Y AT \$1 PER YEAR,

MOST POPULAR PAPER PUBLISHED ANADA.

OIL CHROMOS.

12 X 16,

CO., Publishers, MONTREAL, QUE.

March will receive papers from January

Seeds.

Farmers who wish a reliable change of ead Grain, &c., will please send their orders arly. Price and samples on application.

WILLIAM RENNIE, Seedsman, Toronto, Canada. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 167, Section 34, the creditors of JANE McCARKILL, late of the Township of York, in the County of York, spinster, who died on the seventh day of November, a.D., 1879, and all others having claims against, or being interested in. the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver, on or before the First day of April next, to Frank Madill, of the Village of Beaverton, in the said County, Solicitor for William McCaskill, Administrator of said estate, the full particulars of the claims or interests, a statement of their accounts, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and the nature of the se curities (if any held by them; and in default thereof, and immediately after the First day of April, 1890, the assets of the said, the late Jane McCaskill, will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims or interests of which notice shall have been given as above required, and the said Administrator

hereof, to any person or persons of whose claim on the nest notice shall not have been received by him or his said Solicitor at the time of distribution. F-ANK M DILL, Solicitor for Administrator.

Dated at Beaverton, this 23rd day of February,
D., 1880.

413-3

NOTICE MURRAY, BARWICK & LYON, Solicitors for Beaver Insurance Company

Hurrah for Manitoba? THE NEXT EXCURSION TRAIN FOR MANITOBA-WILL START ON

WEDNESBAY, 3RD MARCH 1880. For particulars apply, enclosing 8 cent stamp, to-R. W. PRITTIE, MANITOBA LAND OFFICE, 400-89 KINGSTREET EAST, TORONTO.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY-ONE years this TRADE MARK has been known throughout Canada as the safest guide to RELIABLE TOBACCOS.



IDOL SMOKING **TOBACCO**

THE IDOL brand IDOL of Bright Tobacco ONTREA yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada.

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.



For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Domi-

nion. W. C. McDONALD, Manufacturer,

MONTREAL. THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-spatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price \$1.00 a year.

Advertisements for casual insection are charged at the rate of twelfly cente per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are insected at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and 22 cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, directioning from every Post Office and prominent point in Outerio, and largely in the elster Provinces of Quebo, Novs Scotia, New Brunswick, British Goimmbia, isher of The Mail will not be responding ission to print, or error in, legal or other to beyond the amount actually paid

such advertisement.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by OHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the Chy at

VOL. VIII, NO. 416.

TORONTO.

RIDAY, MARCH 19. 1880.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

CHOICE FARM AND A cheese factory for sale or to let; 285 acres; 160 meadow, near station and village. BLAKE & LEITH, Solicitors, 56 Church street, Toronto.

50 ACRES - THE SOUTHog house, small frame barn, young orchard. For particulars apply to J. S. LLOYD, York Mills. MARM FOR SALE-FARM LOT

29 and 40, lat con. S. D. R. Gleneig, County Grey, 160 acres; 65 cleared; good log buildings; 5 miles from Fissherton station; well watered. For particulars apply to ROBERT MACDONALD, Price-MARM FOR SALE IN THE Township of Grantham, County of Lincoln, 4 miles east of the City of St Catharines; 150 acres; good land; good of Lincoln, 4 miles of the City of St Catharines of Cathari

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE W. & Lot 10, Con. 5, E. H. St. Caledon; 100

work reaper en either farms. Apply to HOUTH & HALL, P.O. Box 130. 416-3 DOR SALE OR EXCHANGE Tor a farm—Six arres of garden land, heautifully situated about half a mile from city limits, adjoining the village of Parkdale. Well stocked with fruit of all descriptions. The buildings, which are all new, consist of a rough cast cottage, large barn and stable, three hot house, heated with hot water. Two wells and tank, brand ferre, and shade trees all around. Apply to W. H. CUFF, St. Lawrence Market.

1,700 ACRES OF THE BEST 1,700 ACRES OF THE BEST pusture land in the Dominion for sale, all In one block, stuated in the County of Kent, ten miles from the town of Chatham, the best business town in Canada; all fenced, water forever, being bounded on the north by Lake St. Clair, and on the south by the River Thames. Son this farm was pastured, during the season of 1879, 535 head of cattle, and there will be this season over 1,000 head pastured. I have the highest testimonials from all who have had cuttle on is last year, and will give names and addre see if asked for. This farm gives early feed; cattle do well from the first day of April, as graws starts early, and grows very fast. This would be a fortune to any person feeding cattle for the Old Country market, as it will give heavy feeding for not less than 1,700 head of large cattle; or for a gentleman who wishes to invest his money in a safe and paving business, no chance in Canaca will bay better. I will satisfy any person that this farm will pay at least twenty per cent. clear poid to not be outlay. No large gate locked and salt the cattle. Not one death, not one escape last year. I want \$20,000 for the whole property, and will take any good paying property to the value of \$10,000 as part payment, the balance in easy payments. Apply to JOHN NORTH-WOOD, Farmer, Box 845, Chatham.

farms Clanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inserted in this column, 30 words for 50c; each additional word, 34c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail. IMPROVED FARMS WANTED L to advertise with others in the Old Country. Send full particulars, on forms supplied, to ADAM. SON & CO., Hamilton. IMPROVED FARMS WANTED

for insertion in third catalogue for distribution amongst British emigrants. Farms suppl ed on application to WM. J FENTON, Hamilton, Ont. MARMS PURCHASED - PER A K.MS PURCHASSA SONS having improved farms for sale through-out Ontario will find purchasers by sending particu-lars, stating acreage, improvements, locality and price to W. G. MURDOCH, Solicitor, Toronto. 399-5 2

farmer's Seed for Sale. Advertisements of Seed for Sale or Wanted, in-serted in this column, 30 words for 50c; each additional word 2 c. Parties replying to deper-tisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

SEED BARLEY.—A QUANTITY
of six-rowed barley; price same as Toronto
highest quotation for No. 1. Address Hartwell
Farm, Marden Post Office, Guelph; Ont. 416-2 SEED GATS - A LIMITED largely, and are a fortnight earlier than any other variety grown in Canada. Prices, free on cars in Toronto, Swiss Early, \$1.60 per bushel of 34 lbs. Brown's Early, \$1 per bushel of 34 lbs. Brown's Early, \$1 per bushel of 34 lbs. Co., Seed Mccchants, Toronto.

Live Stock for Sale

Advertisements of Live Stack for Sale or Wanted, merted in this column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word, 2:e. Parties replying to adver-tisements will please state that they saw them in The Ma'l.

THREE DURHAM BULLS FOR sale—respective ages two years, eleven month and four months. For pedigree and price apply to ROBT. VANSICKLE, Bartie 416-3

and child. MRs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces in flammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering chi d, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the re lef that will be sure—yes, absolutely.sure—to follow the use of the medicine, if timely used.

Buston, Mass., March 17.—In the collar-and-child and the re lef that will be sure—yes, absolutely.sure—to follow the use of the medicine, if the championship of the world, up to the world worl

LONDON, March 17. The despatch from the Herald's correspondent at Shanghai, which related to the belligerent mood of China, receives confirmation from despatches in the Lendon press, and especially from the telegrams which the Barlin and Vienna correspondents send to the Standard. The latter says that Russia is preparing to fight China in alliance with Tashkend, and that a proclamation has been issued at Kashgar asking the people to bear patiently the yoke of China, until the Czar is ready to rees tablish the independence of the tablish the independence of the country. The Siandard says that Russia is forcing Japan to quarrel with China on the Locchoo question, and that the Mikado is on the point of sending his ultimatum to Pekin. It is also stated that China has raised from her own people \$80,000,000 for war purposes. The Berlin correspondent of the same paper attributes the perverse course of China to British influence. The Mornital China to British influence.

be final, and the signature of the Plenipo-tentiaries shall not be ignored. AMERICA'S MEDIATION.

There is little doubt that, at least on the side of Japan, war would have been pre-cipitated last summer but for the accidental presence of the ex-President of the United States, and for the counsels by which the strengthened the peace party. Indeed, unless American diplomacy intervenes, and the American Government mediates, there is a prospect of a bitter, barren, and cruel war between China and Japan, weakening both countries, retarding their civilization, and leaving them exhausted, at the mercy

AN ACTION FOR SLANDER

Belleville Accusation Against a Belleville Insurance Agent.

Bellevilla, March 16.—A case of interest, amounting to a local seneation, has occupied the Court of Assize during the day. It is that of Palmer v. Solmes, in which P. R. Palmer, insurance agent, sues R. C. Solmes for damages, for slander caused by he assertion that plaintiff and his daughter had been living together incestnously. The parties, who all reside in this city, are related to cach other, are prominent church members, are weakithy, and have been very intimate for years. The lady in question was married to the intel James P. Mendell, and some years after his death to Dr. W. J. Palmer, formerly principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, but from whom she separated last year, and is residing with her father. From the political which the parties occup, great interest attaches to the case from a local point of view. The svidence taken seems that Mr. Solmes made the assertion, which the parties occup, great interest attaches to the case from a local point of view. The svidence taken seems that Mr. Solmes made the assertion, which is the ground of action, to Mr. S. D. Farley, who reported it to the plaintiff, who caused his atteorney to notify Mr. Solmes of the entry of an action against him. Farley, as a relative and mutual friend, did not celeve the story, but ceased to invite Solmes and Palmer to his house. He tried to effect a settlement of the difficulty, but although each professed a desire for an anicable arrangement when separate, they could not a ree when brought to the point Other witnesses also testified to Mr. Solmes having taked with them on the surject, he saying that he had heard the story from others. The defendant swore that he first heard the stry from Mrs. Lydia Solmes, an aunt to both parties. Tais lady testified that sue had told Mr. Solmes having taked with them on the surject, he saying that he had heard the story from others. The defendant swore that he first heard the stry from Mrs. Lydia Solmes, an aunt to both par Terrible Accusation Against a Belleville

A Paster's Treables.

Belleville, Ont. March 16—At a quarterly meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's thurch last night, resolution were passel regretting the annoyance and misrepresertation to which their pastor, the Rev. M. McLean had been subjected because he did not put icipate in the revival services lately conducte in this city by the Rev. W. Hammond, also condistly endorsing the action taken by Mr. McLean, and tendering to him their loving and shoore sympathy in the position in which he was placed.

were expelled from Spain in 1770 by the Bourbohs, but were tolerated again after

Imperial army. The provincial troops that rarely saw service beyond their own city, have been concentrated into a standing host. The German system of army organization has been introduced by a dult Japanese is liable to consciption, and must serve for three years with the regular militia. The drill mastera are mainly German. The commissariat is organized on a French model. The field hospitals are in every way admirable. The navy includes irrocolads and cruisers. It has arsenals for the equipment of marines. Its seamen are regularly enlisted. Its officers are drawn from a naval college at Yeddo. Its harbours are unequalled for size and security. In spite of these war clouds from Japan, the Chinese General at Kashgar has given orders restricting Russian merchants from crossing the frontiers save for sixty days in the year.

RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

The Government of the Czar has direct—

London, March 14.

The Herald correspondent at Madiid to the European Powers, and also the United States, nave and also the U

orders restricting Russian merchants from crossing the frontiers save for sixty days in the year.

RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

The Government of the Czar has directed the Governor General of Western Siberis to send 5 000 men into the Kuldja district by forced marches in view of the concentration of Coincese troops. The Vienna correspondent of the Times alludes to the gravity of the situation, and to the rumour that in consequence of Chinese menaces, Russia abandons the Merv expedition, taking measures to employ the Mahommedans of Central Asia against the Chinese of Kashgaria. The Ameer of Bokhara declares his readiness to join the expedition against China. The Berlin correspondent of the Chronicle says that Russia will not enter into negotiacions with China untill the Chinese give them guarantees that the new arrangement shall be final, and the signature of the Plenipotentiaries shall not be ignored.

Wiews with especial disfavour the great influence epicyed at the Court of Tangiers by the Russia will especial circumstances, a geast the principal West Indian members of Congress belonging to the Liberal party, and by the leading Democratic statesmen. It was here decided to form a large association to agitate in favour of free trade at home. The association held its second meeting to-day in the Alhambra Theatre, which was densely crowded. Many Liberal orators spoke in favour of the Plenipotentiaries shall not be ignored.

They argued that Spain is before all an agricultural and mining country, and that her energies should be concentration of the Russian Embassy at Paris are expected at St. Petersburg to-day, with documents explaining the refusal to extradite Hartmann, from a legal point of view. The Russian Government will be final, and the signature of the Plenipotentiaries shall not be ignored. modities for which her soil is best fitted. Prohibitive tariffs are passing out of date, and the knell of Protectionism has been sounded. The mountains are to be clothed with new verdure, the science of modern agriculture to be universally taught, the mines to yield four-fold, smuggling to be eradicated, and a commercial millennium, headed by Senors Moret and Labra, is at length to dawn for Spain. Meanwhile a produgious sensation has been caused by the pronunciamento against the Cabinet that has just been issued in the Senate by Marshals Concho and Jovellar, Generals Sacz Valmaseda and Rigneloe, Admiral Pavis, the Duke de Tetuan, and other officers of Colonial experience belonging to the Consarvative

Vizier from three thousand pounds per month to two hundred pounds per month, and the salaries of the other ministers in proportion. This decided and radical step has created much exoitement in official circles, but is generally approach. circles, but is generally approved as a necessary preliminary to an abstement of extravagant expenditures. Under the

The carrival being over and being the in the above them in the hard being over and being the being over and being over and being the being obtained the being over and being the being over and the being over

As for political matters, they are completely stagnant. An interpellation was made in Parliament to-day on the foreign policy of the Government. It was headed by Signor Crispi, who is showing a bitter animosity to eyery measure initiated by the right, and was supported by Signori Viscomte Venosta, Marselli Bonghi and Della Rocca. They say that Crispi has an eye to the Ministry.

e matter by the contents of these papers.

SOCIALISM IN POLAND. A Wareaw telegram says the police sur-prised a meeting of Socialists there, cap-tured two civil engineers, a medical student and thirteen artisans.

M. DE FREYCINET'S FIRMNESS. ARTICLE SEVEN AGAIN REJECTED BY THE

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the In the Chamber of Departer to ay,
Lett introduced an interpellation asking
the Government what course it will pursue relative to unauthorized religious confraternities. The Premier emphasically

RUSSIA'S POWER OVER PERSIA.

The religious world is much distressed by the death of Father Giovanni, the Capublish Father Giovanni the Environment of the Calubist Father Giovanni the Environment of the Capublish Father Giovanni the Capublish Father Giovann

investigation.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is not expected to commence his duties of Quarter-master General on the head quarters staff until the autume, possibly it may be later before he takes his seat at the Horse Guards. All look upon the avenintment and mark String

autume, possibly it may be later before he takes his seat at the Horse Guards. All look upon the appointment are as most fitting one and in everyway adapted to the young General, who has proven himself in many instances before, independent of his other qualifications, a splendid shoorist if army matters.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

DOUBTS AS TO THE SHAH'S POWER TO AD HERE TO ENGLAND'S CAUSE.

LONDON, March 16.

