his history of the Victorian age will naturally turn with interest to his brief paper on this burning subject. He is a Home Ruler ; but, from him, a fair and moderate statement of the land question will be expected, and the reader is not isappointed. Mr. McCarrer reviews Sir GAVAN DUFFY'S " Young Ireland," but he brings the retrospect down to date BROOKS only given in the same magazine a Suonth before. In describing the Young Ireland party, Mr. Mc coiled. He had led the hope of Ireland, and yet, when the time for action arrived, had bitterly disappointed it. Mr. Sharman Chawronn's name is almost for-

ridiouled him, and even went so far at a Dublin meeting as to interrupt and chaff him. Chawforn, however, though not an able or elequent man, managed to do something, at least in form. In 1843, the Devon Commission, so called from the Earl, its chairman, was appointed to investigate the subject of Irish land tenure and the state of the agricultuital population. Its work was conscientiously performed, but rethingsome of it, because, according Its work was conscientiously performed, but nothing came of it, because, according to Mr. McCarray, the Government had to recken with its following. Finally, after the flasco of 1848, a humber of the party the fiasco of 1848, a humber of the party were won over to the Government, and took office—Sadiera, Monsell Lord Emly), and ethers. They were satirized by the Nation because they had always protested that they would never take office unless Mr. Sharman Crawrond were made Cabinet Minister. They had deserted both the Pope and Ireland, as the satirist took care to remind them:

"Here's a health to the Pope, and they winked as they quaffed;
Here's to old Sharman Crawford, and loudly they laughed." And again :

They rush'd from the revel their claims to parade, For 'tin' is the want of the Irish Brigade."

"They rush'd from the revel their claims to parade."

Mr. John Dillon, the father of Mr. Parnell's somewhat boisterous lieutenant, only demanded a revaluation of the land and fixity of tenure, whilst he denounced the murders and outrages with which his son's name is indirectly connected. As for Mr. McCarrey himself, we are not left in doubt. He is willing to scoopt Mr. Bright's three principles and nothing less. He believes that if English statesmen would only take the Home Rulers into their confidence a settlement might be made which would prove satisfactory to all parties. Lord Sherrscore, he thinks, is so bewildered in the face of the Irish difficulty, that he is incapable of judging to any purpose. "He becomes as hope-"lessly embarrassed in mere legal technicalities as the driest lawyer on the other side of Westminster Hall" His lordship had put the question: "What is a landlood, "or a tenant?" And his answer was that they were persons who, being of age, had made a voluntary contract, and nothing more. Mr. McCarrey, on the other hand, contends that this view is utterly inadequate. The majority of Irishmen must live on and by the soil; the soil is limited, and therefore, as between landowner and peasant farmer, there can be no freedom of contract. He quotes Lord Shernscores against himself, where he says. "There is "no real bargain when one uide cannot refuse whatever terms the other sees fit to "impose." Or, as an Irish author puts it, "They (the tenants) make the best "terms they can, which, in truth, "means bowing to whatever the "somnipotent master of the situation imposes." Because of this anomalous state of things Mr. McCarrey unites with the League in demanding the three Fs. There is not much about Home Rule in this paper, but in the end, when dismissing Lord Shersmoork's advice about a salutary remedy, the writer says that as his lordship does not seem "sheaven-inspired "oracles to brook he will be what dirrection it lies." Try i but hew!

It is stated by an English newspaper that there are now more troops in Ireland, mile for mile, than in lodis. The Stratford Heruki says that Mr. Blake's

speeches are only "sheet iron thunder."
Our contemporary might have added that Sir Charles Tupper has punctured the sheet iron with many holes. When Mr. Blake contends that the syndieate terms are bed it devolves upon him to show that better are obtainable—that is, if he tavours the construction of the road. If he does not favour it, then it is for him to explain why he supported a Government which spent \$25,000,000 on the undertaking.

Mr. Mackensie said the Government of \$71-2 might as well have offered \$30 as \$30,-000,000 and 80,000,000 scree fer the cohstruction of the road; yet now he and his friends are protesting against \$25,000,000 and \$25,000,000 acres. It is no easy matter to please a sound Beformer when he is out of office.

The New York Journal of Commerce takes sp Prof. Hind's parable about the cooked figures at the Halifax Commission, and accuses the Dominion of being a party to a stupenious fraud. Our American contemporaries are probably not aware of the fact that the Professor's case has been examined by the highest authorities and prenounced foundationices.

The schooling of many of Mr. Mowat's magistrates is not exactly up to the magistrates is not exactly up to mark, but there is no reason why jurors, who are selected for political reasons, should not be at least fairly intelligent men. The Bruce Herald says a jury up there the other day returned a written verdict in these words "We Jure dos Return a Verdick for plantif."

The London Globe says :- "In his address at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, the Marquie of Lorne found binself in the pleasant position of being able to felicitate the members of both Houses upon the return of commercial prosperity to their rising country. These congratulations are well founded, for there is plenty of evidence that Canada has made another and an important start in the development of her magnificent resources."

The Believille Intelligencer says the so-called agitation there is confined to Beformers. The notice of the meeting read, " every Reformer notice of the meeting read, "every Reformer is requested to be present," and in another place the conclave is styled "an adjourned meeting of Reformers." Why not invite the general public to these gatherings, and let Ministerial speakers have an opportunity of replying? Public opinion is not, as the elections of 1878 and the bye-elections have shown, Reform sentiment only.

It is a significant fact that the meetings called in various towns and cities for the purpose of manufacturing capital against the purpose of manufacturing capital against the C. P. railway are not called by or through the mayors or resves of the various municipalities, as is the rule with meetings of the people. These gatherings are merely assemblages of partisans instigated by a Toronta dictator, and engineered by his tools. We have seen similar meetings called in tactious opposition to the N. P., and the result has been disaster to their promoters.

The Moneton sugar refinery is doing well,

and turning out a good article. A shipment to Halifax has been made, and it is stated a to Halifax has been made, and it is stated a oar load is to be forwarded to Ontario. There is great call on the local grocer for the bome article, on account of its purity and sweetening qualities. One grocery has retailed six barrels during the few days the sugarhas been in the market. This is an industry which would not in any way assist, as the Redpath refinery would buy up competition and hold

Egypt was sorely troubled, but this Do-minion has been ruined more often, perhaps; than any other country under the sin: (1) by the coalition principle; (2) by the Intercolonial; (3) by the Nova Scotia subsidy; (4) by the Washington treaty; (5) by the elections of 1872; (6) by the prorogation outrage; (7) by the Pacific scandal; (8) by the elections of 1878; (9) by the tariff of 1879; (10) by the Letellier affair; and now (11) the syndicate agreement is upon us. The only period during which the country has enjoyed immunity from disaster was between 1874 and 1878; and yet the people did not think so.

According to the faithful, this country can stand a great deal of ruining. If we read th ir record, as embalmed in their speeches and ed torials, we find, spart from many minor ined.torials, we find, spart from many minor in-stances, that it was ruined by Confederation, ruined by coalition, ruined by the Washing-ton treaty, ruined by Lord Dufferin's refusal to un luly exercise the prerogative, ruined by the N.P., and ruined by the punishment of M. Letellier de St. Just. And new it is ruined, positively for the twentieth and last time, by the railway contract. The Grit Cassandras must imagine that the people of this country have very short memorics.

The United States Consul at Gaspe Bay reports to Mr. Evarts that " American fish ermen are now seldom seen in those waters They stick to their own coasts, and have They stick to their own coasts, and have voluntarily abandoned as worthless the Canadian inshore fisheries, for which the Halifax court made us pay five and a half million dollars, besides the remission of duties on the products of the Canadian fisheries for twelve years." It was for securing such terms as these for his country that Sir John A. Macdonald was abused by Messra. Blake, Mackenzie & Co. as a traitor. The Grit who should use such language in the same connection now would be hooted by his own friends, but similar language is being employed in connection with the railway contract, and with equal injustice.

The Detroit Free Press says :- "We are just as much against the American fifty per cent. tariff as we are against the Canadian thirty per cent. tariff. Both are wrong, and both erect artificial barriers against the trade of two countries where nature and commor sense intended there should be none. On fifty per cent. tariff is just so many per cent. worse than your thirty per cent. tariff. To all of which we say, knock off your fifty per cent. tariff, and we may then think about cancelling our thirty. In our opinion, in a free market we should have a good fair show, and possibly come out ahead, but in the views of our neighbours, judging from their tariff, it would seem they usuclate that a free market would seem they are successful to the outrageously handicapped. thirty per cent. tariff. Both are wrong, and Since 1867 Hon. William Macdougall he

spent many a had quarter of an hour with the

spent many a bad quarter of an hour with the Reform party, but now that he is out again the syndicate agreement they seem inclinate to take him to the fold again. The follows circular, signed by a leading Reformer of the sircular, signed by a leading Reformer of the soing circulated in flatton:

"Hon. Wm. Macdongall, C.B., will address a mass meeting of the electors of Hait at Milton on Wednesday, 29th inst, at two chook, for the purpose of taking the sen of the meeting on the propriety of accepting or rejecting the contract of the railway syndicate. Under the circumstances please attendant get as many of our Reform friends to attend as possible."

"Under the circumstances is good. Under any other direumstances our Reform friends would probably have been asked to stay away.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOILET

THE SENATI

PREVENTION OF CH Sir ALEXANDER CAMPRE
second reading of the bill "A
to continue in force for a limi
Better Prevention of Crime A6
explained that it was intended
for another year the Act under
might be searched for ayms.

The motion was agreed to an
read the third time and passed
pension of the rules.

PRIZE-FIGHTING The House resumed in Com Whole the consideration of the Act respecting prize-fighting:

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPI was understood when the co-yesterday that he was to have a to the first clause drafted so as accurately what a prize-fight posed, instead of an amendment clause, to move that the followas a new clause to the bill :- " ing evidence of the circumstan with the origin of the fight or i the person before whom a compunder this Act is satisfied that intended fight was bona fide th or result of a quarrel or, dispute principals engaged or who intentherein, and that the same encounter or fight for a the result of which the or transfer of money or pends, then such person may in discharge the accused or impose fine not exceeding twenty dollar not expose the Crown to the proving that a bet or prize pended upon the result of the three the burden of establishing defendant. If he could prove a fight on which money or

then he might be discharged or discretion of the magistrate. The amendment was adopted Mr. FERRIER, from the c ported the bill with amendm oncurred in.
The Senate adjourned at 4.1

HOUSE OF COM OTBAY THE ROYAL COMMIS Sir JOHN MACDONALD pr of the commission issued to M Meeter, and Miall to enquire connected with the Canadian P GERMAN PAMPHI

Mr. MERNER enquired pamphlets which were written est of immigration to the Nort tories have been translated at the German language, and whet been sent to Germany as was by the Government last year, a copies have been distributed pose.

Mr. POPE—I can say to me that there have been reamphlets.

that there have been pamphle German, of which 20,000 cop sent over to Germany-for dis WEIGHTS AND MEA

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) move of appointments and dismissal the Weights and Measures Act July, 1879. The Government, promised a reduction in the er der this head. The promise restized, and now each inspect realized, and now each insp an average \$460 per annum which was the average a prior to 1879. The expendi screasing in proportion to the screased greatly.
Six JOHN MACDONALD Government was quite ready formation asked for, and, perha-would be glad to receive it; but the home continues had followed the hon, gentleman had fallen of introducing politics in his sp in a question of administration there were no politics. It was of the present or the late Admission matter what Government was were equally interested in havent departments well administ garded the legislation itself, he extended the legislation itself, he ernment in 1873 were respondent to the Act during the last five or the Act during the Act during the Last five or the Act during the Act durin late Government were responsable to the contract of the contra and carried it out according to They all knew that this tove legislation, and the late Gove administration of the law, has into a hornet's nest. They had

counterante inconvenience the retailers, shopmen, and middlen who dealt with the great mass ple, and furnished them with su to the weights and measures retaile hop. Continue indexis the bon gentleman, judging speech, had rather made a the purpose of attacking the A since 1878 than with any very st since 1878 than with any very st get the information he requeste gentleman compared the receipt of years ago with those of the p but if he read the Reform pre-found the administration of the very oppressive, and if only h collected he thought they would administration was not very under the present Governmen Mr. SPROULE said there reasons why the revenue under the reasons why the revenue under erument was larger than the rev present Government from tion of weights and mes fact was the charges for a few years ago were they were at present. Scales tion of which \$25 was charged Government were inspected for now. Those for which \$17 under the old system only paid those for which \$7 was paid p

only paid \$4 now. (Hear, hear had the price been reduced, but The motion was more satisfactor. THE NEPIGON BRAN Mr. DAWSON moved for a surveys made in the fall of 1879 ter of 1879-80 of the southern r line between Red Rock, Nipig the terminus of the Paoific railwa Bay. He said he unders route had been found.

The motion was passed. LIFE-SAVING STATIC Mr. CHARLTON moved for correspondence on the questioning life-saving stations on the of the Dominion. He believed no stations of this character of waters. He gave statistics great value of life-saving static coast of the United States and lakes and he thought the results. coast of the United States and lakes; and he thought that under stances action should be taken erament in connection with the portant matter. The United Stances and 139 stations on the At 34 on the great lakes, and 6 on coast. Six men were placed at and patrolmen were of great sering vessels in a perilous position wreckage. He hoped that the would follow this example.

The motion was carried.

PMMIGRANTS

PMMIGRANTS Mr. GLEN moved for a state sumber of immigrants into Can month in each year from 1874 elusive. He believed the return that the greater number of imminute this country during the seastion, and that if the Sunt Ste. I was built, which could be du thipse years, we would be able our immigrants to the North-We

When Mr. Blake contends that the syndieate terms are bad it davolves upon him to show that better are obtainable—that is, if he favours the construction of the road. If he does not favour it, then it is for him to explain why he supported a Government which spent \$25,000,000 on the undertaking.

Mr. Mackensie said the Government of 871-2 might as well have offered \$30 as \$30,-000,000 and 50,000,000 acres for the construction of the road; yet now he and his friends are protesting against \$25,000,000 acres. It is no edsy matter to please a sound Baformer when he is out of office.

The New York Journal of Commerce takes sp Prof. Hind's parable about the cooked figures at the Halifax Commission, and accuses the Dominion of being a party to a stupendous fraud. Our American contemporaries are probably not aware of the fact that the Professor's case has been examined by the highest authorities and prenounced foundationices.

The schooling of many of Mr. Mowat's magistrates is not exactly up to the mark, but there is no reason why jurara, who are selected for political reasons, should not be at least tairly intelligent men. The Bruce Herald says a jury up there the other day returned a written verdict in these words :-- "We Jure dos Return a Verdick for plantif."

The London Globe says :- "In his address at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, the Marquis of Lorne found blinself in the pleasant position of being able to felicitate the members of both Houses upon the return of commercial prosperity to their vising country. These congretulations are well founded, for there is plenty of evidence that Canada has made another and as important start in the development of her magnificent resources."

The Belleville Intelligencer says the so-called agitation there is confined to Reformers. The notice of the meeting read, " every Reformer is requested to be present, and is another place the conclave is styled "an adjourned meeting of Reformers." Why not invite the general public to these gathering, and is Ministerial speakers have an opportunity of replying? Public opinion is not, as the elections of 1878 and the bye-elections bave hown, Reform sentiment only.

It is a significant fact that the meetings salled in various towns and cities for the purpose of manufacturing capital against the purpose of manufacturing capital against the C. P. railway are not called by or through the mayors or reeves of the various municipalities, as is the rule with meetings of the people. These gatherings are merely assumblages of partisans instigated by a Toronts dictator, and engineered by his tools. We have seen similar meetings called in tactious opposition to the N. P., and the result has been disaster to their promoters.

The Moneton sugar refinery is doing well. and turning out a good article. A shipment to Halifax has been made, and it is stated a car load is to be forwarded to Ontario. There is great call on the local grocery for the bome article, on account of its purity and sweetening qualities. One grocery has retailed six barrels during the few days the sugarine been in the market. This is an industry which would not in any way assist, as the Redpath efficery would buy up competition and hold

Egypt was sorely troubled, but this Dothan any other country under the sun : (1) than any other country under the sun: (1) by the coalition principle; (2) by the Intercolonial; (3) by the Nova Scotia subsidy; (4) by the Washington treaty; (5) by the elections of 1872; (6) by the prorogation outrage; (7) by the Pacific scandal; (8) by the
elections of 1878; (9) by the tartif of 1879;
(10) by the Letellier affair; and now (11) the
syndicate agreement is upon us. The only
period during which the country has enjoyed
immunity from disaster was between 1874
and 1878; and yet the people did not think
so.