Many Persian travellers who know the Shah are very dubious as to the propriety of relying too implicitly upon his strice adhesion to the British cause. Setting assisted equestion of the course he would be garanteed to the proposition of the course he would be more adhered to the Colonies, thore are promised for the pursue were he left too himself in respect to England, it is held that Russia can at any moment bring to bear such an overwhelming of the country, and augment-of the Empire, and so the question of the course he would heattate in taking any step which had the see the seem of the conditions of the country, and augment-of the Empire, and so the question of the course he would heattate in taking any step which had the seem of the conditions of the country, and augment-of the Empire, and so the proposed interests of party should give way dishered to the conditions of the country, and augment-of the least semblance of being effersive to her powerful neighbour. The whole of the most country and augment-of the conditions of the country and augment-of the country and augment-of the conditions of the country and augment-of the conditions of the country and augment-of the country and augment-of the conditions of the country and augment-of the country and augment-of the conditions of the country and aug England, it is held that Russia can at any moment bring to bear such an overwhelming influence upon Persia that the latter would heattate in taking any step which had the least semblance of being effersive to her powerful neighbour. The whole of the Russian press has not heattade boldly, which now they only briefly hint, to point out the potential influence of her power which might at any moment be brought to bear upon Persia by the appearance of her large army in the Caucasus and her warships in the Caspian Sea Notwithstanding all this, it is urged by others that should the moment arrive when Russia should attempt aggrandizement, England should attempt aggrandizement, England will not hesitate to support Persia in pre-serving her territorial integrity.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Couple of Scotchmen Flogged for Destroying Domestic Happiness.

necessary preliminary to an abstement of the divan of the drawagant expenditures. Under the present arrangement of the divan of the state of the sta

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

Statement of the Chancellor of the Lord Berby Deserts the Friends of

THREE MILLION POUNDS DEFICIT. THE COST OF THE AFCHAM WAR.

Estimate of the Revenue and Protest Against Saddling India With Expenditure for Next Year.

London, March 11.

In the House of Commons to day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget, showing the revenue this year would yield £2,195,000 less than estimated, leaving a deficit of £3,356,000. The Chancellor said the Supplementary

ment overhauled, and the defences of the coasts atrengthened. A number of foreign drill-masters have been brought to Tientang, which is the principal garrison town of the Empire. Preparations being already made for calling out the irregular volunteers, who are only mustered in the gravest times. The Flowery Land has awoke from its torpor, and seems detarmined to take.

KEARNEY FOUND CUILTY. Condemned to Six Months' Im-

The Fire-Enter Surprised and the Citizens Gratifird.

Tetnan, and other officers of Colonial or perience belonging to the Conservative party.

IMPOVERISHED TURKEY.

IMPOVERISHED TURKEY. Dows. They were declared insane, but the superintendent of the asylum at Austin denied them admission, and they mived here and remain quiet.

A conference was held in the Mayor's office this afternoom, between Mayor expensive luxury even for a Liberal Lord. Ralloch, representing the workingmen, and a number of prominent citizens on the part of the Protective Union. The conference was very satisfactory. There is every reason to believe in a few days there will be a harmonions mutually hoppons. will be a harmonious, mutually honour-able settlement of the questions which bottle and begin to use it at once,

His Father.

the Whole Expense.

THE MEMBER FOR BERKSHIRE.

In the House of Commons to day, Mr. Henry Fawcett, member for Hackney, brought forward the resolution of which

port of his resolutions. Mr. GLADSTONE supported the motion in a speech lacking nothing of his usual vigor and actimony. He declared the Imperial Government having transformed what was merely a local difficulty into an Imperial affair, it should not shrink from the responsibility of defraying its cost by the expedient of throwing the whole expense upon the already over-burdened and impoverished people of India, He called the attention of the House to the fact that early in this campaign, when Lord Lytton, the viceroy of India, BY SALE OR TO LEASE

We to the Age of the payment o bench elicited a half promise that the ex-pense of the contest, should it preve to be

declarations of a foregone determination to adhere to the cruel and unjust policy which they had announced. A glance at the House was sufficient to show that to press the resolution to a division would be more waste of time and he therefore

LONDON, March 16.

Mr. Gladstone started to day on an electioneering tour through Midlothian. In addressing a crowd at the railway station before departure he said:—
"I am going to gain a victory. I expect to be supported with zeal such as will make Scotland an example for the rest of the Kingdom. He had ne doubt he abould secure the chiest he had in a significant to the start of the secure the chiest he had in the secure that the secure the secure the secure the secure that the secure the secure that the secure the secure that the secure should secure the object he had in goisg to Scotland, which was not only to win the

seat for Midlothian, but to sweep out the seats of a great many who now represent constituencies in Parliament,"

A meeting of the Radical Association of Lambeth, last night, to support the candi-dature of Mr. Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth, for a seat in Parliament, ended SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—There was a large attendance at the Sand lots yesterday. Kearney took an entirely new departure. He said the objects of the Citizens' Union had been misapprehended. They intended to use the Association for amelioration of the condition of the cond in a free fight. Cheers, groans, and hisses prevented the speaking. An attempt to storm the platform was successfully re-

make a bee-line to the druggist and get a bottle and begin to use it at once. "Verb,

THE WEIGHT VALUE ORDINO PRIDET, MARKET IT TO SET THE PRINT OF THE PRIN

THE ENGLISH MA

Interesting Summary of

AN EMPIRE'S PARLIAMENT. -- At

AN EMPIRE'S PARLIAMENT.—At ing of the Colonial Institute, at timall, Regent street, Mr. A. Stavel Q.C., M.P., read a paper in we sketched a legislative council for time in Empire. He said England colonies will either become more an severed or more and more confer and he hoped for the latter even In the United States and Germany be seen the most instructive for

proposed for the Empire of Gre

ies and taxes affecting trade between

mes and taxes affecting trade betwee ferent parts of the Empire, weight measures, coinage and issue of paper sy, bank regulations, patents and right, questions affecting the memarine, posts and telegraphs, law and execution of judgments, circularly and naval organ quarantine and sanitary precaution garda animals, and, as ancillary to an Imperial budget and the quote

an Imperial budget and the quote provided by each part of the Em these purposes. Only colonies p responsible or representative Government of the were included in the scheme and to

it the Queen might be to ask her Parliaments to take

accredit representatives of their te to form the High State Council, ond consultative body would not be sary, as the Council would not be

sary, as the Council would not be to enter upon precipitate measure isting Parliaments would occupy to the popular voice. The United dom would be represented by 33 m and the Colonies by 38, these latted distributed according to considera population and wealth, 12 being the American Colonies, 7 to the in Africa, 4 to the Asian Colonies. The of representatives and their emwould be according to the provisional Parliaments, but every reputive would give his individual veright be presumed that such

might be presumed that such efficial as the English Secretary for Foreigh Affairs would be elemember of the Council, but the Chancellor virtute officii would be dent, and would bring forward the

by the acceptance of which the sur the Ministry would be tested, mercial treaties would require the a the Council before ratification.

the Council before ratification.

tional policy would be
by the Council never bein
solved, one-third of the members
elected every two years. The H
Commons, however, as holding the
strings of the nation, would have th
control over the High State Counc
now has over the Executive, and in
as both the Lord Chancellor as
Foreign Secretary would be equally
bers of the Ministry, an adverse
the Commons would have the sam
for a change of policy as it has at p
The fatigue and expense consequent
members attending the Council wo
be greater than that of the represent
in Parliament from the distant p
England in the days of Edward III
scheme would not vary the frames
the British Constitution; it wou
mote peace, and would ensure the a
of the Empire. An animated dir
followed, in which the speakers, w
at one as to the details of the page

at one as to the details of the pape agreed that the question of federal quired agitating. The Duke of W ster, who presided, in returning said he thought the first effort sho to obtain a representative colonial of with when the Colonial of

oonfer. He, however, should not quired to follow its advice unless to nies furnished money for execu-

THE CANADIAN GRANT.

THE CANADIAN GRANT.

The Leeds Mercury says:—Fromest gratifying evidence of the strethose bonds of sympathy by wh different members of the British are linked together is afforded by nouncement that the House of Coffice Canadian Dominion have mously voted a hundred thousand for the relief of Irish distrets. The dians, we may believe, feel a speci

for the relief of Irish distress. The dians, we may believe, feel a specia faction in availing themselves of portunity of signalizing their sorn the misfortunes and hardships of habitants of the Green Isle, looking as they do, with peculiar pleasure recent viceroyalty of one of its mould liant, genial, and deservedly popular its certain that the people of land especially the dwellers in the disdistricts, must be cheered not a light receiving such manifold practical ances that the afflictions through their country is passing are regard profound sympathy by their fellowards across the Atlantic and in more regions. The munificent liberality Australian colonies has excited a admiration, and the sums received India, though of smaller dimension witness to the existence of a feeling must be recognized with keen sating nust be recognized with keen sati DR. RUSSELL'S CHARGES. Sir Garnet Wolseley's report a conduct of the British troops i Africa was issued on the 27th. Sir writes to the Secretary for War fro quarters, Pretoria, January 16, for reports from Landdrosts in the Trip answer to ensure the secretary for the Trip answer to ensure the secretary for the Trip answer to ensure the secretary for the sec

quarters, Pretoria, January 16, for reports from Landdrosts in the Tr in answer to enquiree, and saying in a position to deal with Dr. statements relating to the Transva total number of crimes complained mitted by soldiers up to date of tarticle was, housebreaking one, three, disturbance one, theft two number of soldiers in gaols in un civil prisoners two, and these term till other clothes were supplied. No has been accused of murder in the vaal. One was in Natal, and acquit only house broken into by was at Lydenburg. All Landdros that any women fied to the owing to the soldiers' conduct. Landdrost completely denies the pondent's statement respecting his Heidelberg Landdrost voluntarily that the troops' behaviour has begood. Only three complaints were by the local authorities, none provous. Other allegations are also In conclusion, Sir Garnet 'remar when writing the article Dr. Rus a guest of the Transvaal Admin and could have referred to official Garnet Wolseley himself for the 't the reports. Sir Garnet adds:—I but deeply regret that so grave a on officers and men of her Majesty should have been penned by one lived much among soldiers, with having referred to any one of authority to enable him to prove prove the truth of the informat seems to me inconceivable he she have acted unless he was a viot prove the truth of the informat seems to me inconceivable he sho have acted unless he was a viot heax, or allowed his imaginatio worked upon by some one who ha liberate design of circulating fall against the henour of her

A correspondent writes to the Courier on the defeat of Mr. Wh reciprocity of tariffs motion, as a "I am sorry to see that the two i bers, the Chancellor of the Exch Mr. Bourke, have announced tinued belief in the soundness of ciples of free trade, and their sence of sympathy with the mot Wheelhouse. But I think it wwell for those gentlemen to their verdict before they appear constituents next general elect all very well for gentlemen wh with silver spoons in their moules very easy to hold down the illustration of the string, but gentlemen be put in the place of

CANADIAN ITEMS.

os. Brookfield, of Halifax, has red the contract for the erection of the refinery works in that city, the sum \$83,000.

steamer Prince Alfred has been conntly making trips all winter from iarton to Owen Sound, an unprecedent-event in the navigation of that part of

There are rumours of a proposed amalmation of the Windsor and Annapolis d Western Counties railway lines under e management, but nothing definite has t transpired.

Mr. Logan, who for the past few years as been publishing the New Glasgow astern Chronicle, leaves the management that paper, and takes a position on the aff of the Montreal Witness.

Mr. George Leadston, of the township f Anderson, shot, on Saturday last, a arge white owl on the farm of Peter owan, measuring four feet seven inches com tip to tip. The shot was made with

A Truro lady presented her husband ith twins this week. The Guardian, oticing the event, says:—"Two years month and I day previously a similar atastrophe occurred in Mr. L.'s usually eacoful household." Fish breeding, says the Dundas Banner, a new industry in these parts, and it is t. John Kievill, et West Flamboro', who about to engage in it. He is going into a breeding of speckled trout on a large ale, and is fitting up his ponds for the

The Peterborough Review says:—"We are glad to learn that the lumbermen in our northern districts are well satisfied with the winter's work, though in seme cases the logs have had to be left over, awaiting Vennor's snow storm in March. This success, combined with the advance in the price of lumber, should be of advances to the important industry."

An accident of a very severe character coursed to Messrs. McVicar and Adams, if the Sarnia Canadian. On their way to Brigden they had a break-down. The corses became unmanagable, when both nen were thrown out heavily into the litch. McAdams escaped with slight in-uries, but McVicar was rendered insensity. He was taken to a farm house, and a tor sent for. He remained unconscious ing the night. Hopes are entertained

f his recovery. A grand tea meeting, in aid of the build. A grand tes meeting, in aid of the building fund of the Methodist church, was sid in Utterson last Wednesday evening. obt. Scarlet, J. P., was chairman, and ated that were it not that an individual collected over \$300 and never ac-nted for it, the present effort would be required. A most enjoyable evenwas spent, and \$81 realized. - Forester. Mr. Thomas Scott Elliott, of Guelph, as received the medal awarded for the con, Dunlop & Co., of the Pelee Island rineyard, who have their warehouses at ord and Montreal, have received a ilar medal for their wines. The worknanship on the medals is very superior, and they are handsome trophies.

Mr. John Watt, of the 4th line, Sarnia, Mr. John Watt, of the 4th line, Sarnia, tely imported into the county a span of ares which good judges pronounce to be e best draught team in Lambton. The imals are from imported Clydesdale ock on both sides; and though only three rs old, bring down the scale at 2 800.
They were purchased for Mr. Watt m Mr. Robert Allan, of the township of In the death of Col. John V. Thurgar, which took place on Sunday, St. John loses one of her oldest and most respected citizens. The deceased, who had reached his 83rd year, had been for nearly sixty years closely identified with the active militia of this country, entering the service as a sunner in the volunteer artillary, and

as a gunner in the volunteer artillery, and rising step by ster until some few years ago he retired from the active service with the rank of Colonel.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., Mezsrs. Richard Wiles and Robert Birch, of Anderson, cut one cord of stove-wood in the stopping to take a short rest but once dur-ing the time. The tree was felled for them, and they started at the butt and cut off twelve lengths before resting. It was nches through. The work was performed in the farm of Mr. John Wiles, on the ownline between Fullarton and Blan-

We have heard many instances recorded lately of the early arrival of summer birds in this section of the country, but the strangest thing we have heard in this connection is vouched for by Mr. John Dulbridge, of Usborne. He says he was walking through his pasture field on the 5th of March, and was surprised to see a common grey bird fly up before him in an excited way. On looking near his feet he discovered a nest in the old grass containing five eggs, upon which the grey bird had been sitting. He wants to know what other farmer can breed grey birds as early in the spring as this.—Exceter Times.

The Kingston News says:—"We have been informed that an article known as chemical butter is being palmed off in this city on retail purchasers as genuine butter, and also that several carloads of it have lately arrived here by the Grand Trunk. That the article is a fraud we have no deubt, judging

ole is a fraud we have no deubt, judging by the specimen shown us. We have flour

cle is a fraud we have no deubt, judging by the specimen shown us. We have flour and pork inspectors, but for that valuable and much-used commodity we have none. Knowingly selling such an article sheuld be made a misdemeanour, and punished with fine or imprisonment—or both. Numerous complaints have been made about this spurious imitation, and the sooner the remedy is applied the better."

The most cheering reports come to us, says the Cape Breton Advocate, from the copper mines of Eagle Head, Garbarus Bay, and French Road. At the first-named place a shaft is being sunk to a depth of 100 feet, and we understand that operations will commence at the latter ere long. It has been proven that at both these places there is an abundance of copper of an exceedingly rich character—in fact, from what we can learn, that portion of the Island now being developed, is one

per of an exceedingly rich character—in fact, from what we can learn, that portion of the Island now being developed, is one unending mass of ore, analysis of which shows as great, if not greater, percentage of copper than the best Newfoundland ore. Under these circumstances, we can with confidence hold out the hope of good times coming. We also have good reason to believe that eventually these mines will take first rank amongst the best on the continent, and will be entitled to as prominent a place amongst the country's industries as our coal mines do at the present day.

The Newmarket Reformer records the death of another of the old settlers of North York. Through the medium of a letter from one of the family it learns that Mrs. Samuel Rose departed this life at her home in Michigan on the 16th of February last surrounded by sorrowing friends. In the year 1877 she had a paralytic stroke, from which she never fully rallied, and from the effects of which she expired at the time and place above mentioned, being in her 83rd year. Deceased was the eldest sister of Mr. Samuel Johnson, of this village, and daughter of the late Jacob Johnson of East Gwillimbury. Her husband, the late Samuel Rose, died some two years ago, shortly after their removal to Michigan. The family are perhaps as widely known as any of the old settlers in the county, and were highly respected by every one with whom they came in contact. Mr. Rose was one of the veterans in the war of 1812. Mrs. Rose came to Canada in company with her parents from Pennsylvania, in 1801, when they settled on the farm in East Gwillimbury, at a time when all was a dense forest, and Canada was in its infancy.

THE WINKIN MAIL TORONDO, PRIDAY, MARCH ID. 100.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

A LITTLE plain speaking, from our

own point of view solely, may possibly

be of use to the people who are dis-

the fishery award among the Provinces.

though on that ground superior judg-

ment and knowledge in some Govern-

ment might contradict us. If any Gov-

ernment should, in a moment of weak-

ness, approach the question of the dis-

tribution of the fishery award, it would

find itself confronted by not one

tells us that in seeking to undo one riddle, and to find the true, we

riddles to be read in a possible distri-

bution of the fishery award would never be solved. The basis of settlement

would be difficult if not impossible to settle, and we should find parties derid-

ing themselves into various sects with

singular nick-names, such as "territory-" basis men," and "export-basis men,"

and so on. Supposing the money once paid over on some compromise basis un-

satisfactory to every one, the Local Governments would be at once set upon

two, and the Provinces would have in-

strength of it. But these are merely

the obvious objections to such a scheme.

There are others deeper still. We notice a good deal of talk, some of it

excruciatingly silly, in the Provincial

papers, concerning the territorial limits of the Provinces. Well, are the Pro-

vinces who are listening to such stuff

Under the Treaty arrangements of

proved of little value. American fisher

known to everyone who knows the his-

tory of the fisheries, that the Eastern

people and the fishermen themselves never could be got to understand

that the fisheries were very valuable,

not inexhaustible, and ought to be pro-

tected. They thought, and said, that the trade they had with the American fishermen (a large part of it being an

illicit trade in rum) was of more imme

diate value to them than any gain

that might accrue from the protec

was always a matter of derision and contempt to all of the Grit party at least

in the Eastern Provinces, and many of

those who supported the Govern

ment in other things protested against them in this. The facts

are, that the award was based upon

a national interest; was won by a national effort; was rendered possible

by national protection of the fisheries;

was assured against the will of half the

making such an award possible again.

tastic and extravagant for the Provinces

to make the claims that are now being

pressed on the notice of Parliament and the country.

A TOUCH OF NATURE.

It seems to be in the last degree

tion of the fisheries. The latter police

Che Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880

but they are mistaken.

men seem disposed to claim just now

"In 1859," we read, upon the enact-

ment " of a new Canadian tariff, certain

"manufacturers of Sheffield moved the Colonial Secretary the (Duke of

"Newcastle) to protest against it.

"Whereupon his Grace wrote a despate

" to the Governor-General, dated Aug.

"13, 1859, upon the subject. In reply,

" Mr. (now Sir ALEXANDER) GALT, the

"Canadian Finance Minister, wrote a

" memorandum, which was transmitted

" to the Colonial office by the Governor-

"General, wherein he asserted it to be

" his duty 'distinctly to affirm the right

" of the Canadian legislature to adjust

" 'the taxation of the people in the

" way they deem best, even if it should

" unfortunately happen to meet the

" 'disapproval of the Imperial Ministry.

" Her Majesty cannot be advised to

" disallow such acts unless her ad-

" 'visers are prepared to assume the

After an enisode like that : and after

in which the British Government fel

of Grits, that having separated himself

advocate the policy of Sir John Mac-

the better. The member for

Durham is an able man, and if, a

is every day becoming more distasteful to the rank and file of his own party.

A public man who from acerbity and

domineering temper, deliberately pur

sues a policy of wholesale vituperation

may be an honest man, but can never

be a successful leader of men. The

of projecting himself into the feelings

and views of others, the charity which

puts himself temporarily at the stand-

point of an opponent, are all lacking in the member for Lambton. He seems

utterly incapable of conceiving for an

instant that a man who has the temerity

to differ from him can possibly do so from honest conviction. He not only

asserts his undoubted right to judge of

measures or general policy, but mus

without the power of searching their hearts. In short, he poses as an Old Testament prophet, minus the inspira-tion. Of all the fallacies current with men of his mental calibre and tempera-

from honest conviction.

Opposition condemp.

is always applying it, with wonted blindness of perception, to his oppo-nents. Is it possible that any man endowed with a fair share of Christian SIR ALEXANDER GALT. As we have several times noted, the charity, not to speak of the ordinary amenities of political controversy, could speak of Sir Charles Tupper "as a tone of the Opposition towards Sir ALEX-ANDER GALT has been gradually lower-"melancholy example to the young
men of the present day, whom,
he trusted, they would never follow
so far as to occupy the disgraceful position he occupied to day." ing. Two years ago he was a statesman of the highest order, because, as Sir CHARLES TUPPER pointed out, he was enabling the Grit Government to claim a sort of credit for the only lucky thing Now, the only pretext for this coars invective was this, that the Minister of Railways, like most public men in a transitional period of affairs, had changed his party associations. It is which happened for Canada during their Administration. But when Sir ALEXANDER consented to accept the position of Canadian Ministerin London, marvellous that the ex-Premier could the Opposition press began to grow cool have had the temerity to launch out into a tirade of that sort with Sir RICHARD in their conduct towards him. The chief CARTWRIGHT and Sir ALBERT SMITH organ at first frankly reserved its opinbeside him, and the redoubtable ion. Afterwards when Sir ALEXANDER CAUCHON up at Winnipeg by his appointment. If this were the only ebiffmade an address, or published an address, in England, the organ resigned its reserve, lition of the sort chargeable to Mr. and accused the statesman of insincerity MACKENZIE, it might pass without no and something even approaching mis tice; but, as a matter of fact, his Parliarepresentation. After the Ottawa banmentary and campaign speeches are full quet the tone of opposition became of acrid and ill-tempered sallies of the more accentuated in hostility. ALEXANDER was then accused of being Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, who, by a "bird of prey." In the course of recent debates in Parliament Sir Richthe way, would make a more salient ex ample of political depravity for his ARD CARTWRIGHT, Mr. BLAKE, and Mr. chief's purpose than anybody we could MACKENZIE have all had their peculiar flings at the statesman, each praising

name, was as abusive as usual; indeed he appears to have almost elevated his intellect, but each suggesting that it scurrility to the dignity of a fine art. Mr. Mackenzie acts as the JEREMIAH of has not been honestly used. This superiority of moral tone on the part of the the party; but we do not know where to look for Sir Richard's parallel, for he most disingenuous and corrupt organization in Canada is amusing, at least. is type and antitype in one. Certainly he belongs to the new school of the is clear that Sir ALEXANDER GALT is expected to consider that in praising prophets, because he had the temerity to foretell a deficit of three or four milhis intellect and doubting his sincerity, the Opposition are flattering lions next year. Considering that he has never yet predicted anything that him. The Opposition evidently make the mistake of thinking that impudent has come to pass, and has always cynicism will be taken for frankness: mistaken, in or out of office, in his fore cast, it is surprising that he will persist In view of the language held towards in idle vaticinations. To both these gentlemen the public have long taken a Sir ALEXANDER GALT by the Opposition press and Speakers, it is worth natural dislike, and they will soon find turning, at this time, to the it to their own interest either to reform record of Sir ALEXANDER GALT as their manners or to "step down and it is given by Mr. Topp in his latest out. work on "Parliamentary Government " in the British Colonies." At page 181 TRADE AND FINANCE. we find Sir ALEXANDER GALT figur ing as the original champion of the free-THE statistics of trade and finance up dom of Canada to frame her own fisca policy, the credit for which other states-

love of party consistency. Once a Reformer, always a Reformer, is the maxim of Mr. Mackenzie; and although the composition of his Cabinet showed the one-sidedness of the principle, he

to the latest dates support as closely as need be, the positions we have taken during the year. We have always maintained that the Finance Minister's estimates, which had been based on reasonable data, would be fairly fulfilled. The figures contained in the Budget Speech, and the figures which the Budget Speech suggests, prove clearly enough that Sir LEONARD TILLEY has got a firm hold on the public finances. and is not likely to be deceived either as to appearances or possibilities. The current discussions carry us into the financial operations of three years, 1878-9, 1879-80, and 1880-1881; and in each case we find something on which the country. Let us take them in their

For 1878-9 the figures are fully be-" administration of the affairs of the fore the public in the blue books presented at the beginning of the session.

Using round figures, which are very " colony, irrespective of the views of "'i's inhabitants.' This position, he "added, 'must be maintained by every little out of the way, we may say that Expenditure\$24,000,000

the formulation of opinions such as those, bound to acquiesce, it was an easy and obvious thing to have the Governor-Deficit. But the revenue of the year had in-General's Commission altered, so as to cluded all the payments for revenue in advance of the tariff in the omit any lingering sentences that might induce any bumptions or imprudent Governor-General to imagine that he spring of 1879, and was, therefore much larger than it would otherwise have been. It is estimated that had the power to reserve, for Imperial consideration, the fiscal policy of the at least \$700,000 Customs and \$600, Canadian people. And it was perfectly natural that when our tariff of last year 000 Excise was received more than would have been collected had the tariff was passed, the Secretary of State for not been altered, in all \$1,300,000 which would not have been received, the Colonies should, as Mr. Topp points out, affirm in the public debates substantially the principles of Sir ALEX GALT in 1859. The great fault of the and which would have made the accoun stand thus : Expenditure..... statesman in question is, in the opinion

Revenue..... 20,700,000 in party politics from Sir John Mac-DONALD he should nevertheless publicly That is the sum for which Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT would have been responsible as another deficit added to his DONALD, accept a national position at the hands of Sir John MacDonald, and many others, had he continued in power. give the impartial weight of his name But that is not all. There were a numand utterances to a policy which the ber of sums left unexpended by the present Government, and these are cal lapsed balances; and would have added THE SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS. \$742,938 to the expenditure of 1878-79; To men of calm and equable temand the account would then have stood

per, nothing can be more offen-Expenditure...... \$24,742,938 sive than the vituperative rhetoric Revenue..... 20,700,000 of the Opposition leaders. There Deficit..... \$4,042.938 was a time, long since past, in Eng-That is a very pretty exhibit for 1878-9, land, when it was the fashion to for which the omniscient Sir RICHARI affect the belief that all who differed would have been mainly responsible, on from the views of one's party were the theory laid down in his own Budget knaves or miscreants, and all who be-

Speech. Now let us take 1879-80, for which lieved them dupes or fools. In Canada, we have as yet only estimates and half-year figures. The estimated revenue for at the present moment, the Reformers reproduce the bigotry and uncharitablethe now current year ending 30th June next, is \$24,450,000, and the estimated ness of our great grand-fathers. No expenditure is \$24,978,000, so that at the close of the year the account will greater contrast could be made than between the late Opposition under Sir probably stand thus : John Macponald and the existing one Expenditure\$24,978,000 under Mr. MACKENZIE. It is not sur Revenue 24 450,000 prising that "the party" is growing restive, and as a last resort, aithough

not altogether satisfactory in itself, they are beginning to long for Mr. EDWARD BLAKE, as their leader. The If Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S estimates had been a little less misleading perhaps even that deficit might not have change would not be the best that might been probable. But, as it stands, it is the first glimpse of daylight that Canada be made under more propitious circum-stances; still it would be a change for has seen financially since 1874. Now let us take the year to 1880-81, for which the estimates are, so

seems to be the case, he is engaged in far, "on the table"—supplementary estimates may alter the agures a little. studying the art of pleasing, something may come of it. It is rather late to begin, certainly; yet it is not imposto acquire at least the habit of Receipts assuming the sympathetic and sociable Expenditures 25,007,203 character to outward seeming.

Mr. MACKENZIE'S political pharisaism

Thus the glimpse of daylight which the current year affords broadens into day indeed, as we advance towards the next year. The public will be glad if even he accounts shall balance, without any surplus at all; since they know that when the country is solvent their taxes knowledge of human nature, the power may be reduced, or they may be so prosperous that the taxes will be light to

> The conditions of our trade are not less gratifying than the conditions of our finances. We find the same fulfilment of promises in this department, too: and, what is of more consequence to the country as a guarantee of wisdom in our ulers, we find that their estimates are being carried out in this quarter—they have made no miscalcu have made no miscalculations. The figures are very striking indeed. "When we consider," says Mr. A. J. When we consider," says Mr. A. J. Wilson, in his book on the resources of modern nations, "the large sum which "Canada has yearly to find for interest "on Government loans and on divi-

dends on companies working with foreign capital, there can be no safety till the export figures are in excess of

the import."
The following figures will show that his time has at length arrived; and that at length we are approaching period when the balance of trade is our favour, instead of against us. A few years of experiment under such conditions would probably solve for the people of this country a good many questions beside the question of political

Tetal imports, 6 months to Decrease..... \$7,138,348

That is, so far, not by any means a amentable thing. We have probab! manufactured a considerable share that value in Canada for ourselves: EXPORTS. Total exports, 6 months ending 31st Dec., 1878...... \$46,376,598
Total exports, 6 months ending 31st Dec., 1879...... 54,283,841

Increase...... \$7,907,243 This is, on the whole, just the state of the balance of trade which will be most gratifying and most advantageous to the people of this country. The details of this state of trade are not less satisfactory than the general figuring. We must refer our the details given by the Budget speech for the most minute account of the operations of the tariff, but a few figures as to our relations with the United States and Great Britain will be

at the following figures : Imports Six Months to December 31st. GREAT BRITAIN, 1878—Dutiable goods......\$14,481,676 1878—Free goods...........2,287,100 Total\$16,768,776

879—Dutiable goods......\$12,183,662 1879-Free goods, 3,330,966 Total Dutiable goods, decrease \$ 2,298,014 1,244,418 UNITED STATES. 1878 - Dutiable goods. \$11,748,796 1878 - Free goods 9,662,35

 Dutiable goods, decrease.
 \$ 2,188,109

 Free goods, decrease.
 4,891,073

 Total decrease.
 7,079,182

Total\$21,411,150

These figures do not need any enforcement. They show very plainly indeed that when Sir LEONARD TILLEY said in his National Policy speech that the new tariff would operate more favourably towards England than towards any rival country, he was speaking the exact truth, and here are the figures to prove it.

to congratulate the Government and DEATH OF HON. L. H. HOLTON. THAT in the midst of life we are in death, has seldom been so keenly realof them, that he was dead. Dr. Grant, but for the watchful care of the Dominion Government from 1867 to 1873 the fisheries would have antries with him and had witnessed his enjoyment, was summoned to ease his dying sufferings. Seldom has a death occurred so suddenly and with so little warning : and we are sure that seldom has a death occurred amongst our public men which will be so generally, so impartially and so sincerely mourned. In every part of the country Mr. Holton's name, if net his person, was known, and was respected wherever known. Few men so long engaged in public life which is as public as politics, could hope to leave a cleaner sheet than the iliar member for Chateauguay. It is always the case that we over estimate the age of our public men. Mr. Hol-TON was but sixty-three years old, not an advanced age in this country; but he had for so long been so familiar a figure that he was probably considered at least seventy. Since 1826 he had been engaged in active life in Montreal as boy and man, and since that time had taken part in almost every species of private enterprise and public ac-tivity possible for a man in this land. As a merchant, a contractor, a civic official, a politician, a Cabinet Minister and a parliamentarian, he had earned his spurs well and truly in the service of the public in general and of the Liberal party in particular. The public re-warded him by such confidence as enabled him to become honorably independent and to secure his political poseem to have received that measure of recognition in public to which his merits entitled him, but this may have arisen as much from his own unobtrusiveness as from party neglect. Mr. Holton' political career began in those pre-Confederation days when the different Provinces possessed a race of statesmen who have largely disappeared from the scene, leaving the larger stage of the Domin ion to the few survivors for whom fi Deficit..... \$ 528,000 specessors will not easily be found.