According to the faithful, this country can stand a great deal of ruining. If we read th ir record, as embalmed in their speeches and ed torials, we find, apart from many minor ined torials, we find, apart from many minor instances, that it was ruined by Confederation, ruined by coalition, ruined by the Washington treaty, ruined by Lord Dufferin's grusal to un luly exercise the prerogative, ruined by the N.P. and ruined by the punishment of M. Letellier de St. Just. And now it is ruined, positively for the twentieth and last time, by the railway contract. The Grit Cassandras must imagine that the people of this country have very short memories.

The United States Consul at Gaspe Bay reports to Mr. Evarts that "American fishrmen are now seldom seen in those waters. They stick to their own coasts, and have They stick to their own coasts, and have voluntarily abandoned as worthless the Canadian inshore fisheries, for which the Halifax court made us pay five and a half million dollars, besides the remission of duties on the products of the Canadian fisheries for twelve years." It was for securing such terms as these for his country that Sir John A. Macdonald was abused by Messra. Blake, Mackenzie & Co. as a traitor. The Grit who should use such language in the same connection now would be hooted by his own friends, but similar language is being employed in connection with the railway contract, and with equal injustice.

The Detroit Free Press says :- "We are just as much against the American fifty per cent. tariff as we are against the Canadian thirty per cent. tariff. Both are wrong, and both erect artificial barriers against the trade of two countries where nature and common sense intended there should be none. Our fifty per cent, tariff is just so many per cent, worse than your thirty per cent, tariff, and we may then think about cauculing our thirty. In our opinion, in a free market we should have good fair show, and possibly come out ahead, but in the views of our neighbours, judging from their tariff, it would seem they usualiste that a free market would seem they are seen that a free market would seem they are seen that a free market would seem they are seen that a free market would seem they are seen they are seen they both erect artificial barriers against the trade

Since 1867 Hon. William Macdougall has spent many a bad quarter of an hour with the Reform party, but now that he is out againing the syndicate agreement they seem inclined to take him to the fold again. The following circular, signed by a leading Reformer of him ton, is being circulated in Halton:

ton, is being circulated in Halton:

"Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B., will make the discount of the electors of Halton at Milton on Wednesday, 29th inst. at two o'clock, for the purpose of taking the sense of the meeting on the propriety of accepting or rejecting the contract of the railway syndicate. Under the circumstances please attendand get as many of our Reform friends to attend as possible."

"Under the circumstances" is good. Under any other circumstances our Reform friends would probably have been asked to may away.

in a question of administration of this kind there were no politics. It was not a matter of the present or the late Administration. No matter what Government was in power, all were equally interested in having the different departments well administered. As regarded the legislation itself, he believed that at least some members of the present Government in 1873 were responsible for the legislation, while for the administration of the Act during the last five or six years the late Government were responsible. The later did not repeal or alter it, but accepted erument in 1873 were responsible for the legislation, while for the administration of the Act during the last five or six years the late Government were responsible. The latter did not repeal or alter it, but accepted and carried it out according to their lights. They all knew that this thovernment in its legislation, and the late Government in its legislation, and the late Government in its administration of the law, had got rather into a hornet's nest. They had put to very considerable inconvenience the traders, small petailers, shopmen, and middlemen generally, who dealt with the great masses of the people, and furnished them with supplies subject to the weights and measures regulations, but the hon, gentleman, judging from his speech, had rather made a motion for the purpose of attacking the Administration since 1878 than with any very strong desire to get the information he requested. The hon, gentleman compared the receipts of a couple of years ago with those of the present time; but if he read the Reform press aright he found the administration of the Act had been very oppressive, and if only half was now collected he thought they would see that the administration was not very oppressive under the present Government.

Mr. SPROULE said there were good reasons why the revenue under the late Government was larger than the revenue of the present Government. The inspection of which \$25 was charged under the late Government were inspected for about \$11, now. Those for which \$7 was charged under the lid system only paid \$9 now; and those for which \$7 was paid prior to 1879 only paid \$4 now. (Hear, hear.) Not only had the price been reduced, but the duty of inspection was more satisfactorily performed. THE NEPIGON BRANCH.

Mr. DAWSON moved for a return of the

THE NEPIGON BRANCH. Mr. DAWSON moved for a return of the surveys made in the fall of 1879 and the winter of 1879-80 of the southern route or shore line between Red Rock, Nipigon Bay, and the terminus of the Pacific railway at Thunder Bay. He said he understood an excellent route had been found.

The motion was passed.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. CHARLTON moved for papers and correspondence on the question of establishing life-saving stations on the inland waters of the Dominion. He believed that we had no stations of this character on the inland waters. He gave statistics showing the great value of life-saving stations on the sea coast of the United States and on the great lakes; and he thought that under the circumstances action should be taken by the Government in connection with this very important matter. The United States Government had 139 stations on the Atlantic coast, 34 on the great lakes, and 6 on the Facific coast. Six men were placed at each station, and patrolmen were of great service in warning vessels in a perilous position of danger of wreckage. He hoped that the Government would follow this axample.

The motion was carried. LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

PMMIGRANTS Mr. GLEN moved for a statement of the sumber of immigrants into Canada for each month in each year from 1875 to 1880 inclusive. He believed the return would show that the greater number of immigrants came into this country during the season charvigation, and that if the Sault Ste. Marie branch was built which could be done in two or three years, we would be able to transpost our immigrants to the North-West in our own

Mr. PLUMB said that this was a very important question, and one which they, of course, could only approach without prejudice. He knew of a case in which a Canadian vessel which had rescued an American vessel in American waters had been heavily fined for what was, under the circumstances, an act of mercy, and for which this vessel should rather have been rewarded than mulcted.

Mr. McCALLUM stated that since the late Covernment had passed the orders in

Mr. McCALLUM stated that since the late Government had passed the order-in-Council and issued instructions to Cus-tom House officers on our inland waters, the American newspapers, backed up by the tug interests of the United States, had published numerous articles endeavouring by bluster to force the Canadian Government

by the tug interests of the United States, had published numerous articles endeavouring by bluster to force the Canadian Goyernment to give way on this question. But they had made out no case whatever. They pretended that the Canadian tug service was incapable of performing the service which they undertook. The cry of humanity was raised in order to secure for the Americans an advantage for which they were not willing to give an equivalent. He had gone through the operation himself, and when one of his was sels was stranded on the American shore he was not allowed to touch a line in order to pull her off. But the Canadian Government had allowed Americans year after year to come over to Canadian waters to perform the services in question, while the American authorities would not allow Canadian tugs to secure that object in American waters. If the Americans wanted reciprocity let the American tag interest bring its influence to bear on the American Government to give the Canadians an equivalent for such a privilege. But it was absund to demand concessions for the Americans without a due equivalent. By misrepresentation and falsehood the Americans sought to obtain an advantage for Americans are owners without granting a real equivalent, and he trusted that such a concession would not be made.

Mr. DA WSON remarked that a great deal of life and property would be saved by the proper lakes there were many unseaworthy vessels, and he hoped that steps would be taken in the direction is had indicated.

Mr. McCUAIG stated that there were not a sufficient number of tags in his own district on Lake Ontario. He had witnessed the loss of several lives in sight of 150 or 200 people, merely because no proper means of assistance was available. He contended that no law existing between the two Govwarnments should the dictates of humanity be interfered with. He affirmed that the Canadian Wreekage Company was medicient, and that the charges made on many occasions, with the exception of those imposed by Mr. Desnelly, of Kingston, w Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) stated that after having looked into the question he found that the American case was not as strong as the Americans represented. He had made enquiries in connection with the case of the vessel which had been brought under his notice and he was quite satisfied that the correspondence which had taken place had done some good, because a bill had been introduced asking for the incorporation of a company for wreckage and salvage purposes. This year there had been immense loss of life and property on the inland lakes as well as on the ocean. It might be that there had not been sufficient

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE WILLIAM TO HOLD TO A STATE AND A STATE A

left home and managed to reached Victoria. He (Sir Leonard) had not been so intimately acquanted with Mr. Thompson as his honfriend from Ningara, but he thought that all the members of the House would agree with him that the deceased gentleman was a man of very considerable ability, and most genial and kind in the expression of his sentiments, teelings, and sympathies. He believed that the proposition made would be generally centured in, as a token of the appreciation in which the memory of the hon gentleman was hald by his ci-devant colleagues in this branch of the Parliament of Canada.

Mr. BLAKE observed that as a simple motion of adjournment was made, and as the peculiar circumstances under which it was proposed would not appear on the journals of the House, he did not thilk that any reasonable objection to this conrae could be offered.

The motion was carried.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23. A SYNDICATE PETITION. Mr. SPEAKER said his attention had been called to a petition from Brussels in reference to the Pacific railway. The petition was not dated, and it contained no prayer. The rule of the House was that up petition could be accepted unless it saked for something. The petition would therefore have to be rejected. THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

or me trouse was toat no petition could be accepted unless it saked for something. The pacificial would therefore have to be rejected.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Str. SLAKE resumed the debate on the motion for a statement showing in detail the periodician said in the location, design, or otherwise, whereby the estimated cost of the selections and the location, design, or otherwise, whereby the cutumated cost of the selections of the canada Pacific railway the statement of the modifications of design, to know of what sharacter is line would be which the Government being the would be wish the would said the constructs and to hand over to the syndicate, and to ludge of the character of the selection would be wish the would be a state of the selection would be selected and the house would require for the intelligent feature of the resolution would to come mention the second possibly which also all the selections of the very important question and is dried consideration. But he would to come mention the fact that he comply specifically with the terrise of the resolution would too.

The motion of the very important question and the selection would be possible to afford all the information necessarys to a disciplination of the very important question and is dried with the terrise of the resolution would too.

The will of the last 8, 8. Thorough Eq. (Jan. 1997) and the would all the information necessarys to a disciplination of the west possible to afford all the information seem could. He had placed by the service of the selection of the

The Owen Sound High School Board has again had under its consideration the question of fees. Of 64 High Schools heard from, 27 charge fees; the average for the year being \$8.75. Collingwood charged \$5, and Mount Forest \$10; and the committee who had this matter in charge pocumended \$5, \$3 being for the long; and \$2 for the short term. After a good deal of discussion it was decided to submit the matter to the vote of the rate-payers in January.

The Windsor Review says that John Lillas, a drunken old pensioner, thought his term on this earth had expired, and on Saturday evening concluded to end his life by cutting his throat. He got possession of a unite, and before the members of the family could interpose, succeeded in inflicting a frightful gash across his throat. Dr. Coventry was called in and dressed the wound. The doctor says it is a miracle that he escaped outting the jugluar vein, which would have caused immediate death.

A man named Wm. Edwards, a carpenter,

death.

A man named Wm. Edwards, a carpenter, left Wroxeter and a wife and five children and proceeded to Bay City, Michigan, whither a girl named Hannah Eamer, also of Wroxeter, followed him. Edwards and the girl lived together in Bay City as man and wife. Fra. Edwards, with her children, followed her faithless husband, but he refused to bave anything to do with her, and the had to seek refuge in the Bay City poorhouse, where she was staying with her five listle ones when last heard from.

According to the Marquatta Broken crime

Lord." It is proposed to held meetings every Monday evening, when a series of lectures will be given on "The Life of our Lord." The office bearers are: Rev. T. Geoghegen, rector: J. C. Munson, warden, and Fred. C. Piper, secretary.

A very peculiar law case is to be tried in the next division court to be held in the town of Listowel. It appears that a number of resepayers failed in 1878 to pay their taxes, but gave their notes for the various amounts, payable several months after date. The amounts were struck off the collector's rell, receipts were given stating that taxes were paid, without the Council ever getting a dollar. Since thes a number have sold their farms and left the township. Those that still remain refuse to pay their notes on the ground that notes for taxes are unlawful. The receipts were struck of the collector's of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Burch, widow of the late Calvin Burch, at her residence in the township of Westminster. Decased was one of the first settlers in Western Ontario, having reineved there from the Niagara district in 1811, when but few patches in the wilderness had been cleared by the pioneer's axe. Her husband took a most active part in the affairs of earlier western history, and was widely known. The family came over with the U. E. Loyalists, and were marked for their public spiritedness in all matters. Mrs. Burch was 82 years of age, and esteemed by all who knew her.

The morchants and tradesmen of Durham, county Grey, have adopted the short credit

GREAT INTERNATIONAL CONTEST. An international match of 3,000 points for 5,000 france a side was played in Paris, France, last week, extending over five nights, 600 points being played each evening. The contestants were Maurice Vignaux, a Frenchman, and George E. Slosson, of New York. The first night's play resulted in Vignaux leading off shead, but on the second Slosson pulled up and kept in front until the last night, when by some equivocal conduct of the referee the champion of France was given an advantage, and ran out the game, winning the most exciting contest ever known by 35 points. Much money depended on the result.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of a serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, University avenus, Rochester, N.Y. See another column.

The President of the British American Business College in Toronto, in order to stimulate the students te greater exertion, has offered for competition handsomely engraved gold and silver medals. These will be awarded in the spring to the students who have shown the greatest proficiency in penmanship and

With the New Year will come an entirely new order of things. R. M. Wanzer & Co. are going to introduce an entirely new style of sewing machine woodwork, which is to be light, elegant, and durable, and an ernament for any parlour. Their Wanzer F and C machines are now models of sewing machine art. Light running; durable, which years of constant use has proven, and almost noiseless. Examine them before purchasing.

It removes wrinkles and softens the skin. The regular use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water at the torlet tends to prevent and remove wrinkles, the softness of the skin produced by it taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows.

THE COMING DRINK -KAOKA, -- Destine THE COMING DRING—KAOKA,—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepaia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headauhe, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stemach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all dirst-class grocers and druggists.

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EFFS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT EFFS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"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 Cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctorabills. 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. Hundrede of enhalm such a such a

Milton was asked by a friend whether h would instruct his daughters in the different languages, to which he replied, "Ne, sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

France.—In Hami ton, at 8 O'Reilly street, on Monday, the 20th inst.l. the wife of Abner Fraser, of a son. Which avenue, the wife of Wis. McCollough, of a son.

PETLEY—At 71 Duke streat, on the list inst.,
Mrs. William Petley, of a daughter.

Girss—At Listowel, on Sunday, December
26th, the wife of Frank E. Gibbe, of a son.

SINCLAIR—On the 24th instant, at 245 Yonge treet, the wife of John Sinclair, jr., of a son.

and esteemed by all who knew her.

The merchants and tradesmen of Durham, county Grey, have adopted the short credit system. The following advertisement, which we find in the Review, explains the nature of their agreement:—"Being fully impressed with the serious consequences arising from the long credits heretofore given, and in conformity with similar action already taken in many other places, we have decided to limit credit on current accounts to six months, all accounts becoming due and payable on the first day of July and January of each and every year; after which date interest will be charged. The agreement to take effect on and after the first day of January, 1881."

BILLIARDS.

Make Her Happy.

If you want to make your wife, your mother, your sister, or your aunt truly happy; if you wish to make any of your lady friends smile on you and call you her whiteheaded boy, just go and make her a New Year's present of a beautiful new Williams' Singer sewing machine. Take our word for it she will never forget it to you, and you will never regret the small outlay. Our machines have several late improvements, and we are making large special discounts for each during the holidays. Call and see us. No trouble to show goods. Remember the address, 3 U. E. Club Buildings, opposite Rossin house, King street west.

607-1 Good for Babies.

In Bristol's Sarsaparitis we have the most potent and reliable of all purifiers and regulators, and in Bristol's Sugar-Coated Vegetable Pills we have the best purgative and regulator of the bowels and liver that has, thus far, been discovered by the medical faculty.

Both the wife of Frank s. Gride, of a son.
Both sprace.—On Sunday, December 19th, at the corner of Queen and Portland streets, the wife of Charles S. Botsford, of a sgs.
WRIGHT.—On Monday, 22th December, at 235 Sumach street, the wife of W. A. Wright, of a Backs—At 79 Homewood avenue, Toronto, on the 27th December, 1880, the wife of Harry Backe, of a daughter.

London papers please copy.

COZ—KELTY—On Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst., at St. George's church, St. Catharines, by the Rev. H. H. Holland, assisted by the Rev. Canon Houston, Robert Gregory Cox, of St. Catharines, barrister, to Susan Strong, youngest daughter of the late A. C. Kelty, Eeq., formerly Manager of the Bank of British North America at Ottewa, and nices of Thomas Mourro, Eeq., C. E. C. P.S.E., Coulist and Aurist, Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Mourro, Eeq., C. E. C. P.S.E., Coulist and Aurist, Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Mourro, Eeq., C. E. C. P.S.E., Coulist and Aurist, Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Mourro, Eeq., C. E. C. P.S.E., Coulist and Aurist, Toronto General Hospital, London, Em., 217 Church street, Toronto.

youngest Saughter of John Dougias, Esq., of Torous.