To write Mr. Holron's political history would take up more time and space

THE succession of eulogies passed upon Mr. Holton, who was so suddenly removed from the scene of his earthly labours on Sunday last, should serve to impress a moral upon the House and than we can spare. It is with his per-sonal character that we have now most to do. De mortuis nil, &c., is an axi-om of charitable usage which needs no the country. Called away in the breathing-space between an angry partizan debate, and its renewal, there was forcing in this case; there is nothing but good to say. It was the result of Mr. Holron's equable temperament and trained discretion that he was never inof our public men. In a moment, at volved in political squabbles resulting in enemies and spites; and his really benthe summons of the last foe to human evolent disposition impelled him to soften the asperities of party debate wherever it was possible to do so with a due regard for the party interests involved in discussion. Of late years, solemnity hanging about the proceedthrough indifference or failing energy, ings of Monday which should soften or want of complete accord with the extreme views of his friends on commercial matters, Mr. HOLTON had not taken his old part in debate, and had exerted upon the acerbity which has played so himself chiefly in the commendable duty of maintaining, so far as a private member could do in aid of the Speaker, prominent a part in Parliamentary discussions heretofore, still less to appor-tion the responsibility for it between the rules which protect the dignity of Parliament and enforce decency in de-Parliament and enforce decency in debate. His authority on such subjects was acknowledged on all sides, and is, that there shall be greater regard for terms—on an amicable footing of any

generally yielded to the stronger spirits, and, perhaps with a sigh of regret, saw his wise counsels rejected for rash proposals from less experienced men. But he never wavered in allegiance to his party. Living, he conferred on them much honour; dying, he carries away much of their strength.

Parliamentary Nestor, full of constitutional and practical knowledge, ever ready with suggestion or advice—a party-man, et with no opponent to meet on the floor who was not personally his friend. As more than one speaker remarked on Monday, the death of such a man, just when his maturer nowers were asserting themselves above powers were asserting themselves above the debris of earlier passions, was severe loss to the whole Deminion. For that reason the House of Com-mons properly made the honourable gentleman's decease an exceptional tracting themselves about the division of event, by adjourning at once. the fishery award among the Provinces.

We may take it for granted that the demand as formulated by some speakers in the Provinces, will never, in that shape, be granted by any Government- with harness on his back, there was certainly every reason for some special mark of respect. If there were no other justification for it, one was certainly to be found in the general feeling of sympathy manifested by hon, gentle men on the Government side of the House. Of the twelve speakers on Monday all but two were Liberal-Conservatives It was right that it should be so, since it but a hundred questions. The poet was their privilege, as well as their duty. to emphasize the chivalrous and unsel-fish bearing of their departed friend knit a hundred others new; and the and political opponent. There is no necessity for reviewing the debate at length, since all the speakers directed their remarks to the point. Sir John MACDONALD's speech was peculiarly happy, as all his utterances are when he gives spontaneous vent to deep and earnest feeling. More impressive still, perhaps, was the broken tribute to the memory of his friend and party ally paid by Mr. MACKENZIE. The most eloquent eulogy could not, by any possibility, have been so touching and by the counties. Why should counties which have no fishermen, profit by the money supplied by the fishery grounds?

—give all the money to the fishery counties—build railways along the fishery coasts—do anything to get rid of the money as soon as results as in the stress of uncontrollable emotion. One cannot help cherishing a deeper respect for the ex-Premier for this involuntary evidence of the fact of the money as soon as possible, as is that, beneath a stern and sometimes the fashion of Local Legislatures. The harsh misdemeanour, there lurks down money would be wasted in a year or in the depths of his nature a strong re serve of generous and manly feeling curred some new liabilities on the Once more we venture to express the hope that this sudden casualty may hu manize the unruly passions of party and smooth down the asperities of de bate. Mr. Holton's last dinner was partaken of at the table of the Hon MACKENZIE BOWELL, a political opponent : is there no lesson for all our

prepared to protect the fisheries of their territorial limits, if a share of the which impresses us strongly because it was the last social and quasi public act awar is given them. If they will not o it, the Dominion must; and the protection of the fishof the hon, gentleman's life? AN: AMERICAN ZOLLVEREIN. eries will cost more money than the interest on the whole award. As to the award itself, nothing would So IT appears that "reciprocity of ' tariffs" is beginning to pinch Brother ever have been heard of it if it had not JONATHAN at a sensitive point. Our been for the exertions of the Fishery Department when Hon. PETER MITCHELL neighbour is quick-witted enough to disneighbour is quick-witted enough to discern at once that the National Policy is gradually driving him out of the Canadian market. The exhibit made the other night by the Finance Minister was Minister, and Sir John Macdonald 1854, the fisheries were parted with death, has seldom been so keenly realized as by the gentlemen who parted from Mr. Holton near midnight on Saturday at Ottawa, leaving him in the best of health and in buoyant spirits, British political party into disfavour Sir LEONARD TILLEY, on Tuesday last, exposed the utter falseness men would have run riot in our waters, The lobster fisheries would have been the Opposition war-cry. In all commodities which Canada cannot produce for the lobster isneries would have been utterly destroyed. All the shore fisheries would have been depleted, and the whole property in the fisheries not worth contending much about. The award itself was the result of an expension herself there has been an increase of imports from Great Britain and a de-crease of imports from the neighbouring Union. Taking goods of all sorts into account, there has been a decrease of only seven per cent. in British imports, as against thirty-three per cent., or say one-third, in American. And yet the Globe of yesterday had the assurance to say that the Finance Minister "atditure of Dominion money—not taken specially from Provincial sources. It was obtained too much against the will, and somewhat against the evidence of Eastern witnesses. It is a fact well

public men to be derived from that fact

tempted to prove" a fact which the igures amply and conclusively demonstrated.
Under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that our Republican neighbours, especially in the North-Eastern and Western States, are grow ing dissatisfied with existing commercia elations between the two countries. Mr. WHARTON BAKER, a Philadelphi banker, proposes a remedy, not at all new, for the check American trade is uffering under the National Policy There can be no question about the cause of anxiety on the other side. Two attempts were made to renew the Reci procity Treaty, and Congress, on both ccasions, refused to give the subject ever a courteous hearing. Now all is changed to use Mr. Baker's words, "the relations
of Canada and the United States,"
is "one of the largest questions for the
consideration of each nation." So long as Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT and people and most of the fishermen; and the nation must bear the expense of the other. " flies on the wheel " allowed Canada to be made a slaughter-market for American manufactures, our neighbours could afford to laugh in their sleeves at our fatuousness; by this time they have discovered that two can play at the game that diverted them so long at our expense. The plan proposed is, of course, a Zollverein; in other words we are to adopt the American tariff and apparently to have United States cus-toms collectors at our sea-ports. The proceeds are to be divided according to population, and of course frontier fiscal expenditure would fiscal expenditure would saved on both sides. Mr. BAKER is very careful to protest against any suspicion of political designs. He thinks, suspicion of political designs. He thinks, seriously we must suppose, that the Imperial tie which he believes and zan debate, and its renewal, there was justly to be cherished by Canadians, much to bring the hon. gentleman's would not be imperilled by a scheme unexpected demise home to the hearts under which this country would no merely have its tariff arranged by a foreign country, but be compel ambitions and human strifes, even Country. As we have often said before to differentiate against the Mother partizanship was hushed for the moment, the Zollverein means not merely com

and the echo of vituperative rhetoric mercial but political independe passed unheeded away. There was a and that commercial annexation means in the end, the extinction of Canadia nationality. and mellow the tone of debate for such a price for any advantages which the rest of the session. We have might accrue from it. Let not our no desire to dwell, on this occasion, neighbours be seduced into believing that Canada is ready to fall into the em braces of Brother JONATHAN; there never was a time when such an event was less probable than now. if at times a little overstrictness of interpretation or overstraining of rules may have provoked protests ending in sharp cross-firing, that was not often the case, and the ruffled serenity of the old parliamentarian was usually restored by

Liberal party, which found invaluable aid in his high character, his great experience, and in the public respect accorded to his utterances. Like most old Liberals, he found himself at times not quite in tune with his friends, and often thought them extreme; but he generally yielded to the stronger spirits, and, perhaps with a sigh of regret, saw his wise counsels rejected for rash proposals from less experienced men. But he never wavered in allegiance to his upper to the assassin, Mr. T. D'ARCY MoGEE will wait a long time before a thir, i effort at negotiation is attempted. There is no objection here to a fair reciprocity treaty, and Am, ricans will wait a long time before a thir, i effort at negotiation is attempted. There is no objection here to a fair reciprocity treaty, and Am, ricans will wait a long time before a thir, i effort at negotiation is attempted. There is no objection here to a fair reciprocity treaty, and Am, ricans will wait a long time before a thir, i effort at negotiation is attempted. There is no objection here to a fair reciprocity treaty, and Am, ricans will wait a long time before a thir, i effort at negotiation is attempted. There is no objection here to a fair reciprocity treaty, and Am, ricans will wait a long time before a thir, i effort at negotiation is attempted. There is no objection here to a fair reciprocity treaty, and Am, ricans will wait a long time before a thir, i effort at negotiation is attempted. There is no objection here to a fair reciprocity treaty. ginning to find to their cost.

RDITORIAL NOTES

The N. P. has conduced greatly to the prosperity of the pork packing business. ecording to the testimony of the three leading packers in Hamilton, as given by business was subject, like many others, to competition with the surplus stocks American houses to the great injury of the trade. Now this is shut out, and prospects for the coming season are ex-

Apropos of the issue of additional small change by the Government, the necessity of which has long been experienced in business circles, the London Free Press advocates a further issue of shinplasters. The latter are certainly a great convenience where it is required to send small sums by mail, and there are but few now affort They can be had at the office of the Receiver General in this city, but only by taking \$25 worth at once. For ordinary purposes they are equally convenient with the silver comage, and a large issue would be greatly appreciated by those who have to make change in mail remittances.

Sir Richard Cartwright exclaiming gainst deficits! Here is his own record 1876\$1,900,000 1879 1,900,000 \$6,388,000

Not to speak of what he hid away in the Intercolonial railway accounts. But then Sir Richard is a strange knight. When he was in office he protested against the long route of the Intercolonial, although he voted for it, and denounced the Nova Scotia subsidy, although he voted for that

From a communication which appears in the Halifax Mail the outlook in connection with gold mining in Nova Scotia is quite moouraging. The first crushing of 90 tons of quartz from the Rose Lead mine at Monsague resulted in a yield of 370 ounces of gold. The mine employs 35 men. It is stated that over \$50,000 worth of gold has been taken from the two mines at Monta ue within the last nine months, and that n place of the two men employed year ago 80 hands are now at work. The number is likely to be increased to several hundred when the spring opens and other mines are developed. Reports from other mining districts in the Province indicate a brisk season and active progress.

Last year when the new tariff was be fore the House, Sir Richard Cartwright, in speaking of its probable effect on the manufacturers, said :- "I tell these gentlemen (the manufacturers) that this tariff

The oleomargarine nuisance which so time since prevailed extensively in the American cities, is attracting attention in some parts of Canada, a good deal of very dubious stuff being passed off as butter. In the United States the difficulty was met by compelling dealers to label all substitutes for butter, so that the public might know the difference, when it was found that nobody would willingly buy oleomargarine. Some of the Eastern journals advocate a similar regulation for Canada. margarine. Some of the Eastern journals advocate a similar regulation for Canada. There is, of course, no objection to anyone's buying and eating oleomargarine if he likes it; but those who do not fancy that sort of compound have a right to object to being cheated into purchasing it under the impression that they are gettin

A few years ago, when our Reform riends were flushed with the dignity and importance of newly-acquired power, they ook great offence at the retention of the pet names and popular diminutives applied to their leaders before the days of their to their leaders before the days of their short-lived governmental greatness. It was held to be a piece of Tory impertinence, if not absolute ruffianism, to speak of them by any other than their proper baptismal cognomens. And now the Globe, which has frequently protested against the nicknaming of its party friends, is so far oblivious of its own forcibly-expressed teachings on this point as to speak of "Sir Leonard Sillery," in referring to the Finance Minister. This is surely a more flagrant violation of the amenities than the use of a recognized and familiar abhe use of a recognized and familiar ab-

A committee organized in Portage Prairie, Manitoba, for the consideration of the best means for improving the condition of the labouring and agricultural classes of Ireland, have come to the conclusion that assisted emigration to Manitoba and the North-West territory is the most effectual means of permanent relief. They wish to organize an association of Irishmen and others favourable to the plan from every part of the Dominion, with the object of obtaining from the Government a grant or loan of money for the assistance of such emigrants, the repayment of which, with interest, would be guaranteed by the with interest, would be guaranteed by the association, the latter securing itself by a lien on the homesteads of the settlers. The latter would obtain Government grants of land, and would be able to repay in five or seven years the amount advanced by the association to aid them in establishing themselves in their new homes, Mr. D. M. J. Hagarty is chairman and Mr. G. B. Bemister secretary of the Portage la Prairie

In order to obtain an approximate estimate of the prospects of the winter wheat crop in the North-Western States, the Chicago Times has made special enquiries in eleven States, the result being generally favourable reports as to the outlook. The crops throughout Iilinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Kansas promise very well, and in most, if not all of these States, a great increase in the wheat acreage is reported, consequent upon last year's bountiful harvest. The increase in the yield in Illinois is estimated at 50 per cent, and in Michigan at 75 per cent. In Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Nebraska the condition of the crop is not so good, the weather having been unfavourable, but the increased area devoted to wheat grow-ing will probably make up any deficiency. Taken altogether the Times foreshadows that the augmentation of the total production throughout the eleven States included in the estimate will be about sixty per

The annual returns of Irish savings banks

lately compiled furnish satisfactory evidence that the Irish people are learning habits of thrift and economy. In 1876 the amount of deposits was £34,240 000, as compared with £16 042,000 in 1859. For ires successive years there has been a dech e in the savings, amounting in all to £3,09,900, owing to the distress and a furthe. falling off in bank note circulation, from the same cause, which makes the total dec. ease £5 230,000. During the three years of the previous famine, 1860.63. the decrease in savings was only 000, the people having much smaller resources to draw upon. Statistics as to the value of the potato crop of late years attest the severity of the present crisis The crop in 1876 was estimated at £12. 464, 000, but in 1877 it was but £5.272 000, in 1878 it amounted to £7,580,000, and last year to only £3 343,000. The aggregate loss on potatoes for the three years is put at £11.558.000. As in the case of previous famines the distress is traceable in the main to too much dependence upon the potato.