Well-wood Rouseron On the End inst. by
the Rev. S. R. Rose, of Newmarket, of the r. s.
dence of Mr. Sweety, King township, Mr. W. T.
Wel-weed, of Mibien, to Miss Jone Rouigion, of
Calcdon.

Molary Allan—At the residence of the
bride's brother. A. A. Allan, 166 Sherbourne
street, Torosto, on Wedneeds, 2nd inst., by the
Rev. D. G. Suihariand, M. L., La. B., of Clinton,
cough of the bride, D. Molary. Esq., M. D., of
St. Thomas, to Hattie J. Allan, of Port Rowan,
PHILLIPS—PAULL—On Thursday, the 23rd Recember, by the Rev. Geo. Cochran, at the residence of the bride's father. E Murray street,
Edwin James Phillips, of Cehawa, to Mary Ellis,
only daughter A. E. Faull, archived, of this city.
Rosn—Williams—At Hamilton, on the 2ist
inst., by the Rev. George Brown, paster of Simcoe street church, at Sil Hughson street north,
Mr. George Horo, at Miss Mary Williams.

CAVANAH—GEREN—On Wedneedsy, the Zand
inst., at Trinity Church, Blenheim, by the Rev.
Cooper, John H. Cevanah, of Rondeau, to Eva,
youngest daughter of Thomas Green, formerly
of Felorbory.

Hamilton, eldent son of the late Dr. Hamilton, of Goderich, by Harriet S., eldest
daughter of J. J. Diokenson, Esq., M.D., Corawall.

KAAKE—Goodstellow—On the 22nd Decem-

wall.

KAME-Goodfellow-On the 22nd December, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Nicol, Mr. Thomas Kaake, of King, to Miss Elifabets Goodfellow, third daughter of James Goodfellow, Esq., Woodborough farm, Albion.

Albion.

WHITCHEAD — WILLIAMSON — At St. Paul's Church, Clinton, on the 2nd December, by the Rev. C. R. Matthews, W.G. Whitehead, of Montreal, to Anna Charlotte, youngest daughter of A. T. Williamson, of Chatham, Ont. T. Williamson, of Chatham, Ont.

DUNLOP JARRETT—By the Rev. R. Cade, on 23rd December, at the residence of the bride's mother, 45 Robinson street, James C. Dunlop, to Minnie E. Jarrett, all of Toronto.

MANNING—SHARFE—At King, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Owens, incumbent of St. Paul's, Church, Newmarket, Samuel Mauning, Esq., of Bond Head, to Miss Cassandra Eliza Austin, youngest daughter of John Sharpe, Esq., of King.

Bond Head, to Miss Cassendra Eliza Austin, roungest daughter of John Sharpe, Esq., of King.

Herealto—Graffon—On Thursday evening, December 28rd, at the Methodist Church, Dundas, by the Rev. James Graham, assisted by the Rev. John Laing, M.A., John Herald, M.A., third son of Rev. James Herald, to Emily Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. B. Grafton, Esq., all of Dundas.

CRYSLER—MARSH—At Port Hope, on the 28th of December, 1880, by the Rev. R. J. Beattle, at the residence of the bride, charles B. Crysler, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures. Kingston, to Miss. E. Marsh, of Port Hope, 457-1

RIOR—CARTER—On Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst., at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. A. Cunningham, H. L. Rice, Esq., B.A., of Galt, to Lottle, soungest daughter of George Carter, Rev., of St. Marga.

DUNN—DWYER—On the 22nd December, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. C. Workman, Frederick Dun, of Toronto, to Henrietta Dwyser, daughter of Robert Dwyer, of Toronto.

BUSFOOT—TOTTERBELL—On the 24th inst., at the residence of W. H. Warriner, Yorkville, Edmund Burfoot to Eva A. Totterdell, eldest daughter of Wyro-Verner,—Al Bonnington, Dundes, by the Rev. Rural Dean Celer, M.A., on Christmas day, James, aldest son of J. C. Wyld, Esq., to Norah Pauline, eldest daughter of J. W. Verner, Esc., Sarniz, and mices of the late Colonel Sir William Verner, Bart., of Churchill, county Armsgil, Irland.

MGGHLITWENT—BUTTON—At-the C. M. church, Uxbridge, by the Rev. J. B. Armstrong assisted by Rev. Prof. MoLaren, of Tovonto, John Alexander McGillivray, barrister-st-law, to Zella Augusta, eldest daughter of A. T. Button, Esq., of the same place.

DEATHS.

DEATHS. STANTON-At Cobeurg, on Friday, 17th Dec., 1880, William Irvine Stanton, Esq., aged 44 years, eldest son of Deputy Commissary General Stanton Evans, in the 53rd year of his age.

White In Hamilton on the 20th inst., Minnie Maria, cldest daughter of Eliza and Frank A. White, aged 6 years and 9 months.

ELLIOT-On Tuesday, December 21st, at his residence, Highland Crock, Thomas Elliot, Esq., aged 84 years from Mrs. Louisa Ellis, relict of the late Joseph Ellis, and sister of Samuel and James G. Davis, of Hamilton.

Twonty-At Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 21st Twony—At Hamilton on Tuesday, the list inst, in the 78th year of his age, Henry D. Twohy, Master Marines, a native of Plymouth, Devenshira, England. ELLIOT-On Tresday, December Elst, at his residence, Highland Creek, Thomas Elliot, Esq., aged 84 years.

Hammono-On the 20th December, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward P. King, Sarah Ann, reliet of the late Oliver Hammond, Esq., Credit, aged 72 years.

Gwatkin-On the 23rd inst., at his residence, 175 Richmond street west, Robert Colin Gwatkin, merchant, ared 62 years.

FOTHERGILL-At Newcastle, Ont., on Sunday, the 28th inst., Priscilla Warry Fothergill, aged 72.

Hamilton-On-Wednesday, 22nd December.

HAMILTON On Wednesday, 22nd December, near Saginaw, Mich., William John, second son of G. G. Hamilton, Ailss Craig, aged 25 years. of G. G. Hamilton, Alisa Craig, aged 25 years.

SMART—At Aiken, South Cerolina, on Saturday, 25th December, Albert Smart, of the firm of Smart & Shepherd, Brookville, in the thirty-third year of his age.

Journs—Of scarlet fever, ou Sunday, 25th Inst., Ethel Rowlands, daughter of Charles S. Jones, barrister, Braatlard, aged six years and three months. Medical.

VEGETINE.

My Customers Praise It. TORONTO, ONT., Mar. 15, 1880. I have pleasure in informing you that since I commenced the sale of your Vegetine the demand for it has steadily increased, and those of my customers who have spoken to me have done so in the highest-kind of praise. It is taking the lead of all the preparations sold for purifying the laloos.

A. HARVARD. A. HARVARD, 816 Queen street West.

An Excellent Medicine. MR. H. R. STEVENES:

Sir. - Having suffered for more than a year with Congestion of the Muscles, as the doctor called k. caused by overheating while working in my garden, and after being under medical treatment for a considerable time, having tried various other remedies with vary little benefit, I was induced to try your VEGETINE, and am happy to say that I derived great benefit therefrom, indeed I may say it cured me. I can confidently repoinmend it to others as an excellent medicine.

Yours, &c.

JNO, W. ADAME.

Its Effects are Decided. TORONTO, ONT., March's, 1890.

I have had more satisfaction in selling Vecuting that any other preparation, its effects being
decided. W. R. STEWARD, Ogr. Spadina Ave. and College St., Opp. Knex's College

First-Class Blood Purifier. Indiantown, St. John, N.B., April & 1880.

H. R. Stevens, Esq., Boston:

I consider Vegetine a first-class blood purifier and my ensurement statements fully endorse is wide-spread reputation.

R. J. Mahony. E. J. MAHONY.

VEGETINE, PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Toronto, Ont. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Total Weakness and Prostration, from overwork of indisorction, is radically and promptly oured by HUMPHREYS HOMGEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. & Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful reredy knews. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder for \$5, seat post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS HOMGEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fullton street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal.

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NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELTS AND BANDS Immediately relieve and permanently Nervous Debility, Rhoumatism, Neuralgia all diseases of the nervee, and restalls blood. Circular and consultation free

81.000 REWARD for any case of Carbuncies, Felone, Absorbed Dicars, Cuts, Burns, Flosh Wounds, Flee, and Rheum, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Corns, Infant Joints, Chilbiains, Frost Blues etc., which its JULYE MYERS DRAWING AND HEALTH SALVE falls to cure. Price & and fibe, per bor for alle by all druggists. General agent as Canada—J. COOMBE, 155 King street das Toronto, Out.

OWLES LE HUMOP I WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE a period for all the worst forms of PILES two to the worst cases of LEPROSY SORO PSORIASIS. CANCER, ECZEMA. RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, RIDNEYS PEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases SKIN and BLOOID, Entircity vegetable. I and external use. I authorize and the dealers to return the money and charges to me in all cases of failure. None for over years. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. SNEW PAMPHLET FREE. H. D. FOWLE. BOSION. PERRY, DAVIS & SON & RENCE, Agents, Montreal.





AND PILLS Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for the in its worst forms, stubborn, deep

CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.
For Sale by all Draggists and Dealers is
Medicines. Farms for Sale. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, insu-this column, 20 words for 50c.; each add word, 35c. Parties replying to advertise will please state that they saw them in Tho

DARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARM
botels, mills, and c.ty property; full perilars, prices and terms. ADAMSON & LAJ
57 James street north, Hamilton 80 are cleared; terms to suit pure to E. R. COATES, Aurera P.O. to E. R. COATES, Aurora F. Co.

TARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWNSHIP

Nelson, county of Halton, composed porth-balf of Lot 12, 2nd concession south arrest, and 32 acres, Lot 12, in same or the street and 32 acres cleared; by das street, and 32 acres, Lot 13, in same or sion; soil clear loam; 100 acres cleared; be well timbered; good frame house, barr stable; well watered. Will be soid on terms. For further particulars, apply to PEART, Burlington P.Q., Ontario.

Fine FARM and HON 300.000 ACRES Finest Farming Last Long time. Low rate of interest. For terms O. M. BARNES. ansing.

PARM FOR SALE—THE SUBSO.

desire a purchase, for 200 acres go Township of Stevenson, district of Mustiller from village of Utterson, if m Port Sidney, on St. Mary's Lake. The acres cleared, good log house, frame stable, and never-falling stream on the line of the Ontario and Pacific Junce way is surveyed within 11 miles from perty. The farm stock, waggons, imp stoves, &c., of the present occupant ca at wery reasonable prices, so that the pould step into a going concern. To young man, with capital of \$1,000, this a tayoungh cap with the properties of the properties



Farms Manted. WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE, W offer to buy, 150 or 200 acres of land. dress A. M. VAN EVERY, Islington, Ont. Business Chances.

HOUSE WANTED IN TORONTO, IN EXCHANGE for vacant lot or farm; would rent house to present occupant. J. JACKSON Estate Agent, 6 King street east.

WAGGON-MAKER WANTED IN THE VILLAGE VILLAGE, there is a blacksmith, store, poet-office, shoe shop, two mills, and good farming country, around, and no waggon-maker nearer than eight or nine miles. Apply to H. J. MGF-FAT, Hockley.

RIST MILL FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF Smithville, country of Lincoh; a brick mill; three run of stones; three storeys high; woollen factory, bakery, and grocery in connection; all in good state of repair; will sell the whole on very favourable tarms. Address, HENRY TEETER, Smithville. Teachers Wanted

TEACHER WANTED—THIRD CLASS
TIFICATE, for School Section No. 7. Sr
and El lerslie; state salary, and address
BRARMAN, Scope P.U.
TEACHER WANTED—MALE—HOLD
Scoond or thirt-class certificate, for

CHAPTER XIX

rpets, tying up camphor-bags, laying p in lavender, sewing furs into old lips—"fixing things," as she would fined her work, for her annual flitting country-house on the North River. should reach home. At that season of Queenstown. In five more days, at furthest, the would be off Sandy Hook. Eight days from land to land, even though the passage from Europe to America is proverbially up nill, would, at that season, of the year, be no

her own convenient store-room, when

eent of the outer entry.

wife of a man of business dreads her
nd's return home in business hours. It
portends anything but evil. He is ill; has had bad news—some telegram, some r of the day if he had good news to

she stood among her jam-pots and the heart gave a great throb in her motherly bosom. She took off her pron, and went forth prepared to meet

Her look into her husband's face did not ure her, and she exclaimed at once, lat's wrong with you, husband?" e old man drew her into the breakfasthe old man drew her into the breakfast-lour, and shut the door. She put her two, withered hands upon his shoulders, rest-ner grey head against his breast, and said in, in a low voice, "Tell me quick, Peter! he had news is coming." It's Adela!" he cried. "The Crimea has never where the cried. "The Crimea has never the cried. "The Crimea has never the cried." It is a somewhere on the coast of Ireland. he of her passengers were taken off by a

of her passengers were taken off by a g vessel, but many have been lost. Two and a child were on board of her this ties and a child were on board of her this raing when she went ashore. I have telephed to know their names. The Morea, the same line, sails at twelve o'clock. I seeme home to put together a few things, dI think I had better go out in her. There by he some great trouble about Lance; for, aggie, I never told you, but Deane got a ble telegram two days ago from Smith, ading him that Wolcott had found them out Laverpool, and that he was on board the imea with Adela."

nea with Adela."

Dear heart ! dear heart !" cried Mrs. rels, "and she had no one to protect her. It, poor girl! And she has always been eady to make up with him, talking about duty as his wife, bringing up her little to make a sort of hero of him, reading his k as if it were her Bible, and always sking of him, in spite of all that's past, as happy wite might think on her child's

"I gave him up as a bad bargain nine years ago; she never could have got any good of him—a supercilious Southerner," said the old man. "But mother, I must make haste," A loud ring at the hall-door interrupted them. Mr. Engels answered it himself, and returned, bringing a telegram.

"An answer to my question," he said.

"SAVED IN FIRST CARIN: Mrs. Wolcott, Miss Wylie, Miss Tontine, Mr. Dobson. Mrs. Wolcott at Ballinasloe, very ill."

"Husband, I must go with you."

half an hour Mrs. Engel's maid as an who had lived with her for twenty, had put a few changes of raiment in loags, and found hereelf left in charge of deserted house and several hundred and dollars' worth of valuables, while, ster and her mistress were driving as y as their fat carriage-horses would go the wharves of New York to the Morea. wife would find no state-room on a crowd-steamer. For a millionaire like Mr. gels, the captain would have given up his modation was, however, avail-

Other accommodation was, however, available, and every attention was paid to them on board; but the two poor old rich people duag only together during their sad voyage, lonely, excepting for each other's sympathy, their very wealth seeming to isolate them from the rest of the Morea's little world.

"Ah! Maggie," theold man would say to his wife, as they stood sorrowfully looking wer the taffiail at the wake, which, flashing the sunlight, seemed to mark a golden pathway back to their golden home, "it is not money, it is the home relationship that money cannot bring that makes the real good in this world. The best things to be had in life are common to us all, to poor or rich alike—health, light, air, marriage, children. Sometimes I think the Lord is punishing me for being so rich a man."

"No, Peter dear," said the old wife, "don't think hard thoughts of Him. God is not so fond of penishing as people make Him out to be. You have never wronged any man of a cent, and have always been charitable and thoughtful about others. The Lord has prospered you as He did Joseph and David and Abraham. You have been good to your write, and to all women you have had anything do with. I lay great stress on that

rife, and to all women you have had any-hing to do with. I lay great stress on that, for I have always believed that that counts agree in a man's luck than people seem to hink. You have had pleasure in making doney, and why shouldn't you? Writers assure when they succeed in making sculptors in making their statues, ike to do what we do well."

"Perhaps so, but maybe I ought not to be so rich. I do not know. And now I have got the money, what good does it all do to you or me or Adela? The only thing we really cared for was our children. Our little tellows died before I grew so rich, and left us only Adels. We educated her at great expense; we even sent her away from us to school, though it was a sacrifice, because we were told that was the right thing to be done. All our plans were for her. We would have brught her a good husband, and not have gradged his weight in gold, could that have made her happy. We did get one for her who appeared like the right thing—fashionable, well-connected, elever, and they told us without vice; and she was fond of him. There was absolutely nothing against him. It seemed as if we had done the very best we tould for her; and in three months all the fat seemed as if we had done the very best we rould for her; and in three months all the fat was in the fire. Poor Adela !—the nicest, dearest girl in all the world, but so different from other married women. Why, she is only six and-twenty now, and it makes my heart ache to see how little good she has had out of her life or our money; how she lives under a cloud, and keeps away from people, and is shy and out of place. I'd pay a mil-lion of dollars down—gold, bonds, or green-backs—to bring her back the only man she

"It will come right, Peter, somehow, some day. Just you trust and wait, husband. May be he is dead, drowned you know; or, maybe, if he is there, at this very moment they are making it up together."

No, there was only one male cabin passenger saved. I know the man—an Englishman; he travels fot a dry goods house up hown. And, even if Wolcott were alive, they would never come together. It is better as it is for us and Adela. I saw enough of him to know that if he got the upper hand he would part us from her. That plan of getting them divorced did not suit Adela. Maggie, you could not have flared up quicker than she did, had I proposed to be divorced from you. Poor, dear Adela! I'd settle a million down and never grudge it if that

to though; and he looks down upon us all, I do believe, chiefly because we are richer than he is."

"O father, never fear! All is bound to come right somehow," said the eld wife, returning to her hopeful formula. "Married love cannot be bribed by dollars; it does not grow out of gold-dust, but often it springs up in very poor soil. You have been a good man, and have done good all your life, and never harmed the widow or the fatherless, or any woman, and in your old age things will be made right for you."

At the moment when Peter Engels and his wife were thus conversing on board the Moree, their "refined and distinguished" sonin-law was sitting in torn clothes upon a dusty rock at the gate of the Ballinsaloe rectory. The sun beat hot on his head; and it is when sleepless and exhausted that the sun exerts a fatal power. It is said that no man can have sunstroke who has slept well the night before. Colonel Wolcott had not slept for two nights. He had gone through every kind of exertion, and exercises and exhausted even heads and exercise.

colonel Wolcott had not slept for two nights. He had gone through every kind of exertion, anxiety, and exposure, barely tasting food or drink, so anxious had he been to find poor Mel and to get back to Adela. He was now refused communication with his wife—thrust out, discredited, proclaimed a cheat and an impostor; nor in his present state could he make head against this opposition.

He sat there, hardly conscious. His nervous system was so highly strung that the strings nearly snapped; and he would have been beyond all human help in half an hour.

He was roused by men talking to him and shaking him. Several persons stood around him. One was a rural policeman, one Mr, Darrell, the other Father Joe the priest, Paddy Byrne, Mr. Wood, the only remaining officer on the Crimea, just returned from Killarney, a man, evidently a gentleman, though in a rough shooting-dress, who appeared to be looked up to by all the rest of the party, and the doctor.

the party, and the doctor.

The gentleman was addressing him in tone of encouragement, but in words which did more than any other address could have done to sting and rouse him.
"Come, my man, exert yourself? Get up,

There was a gleam in Colonel Wolcott's eyes, at this speech, not lost on the officer of the Crimea. Lucifer, having paid first-class fare, would be entitled to consideration not accorded to Gabriel if he berthed in the second cabin. Defaulter and thief though he might be, no officer in the Crimea, but its captain, might lose sight of this distinction. With an emphasis intended to make others sensible of their mistake, Mr. Wood addressed his first-

class passenger.

"Yes, sir, his lordship is quite right.
Lord Lindore knows that it is always best
to be a little rough in cases of this kind. You
must exert yourself. You must not sit here
in the dust and sun. The owners are responsible for your comfort and accommodation. Here is the doctor. He wants to feel your pulse. And this gentleman is Lord Lindore, who has a castle in the neighbourhood. Besides, sir, our voices are disturbing the lady," he added, as a snatch of song from Adela's room floated from the open window,
"Is the doctor here, did you say?" said Colonel Wolcott. "Yes; here I am." Mr. Neal was a very

young practitioner.
"Then, doctor, I am Colonel Wolcott "Then, doctor, I am Colonel Wolcott.
Tell me how my wife is. Will she recover?"

"The lady who is singing? If she follows my directions, I have no doubt of it, and you too. Only she must be kept quite still, and your voice disturbs her. A shipwreck puts a great strain on a lady's constitution. In a day or two you will both be all right if I am not mistaken. Only let Father Joe take you away now."
Colonel Wolcott rose to his feet but stag

gered.

"Gentlemen," he said, "take notice. I am
Lancelot Wolcott, once colonel in the Confederate army, and author of a lately published book on Central Asia. The lady sick in
that house is Mrs. Wolcott, my, wafe. Her
father lives in New York moder. Peter
Engels."

There was silence for a moment. At last the doctor said —
"I have no doubt about what you say, my
dear sir—no doubt about it whatever, but for the present, unfeeling as it may appear to

Colonel Wolcott feebly put his hand in his "Mr. Wood," he said to the officer, "you "Mr. Wood," he said to the officer, "you are a brave man; you commanded us at the pumps. I address myself to you. You may remember when the tug came off Queenstown. I made Captain Moore aware of my identity; I showed him my passport—the passport with which I travelled from Constantinople. But I changed my coat last night. You will find it in my state-room."

"He is not Colonel Wolcott," said Lord Lindore, in a low tone to the rector. "Colonel Wolcott is a very different looking manuite bald. We have a likeness of him at the quite bald. We have a likeness of him at the

castle in the 'Illustration,'"

Colonel Wolcott caught the whisper. It filled him with a sense of atter hopelessness. He felt as a prisoner or a tramp must feel when his very identity seems taken from

He was about to sink back on the stone He was about to sink back on the stone, and to refuse to hear further from the men about him, when Harrie Tontine ran down the garden-walk and seized hold of his hand. "Mr. Dobson," she said, "you were very good to me, though you did let my mamma leave me. I'll let you know how Mrs. Wolcott is every day, if you want me to. You saved her life and all our lives, and," added the precocious child, "I am very sure you are in love with her. I think it is only fair you should know how she is, if you want to whohould know how she is, if you want to, wh

ver you are.' Harrie's little speech produced an effect on "The child shall let you know every day,"

"The child shall let you know every day," said Mr. Darrell.

"Yes," replied Harrie, whispering audibly, "He'll let me, if Mrs. Darrell lets him. But whether she will or not. I'll keep my word, certain and sure. I'd like to see Mrs. Darrell stop me. I'll find a way to do anything I want. Im an American!"

"God bless you Harrie!" said Colonel Wolcott, offering to kiss her; but Harrie withdrew from his caress. Wild as she was, and ready to take liberties with others, she was prompt to resent any attempt to herself.

"I'll let you know twice a day," she repeated positively. With that she ran into the briest and Paddy, went slowly down the road leading to the hamlet, where, beside the chapel, stood the priest's small house, his housekeeper waiting, with a kindly welcome at the door.

CHAPTER XX.

FOR BETTER. The Morea, on the eighth day of her voy-ige, stood into the Cove of Cork, and found terself surrounded by the green hills and white cottages of Queenstown.

A tender at once came off to her with fresh vegetables and the latest intelligence. Peter Engels was one of the first to get hold of a ewspaper. In capital letters he read : CURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE

ADVICES FROM HALIFAX. TRANSFERRED TO THE BOTHNIA.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF CO'ONEL WOLCOTT, THE DISTINGUISHED TRAVELLER. BOMANTIC INCIDENT.

MEETS ON THE CRIMEA HIS FIRST LOVE. A NEW YORK WIDOW, AND IN SAVING HER LIFE LOSES HIS OWN, Poor Mr. Engels stood glaring at this an

root Mr. Ingels stood garing at this an-nouncement without reading the particulars, when his wife came up to him.

"Deary," she said, "Adela is still alive, though very ill. The captain tells me that a man has come on board from. Ballinasioe, the man has come on board from Ballinasice, the place where she is, to get ice and champagne for her. He is sent by a gentleman who has been very kind to her. I think it must be that Mr. Dobson who was saved. The man called him Wolcott, but he has got the names mixed

ready to go ashore in the tender.

"Not Woloott—ne! He's dead. We may be thankful for that, Maggie, See how he died! Adela is rid of him at last." And

he died! Adela is rid of him at last." And he gave her the paper.

"Poor child! Poor child! So he left her to perish, at the last, that he might rescue Cora Noble! My poor, poor Adela! This will come hard to her. I know she was very fond of him, for all that's come and gone." said the mother. "Well, we ought to be thankful. I said things would come right at last. It's all over now. When people's married lives have got into such a snarl as that, it's easier to cut than disentangle. "Till death do us part, you know. So Adela is a widow. I told you, Peter, all would happen for the best. Don't you remember, dear, I said so?"

for the best. Don't' you remember, dear, I said so?"

"I know, I know, you always make out things are for the best. I wish I saw them so," he said, and left her for a few momenta. He soon came back, accompanied by the captain and an Irishman.

"See," said he, "what you can make out of his story, Mag. He blunders so in his names. He confounds Wolcott and Dobson."

"Is the sick lady called Mrs. Wolcott?" said the old lady.

"Shure, my lady, an' that seems the lady's name. But we just calls her 'the lady."

"And you have been sent here to get ice for her. Who sent you?"

"It was the jantleman. Him as saved her life, an' was coortin' her an' goin' on about her, the child says, on board the steamer. Him as is married to her already, he says himself; but no one seems by rights to know

Him as is married to her already, he says himself; but no one seems by rights to know how that is, because the sailors say his name is Mr. Dobson. He give me money, two five pound notes, 'and, Paddy,' says he, 'here's a bit of a list of the things you are to ask for.' An' Mr. Wood, the third officer, he give me a note to this captain here to get 'ice off the Morea. I was to fetch it back for her, an' he's writin' for the things you. he's waitin' for the things now. He give me the list of 'em all—lemons, sugar, oranges, an' tam—tam—I don't know the names o' them things. But there was a basket o' wine cost more than all the rest of them. He wante its name down. See, sir, here—"
"Where does the gentleman come from?"

"Shure, it's from off the ship that is breakin up upon the reef, an' serrow much comfort the boys is gettin' out of her, at all, at all. He saved the lady an' the governess at all. He saved the lady an the governess an himself an the man that was drowned on the reef an the child an the dog an all of them. Day before yesterday he got a rale physician for her, from Killarney. But, bless you! he said our Mr. Neal done just as good. His rivirince's wife, though, Mrs. Darrell, won't let him come anigh her. She says sh nust see things all respectable about

"How does this gentleman look?"

"He is rale tall, fine-looking, with the biggest black beard ever your ladyship see on hin, an' a pair of eyes that pierces through the very soul of you. He sings beautiful. An' iviry night he's outside of her window, an' she a singing Prodestan hymns. Mrs. Darrell wants him to be removed by the police; but he's free with his purse, an' the

police; but he's free with his purse, an' the police doesn't like exactly to be after him."
"That can't be Wolcott. I don't believe he would know a Protestant hymn if he heard one," exclaimed his father-in-law.
"Well, he's a Prodestan, anyhow, himself, an' was up at the church Sunday morning. Father Joe himself tould me so. Says he, 'That's the only word I have to say agin Colonel Wolcott. He calls him Wolcott, but the rector an' his wife calls him wolcott, out the rector an' his wife calls him chat an' imposture. He's been sending to Valencii an' Killarney, right an' left, telegraphing since Sunday. He's been very ill himself but the last two days he's got a dog-cart, an

but the last two days he's got a dog-cart, an' been all over the counthry."

"Can it be Wolcott, Maggie?"

"Ah, but he's the jantleman, I'll go hail for him. I helped him go look for his servant on the reef. He wouldn't leave looking for him to the sailors, fearing they'd give up before he was dead—an' so they would—an' so the poor fellow that laid there dead under the rocks warnt-drownded."

"Are you going back at once to the place where the wreck lies?" asked the captain of the Merea.

"A a fact as the storing will be dhrivin' me." "As fast as the engine will be dhrivin' me.

your honour. It's at Killarney his bonour will be expectin' me with his things," was the t Then, Mr. Engels, you had better go along with him. He will put you in the way of getting to the coast. The railroad termi-"Shure, his honour will be at Killarner

waitin' for me an' the lemons and the ice-all the things I was to fetch," said the Irish In a few minutes the old couple found then elves on board the Queenstown tender; and in half an hour, with ice, champagne, lemons, tamarinds, etc., they were rushing across Ireland, no travellers ever paying less atten-

tion than they did to the scenery and characteristics of the Emerald Isle. At Killarney there was the usual Irish rush of carmen, guides, gossoons, beggars, and hotel runners. It was the harvest season of the place. No child so small, no man so poor, but crowded to glean after the chief

reapers.
Paddy shoved the crowd off from strangers, crying aloud to some one in torn trousers and a long beard, "Shure, I've brought your honour all you named upon the list, an' an owld lady an' owld jantleman, all the way from Ameriky, to see the lady." "Mr. Engels! Mrs. Engels! How unex pected," said the figure, advancing towards

em, "and how glad I am to see you!"
"Colonel Wolcott! Bless me! Then you were not drowned. But what - how "Better. She has recovered her but I am not allowed to see her. Things may change now that you have come.

Engels, take pity on us both and let me see her! But first tell me about that Indiana business. Is she my wife still? Deane has not answered a telegram I sent him yesterday morning."
"I left word not to go on in the case until
we heard from you again," said Mr. Engels.
"But about seeing her, we can say nothing
till we know what she wishes. She herself

till we know what she wishes. She herself must decide for or against that. How can we get on as quick as possible?"

"I have a dog-cart here and a pair of fast ponies. I will put you there in about two hours. Paddy, don't put those things into the dog-cart; hire a car. The sight of her father and mother will do Mrs. Wolcott more good than ice or champagne."

In a few minutes they were en route. Colonel Wolcott, in high spirits, drove fast along roads rough as the well-known lime. along roads rough as the well-known lime-stone roads in the Valley of Virginia; but though he drove fast, he contrived to talk fast too, and gave his listeners full particulars

of the wreck of the Crimea.
"How about the Robert E. Lee!" said Mr. Engels. "I saw a report from Halifax that you had lost your life saving a New York

widow."

"When Adela is well enough you must ask her about that," said Colonel Wolcott, with a laugh; and his laugh seemed to remove the need of further explanation.

Before long they were all laughing. There Before long they were all laughing. There may be laughing-gas in the Irish atmosphere; but put three people together who have honest hearts and kindly dispositions, exhilarate them with a new hope after a long anxiety, shake them up in a rough drive of ten miles over a bad road in a strange country, and see if they will not, without formal explanation, come to a good understanding with each other. Indeed, explanations are apt at any time to be the new cloth in the old fabric of a quarrel.

any time to be the new cloth in the ord laboric of a quarrel.

For the first time Colonel Wolcott did not see in Mr. Engels a rich vulgarian. For the first time he appreciated the motherly heart of his unpolished mother-in-law. For the first time, too, the old people saw in him neither "the good match" they had purchased for their daughter, nor the hot-blooded Southerner who had broken away from them, despiting their breading and renouncing their lespising their breeding and renouncing their When the dog-cart drew up at the garden-gate of the rectory, Mrs. Darrell hastened from her chamber, astonished to see her ad-

versary spring from the box-seat, and hand out an old fadly.

"I am Mrs. Engels, Mrs. Wolcott's mother, ms'am," said that person. "You have been very good to her, and I thank you with all my heart. Will you show me the way to my daughter?"

"Excuse me, msdam. —Arriving in company with a person I have reason to know is a cheat and an impostor."

"Not at all, madam. He is my daughter's husband. Please stand aside and let me find her room."

This coolness in the hall of her own house discomfited Mrs. Darrell. Like every other bully, she was a coward.

At this moment Harrie Tontine rushed down stairs with a shout:

"Good graeious! If here isn's Mrs. Engels!"

And a few minutes after, when Mrs. Darrell entered Mrs. Wolcott's room, all her suspicions vanished at the sight before her.

The patient was sitting up in bed clasped to her mother's heart, with sobs of "O mother, mother, this is too much happiness! Now you will let me see Lancelot. I keep hearing his voice downstairs, but they won't let him come up. Where is papa? How could you get here so soon!"

"Colonel Wolcott." called out Mrs. Engels, going at once to, the head of the stairs, "come up at once, please! Your wife wants you."

At the same moment she turned warning-

"come up at once, please! Your wife wants you."

At the same moment she turned warningly to Adela, who, with flushed cheeks, exclaimed, "I'll not excite myself. I will be very calm. This listening and hoping and worrying has been worse for me than seeing him could be. O Lancelot, Lancelot, is it really you!"

A few hours later, in consequence of Colonel Wolcott's telegrams, all manner of identifications began to pour in. The first person who arrived to help him out of his scrape was the American Secretary of Legation from London. There was no suitable accommodation for him in the village, so he threw himself upon the hospitality of Lord Lindere, with whom he had some acquaintance, and who, in vexed repentance for his former blunder, now lavished every possible attention on Adela and the pseudo. "Mr. Dobson."