The rural Grit press are clamorous for the application of the official guillotine by the Provincial Government as a retaliatory measure for the dismissal, for good and satisfactory reasons, of Dominion office-holders who happened to be Reformers. Nothing, apparently, will satisfy their spirit of sanguinary sans-cullottism but the head of every Provincial Government employé of Conservative antecedents. "Unless retaliation is adopted," says the Brockville Recorder, "the Keform party will never hold power for any length of time in Canada" The London Advertises and St. Catharines News take much the same ground. We have always had the on that the Reform party was mainly held together by the conesive power of plunder, but we did not expect to have such caudid admissions of the fact as have been made in the course of the discussion of this question. Our Reform contempor-aries have all along professed to deprecate the introduction of the Jacksonian that "to the victors belong the spoils into Canadian politics; yet, now they are bringing the strongest pressure upon the Provincial Government to induce them to put it in practice.

The Reform press of the Maritime Provinces have made a great deal of the alleged exodus from that section to the United States, but the facts on the other side are studiously concealed. While every departure of emigrants to the States departure of emigrants to the States is carefully chronicled and frequently ex-aggerated, the numerous offsets are passed over in silence. The Carleton County N.B., Sentinel says:—"We are glad to snow that there are many persons who removed from this Province the southern and western sections, and from Nova Scotia, returning from the United States. We also are informed that of those who have gone or are going from this county, many are actuated by a desire for temporary change." The Sentinel is a Reform paper, and has furnished the St. John opponents of the N. P. with a good deal of ammunition, but so soon as it re-cords arrivals instead of departures they appear to lose interest in the subject. The emigration from Prince Edward Island to Colorado, according to the Moneton, N.B. Times, has resulted in a perfect flood o correspondence from the deuded settlers, who find their brilliant anticipations bitterly disappointed by the actualities of Western life.

Great Britain is by no means the only European country which is becoming inreasingly dependent upon foreign sources for the food supply of her people. Germany, of late years, has largely increased the amount of her food importations, as shown by a report recently prepared by the Secretary of the British Embassy at Berlin. In 1872 the total value of Ger-932,000,000 marks being paid for food and 348,000,000 marks for 1878 the total value of imports was 3,-529,000,000 marks, of which 1.513,000,000 marks went for food and 287,000,000 for manufactures. The intervening years show a steady increase of the food importations with a corresponding decline of the receipts of foreign manufactures. The increase of the population, amounting to 2,841,208, will partly account for the growth in the provision import trade, and some allowance must also be made for r some allowance must also be made for re-exportations. But, making every reason-able deduction on this score, the fact re-mains incontestable that Germany is look-ing abroad in an increasing degree for the means of feeding her people. Under the protective policy, which enables her to do her own manufacturing to a greater extent than formerly, she can afford to buy more bread from other countries.

The project of a Customs union for Central Europe appears about as impracticable as that recently broached on this side of the Atlantic, inasmuch as although the question is not complicated as in our case, by a conflicting allegiance to another Power, the interests of the parties are more widely diverse than those of Canadians and Americans. Herr Richard von Kau'mann, a Berlin publicist, has issued a pamphlet in which he advocates a Customs union comprising Germany, Austria, France, Switzerland, Belgium and tria, France, Switzerland, Beigum and Holland. The author of this monograph strives to show how beneficial such an alliance, extending over an area inhabited by a population of 130,000,000, would be, both politically and commercially. This scheme is more comprehensive than those previously formulated for the alliance of previously formulated for the alliance of Austria and Germany, or the proposition put forth by French writers for a commercial union of the "Latin" nations of Europe. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times considers that Herr von Kauffman's treatment of the subject is altogether superficial, as he "almost entirely ignores the strong protectionist tendency which has set in of late years in most of the countries which he would unite into one Customs territory." The Globe and its Canadian followers are loud in their deniels of this tendency on the part of the Continental nations. The English free trade journals, however distast ful the facts may be, have the honesty to admit them. It is announced that Rev. Dr. Parker, a

well-known Congregationalist minister, is a

candidate for Parliament for the city of London in the approaching English elections. The direct participation of clergymen in active political life is a novelty in England, excepting, of course, in the case of the Bishops in the House of Lords. In the United States, however, it is not at all uncommon for ministers to aspire to political positions, and take a pronounced part in public affairs. Congressman De La Matyr, one of the leaders of the Greenback party, is a Methodist minister. Rev. Dr. Miner, who in several State elections has been the Prohibitory candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is a Universalist dergyman in charge of a large congregation in Boston, and the name of Parsons Brownlow, of Tennessee, is familiar to all rather on account of his stormy political career than by reason of his pulpit eloquence. Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, who has been brought into promicisco, who has been brought into prom-nence by reason of the anti-Chinese agita-tion there, continues to exercise his clerical functions. Perhaps no very cogent ab-stract reason could be adduced against clergymen claiming equal political rights with other citizens, but on the whole the influence of those American ministers where entered the public arena has n impression. In many cases the want of political training and the disposition to regard matters from an emotional rather than a practical standpoint, would tend to militate against their usefulness as legislators. THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAU

Returns Brought Down Parliament.

A SYSTEM OF ESPIONAC

Collector and Cachier Manipula the Befalcations.

" HIDERS KNOW HOW TO SEE Some Rather Strange Revelations of t

Inner Management. By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent]

OTTAWA, March 16 Returns laid on the table this afternor give particulars of the Toronto Custe House difficulty, which will be interesting o your readers. It opens with the stat ment that the cashier, Mr. McKay, a cording to the report of Mr. H. Kavanag Inspector of Ports, dated 14th September 1875, was in the habit of retaining in h hands sums of money without the knowledge of his superiors. The excuse we that it might be required for refund which is a poor one, as return duties ca be paid out of daily receipts. At the en of each quarter he made the deficienc good. After being perhaps two or thre months behindhand, a few weeks after h would be in means again. Mr. Kavanas eft directions that the cash must be close

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The Commissioner also returns certain

The Commissioner also returns certain changes in his books. Mr. Beaty, in evidence, however, showed that an error of dence, however, showed that an error of ten entered must have been in consequence of a changed entry, but that he suspected his fellow clerk Ridgeway, and a later change justified his suspicion. His evidence closes with the statement that he went to the Collector, who "used strong language against the party who did it (the changed entry), and asked if I knew who did it. I said no. I could not prove who had done it, but there was the entry to show for itself. I did not tell this to the Collector. I then went to the Chief Clerk, who replied, I have done all I could to help, and can do nothing more.

could to help, and can do nothing more. I mentioned it afterwards to the Surveyor, but nothing further was done." The accused (Ridgeway) denies in evidence ever having heard of any change in any entry.

The report of Mr. Mewburn, Inspector, shows the ingenious method in which the Collector operated. Collector operated. It says that "on the morning of the 13th he wanted to remit a draft. He borrows from his friends their cheques for various amounts. One cheque was \$1,700, from his brother. He deposits those cheques in the bank with the Common than the cheque was \$1,700. those cheques in the bank with the Customs moneys. The Bank of Montreal takes those cheques without being marked good at the banks on which the cheques were drawn. Consequently, those cheques could not be presented for payment until the next day, when the deposits were sent round to the bank by the messenger. The day of the 13th was closed, say, at 12 by MacKay. The first entries were taken MacKay. The first entries were taken by MacKay. The first entries were taken after that up to four o'clock. After four o'clock MacKay would take out what cheques would make a sum equal to that which had been borrowed, make a deposition of the cheque, and the first thing in the morning of the 14th deposit to special account in the Bank of Montreal, and at the same time have a cheque drawn by the same time have a cheque drawn by the Collector, and endorsed by the Collec-tor, to pay back to the parties who had their cheques, in order to let them make good their cheques, for which there was no funds in the bank at the time they

were given.
From the report of the Commissioner of Customs, it appears that he visited Toronto 12th November, and sought an interview with Mr. J. E. Smith. He informed Mr. Smith ef the accusations against him. Mr. Smith did not confess or deny them. Mr. Johnson demanded cash or deposit receipts to cover the receipts from the morning of the 1st inst., to three o'clock on the 12th. Mr. Smith did not demur, but did not give up the books till nine o'clock the next morning. From the statements in the books, it appears that the collections of five days were used to cover the cellec-tions of one, and the same discrepancy of dates occurs all the way down, and was a feature in the business for a considerable time. The deposits to the 13th only cover the receipts to the 10th, leaving two days' receipts of \$7,880 and \$1,847 unaccounted for, a total defalcation of \$9,727, and circumstances led Mr. Johnson to be-lieve that at that time, the actual defici-

of falsifying the accounts.

A subsequent report is dated 25th November, 1879, and details the result of a visit to Toronto on the 19th. This visit of inspection was taken at the order of the Minister. Mr. Smith did not deny that irregularities existed, and appeared desirous of having time to make the balance up and square his accounts. An investigation was gone on with, and the balance due by the collector was found to be about \$20,-167, lessened by small cheques, for which 167, reseased by smail circques, for which he claimed he was not responsible. It appears also that Mr. MacKay, the Chief Clerk, was short in his cash three years since, and that the fact had been carefully since, and that the fact had been carefully concealed from the Inspector and the D partment. The amount thus short has gone on increasing, and has been greatly sugmented by sums taken for the private use of the Collector and covered by his own cheques placed from time to time in the lands of MacKay.

The report goes on to say that conflicting statements are made and the lands.

ing statements are made, and that the ctor "appears to intimate that more been used or lost by Macay, but he does not attempt to question own liability for the whole amount. the wrong-doing consisting in using the receipts of one day to cover the deficiency previous days. The closing of the cash to this want of general correctness.

Johnson removed the care of the cash
the hands of MacKay to those of Mr. Patton. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson says that the Collector showed him a deposit of \$8,000 in his bank book, made on account ne deficiency, "and he solemnly ised that the whole amount would be ated in a few weeks."

A subsequent report dated Dec. 1st, 1879, from Mr. Johnson alleges that after taking evidence, he finds the case as it stood before, nothing in the evidence convicting anyone but the Collecter and the Cashier, both of whom were suspended.

A late report is from Mr. Mewburn, who was placed in charge of the Customs at the

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Some Rather Strange Revelations of the Inner Management. Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.] OTTAWA, March 16

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THE CUSION HOUSE FRAUDS.

port of Toronto. Prom h is report it appears that the defalcation h sgan in 1873, the receipts and dep s to then, first showing discrepencies. In 1875, the ba lance was \$7.157. Later still it was \$7.251, In July, 1874, Mr. Kavanagh first noted the discrepencies, and pointed them out. (ft. vill be perceived that this fully bean out Mr. Bowell's statement in the House some days ago.) MacKay and the Collector were also told of it. The report states that the Collector must have known of the defalcations before Inspector Kavanagh, but concealed the fact. In 1877 the charges were made, and Mr. Mewburn recommended Mr. Patton as Cashier and MacKay as Chief Clerk, but Smith changed this by making Mr. Patton take the entries at a desk and hand the monies over to MacKay. Mr. Patton thought it was kind of the Col. Mr. Patton take the entries at a desk and hand the monies over to MacKay. Mr. Patton thought it was kind of the Collecter to make such an office, but as the writer of this report says. "It can readily be seen now why it was made." The report includes a letter from Mr. Inspector Kavanagh, in which he states that he found a defalcation in July, 1876. He informed the collector and surveyor, and "both seemed to be surprised." Mr. Mewburn's report makes it pretty clear Mewburn's report makes it pretty clear that MacKay was made a tool of by Smith after the former had become short in his cash by means which he could not account or, and which he wished reported to Ottawa, but which Smith would not consent to.

"S. P. C."

ysterious Proclamation Received by Montreal Papers.

VENCEANC N THE OPPRESSOR.

Seciety for the Extermination of the English and Irish from Quebec. MONTREAL, March 16 -The Witness MONTREAL, March 16.—The Witness to night says several parties connected with the city newspapers, notably some belonging to the offices of the Witness, La Patrie and Nouveau Monde, have been the recipients of letters demanding the publication of a certain proclamation, purporting to be issued by a society known as the "S. P. C." The proclamation declares that the English and Irish should be driven from the soil of this Province and from from the soil of this Province and from Manitoba, and the object of the society is stated to be to reap

VENGEANCE ON THE OPPRESSOR. Copies of this so-called proclamation, with what purports to be the official seal of the Society, which represents the head of a male figure with masked eyes and of a male figure with makked eyes and scales suspended, surmounted by a pierced heart, and underneath a scroll with the words, "Audentes Fortuna Juvat," have been sent to the several newspaners ment Mr. Beaty's name appears more scales suspended, surmounted by a pierced late than early, and the inspecbeen sent to the several newspapers mentioned above, accompanied by letters not containing the amount of the usual charge at the rate of twenty cents a line, but an mess as only a printing office knows how intimation that if the prolamation is not published some dreadful things will be done to those who refuse. The private

STRATFORD'S BAT FIRE.

List of Losses and Insurance. 98.

Mr. Ballantyne's Irreparable Loss. STRATFORD, March 16.—For a long time the citizens of Stratford have been singularly exempt from serious loss by fire, so much a indeed, that it has become a subject of realark. But on Monday night, they experience a conflagration of considerable proportions, a high at one time threatened to run through an important portion of Ontario and Alarket streets. About eleven o'clock, as 'be town was settling down to rest, the fire alarm sounded. A brief investigation showed that the prebrief investigation showed that the premises in rear of Mr. J. R. Williamson's store, known as Cheapside, were on fire, and that the flames were SPREADING RAPIDLY

to the adjoining stores. occupied by Mr. Welsh, jeweller, Miss Byrne, milliner, and Mr. MacNair, dry goods. The steam fire engine was got out, and run down to the river. The G.T.R fire company were also speedily on hand, and did good execution; but describe their mited off rive he half. And so was got out, and run down fiver. The GTR fire company were also speedily on hand, and did good execution; but, despite their united efforts, the buildings being frame were consumed rapidly, and the services of the salvage corps were soon called into requistion, and with good effect. In half an hour the frame buildings were given up as lost, and it became a doubtful question whether the Beacon office-and Carey's corner could be saved or not. Fortunately the night was calm, else these must have gone. The roof of Carey the second of the buse, ran to a neighbours for assistance. When she returned, the found him bleeding from a wound in the head. The son went for Dr. Bowen, who, on arriving, found the old man dead. A caroner's inquest will be held.

and telegraphed Hamburg, Loudon and Berlin for their engines. Mr. Frederick Merner and his fellow-burgomasters Merner and his fellow-burgomasters promptly and generously responded, and in fifteen minutes the New Hamburg steamer was ready to board the train kindly supplied by the Grand Trunk authorities. By this time, however, it was seen that the danger to the adjoining buildings was past, the roof of the frame block having fallen in, and the request for aid was countermanded. Carey & Co.'s store escaped with a few broken windows and a thorough scorohing.

TYPE AND CHEESES. The Beacon building did not get off so easily. The fire took firm hold of the roof, although the brick wall defied its approaches. The stationery stock being of a somewhat delicate character, was mess as only a printing office knows how

on building, \$1,000; insured for \$400 in the Standard. \$400. Vickers' Express Company, loss un-

Canadian Express Company, loss un-Woods, druggist, loss on stock, \$1,0.00; insured in the Northern of Scot. land fo. \$400.

W. C. Penton, fruiterer, loss unknown, but is suppo. ed to have been insured for \$1,000.

\$1,000.

J. M. Bothwell, "rocery and seedsman, suffered more, undon btedly than any of the others; loss on \$50.0k, \$12,000; insured for \$1,000 in the Sco. tish Commercial, and \$1,000 in the Long. In Liverpool and Globe. Mr. Bothwell sleeps over his store. He was awakened by the backing of his Newfoundland dog barely in time to escane with his life. For safety he had to escape with his life. For safety he had placed about \$450 in cash under his pallow. In his hurry so get out of the burning buildings he overlooked the money,

Conspiracy Against Canadian Weel Ship-MONTREAL, March 13. - Considerable in-

MONTREAL, March 13.—Considerable interest has been created in business circles here by the action of the United States Customs authorities in detaining several shipments of wool, and by the energy manifested by some persons to effect a conviction and confiscation. Last month, one of our leading wool firms shipped to Boston a lot of wool valued at \$18,000. The wool passed through the Customs at The wool passed through the Customs at St. Albans, but was detained in Boston by special revenue agents, who contended that it was improperly classified as "combing" wool. An agreement was arrived at between the shipper and the American Customs authorities that the matter should be left to the udgment of experts, and three experts were accordingly chosen to represent the United States Government appraiser and two the Canadian owner. This Committee of five, after a thorough examination, unanimously pronounced the wool to be "combing," and not liable to the double duty as claimed. But this did not satisfy the special revenue agents, and a portion Shanghai have been laid before Congret of the wool was again seized, this time for embodying considerable evidence on

AMERICAN.

The Assembly of Kentucky refused to give Henry Ward Beecher the use of the Legislature for making an address yester-

A Petersburg, Va, telegram says black measles is prevailing to an alarming extent in several adjacent counties. There have been a number of sudden deaths. In the New York State Legislature, at thany, recently, a concurrent resolution was adopted, relative to the improvements in channels leading to Lake Superior.

Miss Kate Leonard, of Parsing the control of the control

Miss Kate Leonard, of Parsippany, N.J., as begun a suit against the Rev. Mr. Biscoe, of Arlington Methodist church, charging him with being the father of her child. Mr. Biscoe denies the charge. The conspirators in the Lewis will case at Trenton, N.J., have been sentenced to from one to two years' imprisonment, and one to \$10,000 fine. Dr. Parks and the widow Lewis have not been sentenced. Senator Baldwin presented, in the United States Senate, last week, thirty-eight petitions, signed by 14,000 persons, praying Congress to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river near Detroit.

The Iowa Assembly yesterday, by 66 to The Iowa Assembly yesterday, by 66 to 26, adopted a cenetitutional amendment which had already passed the Senate, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intexicating liquors. The amendment will go to the next Legislature for ratification.

Before the Powca Committee at Washington on Saturday, Indian Inspector Pollock stated 360 treaties with Indians had been broken by whites. The Indiana, when they understood them, almost uni-

when they understood them, almost uni-formly observed their treaty obligations. A Morristown, N.J., telegram says, A Morristown, N.J., telegram says, through the exertions of the faculty of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, the endowment fund of \$600,000, lost by the failure of Daniel Drew in 1876, has been

A dangerous counterfeit \$20 United States Treasury note has appeared at Chicago. The note is of the series of 1875, letter C, and printed on imitation fibre paper. The shading under the words "United States" is darker than in the genuine note, but the general appearance of the bill is excellent.

Full telegraphic reports, published in the Chicago Times on Saturday morning, from eleven States, show that wheat is generally in excellent condition. The winter has been a remarkable one, but everything considered, not unfavourable. It is estimated that the yield will be 60 percent, greater than last year.

cent. greater than last year. The agitation of the Chinese question has resulted in an enquiry by the United States Government as to the existence of slavery in China, and the possibility of its prevailing among the Chinese in the United States in such a manner as to defy the interference of the authorities. Letters from the American Consul-General at Shanghai have been laid before Congress;

The Commerce de relation of the control with a street of the control with

APACHES

OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

VEGETINE is not a vile, nauseous com

relief, and am now cured.

J. L. KBNNIM,

Sold by all druggists. Send for pampl DR. GILES. 120 West Broadway, N.Y.

CSLER-At Cobourg, March 10th, the wife of . Osier, of a son. LABATT - In London, on the 10th inst., the wife of John Labatt, Esq., of a son. TAYLOR -- In London East, on March 3rd, the wife James Taylor, of a son.

SCHOLES-At Scholes' Hotel, Queen street west on the 12th inst., the wife of Thos. E. Scholes, of

L. R. Jones, Josus (bow).

2. H. Sandford, Lady Margaret.

3. W. Barton, Lacy Margaret.

4. W. M. Warlow, Queen's.

5. C. N. Armylage, Jesus.

6. D. Davis, First Trinity.

7. R. D. Pryor, Queen's.

W. W. Ballile, Jesus (stroke).

8. S. Clark, Lady Margaret (coxwain). R Poole, Brasenose (bow).

D. Brown, Hervford.

F. Hargreaves, Kebie.

H. Scuthwell, Pembroke.

R. Kindersley, Kyster.

G. D. Bowe. University.

J. H. T. Wharton, Magcaleh.

L. R. West, Christ Church (stroke).

C. A. W. Hunt, Corpos (coxwaic).

pound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the

Silk is a liquid germ exading from the silkworm, and by it spun into a fibre so fine and delicate that a breath would seem to destroy it, yet for strength and elsen-city it stands unrivailed. The "Eagle" silk thread is made of time selected stock, and is strong and smooth. For sale everywhere in Canada

Hemorrhoids. I suffered terribly. failure of Daniel Drew in 1876, has been made up to the extent of \$290,000, to which fund additions are being made all the time.

A dangerous counterfeit \$20 United

Metropolitan Hotel, N.Y.

Trial size, 25 cents.

Lawis—On Saturday, 6th inst., the wife of F. J. ewis, Manager Bank of Montreal, Peterboro, of a on.

HAGERMAN—In Port Hope, on the 5th inste, the wife of C. A. Hagerman, Eq., of twin daughters.

MULLEN—At Hamilton, on the 6th inst., the wife of John A. Mullen, M.D., of a son.

Ayre—On March 12ch, at Lake View House, 415 aritament atreet, Ada, beloved daughter of John ayre, aged 4 years. RIDDRIA—At Hamilton. on Monday, 15th lost, Jessie Kidd, beloved wife of Mr. John Riddell, stockbroker, Hamilton, and dawghter of the late John Kidd, of this city.

LAWSON—In Markham village, an the 15th inst, Jane Foster, wife of Thomas Lawson, seed 71 years and 6 months, a native of Cumberiard, England.

Chay—In London, on the 13th inst. George Walter James Antisfal, only son of George and Hannah (lay, aged 16 months and 3 days.

ROBERTSON—In this city. on Treeder Medical Control of the control

ROBERTSON—In this city, on Tuesday, March th, as her father's resisence, rear of 72 Terauley street. Violet Mary, only daughter of John and Mary Robertson, aged 4 years and 4 days. Moistyres—At Chicace, Ill., on the evening of 12th ivs., Hattle York, wife of Alex Meintyre, iat. of Kingston Ont.

Phylairs—At 28 Corrison street, on the 10th inst, *tancis, youngest son of Solomon Philips, agod 2 years and 10 months. Maciatosh, sired 57 years, late of Hamilton, Out. Krarrs-In St. Catlarines, on the 8th inst., Mr. Charles Kearns, aged 70 years. HOSFORD—In St. Catharines, on the 9th inst., at the residence of Mr. F. R. Gibbon, Lake avenue, Mrs Jans Holfors, reliet of the late Capt. Eamuel Holford, of Port Dubonsie, in her 17th year. CHASE On Wednesday, the 10th inst., Herbert James, youngest son of Charles M. Chase, aged 16

Ken-At Hamilton, or the 9th met. Charles Kell, aged 76 years.

HOLLAND At Orillia, on Wednesday. 16 h hest., Jane S, relict of the late H. B. Helland, Esq., aged 65 years. aged 65 years.

CUNNINGHAM—In Kingston, on March 9th, Mr.
John Cunningham, contractor, agec 58 years.

PHILIP—At 4-lb, on the 10th inst. Jun Boy
Philip, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., in the fifty-first year
of his age.

TAWSE—At his late residence, 17 Mont street,
Gueluh, on Wednesday, 10th inch. Wm. Threet, ged 58 years. Exul-Suddenly, of scarlet fever, on Thursday, farch 11th, James Bell, aged 24 years 5 months and Nicholson-On Thursday, March 11th. 1880; at

Leslieville, Arthur Sandy, son of John N. aged one month and twenty-seven days. Gisson—On Friday, 27th of February, Jehn Alexander Gibson, 22ed 13 years, sen of James Gibson, Scotch Block, Tewnship of Aneaster.

SEXY—In Toronto, Priday, March 12th, Ratis, eldest daughter of Lawrence Skey, Esq., Port Dover, in the 1th year of her age. Burk—At his father's residence, Lameroux, Township of Scarboro', on Seturcay, 19th March, 1880, Adam Ferguson, youngest son of George Burk, aged 13 years, 4 mouths. Burk, aged 18 years, 4 mouths.

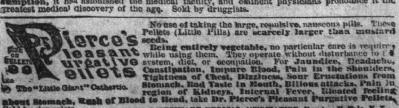
Campend—At Simcoe, on the 13th inst., Jessie, the youngest daughter of Buncan and Clora Campbell, in her 28th year.

Exances—Suddenly, at Halifax. Nova Scotia, our Thursday. 11th March, of congestion of the lungs, George Alexander Kellogs, aged 6 years and 10 months, youngest child of the late Rev. S. B. Kellogs, and beloved grandson of Nepsan Clarke. heliogy, and beloved grandson of hepen librae.
Frankspir—At Durbae, Netal, South Affica, on
23rd January, 1887, after a brief filness of two days,
of infatumation of the howele, Mr. James Edward
Fearmeide, formerly on the staff of the Specator,
second son of E. J. Fearmeite, Hamilton, in the
27th hear of his area.

27th year of his age. RIDDRE-In Hamilton, on Monday, 15th inst., Jessie Kudd, beloved wife of Mr. John Riddelf, stock-broker. GRISSIN—At Ottawa, on Sueday, 14th March, 1880. Sophia Harrist, daughter of late Surgeon Griffin, H. M. 85th K. L. I. Windlams - In London, on the 14th inst., Byron Williams, aged 48 years.

Sublivan - On the 15th inst, at the residence of son-in-law, William Oxentom, 92 St. Patreet, John Sullivan, late of Tyrone, Ireland, as





THE WESTLY MAIL POSITION PRINTY, MARCH IN 1994.

THE STATE OF THE STAT

OSEFUL RECEIPTS.

OYSTER STEW.

Two quarts oysters, one of sweet milk, two tablespoons best butter, one of corn starch or two of flour; drain liquor from oysters, boil and skim; set milk in a kettle of hot water to prevent scorching; when it boils, add oysters and liquor, and allow to stew not longer than five minutes; beat corn starch and butter to a cream, stir in, and season with salt and pepper; servehot. Some omit corn starch and flour, and thicken with roller crackers. PLAIN OYSTER SOUP.

Pour one quart oysters in a colander. rinse by peuring over them one pint cold water, put this in porcelain kettle, add one pint boiling water, let boil, skim thoroughly, season with pepper and piece of butter size of large egg; then add the oysters, having removed all shells, let boil up once, season with salt, and serve. OYSTER PICKLES.

Choose the largest, put over a gentle fire in their own liquor, add a small bit of butter, simmer for two or three minutes, and when plump and white, take out with a skimmer into a flat dish; take of their own liquor half enough to cover, add as much more of best cider vinegar, and heat; put a layer of oysters in a stone jar, strew over a salt-spoon of ground mace a few cloves a sait-spoon of ground mace, a few cloves, some allspice and whole pepper, then oysters and spice till all are used. Then pour over them the hot liquor and set away in a cool place. They may be used in a day or two, but will remain good for months if kept cool. RAW OYSTERS.

Select fine oysters, drain in a colander, pick out all its bits of shell, sprinkle well with pepper and salt, and place on ice for half an hour before serving. They may be taken to the table on a large block of ice hollowed out with a hot flat-iron, or in a dish with pieces of ice scattered over them, Serve with alices of lemen, or vinegar and horse-radish; or freeze oysters in the shell, open, and serve, seasoning to taste.

Wash and drain one quart select oysters, wash and drain one quart select cysters, put in pan and place in steamer over boil-ing water, cover and steam till cysters are plump with edges ruffled; place in heated dish with butter, pepper, and

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT. DENTITION.

(Continued.)

A child who is teething dribbles, and thereby wets his chest, which frequently causes him to catch cold; what had better be done?

Have in readiness to put on several flannel dribbling bibs, so that they may be changed as often as they become wet; or, if he dribble very much, the oiled silk dribbling-bibs, instead of the flannel ones, may be used, and which may be procured at any baby-linen ware-house.

Do you approve of giving a child, during teething, much fruit?

No; unless it be a few ripe strawberries or raspherries, or a roasted apple, or the juice of five or six grapes—taking care that he does not swallow either the seeds or the skin—or the insides of ripe gooseberries,

akin—or the insides of ripe gooseberries, or an orange. Such fruits, if the bowels be in a costive state, will be particularly

All stone fruit, raw apples or pears, ought to be carefully avoided, as they not enly disorder the stomach and the bowels—causing convulsions, gripings, &c.,—but they have the effect of weakening the bowels, and thus of engendering worms.

Is a child, during teething, more subject to disease, and, if so, to what complaints, and in what manner may they be prevented?

and in what manner may they be prevented?

The teeth are a fruitful source of suffering and of disease; and are, with truth, styled "our first and our last plagues."

Dentition is the most important period of a child's life, and is the exciting cause of many infantile diseases; during this period, therefore, he requires constant and careful watching. When we consider how the teeth elongate and enlarge in his gums, pressing on the nerves and on the surrounding parts, and thus how frequently they produce pain, irritation, and inflammation; when we further contemplate what sympathy there is in the nervous system, and how susceptible the young are to pain, no surprise can be felt at the immense disturbance, and the consequent suffaring and danger frequently experienced by children while cutting their first set of teeth. The complaints or the diseases induced by dentition are numberless, affecting almost every organ of the body,—the brain, occasioning convulsions, water on the brain, do.; the lungs, producing congestion, inflammation, cough, &c., the stomach, exciting sickness, flatulence, acidity, &c.; the bowels, inducing griping, at one time costiveness, and at another time purging; the skin, causing "breakings-out."