Next day came Mr. Smith, escorting little Lance, who, his father and grandmother being absorbed in Adela, was handed over to his grandfather's care; and the pair, being warmly pressed, also took up their quarters at Castle Lindore.

ms grandiather's care; and the pair, being warmly pressed also took up their quarters at Castle Lindore.

Emma Wylie, though superseded in her functions as a nurse, was not trusted to take care of Lance, because his mother and grandmother alike dreaded any association between him and the daughter of Cora Tontine.

Harris was a correspond with a manis for Harrie was now possessed with a mania for the reef. To go off to the wreck was her supreme delight. She had recovered her spirits, and made a slave of the third officer. Old Mrs. Engels encouraged their intimacy, to the disgust of Mrs. Darrell, who was lost in astonishment at this specimen of American

in astonishment at this specimen of American which is usually employed to please was by her used to repel—like the reverse end of a magnet. She knew to a nicety what would

magnet. She knew to a nicety what would shock, estrange, worry, and confound the rector's lady.

Where Harrie went, even upon the reef, Mrs. Engels insisted that Miss Wylie should accompany her; and the old lady smiled complacently when, one evening. Colonel Wolcott announced that he thought he had made a discovery. He functed that the third officer was paying attentions to Miss Wylie.

"Ha! ha!" said his mother in-law. "Did you suppose he would let Harrie out up in "Ha! ha!" said his mother-in-law. "Ind you suppose he would let Harrie cut up in that way and torment him if it were not for that—you know?"
"My good mother," said Colonel Wolcott, "I thought you had forsworn match-making."

"Match-making, yes. Bringing two people together who would suit each other, no. Mr. Wood and Miss Wylie can, of course, do as they like; and I don't know as she will have him when he asks her. But, at any rate, she never had an effer in her life before, and she will have one new. That will be good for her, if nothing are summer of it; it will be something to look had a state if ahe alcost to be an old main an argument of the stipht of fair share of experience with men, is always restless and unhappy:"
"And the third officer?"

"He is a man and a sailor. Mr. Engels rill look after him, and get him some good berth which will make it up to him if he fails but he won't fail, I'm pretty sure." CHAPTER XXL

FOR MICHER.

As days went on, and Adela grew stronger, questions of the future had to be decided. When her husband first saw her dressed he exclaimed against her black clothes.

"Who are you wearing this ill-timed black for, Adela ?"
"For my good aunt, Mrs. Carr, who left
me, when she died, \$200,000."

me, when she died, \$200,000."

The next day he said to her, "Adela, you have \$200,000. Let us live upon your income till I get something to do."

"What's that you say "said Peter Engels, "My dear sir, that I am a poor man with a rich wife. I think Adela, Lancey, and I may well live for the present on the income of \$200,000." \$200,000.

Listen to me, son Lancelot, and, if you can, divest yourself of Southern sensitiveness and come down to Northern sense. It has pleased the Lord to make you rich by marriad. In a pecuniary sense, you have married Adela for better, not for worse. Have you any right to shirk the obligations of your marriage.

marriage?"
"Of course not. I acknowledge that by this time. But—"
"I have been wanting to have a little talk with you upon this subject. My Maggie and I are going home in the next steamer."
"No, no!" cried Adela; and her protest was echoed by an energetic "No!" from her

was choed by an energetic "No!" from her husband.

"Yes," said the old gentleman, smiling, "and you are to go off alone and have your honeymoon. Make it last a year, if you like. It may be your life's best holday. Meantime I shall be looking out in New York for a house for you. You must have your own establishment, and be master in your own house, Colonel. We made a mistake about that leat time."

hat last time." "Don't say that," said Lancelot, "when I have just learned to value you and Mrs.

Engels."
"For all that, we will have two "For all that we will have two house-holds," said Mr. Engels. "Now as to money. It is much easier to make it than to keep it, to accumulate it than to spend it. One reason that so few fortunes in America grow very great, while so many make money, is that twenty men lose what they make to one who accumulates it. Men slave and toil, and rake and scrape, and then they make ignorant investments, and off it goes. It has been my pleasure to make money and my pride to pleasure to make money and my pride to keep it. Now I want you and Adela and keep it. Note I want you and Adela and Lance to do me credit by your way of spending it. The luck of having their means well spent happens to few men like me. When I first came under religious convictions—that time my little boys died—it was a matter of conscientious consideration with me whether I ought not to educate myself and go into the ministry. I came to the conductions. I ought not to educate myself and go into the ministry. I came to the conclusion that I had better not. 'Peter Engels,' I said, 'you are too old to make much of a preacher, but you can make money. Stay where the Lord has found you, and always keep a promising young man educating at your expense as a clergyman or a missionary.' I always have. And one of them rushed at me and roared about my consenting to this divorce like a bull of Bashan."

"Don't talk shout that please years" said.

bull of Bashan."
"Don't talk about that, please, papa," said
Adela. "It is all over."
"Well, he allowed I was 'ignorant," said
her father, "and he said the church ought to
have educated me better. Pretty good, that,
wasn't it, Colonel, when I'd paid for all he wasn't it, Colonel? when I'd paid for all he knew. However, as I was saying, our country has great need of wealth, and she wants a great deal that wealth can buy for her improvement, or so they say. She wants rich men and women who know how to spend. I don't. But you may learn. One of the misfortunes of rich men in America is that they are so busy in getting wealth that it leaves

CURRENT HUMOUR The balloonist's home is one flight up. Ice dealers are happy over a solid North. Orangemen are true to their name when

them no time to get acquainted with their sons and daughters. As a rule, our rich men have turned out a poor lot of sons. Now, my Adela would do credit to a kingdom—and I think you are a right good fellow. I want you both to do what a man brought up as I have been cannot do for himself; that is, judiciously and advantageously to spend my money. The country wants art. Study art, and patronize it for me. The country, they say, has not enough refined society. Open your doors, and show society how the thing ought to be done. As to direct charity, it requires an education made up of blunders and disappointments to teach us all who to help and who to refuse. One has to spend a fortune making mischief only to find out that money is capable of doing harm. Charity with you and Adela won't consist, I hope, merely in giving away money—I can supply you with that;—you must give the subject your attention and your time. You have no easy task before you. It is a profession to be rich. Go off and enjoy yourselves, and then come back and take up your work in your own country as the husband of a very rich wife—the heir, most probably, in a few years of a very rich man."

Mr. Engels' voice quivered a little as he uttered the last words. Colonel Wolcott beard him in silence, but he acquiesced. He had lived to discover for himself that to be rich is a profession—a profession without primers or professorships, without landmarks or traditions; in which the blind lead the blind, and in which a man is educated only by his ewn mistakes. Quadrupeds know one game at cards—All-fours.—Philadelphia Sunday Item.

The man completely wrapped up in himself has no use for an ulster.—Picayune. Natur luvs phun; if she doesn't, she never would have made a munky.—Josh Billings. For a street cleaner that will do its work thoroughly we suggest a mad dog.—Lowell "Tiers, tiers, idle tiers," as the actor said when he saw the rows of empty benches before him.—Marathon Independent. Of a miserly man somebody wrote: "head gave way, but his hand never did. brain softened, but his heart couldn't." A New York piano manufacturing compa

in which a man is educated only by his own mistakes.

As his esteem for his father-in-law in

ed, he became sensible that other men did him a justice which he himself had withheld. A reflected light often shows points which had escaped our observation.

Mr. Engels was something of an agricul

Mr. Engels was something of an agriculturist and a good judge of horses. He made a favourable impression on the gentlemen of Ballinasloe and its neighbourhood. These were not disposed to be hypercritical on small points of refinement, as had once been the case with his son-in-law.

Colonel Wolcott excused himself from the hospitalities offered him. He was too truely What is the difference between a summe esidence in the suburbs and a farmer who guilty of counterfeiting? Answer:—One is a country villa and the other is a country villain. Boston Transcript :- "What does 'encore mean?" asks an exchange. It is only one phase of a universal desire among the sons of nen to get something for nothing, and get it

a gentleman to feel resentment at his first re-ception in the neighbourhood, but his whole heart was with his wife, his sole interest in Two or three days later came a latter from Mr. Deane, dated June 6, which had been lying a fortnight in the hands of the London

publisher, "New York, June 6, 1870, "MY DEAR COLONEL—I have employed Mr. Ovid O'Peccan as your counsel in Indiana; but am sorry to say suit will not be brought until court meets in September. I also regret to tell you that we shall not have the cooperation of Mrs. Wokott and her family. Mr. Engels positively declines to assist us or takes the position that you went South to attend to your affairs, and does not consider herself deserted by you. It remains, therefore, to get up a case against her. We should he glad to receive fuller information as to your marriage difficulties, and further in-structions. Anything which may tell against the defendant will be valuable.

"Your obedient servant, "RICHARD DEANE." Colonel Wolcott, who was now a resident at the rectory, went into the library to answer this letter

"BALLINASLOB RECTORY, June 26, 1870. "MY DEAR SIR-Your letter of June 6 did not reach me until this morning. On the very day it was dated things were settling themselves another way. All is well that ends well. I am with Mrs. Wolcott at Balends well. I am with Mrs. Wolcott at Ballinasloe, a small village on the western coast of Ireland, where the poor Crimea's skeleton lies on a reef opposite the windows of the house where we are staying. Mrs. Wolcott is slowly recovering from the exposure and excitement of the shipwreck. Mr. and Mrs. Engels are here, and our little boy. All this being so, there is no need to send you the information you requested. Please pay Mr. O'Peccan, and let me never again hear the word divorce—or see the bills. You may draw for the full amount on my publishes. A. B. & Co., who will have orders to honour your check as soon as it comes to hand.

Adela entered while still he sat, his pen suspended over the last word.
"What is it?" she asked, noticing his you give me change to ride it might be money ombre expression.

"Only this letter," he replied, pushing it ward her. "What a fool I have been, dear love, what a fool ?"

Oh, mamma, look? A message has

down."

A precious boy of six years, listening wearily to a long-winded tale, related by a prosy relative, took advantage of a short pause to say, slyly, "I wish that story had

been brought out in numbers."
"Little baby is very ill, Charlie; I am afraid he will die." "Well, if he does die,

mamma, he won't go to the bad place."
"Why, Charlie, how can you know that."
"Oh, I know he can't.

"Oh, I know he can't, mamma; he's get no teeth to gnash."

Little boy learning his catechism from his mother. Q.—"What is a man's chief end?"

A.—"His head."

Girl (yawning over lessons)—"I'm so tired;
I should like to go to sleep." Boy—"I'll tell
you what to do, then. Get up early tomorrow and have a good sleep before breakfast."

Mainma-" And David was able to kill the

great big man Goliah because God helped him." Harry (aged six)—"Well, I don't think that's fair, mamma; that's two to

A little girl had a penny given to her to

that's the way the money goes, pop goes.

em !"

A little girl seeing two love birds billing and cooing was told they were making love. "Why don't they marry ?" she asked, "then

er, London Gossip.

ove one another."

costs \$20 an ounce; but then so little is required that you can kill a \$60 brigand and Never say so again," she replied, looking en \$12 brigands so beautifully for about two deep into his eyes with that ineffable gaze of steadfast affection which makes a wife's face seem half divine to her husband. "Never ents. A little lightning is a dangerous thing. Instruction of a Parisian concierne think so again, dear Lancelot. Both of us did wrong, both are forgiven, and for the son; -- "When you meet the first floor, bow and take off your hat; for the second, unfuture we are going to be such happy people, and so wise, that the world will be all the oover; for the third, carry your hand to your head; for the fourth, nod; for the attic floor better because we live in it and because we let the lodger nod first."

had been tortured by a lawyer for several hours, at last asked for a glass of water. "There," said the judge, "I think you'd Quaint Sayings of Children. better let the witness go now, as you have pumped him dry."—Troy Times. The clever paper Truth advertised recently to give a prize of £2 2s. for the quaintest say-"Are you a good rider?" asked a livery ing of a child. Several hundred contribu-tions were sent in, of which the following are man. "I am," replied the customer, and just then the horse snorted, stood on its few of the most pointed :-

rands, came down and bucked. And the "As we were one day talking about customer went on, from his high seat in the churches and various ceremonies, a little boy remarked that he had seen a christening, a funeral, and a wedding, but he had never seen naymow, "See how easily I get off." Said a Galveston school teacher :-- " If I "Jack (aged four, talking a walk) : What

left," responded the younger brother, "for he will get away with all of them. That's the kind of a presidential candidate he is."—Galecomes of people when they die?' Mamma: They turn into dust, dear.' Jack : 'What lot of people there must be on this road, Tottie : "I wonder why dolls are always Book critics are all linguists. One easily discovers this fact by reading their criticisms on books translated from foreign languages. girls, Tom?" Tom: "Because boys hate to e made babies of."

A child seeing a bill on a telegraph post:

They usually wind up by congratuating the translator on having preserved the charm of the original in all its freshness and beauty.— Boston Times.

A lecturer once prefaced his discourse upon the rhinoceros with "I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. Indeed, it is

absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of the hideous animal of which we are about to speak unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."

"What luck did you have fishing yesterday, Breckenridge?" asked a Galveston gentleman of a well-known impecunious character who owes everybody. "Splendid. While I was out on the wharf twenty men with bills

called at my house to collect money."-Gal-He was a fine-looking man, and he proudly He was a fine-looking man, and the product structed down the sidewalk with the air of trutted down the sidewalk with the proprietorship in every movement. "Beg pardon," said a stranger as he stepped up to him; hat in hand, in utmost humility, "Do I have your permission to remain in town over night?"—New Haven Register.

This was what broke the engagement; at a

time, too, when they had both sworn to love each other "until death do us part." He—"! hever saw you look lovelier." She—"You here a flat—." He grabbed his hat, rushed from the house, and has not been seen since. She added mechanically, ——"erer," and

Small boy, watching his sister iron a piece of work with bird's nest of eggs done in crewels on it: "I say, sister, if you keep the iron too long on those eggs, you'll hatch wept hysterically.
"Why Jennie, you foolish girl, come into why Jennie, you foolish girl, come into the house. What are you out in the snow for without wraps?" "Oh, nothing much, ma. You see Augustus has just called, and here are his footprints in the snow. I'm measuring to get the right size for those slippers, and, do you know, I don't believe I've got half to get the right size for those slippers, and, do you know, I don't believe I've got half cloth enough in them."—New Haven Register.

Many were the scares that happened during the siege of Cabul. The arrival of the relieving forces was anxiously looked for. "I see Phayre's advanced guard coming over the brow of that hill," said General ———, looking through a field-glass. "No, General," said an A.D.C., "they are only six donkeys!" and cooing was told they were making love.
"Why don't they marry?" she asked, "then
they would not make love any more."
A fond mother said to her little son:
"Tommy, my dear, I am going to give you a
little companion soon; which would you prefer, a little boy or a little girl?" "Well,
mother," replied Tommy, "if it is all the
same to you, I would rather have a little donkey."

A little girl, aged five, going to bed one night, and kneeling down to say her prayers, said: "Oh, mamma, may I only say amen to night? I'm so tired."—From the American Register, London Gossip.

When the cook placed the turkey on the When the cook placed the turkey on the table upside down on the dish—that is, with its back up—the head of the house got his back up too, gave her a withering look, and almost profanely saked if she "s posed he was going to of awl under the table and cut a hole up through the plate, to get at the breast of the fewl?"—Nervisioum Herald.

SWINDLED OUT OF DYING

Pennsylvania Visionary's Sad Complain
-How He Was Fooled by a Smart Lawy

has failed. They were unable to me

outstanding notes. - Boston Transcript The author of the "Little Brown Jug was probably in a jugular vein when he wrote that sometime popular ditty.—Lowell Courier. Some enthusiastic fashion writer predicts a

evolution in underwear. Well, a change in

Mr. Geo. P. Lathrop, of Boston, recently delivered a lecture on "Colour in Literature." An author's motto for his book is, "Any

Bernhardt dies so realistically that it is said

a coroner who saw her ran around to the stage door and wanted to hold an inquest.—Boston

Now, by Jove, we've got it! We're going to reform this theatre nuisance. Announcement:—A big hat makes a woman look twenty years older than she is. There.—

Boston Post.

You can excuse a man for taking a gloomy

view of life when he names his child for a rich uncle and the uncle allows it, and then the day after baptism goes into bankruptcy.

Ladies will be pleased to learn that the most fashionable "human" hair is taken from the yak. This is the yak-tual truth.

To yak is human, to steal hair divine.—Bo

Olive Logan in her-lecture relates that an

Omaha young lady was asked in Europe whether they had any culture in her settlement. "You bet," was the answer;" we're cultured to kill!"