To prevent these diseases, means cught to be used to invigorate a child's constitution by plain, wholesome food, as recommended under the article of diet; by exercise and fresh air; by allowing him, weather permitting, to be out of doors a great part of every day; by lancing the gums when they get red, hot, and swollen; by attention to the bowels, and if he suffer more than usual, by keeping them rather in a relaxed state by any simple aperient, such as either castor oil, or magnesia and rhubarb, &c.; and, let me add, by attention to his temper: many children are made feverish and ill by petting and spoiling them.

Describe the symptoms and the treatment of nainful dentition? th are a fruitful sou

made feverish and ill by petting and spoiling them.

Describe the symptoms and the treatment of painful dentition?

Painful dentition may be divided into two forms—(1) the mild; and (2) the severe. In the mild form the child is peevish and fretful, and puts his fingers, and everything within reach, to his mouth; he likes to have his gums rubbed, and takes the breast with avidity; indeed it seems a greater comfort to him than ever. There is generally a considerable

it seems a greater comfort to him than ever. There is generally a considerable flow of saliva, and he has frequently a more loose state of bowels than is his wont.

Now, with regard to the more severe form of painful dentition:—The gums are red, swellen, and hot, and he cannot without expressing pain bear to have them touched, hence, if he be at the breast, he is constantly loosing the nipula. There is out expressing pain bear to have them touched, hence, if he be at the breast, he is constantly loosing the nipple. There is dryness of the mouth, although before there had been a great flow of saliva. He is feverish, restless and starts in his sleeps. His face is flushed. His head is heavy and hot. He is sometimes convulsed. He is frequently violently griped and purged, and suffers severely from flatulence. He is predisposed to many and severe diseases.

The treatment, of the mild form, consists of friction of the gum with the finger, with a little "soothing syrup," as recommended by Sir Charles Loocek; a tepid-bath of about 92 degrees Fahrenheit, every night at bed-time; attention to diet and to bowels; fresh air and exercise. For the mild form, the above plan will usually be all that is required. If he dribble, and the bowels be relaxed, so much the better; the flow of saliva and the increased action of the bowels afford relief, and therefore must not be interfered with. In the mild form, lancing of the gums is not desirable. The gums out not to be lanced, unless the teeth be near at hand, and unless the gums be red, hot, and swollen.

In the severe form a medical man should be consulted early, as more energetic remedies will be demanded; that is to say, the gums will require to be freely lanced, warm baths to be used and medicines to be given, to ward of mischief from the head, from the chest, and from the atomach.

If you are living in the town, and your

The Rhode Island Assembly yesterday based a bill repealing the law prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites.

HUMOROUS.

The hens will soon begin to sing merrily eir Easter lay. The shadow of the baseball bat has beun to cast its length across the land.

Brevity is the sole of a Chinese maiden's

If the summersualt bath lost its savour, where withal shall the circus prosper?

The landlords of Boston hotels are being prosecuted for serving woodcock out

John Sherman would probably makemoney by swapping his boom for Keely-meter stock.

The best way to prevent a third, fourth, fifth and sixth term is to permit no President to have a first term.

"The pen is mightier."—The Czar wears a coat of mail, and yet threatening letters get through the mail at him. Maxim by an ancient maiden who always expected to find a burgiar under herbed: Look before you sleep.

The best and most thoughtful journalists now allow contributors to the waste-baskets to write on both sides of the sheet.

A critic, in noticing a discourse on "The Sayings and Doings of Great Men," re-marked: "It is sad to observe how much. hey said and how little they did."

Upon what slender threads ng gum-elastic things, A button here, A pin put there,
A hook elsewhere;
And breaks in some of these
Is whence the trouble springs.

The Rev. Joe Cook says that the dull city boy is in the midst of more temptations than the dull country boy. But the former is not tempted to become a pirate or a bank. is not tempted to become a pirate or a bank burglar by having to turn a grindstone an our and a half in one inning. The game of "Sixteen" is played at the

front gate with one foot on the bottom and both arms across the top, while she stands on the other side and winds a bit of blue ribbon around her ferefinger and heaps up a little pile of gravel with her foot. A young dentist was introduced to a fashionable beauty the other evening, and gracefully opened the conversation by saying:—" Miss, I hope I may consider that we are not entirely unacquainted. I had the pleasure of pulling a tooth for your father a short time are."

ather a short time ago." Nashville, Tenn., offers a purse of \$100-Nashville, Tenn., oners a purse of slow-for the best poem treating of the fact "that Nashville has reached her one hun-dredth birthday." Nashville, dashville, slashville, orashville, sashville, thrashville, gashville, hashville. On the whole, we don't want that \$100. — New York Com-

When the enterprising poet isn't writing, Some meiancholy verses about love,
About love,
It is safe to bet that he will be inditing,
Be inditing,
A sonnet on the whiteness of the dove,
Of the dove.

thinking, Isn't thinking,
Of the time when she will be allowed to vote,
'Lowed to vote,
The chances are that she is copyly blinking,
Coyly blinking,
At some young man in a zebra overcuat,
Overcoat. He was bald-headed, he had coloreal

eet, his ulster was apart, and there was a hazy look, like to a mackerel sky, in his blue eye. He was braced up in a corner of the saloon, and he regarded everybody who came in with an imbedile smile. "S-say," he gasped, catching at a leadpencil speculator who was vending pencils at two for five cents, "why'm I melancholy?" The riddle was too much for the lead-pencil speculator's narrow mind. He gasped for breath. "Because," continued the conundrum propounder, as he placed his knife rakishly in his mouth and tried to light it with a toothuck.—"because I'm hazy look, like to a mackerel sky, in his to light it with a toothpick-" because I'm

O'er the puzzle Brown is bending, Never once his strained eyes liftin See! He thinks at last he's snumphe No! 'tis 14 13 No! 'tis-14 18 18 Once again he tries the puzzle,
Puzzle that there's fatal "sport" in;
Ha! He's got it now! Not much he

See! his eyes dilate and glisten!

One more victim for the asylum, Crazed by 13 ______14____ At Millbank a short time ago Rev. D. J. Caswell performed the marriage ceremon for Mr. James Fair, of Brunner, an Wellesley, which suggests the following :-

Fair was the bridegroom, Phair the bride,
A happy union it should be,
A fairer couple ne'er was seen
From Millbank unto Wellesley.
When Caswell joined the happy pair
He had a glorious bill of fare.
— Berlin News.

George Francis Train has been writin poetry about Cowley, the bad shepherd directed chiefly to the warden of Cowley's prison as "The Gaoler of Honest Mes (with all the thieves outside)." These are

By George! an honest man I've found In Cowley's case! a noble man!

I send Cowley ten yards or mere
of clippings from the blackguard press!
A press as rotten at the core A press as rotten at the Circ As is the law on his distress! Tell the old boy, now Bench is stuck, To stand his ground! keep up his pluck! There's sunshine coming for the "kuss!" For magna est veritas et Prevalebit, is certain yet (Palsus in uno! Palsus in omnibus!) To miss his cause and then break down.

The following was directed to Chaplain ourne, Blackwell Island: You are not, it appears, the "Bourne" From whence no traveller returns;

When both ends don't meet, as Pheips said,
Make one end Meat, the other Bread!
Justice will soon earthquake the town!
Verdict was spurious! Nail it down!
Cowley, innocent as you or I,
Is victim of a public lie!

This may be lunacy, or it may be simp he effect of an oatmeal diet.

A hen always kicks backwards after, laying an egg. A Bridgeport Yankee is reported to have turned this fact to account in investing a device to prevent the sale of stale eggs. When the hen kicks she hits an electric disk, to which is at tached a rubber stamp, and the apparatus stamps the date on each egg.

In Illinois a schoolmistress found her In Illinois a schoolmistress found her self obliged to chastise her eldest pupil. She called in a yeung school trustes. The pupil proved to be his fiancée. His sense of duty triumphed over his inclinations. He whipped the girl, and not only lost he affection, but became defendant in a suif for damages brought by the girl's father, who recovered \$50.

who'recovered \$50.

A negro at Wallace, Tenn., told his wift that he must kill some body before he went to bed. She begged him not to select her and he obligingly said that he would go down to a ball in the village for a victim He loaded a pistol, went to the ball, and shot a young negro girl whom he did no even know; but he failed of his object after all, for she was only slightly wounded.

An infant reading is at this moment is

Paris. He is a young Piedmontese, nat Ynaudi, who performs the most diffit arithmetical calculations mentally, but has received no instruction, and neither read nor write. Physically

neither read nor write. Physically presents a remarkable appearance; head is abnormally large, and the orgo of ossuality are extremely protuberant.

Chauncey Slater, a foreman at the shof the E astic Frog Company, in Mansfie Conn., has fallen heir to \$100,000. A forest days ago he received a cheque for near the whole amount. He put it in pecket, and kept on at his work. He this fellow-workmen that he intends to make at his work, wearing his work. his fellow-workmen that he intends to main at his work, wearing his working olothes, and not imitating in any withe behaviour of Coal Oil Johnny, and to great caravan of which he was the type.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

months if kept cool.

RAW OYSTERS.

Select fine oysters, drain in a colander, pick out all its bits of shell, sprinkle well with pepper and salt, and place on ice for half an hour before serving. They may be taken to the table on a large block of ice hollowed out with a hot flat-iron, or in a dish with pieces of ice scattered over them, Serve with alices of lemen, or vinegar and horse-radish; or freeze oysters in the shell, open, and serve, seasoning to taste.

A somewhat foolhardy act has been performed at Calais by an actress, who entered the llong cage at the menagerie, and there recited Victor Hugo's "Carating the savage breast," as the lions never attempted to interrupt her performance.

Wash and drain one quart select oysters, put in pan and place in steamer over boiling water, cover and steam till oysters are plamp with edges ruffled; place in heated dish with butter, pepper, and salt, and serve.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT. DENTITION.

(Continued.)

A child who is teething dribbles, and thereby wets his chest, which frequently causes him to catch cold; what had better

Have in readiness to put on several flannel dribbling bibs, so that they may be
changed as often as they become wet; or,
if he dribble very much, the oiled silk
dribbling-bibs, instead of the flannel ones,
may be used, and which may be procured
at any baby-linen ware-house.
Do you approve of giving a child, during
teething, much fruit?
No; unless it be a few ripe strawberries
or raspberries, er a roasted apple, or the
juice of five or six grapes—taking care that
he does not swallow either the seeds or the
skin—or the insides of ripe gooseberries,
or an orange. Such fruits, if the bowels
be in a costive state, will be particularly
useful.

All stone fruit, raw apples or pears, ought to be carefully avoided, as they not only disorder the stomach and the bowels causing convulsions, gripings, &c.,—but they have the effect of weakening the bewels, and thus of engendering worms. Is a child, during testhing, more subject to disease, and, if so, to what complaints,

The teeth are a fruitful source of suffering and of disease; and are, with truth, styled "our first and our last plagues."



OYSTER STEW.

Two quarks opsiers, one of sweet milk, two tablespoons best butter, one of correlated or two of flour; drain liquor from opticus, soil and stim; set milk in a ket discount of his properties of the stew not longer than five minutes; beats or starch and fluor, and allow to stew not longer than five minutes; beats or starch and flour, and thicken with roller crackers.

FLAIN OTHTER SOUP.

FOUR one quark opsters in a colander, rinse by peuring over them one pint cold water, put this in porcelain kettle, add one pint boiling water, let boil, skim therefughly, season with pepper and pince of butter size of large agg; then add they seen, whing removed all shalls, it let boil up once, season with salk, and serve.

OYSTERE FICKLES.

Choose the largest put over a gentle fire in their own liquor, add as small bit of butter, simmer for two or three minutes, and when plump and white, take out with a akimmer into a flat dish; take of their own liquor, had a small bit of butter, simmer for two or three minutes, and when plump and white, take out with a skimmer for two or three minutes, and when plump and white, take out with a skimmer into a flat dish; take of their own liquor, add as mall bit of butter, simmer for two or three minutes, and when plump and white, take out with a skimmer into a flat dish; take of their own liquor, add as much more of best cider vinegar, and heat; put a layer of optical parts and spice till all are used. The pour over them the hot liquor and set away in a cool place. They may be used in a day or two, but will remain good for months if kept coon of a month of the properties of the plane of the ballony, and picked it up again after her last "good night" to Romeo.

1 year.

WORATE WAS.

P. 1s. more than Mr. C. Giffenness and C. S. S. March and C. S. March and C. S. March and C. S. S. March and C. S.





commend fall setting as being decidedly the better method. Within the past year we have heard of strawberries being set in spring in cornfields, the corn being planted a little farther apart in the rows than if to be grown a one, thus giving sufficient sunlight to the strawberries, while the rows than if to be grown a one, thus giving sufficient sunlight to the strawberries, while the cultivation is scarcely more expensive than for corn alone. The corn is taken off as soon grown, and the land should then receive a good dressing of some kind of fertilizer to be slightly worked into the soil. To Parties whohave tried it speak well of the method.

THE DISTANCE APART will depend somewhat upon the variety, as some kinds are remarkably vigorous and will cover over a large area in a short time, while other are shy and feeble in their habit of growth. We would always set the rows far The state of the s

PRODUCE.

There is not much of anything offering; holders

not purchase unless they can by so doing fill orders.

"it at present prices. Stocks here have generally in-

barley, 139,393; peas, 57,552, and rye, 8,716 bush,

and rye, not oush. Outsi to advices show in English

responding date in 1879. The expected arrivals at

ceived. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal

ports amounted to 240,000 qrs, against 88,000 in the

during the week and stood on Monday morn

WILLIAM PENNIE SEE DSMAN,

TORO NTO, CANADA Seed Grain, Clover, Timothy, etc., in quantities

FLOUR—Inactivity has continued to prevail, but some enquiry has been beard, and patces have been firmer than in the prevaing week. Superior extra sold on Friday at egantes \$5.70 for lots outside, and at \$5.75 for 6. for flowed here; on Saturday at equal to \$5.70, and on flues day at \$5.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$5.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$5.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$5.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$5.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$5.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$5.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$5.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$5.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday and saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday and saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday and saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday and saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday and saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 f. o. Extra changed hands on Saturday at \$6.20 FLOUR-Inactivity has continued to prevail, but some enquiry has been heard, and prices have been firmer than in the pre-going week Superior extra sold on Friday at examing \$5.70 for lots outside, and at \$5.75 f.o c. for lots here; on Saturday at equal to \$5.70, and an fenes day at \$5.20 f.o c. Extra changed hands on Saturday at equal to \$5.50. Strong bakers' has been wanted, but only one lot effected, and that at \$6. The market to-day closed quiet; superior extra sold on p.t., but was offered as \$5.25, and hot taken.

Bran-Still wearen, true, and wanted, and sold on

Choice. Small lots unchanged at \$4.35 to \$4.36 for Books 5 p. c. 1011
Donn. Gov. Stock, 6 p. c. 1012
Donn. Gov. Stock, 6 p. c. 1013
This (Out.) Stock, 6 p. c. 103
City Teronto Stock, 6 p. c. 103
City Teronto Stock, 6 p. c. 104
English Ms. Fkets.

Whomsear, March 17.
London—Floating cargo s—Wheat, firm; maize, the turn dearer; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, finctive. Merk Lane—Wheat and maize, firm; good cargoes wixed American maize, off the coast. tale guals on the coast. tale guals of the coast. tale guals on the coast. tale guals of the coast. The coast of the coast. The coas

make, finactive. Merk Lane—Wheat and make, off the coast, tale quale, was 27s 6d to 28s, now 28s 6d Ampôrts into the United Kingaam the past week. Wheat, 180,000 to 235,000 quarters; flour, 85,000 to 29,000 bbls.