A Dutchman says that his neighbours are

"te vorst neighbours people dot never vas. Mine little pigs und mine hens come home mit dere ears split und todder day two of dem

An Irishman being asked on a late trial for

a certificate of his marriage, exhibited a huge scar on his head, which looked as though it

might have been made by a fire shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

"Please, sir," said a beggar boy, "pleas

sir, give me a cent to buy my father a pair of trousers." In the words of Tom Hood, "G

Heaven! that flesh and blood should be s

"Accidents will happen." Brigson (at last winging a pheasant, after missing right and left all day)—"'Ah, ha! Knocked him over that time, Jenkins!" Keeper—"Yes, sir; they will fly into it sometimes."—London Punch.

The worst cut-up man of the hour is that western reporter who, in describing the ap-pearance of the belle of the town at the local

"Pa, did you read in the paper how a parent was fined because his little boy hung on a street car?" Pa: "What of it?" Lit-tle Johnny: "Nothing, except I thought if

The lightning used on theatrical stages

A witness under cross-examination, who

heap, and father's trousers, too!"

right away.

-Boston Post.

m Transcript.

ome home missing."

n vour nocket

such things is necessary once in a while

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 26.—William Carney, of this city, was under a hallucination that he would die at 2 a.m. on Friday. He says he had a vision on Sunday last in which he was told of his approaching decease. He took to his bed, although apparently healthy, and continued sinking and growing feebler as the time drew nigh. On Friday morning he made his will, and was prepared for death by Bishop Mullen, the Catholic prelate of this diocese. His house was filled with people watching the result. But, alas, the death prophecy turned out to be a fizzle, and much disappointment was manifested at the failure of the miracle, which his friends attributed to the officiousness of Judge Galbraith and Dr. Brand. They believe that the will of God would have been carried out but for the cunning of the lawyer and physicians. The judge persuaded lawyer and physicians. The judge persuaded Carney's brother to turn back the hands of

practised upon him as infamous. What is Done in a "Live" School. THE CRAMMING SYSTEM.

the clock two hours, and the doctor adminis-tered an opiate at midnight, which obscured mundane matters from the would-be corpse for six hours. Carney denounces the fraud

Much has been said and written, with apparently but little profit, on the subject of cramming in the school-room. We know boys and girls in the higher schools who have to attend from fifteen to twenty different classes in as many different subjects during a single week. And after a year or two they are declared to be proficient in all of these branches. What a sham is this, when it is considered that any three branches are sufficient for a year's study ! It is not surprising that young men, as well as young ladies, find when they come to meet "the hard buffetings of this work-a-day world "they are only half educated, that they have but the merest smattering of the subjects which they ought to know thoroughly, and that they have been grievously misled by both teachers and parents, who ought to have known better. The consequence of this is, that they are unable to apply in a practical way any knowledge they may have acquired. The great question is :-

HOW TO REMEDY THIS EVIL ?

Our suggestion is first, to give a thorough drill in those subjects that are termed common and not high sounding. For instance, we find students who have been trained in what are considered our best schools deficient in arithmetic, and without any real knowledge of bookkeeping. Indeed, Commercial Arithmetic, as taught in our schools, is found in practice to be different from that used in business houses. The reason of this is, that but few teachers know anything outside of their text-books, and are unacquainted with the short methods suggested by long business experience.

IN THE BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE Practical Bookkeeping is almost a hobby. It s the great desideratum. Students are expected to think of it by day and dream of it at night.

In teaching, the text-book is used at first. and from this the student begins by copying the simplest transactions into his day book. He then journalizes, posts, makes a trialbalance, statement of loss and gain, etc., and balance, statement of loss and gain, etc., and closes the accounts in his ledger. In the Theory Department this process is repeated a score of times, each set of books embracing states and including the business of grocer, dry goods commission merchant, shipping merchant, broker, etc., etc. When the course of instruction in this department is completed the student is required. student is required

TO PASS A RIGID EXAMINATION.

department. The text-book is then abandoned. Each student is furnished with capital (College Currency), and his first duty is to enter the Board Room, where the transactions reorded in his books originate. As in other public rooms, when from ten to thirty per public rooms, when from ten to thirty per-sons are making bargains, it might appear to a stranger disorderly, for a school-room; but the half hour spent in this way appears of but short duration. And when the purchases and sales are completed the student takes his seat at his desk in another room, where he carefully transcribes from his memorandum book into his Day Book, Cash Book, Bill Book, etc., all his transactions, and is required to fill out all the notes, drafts, receipts, etc., in connection with his business. In a word, this is the finishing department, and it is conducted in a manner as exacting as is the real work which it imitates in our best mercantile houses and banks. Indeed, in one end of the room there

IS A REAL BANK OF ISSUE,

in complete operation. All its departments are conducted by students who are under the supervision of trained teachers. We are aware that in some quarters a strong prejudice against business schools exists. This is not surprising, because numbers of Colleges so-called are mere shams, bers of Colleges so-called are mere sharis, unworthy the name they assume. As a consequence some merchants cling to the idea that the only place to learn business is in the counting room. That is certainly the place to get practical experience, to learn the their motives. But to a large extent it is erroneous to suppose that it is

THE PLACE TO LEARN BUSINESS,

because the circumstances are rarely favourable. An employer has hardly ever time to teach. Besides, he would not permit mistakes to be made in his accounts, or his books to be muddled through the ignorance and stupidity of a mere tyro. that sort has often proved too expensive to be In addition to all this, the weekly cours

of Law Lectures is a feature of the College. These are of a character to save a business man the expense of consulting a lawyer over a trifling business difficulty. At the same time, it must not be presumed that we pretend to make merchants independent of law yers under all circumstances. Another feature of the School is the De-

partment of Penmanship and Business Cor-respondence. Students in the business de-partment are required to write letters daily. As a stimulus to excellence in the Departments of Bookkeeping and Penmanship, a gold medal is offered to the student who shall display the best kept set of books after the winter session, and a silver medal for the greatest improvement in Penmanship. Early in January next Mr. Warring Kennedy, swell-known merchant, will deliver a lecture to the students of this College. He will be followed by a number of other prominent gentlemen during the winter.

This Institution opens on Monday next, and those who are interested in knowing more about it should visit the School or address THE SECRETARY, 112 AND 114 KING TORONTO.

Though the soil of Virginia grows the bea tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production even of ad-joining counties is often quite different, the equal qualities. The production even of acjoining counties is often quite different, the
one producing leaf which at once deteriorates
if grown in the other. The leaf of the
"Myrtle Navy" is the product of the choice
sections of the State, which, through some
combination of local influences, preduce a better quality than any others. This is shown by
its always commanding a higher price than
any other smoking leaf. THE FA

EDITORIAL NO Mr. Casey, M.P., will add ing at West Lorne on the fact is of no political imp

The Stratford Town Cour to submit the market fee qui of the electors. This will what might otherwise have otonous contest. The farmer one strong argument in favor there are no toll gates in that

The Muskoka Herald give how the Free Grant laws disc the actual settler. The town is being depleted of its pine it men. Complaint is made that pine in the township is being logs or square-timber, absolute settlers without enough pine of shingles or a rail fence.

These are the kind of ite the heart of the patriot, ar heart of the Blakeite sad. 8 field Republican: "Canada ir worth of cheese twelve year she exports \$10,000,000 wor her exports of butter and chee 000 larger than those of whea of the cheese has also greatl dian cheese carried off the Centennial Exhibition against also at the international dai York in 1879."

IT will be news to most pec of the Atlantic to learn to America dress more meagre tea, and live more frugally t ren in England. Mr. Clare one of the British Agricultura who visited this continent last is of that opinion, for in a re fore a Farmers' Club on " Farming," he said that if hard in England, dressed as as frugally, and were contented the three times a day, and to less, the majority of farmers die in the Old Country.

in London, England, said :--"It is with difficulty that I a dollar go as far here as a si If I want shoes, a coat, or a kr double the price I pay at hom for the best goods are simple thrifty folk. It was very hot three mouths since, and I for myself with a straw hat, and rather than make such as rather than make such an outlay as it would require here The New York Indicator say Mr. Hughes is the leader of a free-traders who are settling i ist country because they can than at home.

Mr. John George McCarthy authority upon the subject, ur ment to reclaim the waste la The Registrar-General reports cultural area of Ireland at 20 Of this total he reports 4.661, absolutely waste. Professor I that, exclusive of absolute wastes are rendered nearly want of arterial drainage. want of arterial drainage, that in a country almost ention its agriculture two-fifths obeen allowed to remain eit waste or of most imperfect protit is said that Mr. Butt prethis subject shorter before his twee approved by Lord Besch

There are not wanting agitation now convulsing spread into England. At a re the newly-formed Farmers' pressed the opinion that the fi land, Scotland, and Wales of for something like fixity of t setion for unexhausted free sale of good-will. sation for unexhausted imprire sale of good-will. He als tenant farmers should be as Government to become the offarms. The meeting was great with Mr. Balton's sentiment ment having these objects in gain headway, it would be int how the Radical property-hold would meet it.

The Stratford Times describ cently purchased in that town in its department of interior cations of mineral wealth. sected it was found to conf fron ore nearly an inch square screw with cork attached, a cou a gold shirt-stud, and a piece oring. The mystery is easily a The turkey came from the Thu trict. Mr. D. D. Hay has all and identified the corkscrew. I stud belongs to ex-Governor N the lady's easing belongs to won't give the name." Prob wen't give the name." Probable longed to Minnehaha, the da great chief Apollinaris Water, contemporary quite sure the

If there is any mortal thing them which the United State possible way produce in the domain they are going to do so countries of the world underst te be independent, not only in political sense, but also in a con practical living sense. Of late, have been made in the produc and tea, and the Commissioner reports that the efforts made couragingly rewarded. In a re-laid before Congress he says portance of the result attained marked attention at home, and the special consideration of for the manufacture of our own
make a difference of many m
annually in the wealth of the t annually in the wealth of the r may not be able to grow our own our own sugar—although to a tent there is no reason by the the beet why we should not de but there is a lesson in this re-this persistent perseverance, by and should profit.

Canadian farmers have not, pe facilities for obtaining wool that colonists in Australia and els with their huge sheep farms, I authorities think that more mig that direction than is done. In largely increasing consumption throughout the world, this is a serving of the greatest attention silly when our agriculturists a fact that since 1830 the wool fact that since f830 the wool world has increased five times, the matter in very much the as we do. Fifty years ago the \$20,000,000 lbs. In 1878—the lawhich we have complete figure 1,586,000,000 lbs., Europe pro 000,000 lbs., River Platte 240, the United States 208,000,000 lb \$50,000,000 lbs., and South Afric lbs. Of this tremendous quant Great Britain and France of about the same quantity—380,00 year. Germany consumes about lbs.; the United States 250,000,000 lbs.; and other controls and states 250,000,000 lbs. ERIE, Pa., Dec. 26.—William Carney, of this city, was under a hallucination that he would die at 2 a.m. on Friday. He says he had a vision on Sunday last in which he was told of his approaching decease. He took to his bed, although apparently healthy, and continued sinking and growing feebler as the time drew nigh. On Friday morning he made his will, and was prepared for death by Bishop Mullen, the Catholic prelate of this diocese. His house was filled with people watching the result. But, alas, the death prophecy turned out to be a fizzle, and much disappointment was manifested at the failure of the miracle, which his friends attributed to the officiousness of Judge Galbraith and Dr. Brand. They believe that the will of God would have been carried out but for the cunning of the een carried out but for the cunning of the lawyer and physicians. The judge persuaded Carney's brother to turn back the hands of the clock two hours, and the doctor administered an opiate at midnight, which obscured mundane matters from the would-be corpse for six hours. Carney denounces the fraud practised upon him as infamous.

What is Done in a "Live" School.

Much has been said and written, with apparently but little profit, on the subject of ramming in the school-room. We know oys and girls in the higher schools who have to attend from fifteen to twenty different classes in as many different subjects during a single week. And after a year or two they are declared to be proficient in all of these branches. What a sham is this, when it is onsidered that any three branches are sufficient for a year's study ! It is not surprising that young men, as well as young ladies, find when they come to meet "the hard buffetings of this work-a-day world " they are only half educated, that they have but the merest smattering of the subjects which they ought to know thoroughly, and that they have been grievously misled by both teachers and parents, who ought to have known better. The consequence of this is, that they are unable to apply in a practical way any knowledge they may have acquired. The great question is :-

HOW TO REMEDY THIS EVIL ? Our suggestion is first, to give a thorough drill in those subjects that are termed common and not high sounding. For instance, we find students who have been trained in what are considered our best schools deficient in arithmetic, and without any real knowledge of bookkeeping. Indeed, Commercial Arithmetic, as taught in our schools, s found in practice to be different from that used in business houses. The reason of this is, that but few teachers know anything outside of their text-books, and are unacquainted with the short methods suggested by long

N THE BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE Practical Bookkeeping is almost a hobby. . It is the great desideratum. Students are expected to think of it by day and dream of it

at night. In teaching, the text-book is used at first, and from this the student begins by copying the simplest transactions into his day book. He then journalizes, posts, makes a trialpalance, statement of loss and gain, etc., and balance, statement of loss and gain, etc., and closes the accounts in his ledger. In the Theory Department this process is repeated a score of times, each set of books embracing cluding the business of grocer, dry goods commission merchant, shipping merchant, broker, etc., etc. When the course of intruction in this department is completed the tudent is required

TO PASS A BIGID EXAMINATION. If found competent, he enters the practical department. The text book is then abandoned. Each student is furnished with capital (College Currency), and his first duty is to enter he Board Room, where the transactions re-orded in his books originate. As in other public rooms, when from ten to thirty perons are making bargains, it might appear to sons are making cargains, it inight appears a stranger disorderly for a school-room; but the half hour speet in this way appears of but short duration. And when the purchases and sales are completed the student takes his seat at his desk in another room, where he carefully transcribes from his memorandum book into his Day Book, Cash Book, Bill Book, etc., all his transactions, and is required to fill out all the notes, drafts, recipts, etc., in connection with his business. In a word, this is the finishing department, and it is conducted in a manner as exacting as is the real work which it imitates in our best mercantile houses and banks. Indeed, in one end of the room there

IS A REAL BANK OF ISSUE, complete operation. All its departments

are conducted by students who are under the supervision of trained teachers. We are aware that in some quarters a strong prejudice against business schools exists. This is not surprising, because numbers of Colleges so-called are mere shams, unworthy the name they assume. As a consequence some merehants cling to the idea sequence some merchants cling to the idea that the only place to learn business is in the counting room. That is certainly the place to get practical experience, to learn the character of men, their business habits and their motives. But to a large extent it is erroneous to suppose that it is

THE PLACE TO LEARN BUSINESS.

ecause the circumstances are rarely favourbecause the circumstances are rarely lavourable. An employer has hardly ever time to
teach. Besides, he would not permit mistakes to be made in his accounts, or his
books to be muddled through the ignorance
and stupidity of a mere tyro. Experience of
that sort has often proved too expensive to be In addition to all this, the weekly course reneated.

f Law Lectures is a feature of the These are of a character to save a. business man the expense of consulting a lawyer over a trifing business difficulty. At the same time, it must not be presumed that we pretend to make merchants independent of lawyers under all circumstances.

Another feature of the School is the De-

partment of Penmanship and Business Cor-respondence. Students in the business de-partment are required to write letters daily. As a stimulus to excellence in the Depart-As a stimulus to excellence in the Departments of Bookkeeping and Penmanship, a gold medal is offered to the student who shall display the best kept set of books after the winter session, and a silver medal for the greatest improvement in Penmanship. Early in January next Mr. Warring Kennedy, a well-known merchant, will deliver a lecture to the students of this College. He will be followed by a number of other prominent gentlemen during the winter.

This Institution opens on Monday next and those who are interested in knowing more about it should visit the School or ad dress THE SECRETARY, 112 AND 114 MINE TREET WEST, TOBONTO,

Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production even of adjoining counties is often quite different, the one producing leaf which at once deteriorates if grown in the other. The leaf of the "Myrtle Navy" is the product of the choice sections of the State, which, through some combination of local influences, produce a sector quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any other smoking leaf.

THE FARM

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Casey, M.P., will address a Grit meeting at West Lorne on the 30th inst. The fact is of no political importance, but we might give the farmers of that section fair warning to conceal their cows.

The Stratford Town Council have decided to submit the market fee question to a vote of the electors. This will lend / interest to what might otherwise have proved a mon-otonous centest. The farmers of Perth have one strong argument in favour of abolition— there are no toll gates in that county.

The Muskoka Heraid gives an instance of how the Free Grant laws discriminate against the actual settler. The township of Stisted is being depleted of its pine by the lumbermen. Complaint is made that every stick of pine in the township is being made into sawlogs or square-timber, absolutely leaving the settlers without enough pine to make a bunch of shingles or a rail seroe.

These are the kind of items that gladden These are the kind of items that gladden the heart of the patrict, and maketh the heart of the Blakeite sad. Says the Springfield Republican: "Canada imported \$50,000 worth of cheese twelve years ago, but may she exports of butter and cheese are \$4,000.000 larger than those of wheat. The quality of the cheese has also greatly improved, and this is secribed to the factory system. Canadian cheese carried off the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition against the world, and also at the international dairy fair at New York in 1879."

Ir will be news to most people on this side It will be news to most people on this side of the Atlantic to learn that farmers in America dress more meagrely, drink filthy tea, and live more frugally than their brethren in England. Mr. Clare Sewell Read, one of the British Agricultural Commissioners who visited this continent last year, however, is of that opinion, for in a recent speech before a Farmers' Club on "America and its Farming," he said that if they worked as hard in England, dressed as meagrely, lived as frugally, and were content to drink filthy tea three times a day, and to hunt and sport less, the majonity of farmers might live and die in the Old Country.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, in a letter to a friend in London, England, said :--"It is with difficulty that I can now make a dollar go as far here as a shilling at home. If I want shoes, a coat, or a knile, I must pay double the price I pay at home. Your prices for the best goods are simply prohibitive to thrifty folk. It was very hot when I arrived three mouths since, and I forgot to provide myself with a straw hat, and did without our other than make strong as a straw har.

rather than make such an extraordinary outlay as it would require here." The New York Indicator says, nevertheless, Mr. Hughes is the leader of a band of English free-traders who are settling in a protectionist country because they can do better there than at home.

Mr. John George McCarthy of Cork, a high authority upon the subject, urges the Government to reclaim the waste lands in Ireland. The Registrar-General reports the total agricultural area of Ireland at 20,327,764 acres. cultural area of Ireland at 20,327,764 acres. Of this total he reports 4,661,938 acres to be absolutely waste. Professor Baldwin reports that, exclusive of absolute waste, 4,000,000 acres are rendered nearly valueless by the want of arterial drainage. It thus appears that in a country almost entirely dependent on its agriculture two-fifths of its soil have been allowed to remain either absolutely waste or of most imperfect productive power. It is said that Mr. Butt prepared a sull on this subject shortly beforehis death, and that it was approved by Lord heliconsfield. Shibild

There are not wanting eighs that the land agitation now convulsing Ireland will spread into England. At a recent meeting of

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Paint all tools that are exposed to weather or the heat of the aun. Dip the tip of nails in grease and they will sasily drive into hardwood.

Frost will not penetrate so deep when the ground is dry as when it is very wet.

There is as much nourishment in one bushel of beans as in five bushels of potatoes. Paraffine oil on whotstone is superior to any other liquid, and will keep the stone in better order.

better order.

A man who bought a turkey on the hondon market a few days ago by the pound found it stuffed with stale eggs. Harness oil made of one gallon of neatsfoot oil, with four ounces of lampblack, well mixed, is simple and effective.

Mr. John J. Mechi, the agriculturist and razor-strop maker, whose failure was announced on the 16th inst., is dead. The steamship Waldensian, from Boston, arrived at Glasgow on Sunday, and landed her shipment of 112 animals in good order. The cranberry growers of Cape Cod and New Jersey cover their grounds with sand from four inches to one foot in depth before

Spent tan bark has been ploughed into a compact clay soil with the best paults, as it rendered the soil mellow and increased its

The sine lining in the bottom of an aquarium will in time poison the fish, sven if the fresh supply of water be kept running in and discharging.

Pastures that have been fed a few seasons will generally produce more milk, or make more fat, than those which have been newly seeded down. Ewes in lamb are very liable to take cold, and when exposed to wet and cold weather, or allowed to lie on the ground, are liable to

A factory has been discovered at Milwaukee from which 12,000 pounds of eleomargarine are sent out every day, with ne mark to distinguish it from genume butter.

Linguish it from genuine butter.

Live stock in the interior of British Columbia is increasing rapidly, and a company
is projected to build works for the purpose of
corning beef for shipment to England.

The Mark Lane Express, in a review of the
British grant trade, says:—The yield of the
English wheat crop of 1880 is turning out to
be less than any of the published estimates.

The agricultural products of the country The agricultural products of the country during the past few years foot up enermous figures. In 1879 they amounted to \$1,919,959,397, and the estimate for the present year is \$2,000,000,000.

year is \$2,000,000,000.

John A. Van Vleit, of the town of Esopus,
N.Y., a few days ago killed a hog which was
somewhat remarkable in that it weighed. 250
pounds, dressed, and had two hearts and two
windpipes. One of the hearts was about half
the size of the other.

Stringhalt is an affection of the perves, and
is incurable. It is caused by a loss of power
of the nerve which controls the muscle by
which the leg is lifted, the action then being
spasmodic, irregular, and excessive, causing

spasmodic, irregular, and excessive, causing the high lifting usual in this disorder. Professor Riley says that kerosene or oil of any kind is sure death to insects in all stages, and the only substance with which we may hope to destroy the eggs. Oil will not mix directly with water, but will mix with milk, fresh or sour, and then may be diluted to any desired extent.

desired extent.

A parchment which is smoother than that made from skins, and as strong and pliable, can be manufactured from the palmetto of Florida and other Southern States. The parchment can be washed, rubbed, and handled just like cloth, and the writing will not be effaced.

ot be effaced.

Excessive drinking of water by farm becomes drinking of water y faths animals is said to increase the consumption of fat in the body. Too watery fodder and too much drinking are therefore to be avoided, especially in fattening, if we wish to attain the most rapid and absalant forms tion of flesh and fat.

An English mechanic has invented a horse-shoe composed of three thicknesses of cow-hide, compressed into a sfeet mould and sub-jected to a chemical preparation. It will last

nd cheap with corn at only fifteen cents a ushel, which is the price in this market in Northern Iowa. Any farmer can raise a year's fuel, and of the best kind, by devoting

year's fuel, and of the best kind, by devoting two acres to corn.

Assat. Tony, Guyeboro', N.S.—A neighbour in the vicinity has a mere with a hard lump on her right shoulder, which is getting larger every day. He got it lanced, and something came out like water and blood. On getting home from a journey on a rainy day he first took notice of it. Would you please tell me what will cure it and what it is? Answer.—Have the enlargement opened thoroughly so as to allow the escape of matter, and dress the wound once a day with weak carbolic lotien. If it is not removed by these means it will be necessary to dissect it out.

these means it will be necessary to dissect it out.

It appears from a series of experiments of the Agricultural Academy of Eldena that Holland cows consume about five pounds of hay, or its equivalent, for every quart of milk, and Ayreshires nine pounds of similar feed for each quart of milk. Another series of experiments conducted by Villeroy resulted in showing that 100 pounds of hay produced in Hollanders twenty-nine quarts of milk, in Devons nineteen quarts, and in Herefords sixteen quarts. On a comparison of these figures with other data it appears that the average for all breeds is about six pounds of hay, or its equivalent, for one quart of milk.

of hay, or its equivalent, for one quart of milk.

My business is making butter winter and summer, and I have found that to secure an equal quality all the year the winter feeding needs to be done very carefully. For my owe information I make occasional experiments, and for the proof of these nothing more is needed than to weigh the milk pail and the product of the chura. These tell the whole story, and yet some persons would have us believe that the feeding has no effect upon the quality of the milk; although it may have upon the quantity. The truth is that the gream test glasses are as accurate a test of the feed as a thermometer to of the temperature, and the cream will go up and down with variations of feed, beginning with straw and back wheat bran for the lowest up to the best elever hay, sugar beets, and corn or coston-

texture for the maintenance of healthful vege-tation. There should be no doubt but that all the substances contained in the soil are represented in the composition of the plants therein growing. Keep the soil of your gar-AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

cultural Commissioners who were in americal last year, addressed a meeting of the farmers. Cibio in Holborn recently on "America and its Farming." He began by observing that at one of the late meetings of the club a member had remarked, looking at him, that there were some who had "America on the brain," but for all that he would not make any apology for bringing the subject of America before them. There was a typical farmer who had said to Mr. Bright, speaking of America, "I wish that direct country had never heen discovered," But America had been discovered, and now its powers of agricultural competition had to be dealt with. This was the subject he purposed bringing before them, not in a "paper," not in a measy or an oration but in a friendly obser. The subject was vast, and the most that could be done by any one writer or speaker could but touch the hem of its huge garment. He replied to the criticisum passed upon the reports of the Assistant Commissioners on America, and stated that they had kept to their instructions, which were to record agricultural facts and to collect improvement of competition from South America, as agricultural subjects—the production of wheat and of beef. There was no fear of competition from South America, as agricultural subjects—the production of wheat and of beef. There was no fear of competition from South America, as agricultural subjects—the production of wheat and to look for competition. He had even gone out of cultivation. It was from the wheat-growing prairies that we had to look for competition. He had even gone out of cultivation. It was from the wheat-growing prairies that we had to look for competition. He had even gone out of cultivation. It was from the wheat-growing prairies that we had to look for competition. He had even gone out of cultivation it was not garden to be subjects—the work of production. In fact, if we could get over the next twenty-five years, he would not fear much from mentals as a mental was a proper of competition from the garden to the Canadia

ture, and the cream will go up and down was ten me be made proving partial to the cream will go up and down was ten me be whose proving partial to the common of the commo

cellar. At the further end of the sile, and on the ground, arrangements are made to receive the fodder, and cut it into thin slices by a powerful fodder-cutter. The cut-fodder is packed away solidly in the sile until it is dilad, when it is covered with jointed or matched-edged planks placed cross-wise. These are weighted with stone, to press down the fodder to exclude the air.

PIG-KILLING.

The folder to exclude the sir.

PIG-KILLING.

Rew to Make the Pichte-demanges and "Seraphy in the sire," it is doubtful if the work of the sire of the

The control of the co

NORTH-WEST CROPS.

A Partiel Failure both the Quality and Quantity.

Winnippe, Man., Dec. 24.—News received by the Saskatchewan mail shows that the grain crop of this year is a partial failure, both in quantity and quality, owing to the late spring, the cold, wet summer, and the early fall frest. Although much more grain was sown than last year, it is doubtful if there will be as many bushels threshed, and what there is will not be of as good quality. The farmers are making a note of one thing, viz., that the grain that was put in early is all right while that late saws has suffered. The principal loss will be on wheat. Barley that was sown before the last of July is all right. Oats are not bad, and postatoes and regetables generally are about as saud. Prices of produce will probably run about as follows:—Wheat, \$2 to \$2.50; barley, 75c. to \$1; oats, 55c.; postatoes, 60 to 75c. It is said that the Hudson Bay Company will pay the above rate in cash for wheat and barley.

Margaret 1

Sunlight.

The sun, if you will only open your house to him, is a faithful physician, who will be pretty constant in attendance, and who will send in so bills. Many years ago glass was something of a luxury, but now we can all have good-sized windows, and plenty of them, at moderate cost, and there is no excuse for making mere loop-holes, through which the sun can cast, but half an eye, and from which one can gain only narrow glimpses of the beautiful outer world.

I am sufficiently acquainted with the conservative character of many country people to know that expressions of disdain will come from some quarters when I mention bay windows. Nevertheless bay windows are a good thing. Their effect is very much like letting hasven into one's house, at least it ought to be like that, for it is pothing but absurdity and wickedness to darken such windows with shutters or heavy curtains until only a struggling ray of sunlight can be seen.

If hay windows are too expensive, a very desirable substitute: can be had by placing two ordinary sized windows side by side with a wide capacions ledge at the bottom for seats or for plants.

A room with a window like this cannot fail to be absert and its effect in a simple cot.

or for plants.

A room with a window like this cannot fail to be cheery, and its effect in a simple cottage house is quite sumptuous. There is likewise in its favour the fact that it is less exposed them that dieplicity, window to enter heat and cold.

In a kitchen or in a oblid's bedroom, or in an attic where the walls are low, two half windows set side by side, and made to slide or to open on hinges, admit a broad, generous light, and give an apartment a pretty and pleasing rustic air.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S JURES FEVER AND A

> Biliousness, Nervous D The Best-REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Property If Stimulates the Ptypiline in the Sal which converts the Starch and Sugar of cool into glucose. A desicine in Processes Wind and Souring of the fixed in stomach. If the medicine is taken impactly after eating the fermestation of the prevented.

it acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purises the Bises.
It Quiets the Acressas System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invisit Carries of the Old Blood and make the cattley Perspiration. Realthy Ferrapiration.

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

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by aged and foolbie, sure only being requires in similar aged and foolbie, sure only being requires in similar to the property of the similar terms.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPERSIA Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co.

I took one bottle of the INDIAN
SYRUP, and I feel fike a new man, I
mend it to all for Dyspepsia and Live
plaint.
E. D. CU SURE CURE POR DYSPEPSIA

BURK GUNE FOR STANDARD BURGOT, Burford, Brant County, One Dear Sir,—I wish to state that your IN SLOOD SYRUP has completely cared dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to MRS. ALICE SM CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA. The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be Dyspepsia. I could not work for some tore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP am now well and hearty. THOS. COUR

am now well and hearty. THOS. COURS

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES. Temiscounts. Q
Cher Monsieur.—Depuis pres de quatr
J'etais afflige d'une tousse accablants, sy
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvair
rien mange, ne pouvant repose ul jour a
l'on des perait de mei, vue que mem Per
decade de la Consomption. Je ne souseil
me servoir de votre BLOOD STRUP, et au
avoir depense trois petites bouteilles enla
'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et a
direpresque gueri. Vous pouves vous ser
mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout ie cu
de ma lettre. Votre tout devoue Serve.

John G. Seton, Temoin.

John G. Seton, Temoin. Si l'on desire plus de testimonies on into tion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SY l'addresser a soire AGENT.

There of the list in the Side of the BLOOD SY l'addresser a soire AGENT.

That to quit work for two weeks owin main in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SY

HEART DISEASE CURED.

inty-day bills.

ndon, Dece 29, 5 p.m.—Consols, 38 13-16 for account; bonds, new 4/s, new 5s, 1042; Erie, 512; Illinois Central,

29th :- *** ***			
Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans,
Montreal	98 1174 137	167 140 97½ 116 136½	69-31, 1369
Consolidated. Dominion. Hamilton. Standard. Feddral Imperial. Molsons.	18-064 1024 1384 118	1421 1162 1013 137 1173 103	5 at 143 50 at 102 20 at 118
Loon and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent rechold vestern Canada Union Losn Canada Landed Credit sulding and Loan Interial	200 159 148 135 98 120	193 157 160 144½ 130 94 116	
Farmers' London & C. L. & A. Co. Horon and Eric. Dominion Savings and Investment Society. Ont. Say, & investment Soc.	150	122 149 143 xd	
Canadian Sav. & Loan Co. London Loan Co. Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc National Investment Co.	135	133 120 104	
Anglo-Canadian, Poople's Manitoba&North-Western Loan & Investment Co	108	107 101	ć
British America	155 212	150 210 316	80 at 210
Tonsumers' Gas	145 90 105	145 86	30-32, 145
Railways. Toronto and Kipissing		132½ 50	
Debentures, &c. Tom. Gov. Stock, 6 p.c., Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c., County (Out.) Stock, 6 p.c., Try (Out.) Stock, 6 p.c.,	12.12	1000 108 104	-

RONTO WHOLESALE WARKETS WEEKLY REVIEW. THURSDAY, December 30,

ket. There has been ver nd for anything, and very little of any-ed, that little being amply sufficient. have been weak on nearly everything parley, which has held up fairly well. trope barley, which has held up fairly well, here has been very little of anything coming of the control of the tendency of prices outside has our settled feeling has been established. Stocks are varied but little, and stood on Monday forning as follows:—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; fall chest, 68,851 bush.; spring wheat, 54,665 bush.; ars. nil. bush.; spring wheat, 54,665 bush.; ars. nil. bush.; bush.; against on the corresponding date last year—flour, 13,050 bbls.; fall cheat, 172,900 bush.; spring wheat, 142,811 bush.; ars. 2,550 bush.; barley, 176,143 bush.; peas, 40,273 bush.; and rye, nil. bush. English advices ats, 2,650 bush.; barley, 176,143 bush.; peas, 40,273 sush.; and rye. ndl. bush. English advices how markets to have been weak and incitive during the last three days. Further able advices state that during last week weign grain was inanimate and drooping, with wheat cargoes declining slowly but surely. The reld of the English wheat crop of 1880 is turning that have than any of the published estimates. at to be less than any of the published estimates, wet in the stack. Supplies last week show a somiderable decrease; and were short of consumption; imports amounted to 140,000 to 150,000 quarters of wheat, and 115,000 to 120,000 bbls. of ome deliveries were 160,000 to 180,000 king a total supply equal to 344,687 to against an average ocusumpton of 454,000 quarrers, ocus to the 11th inst. state that the weekly consumpton of 454,000 quariers. Itali advices to the 11th inst. state that the imports of wheat and flour into the United Kington from August 29th to December 4th, 1890. Amounted to 4,818,721 qrs., against 5,823,847 qrs. last year; and the total deliveries from farmers in the whole of the United Kingdom during the same time were computed to have amounted to 2,101,736 qrs., against 1,540,408 qrs. last year, making the total, supply in the above time 7,223,480 qrs. against 7,360,255 qrs. in the corresponding period of the preceding harvest-year, being a decrease of 15,775 qrs. in the first fourteen weeks of the harvest-year. The average price of home-grown wheat thus far in the present season was 42s. 6d. per quarter, against 48s. 2d. in the corresponding period last season. The tate of imports in the first three months of the season were at the rate of 17,500,000 quarters for the year, which would be in excess of any year's imports yet recorded. The weather is said to have continued very mild for the time of year, and been highly favourable for outdoor work, but little rain having fallen; good progress, consequently being made with autumn sowing. From France and the Continent generally agricultural reports continued very satisfactory. Trade in French markets was quiet, principally in consequence of the discouraging advices from England and América, but the depression in values was not so great as in England; the Paris "term" market, in fact, was firm on the whole. Eight marks flour closed with but little change on the week; owing to the small stocks, outside influences were expected to have but little change on the week; owing to the small stocks, outside influences were expected to have but little change on the week; owing to the small stocks, outside influences were expected to have but little change on the week; owing to the small stocks, outside influences were expected to have but little change on the week; owing to the small stocks, outside influences were expected to have but little change on the w ession, although the quantity on passage to ice had declined to only 160,000 quarters. At ux red winter was quoted at 48s. 6d. per ex-quay, and at Nantes at 50s. 6d. to 51s. libs. exquay, and at Nantes at 50s. 6d. per 18b. exquay, and at Nantes at 50s. 6d. to 51s. per 480 lbs., free on rail; there seemed to be as demand for white foreign wheats, four carsis from the English coast having been taken for each of the comparative that is a fall of 6d. to 1s. quarter at Antwerp, with arrivals of 128000 afters. Grain was very quiet in German mars generally. The "term" markets, hower, were not quotably lower or, wheat, and ryes comparatively steady. At Berlin wheat was cive, but prices closed rather higher on the cl. Hye met a fair demand on the spot and delivery, also prices were 2 to 3 marks there on the week. At Hamburg three was plittle animation, but there was no accumulation of the undermentioned post follows.—Flour to Kingston, Gananoous to Freecott. So.; Education of the undermentioned post follows.—Flour to Kingston, St. Lambert to St. 50h. 47a; Durick Lambert to St. 50h. 47a; Duric

seried I lower, or at 188 with 167 bids. Ontario mer with bids up 1. Merchants' was offered it see, or at 117, with bids as before at 116, mmerce sold twice at 186, and closed with bids up 1. Hamilton was taken and closed with bids up 2. Hamilton was taken with bids in higher. Standard sold at 102, delosed with bids up 3. Hamilton was taken with bids in higher. Standard sold at 102, delosed with bids down 3. Federal was held with bids 2 higher, or at 137. Imperial addition and sold at 118. Molsons was wanted 102.

One and Savings stocks were inactive. Can a Pourament was offered at 200, with bids as no an ad Savings stocks were inactive. Can a Pourament was offered at 200, with bids as two. Building and Loan was held 2, with bids is sold. Stock Western was not offered. Landed with was weak, being offered 4, with bids for text. Building and Loan was held 2, with bids is two. Ontario was offered as before at 125, the 131 bid.

Ilscellareous stocks were weak. Bids for this bids. Dominion Telegraph was not offered as before at 125, and the collegraph was offered as before at 125, bids bid. Honeral Telegraph was not treed, but bids advanced 3 for to 182, becomes were wanted as before, but none treed.

Banks.

Western lake and river ports and frozen in on New York canals:

1880, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1878, Dec. 18, Dec. 18, Dec. 11, Dec. 20, Dec. 21, bush. bush. bush. bush. bush. bush. bush. bush. bush. State of the second control Total53,956,281 52,143,873 45,633,902 38,169,992 The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool mar-

The comment of the co FLOUR.—The market has been almost dead all week; there has been none offered; and apparently none wanted; prices have, consequently, been purely nominal. There was no change up to the close on Wednesday, and in the absence

WHEAT—The market Ma been decreedly mac-tive, but sales could have been made to millers had holders felt inclined to make concessions which, however, they did not. There seemed to be an improved demand on Taesday and Wed-nesday, when No. 2 fall would have brought \$1.08 to \$1.09: No.1 spring \$1.15, and No. 2 spring \$1.12 to \$1.13 f.o.c. with none offered. Street-receipts small; fall has been selling at \$1.05 to \$1.08, and spring at \$1.10 to \$1.14. OATS—Have remained weak; some few cars

receipts small; fall has been selling at \$1.05 to \$1.03, and spring at \$1.10 to \$1.14.

OATS—Have remained weak; some few cars have solid at 34c. on track, but more have been offered at the same figure and not taken, and on Tuesday a car sold at 33c. which price would have been the best obtainable on Wednesday. Street prices easier at 34c.

BARLET—The demand has been more active for this than for any other grain; a good many car-lots have changed hands during the week and generally at steady prices. No. 4 sold last week and on Monday at \$1.02; choice No. 2 brought 37c. on Monday; No. 2 sold at \$2c. on Monday and Tuesday; extra No. 3 brought 8c. on track on Monday, and 88c. fo.c. on Tuesday; when extra No. 3 sold at 86c. fo.c. and previous prices would have been paid for other grades had they been offered. Street poceipts very small; prices ranging from 80 to \$100.

Pras—Inactive and generally unchanged; No. 2 sold last week at 67c., which would have been repeated, and No. 1 have been worth 63 to 69c. fo.c. Street receipts small, and prices easy at 65 to 68.

RYE—Easy, with cars worth about \$6c. and Co.c. Street receipts small, and prices easy at 65 to 68.

RYE—Easy, with cars worth about 8tc. and street prices ranging from 85 to 87c.

HAV—Pressed quiet but steady at \$11.50 to \$12.50 for cars. The market has been fairly well supplied, but all wanted and readily taken at firm prices; the range has been from \$5 to \$13, and the general run from \$11 to \$12.

STRAW—Receipts have been rather small and prices fairly steady, at from \$6 to \$7.50 for oat and rye in sheaves.

POTATOES—Cars scarce and in better demand at firm prices; about 40c, would probably have been paid; dealers sell at 50c. Street receipts small, and prices firmer at 40 to 45c. per bag.

APPLES—Nothing reported in car-lots. Street receipts small and prices steady at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Receipts were large and the demand

parrel.

POULTRY—Receipts were large and the demand active in the latter part of last week; but since then both have fallen off. Borylots are worth from 7½ to 8c. for turkeys and ducks, and at 5c for geese. Street receipts of late small, and prices fairly steady; turkeys still wanted at 31 to 31.50, the latter for fat gobilers; geese steady at 50 to 60c.; ducks scarce at 55 to 65c., and fowl flat at 30 to 40c.

FLOUR, f.o.c.

BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. GRAIN, Lo.b. Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs...... 1 12 No. 2, 1 09 No. 3, "...... 1 05 Red winter

No. 3,

Red winter

Spring wheat, No. 1

No. 2

No. 3

Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs

Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.

Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs.

No. 2, per 48 lbs.

Extra No. 3,

Peas, No. 1, per 40 lbs.

No. 2, per 40 lbs.

No. 2, per 40 lbs.

Red Winter

No. 2, per 48 lbs.

Extra No. 3,

No. 3

GRAND TRUNK RATES Rates on flour

ments have been weak. Rosepts of consignments have been our valuek, with none at all for shipment. Choice for the local market has been worth 18 to 18c., but round lots have been purely nominal. Box-lots of rolls have continued to be fairly active at steady prices; the general run for lots of good quality has been 17 to 18c., but inferior has not been worth over 16c., and choice has occasionally brought 19c. Street receipts of late have been small, and pricos easy at 20 to 23c. for pound rolls, and 19 to 21c. for tubs and crocks of dairy.

CHEBSE—Seelins to have been rather easy; half-skimmed has sold at [12c., and. small lots of fine at 13 to 14c. At the factories good qualities seem to have been offering at 12c.

EGGS—Receipts have been small, and all wanted at rather firmer prices; round lots of limed have been worth 17 to 18c., and really fresh 19 to 20c. Street receipts small, and prices steady at 25 to 23c. for new-laid, and fresh 20 to 23c.

PORK—Quiet; cars are offered at \$16; small lots have sold at \$16.50, and single barrels usually at \$17.

BACON—Has been inactive and unchanged; Cumberland is held at 7½ to 8c. for tons and cases, and long clear at 8½ to 8½c. round lots could be had at 7½c. for Cumberland, and 8½c. for long clear, but no demand heard. Rolls steady, at 2½ to 10c. But there seems to have been selling very slowly. Pickled are held as before, at 9½c., but there is nothing doing in them.

LARD—An active and unchanged at 10½ to 11c. for small lots of smoked, but even these have been selling very slowly. Pickled are held as before, at 9½c., but there is nothing doing in them.

LARD—An active demand has been maintained; all making has continued to sell is soon as offered; tinnets have sold usually at 11 to 11c., but small pails of \$20 ks. weight have sond times brought 12c. for small lots. Tierces have sold slowly at 10½c. in small lots. Tierces have sold slowly at 10½c. in small lots. Tierces have sold slowly at 10½c. in small lots. Tierces have sold slowly at 10½c. in small lots. Tierces ha

70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekoes, 45 to 55c.

Covver, Has been quiet but, no lower; the only lob-lot sale reported is that of a lot of Rio at 18c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailing lots; Government Javas, 27 to 31c.; Singapore, 20 to 20c.; Rie, 15t to 19c.; Mocha, 30 to 33c.

Sugar-The market has been quiet but prices have continued to be firm, with something of an upward tendency. Port Rico has sold in carlots at 75c. for dark, and at 74 to 75c. for very bright. Scotch refined has been firmer, with sales of cars at 76c. for low-grade and 84c.

have continued to be firm, with something of an upward tendency. Port Rico has sold in cariots at 71c. for dark, and at 74 to 71c. for very bright. Scotch refined has been firmer, with sales of cars at 71c. for low-grade and 81c. for medium. Canadian yellows have remained unchanged, with sales at 84c. Granulated has been inactive at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots, and all sugars now-being sold at sixty-days:—Porto Rico, per lb., 71 to 8c., Barbadoes, 71 to 73c.; Scotch, low-grade, 71 to 71c.; medium, 72 to 31c.; biright to choice, 81 to 91c.; Canada refined, 72 to 93c.; Paris lump, 109 to 11c.; granulated standard, 109 to 100.

SYRUPS—Quiet, with no jobbing movement reported, but cars seem to be offering a cent lower. Quotations are as follows, per Imperial gallon—Common. none; medium, 35 to 82c.; augusthouse molasses, not seem to 100 to 100.

FREITH—Inactive, but very firm. Stocks of all sorts of box-fruits are very small, and are held firmly. Valencias are usually held at 8c. for lots of 100 boxes, but no sales reported. Sultanas have been wanted at 10c., but not offering. Layers are nominally unchanged. Currants steady; new have sold at 61c. for a lot of 50 barrels. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices for retailers lots:—Raisins, layers, 82, 30 to 82.50; London, do., new, 82.75 to 82.50; London, do., new, 8

TRADE—Has been almost dead all week.

BEEVES—Receipts have been next door to wil, and they have been quite sufficient, as dealers here are all well stocked for a couple of weeks. Prices have consequently been nominal; but good steers, weighing from 1.300 lbs. upwards, would be readily taken for shipment at \$5 to \$5.25, and light steers and heifers would bring \$4.25 to \$4.50. Other grades are not wanted, and prices are purely nominal.

SHEEP—There has been nothing doing, and no enquiry is heard.

LAMBS—None offering, but had they been available they would probably have found buyers at steady prices, or from \$4 to \$4.12 for lots dressing \$5 to \$4 lbs.; from \$3.37 to \$3.75 for lots dressing \$5 to \$4 lbs., and \$3 to \$3.25 for culls.

OALVES—None offered nor wanted, and prices purely nominal.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL, TRADE-Has been fairly active through BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDWAUKEE.

Dec. 29, 9,38 a.m.—Wheat—Unsettled; \$1.04 for January; \$1.06; for February.

10.36 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.01 for December; \$1.045 for January; \$1.05; for February. Receipts—Flour; 10,520 bbis; wheat. \$7,000 bush.; corn. 3,000 bush.; osts. 3,000 bush.; rye. 1,300 bush.; barley, \$,000 bush.; bis; wheat. \$7,000 bush.; corn. none; cats, none; rye. \$00 bush.; basey, \$,000 bush.; bis; wheat. \$2,000 hush.; corn. none; cats, none; rye. \$00 bush.; basey, \$,000 bush.; bis; wheat. \$2,000 bush.; bis; wheat. \$2,000 bush.; corn. none; cats, none; rye. \$00 bush.; basey, \$,000 bush.; bis; wheat. \$2,000 bush.; bis; \$2,000 bush.; bis; wheat. \$2,000 bush.; bis;

OSWEGO, N.Y.

Dec. 29. Wheat Steady; sales of 800 bbls. white state at \$1.16. Corn—Unchanged; mixed western at 58c. Barley—Unchanged; No. 1 bright Canada at \$1.25.

DETROIT.

Dec 29. I p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, sellers at 99jc. for cach: 209c. for Manuary; \$1.05 for April; \$1.06 for May; No. 2 white, sellers at 99jc. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bush.; shipments, 2,000 bush.

NEW YORK.

Junion Stock Yards, Chicago.

Dec. 29, 9.86 a.m. Hogs Estimated receipts, 11,000; official receipts vesterday, 9.500; shipments, 1,118; light grades, \$4.50 to \$4.73; mixed packers, 34.50 to \$4.50; heavy shipping, \$4.80 to \$5. Cattle-Receipts, 2500.

Dec. 29, 12.10 pm. Hogs Receipts, 11 cars; shipments, 10 cars; 2 cars to New York: Yorkers, common light to choice, \$4.90 to \$5.05; choice heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.55. Storming hard, and Eric road blocked; large amount of stock on western roads to arrive-forty three cars in all.

Dec. 29, 11 am.—Cattle-Firm at 82 to 16fe.; receipts, 11 cars. Lambs-Firm, at 54 to 6fc.; receipts, 11 cars. Lambs-Firm, at 54 to 6fc.; receipts, 11 cars. Lambs-Firm, at 6 to 6fc.; receipts, 12 cars. U.S. XARDS, New YORK.

Dec. 29, 10.10 a.m.—Cattle-Lively; 93 to 11c; receipts, 517. Sheep—Lively, 54 to 6fc.; receipts, 1,368. Calves-Lively, at 7 to 8fc.; receipts, 102.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

ENGLISH MARKETS. ENGLISH MARKETS.

BEERBOHM.

Dec. 29. — London—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, inactive; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, slow; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 48. 6d., now 46s. 3d. Imports into the United Kinsdom during the week—Wheat; 140,000 to 145,000 qrs.; maize, 115,000 to 120,000 qrs.; flour, 115,000 to 120,000 phs. Liverpool—Spot wheat dull; white Michigan Id., and maize, id. cheaper. On passage from the Continent—Wheat, 329,000 qrs.; maize, 210,000 qrs.

Liverpool.

Dec. 29. 5 p.m.—Flour, 9s. to 12s.; spring wheat, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; red winter, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 10d.; white, 9s. to 10s.; club. 9s. 8d. to 10s. 6d.; corn, 5s. to 5s. 5dd.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 7s.; pork, 65s.; bacon, 57s. 6d. to 38s. 0d.; beef, 77s. 6d.; lard, 56s. 0d.; tallow, 3s. 6d.; cheese, 6s. Receipts of wheat for past three days, 48,000 centals.

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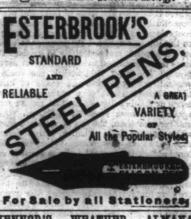
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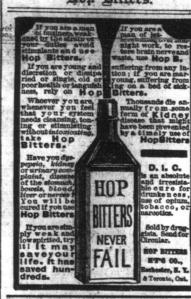


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