Where, 180,000 to 285,000 quarters; mains, 65,000 to 70,000 quarters; flour, 85,000 to 89,000 bils. Liverpool—Sp.t. wheat, firmly held; enaize, stall, but seems to have been sees wanted during the last couple of days. No. 2 and last week at 63 and 640 fo. c. and at 640 on 20048. Extra No. 3 changed hands at 570 inst week and has since been asked for at 56c. No. 3 has been equite but sold on Saurday at 50c on track, and walter seemed steady at former prices. On the street from 86 to 63c has been paid.

PRAS.—Firmer and more active in sympathy with of 6,000 los, prought ste, but will repeated.

Tallow—Is very dull and slow of sale; lots will not bring over by to ble, and cars are offering at 6:. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, cnoice, \$3.50 to \$9; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50 to \$8; No. 8 inspected, \$6.50 to \$7; Calfekins, green, 13c; Calfekins, cured, 13\forall to 18c; Caffskins, dry, none; Sheepekins, \$1.25 to \$2.25; Wool, fleece, 31 to 32c; Wool, pulled super, 38 to 34c; extra super, 37 to 38c; Wool, pickings, 6 to 7c; Tallow, rough, 3\forall credefined on the condition of the Pras—Firmer and more active in sympathy with the advance at home. Several cars of No. 2 inspected sold on Saturchy and on Tuesday at 70c, which price would have been receated to-day; No 1 are proba-bly wereh 72c. Street prices have advanced 68½ to The market has shown some improvement during the week, both in activity and prices. More enquiry has been heard for everything, and sales of

SEEDS—Clover seems rather improved, with sales of a couple of cars at \$2.60 on track; on the street, from \$3.00 to \$3.60 has ruled. Alsike has been still higher prices for some goods, and buyers will MONTRALL, March 17.

ELOUR—Receipts, 620 bbls. Market quiet and unchanged; sales of 100 bbls of spring extra \$4.85.99; 50 bbls choice strong bakers' at \$6.09; 50 bbls strong bakers' at \$6.20. Quotations are:—Superior extra, \$8.15; extra superfine, \$6.00 to \$6.05; spring extra, \$6.90; superfine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; strong bakers', \$6.25 to \$6.00; fine, \$5.50 to \$6.50; strong bakers', \$6.25 to \$6.00; fine, \$5.50 to \$6.50; city bags, delivered, \$3.20.

Barear—Nominsl.

from \$8.00 to \$8.6) has ruled. Alsike has been attacly, with some small raise at \$8, but the range from \$7.00 to \$8.50. Timothy inactive.

Blay—Pressed inactive and prices nominal. The market has been largely supplied, but all has found a sale, though at easier prices, closing at \$7 to \$10.50, with the general run from \$3 to \$0.

Straw—Offerings have been fully sufficient but prices fairly steady, at from \$5 to \$6 for oat and type in sheaves. There seems to be a large quantity of flour in the hands of millers, who are resolved not to part with ing as follows:-Flour, 18,400 bbls; fall wheat, 176,197 bush; spring wheat, 162,444; oats, 22,350;

POTATORS—Cars have sold fairly well at former prices, or 50c per bag. Street receipts fully sufficient and prices weak, at 55 to 60c.

APPLES—Scarce, firm and wanted; no movement reported in cars; on the street from \$2.59 to \$3.25 is readily paid for all offering. against on the corresponding date last year :—Flour, 24,890 bble; fall wheat, 93,500 bush; spring wheat, =219,494; cats, 9,500; barley, 87,144; peas, 48,493; and rye, not oush. Outsite advices show in English quotations an advance of 2d on spring; of 8d on Yest with an advance of 2d on club wheat; of 1d on white, and 2d on club wheat; of 1d on corn and 3d on peas, with 3d on the inside price of flour. Markets have been quiet but with an upwards tendency this week. Markets improved on Friday and Saturday, when onew arrivals found a ready sale at an advance. But a uping the early natt of last week sales of foreign.

wheat seem to have been rather slow; and though wheat seem to have been rather slow; and though prices of all sorts were at ady, the steadiness seems to have been chiefly in home-grown samples; small offerings of these were readily taken at full prices.

During the preceding week offerings of home-

PROVISIONS.

FLOUR—There is no change to-day in the flour market, which is inactive, and the receipts have also been light within the past fortnight.

Drind Apples—There has been a good deal doing in dried apples which have advanced from 1 to 2c per lb. Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs _____ 41 32 ... 1 30 ... 1 30 ... 1 25 holding off from buying. The sales of English wheat through the Kingdom in the week ending on the 6th inst. were 113,120 qrs at 44s 7d per qr, against 177,961 qrs at 39s 1d per qr for the corresponding week last year; and the total supply of wheat flurresems to have been equal to about \$25,000 qrs, or 125,000 qrs short of the usual week; consumption. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit in the property of the corresponding week, and stood on the 11th the 6th inst. were 113,120 qrs at 44s 7d per qr.

against 177,964 qrs at 39s 1d per qr for the corresponding week last year; and the total supply of wheat flurescems to have been equal to about 325,000 qrs,or125,000 qrs showed the usual week; consumption. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit showed an increase last week, and stood on the 11th inst. at 2,025,000 quarters, against 1,956,000 quarters on the corresponding date in 1879. The excepted arrivals at 1995 quarters on the 27th ult., and 1,441,000 quarters on the corresponding date in 1879. The excepted arrivals at 1995 quarters on the corresponding date in 1879. The excepted arrivals at 1995 quarters on the corresponding date in 1879. The excepted arrivals at 1995 quarters of 1995 quarters of 1995 quarters of 1995 quarters on the corresponding date in 1879. The excepted arrivals at 1995 quarters are 1995 quarters of 1995 quarters are 1995 quarters are 1995 quarters are 1995 quarters. Halifax Markets.

HALIPAX, N.S., March 17.
Markets steady and rather more active deman Markets steady and sale yesterday of 500 bbls for breadstuffs.

FLOUR.—We hear of a sale yesterday of 500 bbls of superior at \$6.50 which is au outside price, and could not be repeated, the three months prices as previously reported. con the 27th ult., and 1,441,000 quarters on the corresponding date in 1879. The expected arrivals at ports of call for orders in the four weeks from February 26 to Murch 25 were as follows:—Wheat, 403,000 qrs., comprising 15,000 qrs. from the Azov, Danube and Black Sea; 68,000 qrs. from Abeatom Atlantic ports; 3 0,000 qrs. from Califordia and Oregon; and 26,000 qrs. from Califordia and Oregon; and 26,000 qrs. from Chili and Australia. The amount of wheat in sight March 1, 1880, including visible supply in the United States and Canada, and on pa-sage for the United Kingdom and the continent, was 66,714,600 bushels, or only 10,000,600 bush. more than at the corresponding date in 1879, with considerably larger European requirements now than at this time last year. Continental advices by mail state that in France supplies of grain at country markets were smaller than ever, and it was thought that in a good many districts the reserves in growers' hands are much reduced. Neither were millers, as a rule, holding much in the way of stocks, and the consumptive demand for wheat was decidedly improved. All fair milling parcels were in request at an improvement of 50e per 100 kilos. The preceding week's analysis shows a rise in 28 and a fall in only 7 out of 82 markets from whence reports have been received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received. The arrivals of wheat at the six principal received.

New York Produce Market. Corron-Firm; quoted at 18 3-16c for middlin plands.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 15,000 bbls; sales, 9,000 bbls; superfine state and western at \$4.75 to \$6; common to choice extra state at \$5.30 to \$6.60; com-

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

—About 70c, duty paid.

AF — Canada, receipts, 800 bush; spring nominal, at \$1.88 to \$1.40.

RE—Western, 14 to 16c; Brockville and purg, 16 to 19c; Eastern Townships, 19 to

Ourseas—At 14 to 15th according to make.

Lard—At 10 to 10to for tube and pails.

Pour—Mose at \$10 to \$16 75.

Hams—At 11 to 12th.

Bacon—At 9 to 10to.

Bacon—At 9 to 10to.

Bacon—At 9 to 10to.

St John Markets

BYB FLOUR—Market quiet; sales, 200 bbls at \$4.75 to \$5.15 for superfine state.

Where and dul; receipts \$5,000 bush; sales, \$12,000 bush; No. 2 red for April at \$1.45; No. 2 Chicago quoted at \$1.88 to \$1.40; No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.41 to \$1.43,

RYP—Quiet; quoted state, Canada and western at \$2 to \$5\$.

CORN—Dull; receipts, \$144,000 bush; sales, \$60,000 bush, at \$7\$ to 59c for western mixed.

BARLEY—Dull; two-rowed state quoted at \$3 to \$75.

753.
OATS.—Dull; receipts, 29,000 bush; sales, 20,000 bush, at 45 to 46:e for mixed state and western; 45 to 49e for white do.
PORK.—Dull; sales at \$11.50 for old mess.
BERF.—Dull.
LARD.—Easter; quoted at \$7.65 for steam rendered. BUTTER—Sales at 15 to 37c for state and Pennsyl vania.

CHESSE—11 to 14sc for common to prime.

SUGAR—Quoted at 9sc for granulated; 9sc for crushed; 9sc for powdered.

EGGE—Quoted at 10 to 18sc for state and Pennsylvania.

WHISKEY—Quoted at \$1.10.

SKEY—Quoted at \$1.10. Low—Quoted at 61 to 65c. WHISREY—Quoted at \$1.10.
TALLOW—Quoted at \$1.10.
COAL—Firm.
LRATHER—Market steady; Buenos Ayres and Rio grades, light to heavy weights, 25 to 27c.
WOOL—Market is firm: domestic fleece, 48 to 60c; unwashed, 18 to 42c; pulled, 33 to 62c.
New YORK, March 17, 12 m.
WHEAT—Irregular; Chicago at \$1.88 to \$1.40;
Milwaukee at \$1.4 to \$1.43; amber at \$1.40 to \$1.49.
CORX—Quiet; No. 2 at 59c.
OARS—Quiet.
RECHITS—Flour, 15,824 bbls; wheat, 55,000 bush; corn, 141,000 bush; coats, 29,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 3,000 bush; pork, 505 bbls; lard, 8,406 tos; whiskey, 656 bbls
New York, March 17, 2.05 p m.
WHEAT—Irregular; sales, 256,000 bush Chicago at \$1.38 to \$1.40; Milwaukee at \$1.44 to \$1.42; No. 2 red at \$1.46\$ to \$1.47; sales of No. 2 Chicago at \$1.39; sales of hard spring at \$1.41;
CORX—Quiet; sales, 75,000 bush; No. 2 at 59 to 59je.
OARS—Quiet; sales, 75,000 bush; No. 2 at 59 to 59je.

ports amounted to 240,000 qrs, against 88,000 in the previous week. Generally speaking, an improving tendency was noticeable in foreign wheat, but the trade lacked animation. At Marseilles, stocks in the docks had increased to 220,000 qrs. German advices showed an upward tendency at Berlin for cash; but with many seliers for spring and summer delivery, as shipments from this side were expected to increase. At Hamburg, the navigation of the Upper Elbe was expected to re-open in about ten days' time. Wheat was being purchased by local dealers at the previous prices. At Danzig, smill stocks and an active demand from England, France and Belgium put up prices about 2s per quarter. At Wienna and Pesth markets were quiet, but with an improved English demand for flour. At St. Petersburg absolute stagnation prevailed in the wheat trade. With segard to the further supplies to be expected from Russio, telegraphic accounts received in England state that the scarcity of grain, in places which used in the lacker part of the market, if not in excess of them; prices are agained and emily to the market, if not in excess of them; prices are agained and emily to the market, if not in excess of them; prices are agained and emily to the market, if not in excess of them; prices are agained and wanted for local consumption, but nothing doing in wanted for local consumption, but nothi OATS—Quiet and firm,
TALLOW—At 6% to 6/c.
DR#888B Hogs—At 6% to 6%c.
WHISERY—Quiet at \$1.10.

CATTLE—Stead 1, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 10\text{le}; \$\sim 11.30 a.m.\$

SHERF—LAYS \(\text{set} \) at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; \$\sim \text{coeipts}, 1,785.\$

CALVES—Steady at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; \$\sim \text{coeipts}, 2,166.\$

U. F. Yards, C. \(\text{set} \) receipts, 266.

U. F. Yards, C. \(\text{set} \) receipts, 266.

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U. F. Yards, C. \(\text{set} \) receipts, 266.

U. F. Yards, C. \(\text{set} \) receipts, 266.

Inpenents, 7,200; light grades at \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Set \(\text{set} \) anixed packers at \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Set \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2

Milwapkee Barkets.

ORN-At 371c.
OATS-At 32c.
RYR-At 78c.
BARLEY-At 601c.

MENUAUKER, March 17, 1.04 p.m.

WHEAT-Hard; \$1 21 for No 1; \$1.17 for No. 2; \$1.15 for cash or March; \$1.15 for April; \$1.19 for May; No. 3, \$1.07 k.

WHEAT-Hard; \$1.20 for No. 1; \$1.16 for No. 2; \$1.14 for cash or March; \$1.14 for April; \$1.18 for May; No. 3 at \$4.07.

Oswego Markets. OSWESO, N.T., March 17.
WHEAT—Unchanged; white state at \$1.37; red
tate hed at \$1.40.
Coan—Steady; western at 55c to 57c.
BARLEY—Sterm; No. 1 Canada at 67c.

Tolano, Merch 17, 10 a.m.
WHEAT—Call—Lower; No. 2 red, \$1 31\text{tor cash};
\$1.30\to \$1.50\text{for April;} \$1 32 and \$1.31\text{for May};
\$1.20\to June.

CORN—High mixed, 43\text{c saked}; 43\text{c bid for cash};
No. 2, 42\text{c for cash}; 42\text{c taked}; 42\text{d bid for May}. TOLEDO, March 17.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 83,000 bush; corn, 3,000 bush Shipmen's—Wheat, 142,000 bush; corn, 94,000 bush; corn, 94,000 bush; cats, none. WHEAT—No 2 red, \$1.80\frac{1}{2} to \$1.81 for April;
\$1.81\frac{1}{2} to \$1.81 for April;
CORN—No. 2, 42\frac{1}{2} to May.
OATS—Nominal.

Detroit Markets.

Delega March 17, 12.40 p.m.

Wheat—Lower; No. 1 wate, \$1.24 for cash; \$1.25 for april; \$1.25 for May; \$1.24 to \$1.24 for June.

BARLEY Quoted as follows: Bright Canada at 97c: No. 2 Canada at 75 to 85c; dix-rowed state at 65 to 80c; two rowed state at 65 to 70c.

Manever Cattle Fair. Hanoven, March 15.—The monthly cattle fair, held here to-day, was not well attended, and very few cattle were sold. Cows were sold at \$20 each. A yoke of steers commanded from \$70 to \$75.

Dituations Gacant.

CIRCULAR FILER — NONE
but the very best and experienced need apply. Apply with references to J. SOOTT, Wauhau-WANTED-YOUNG MEN IN VV every neighbourheed, to act as agents; experience not necessary. Sand stamp for particulars GLASTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto, Ont. 416-1 \$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outsit free. Addresse P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

garms tor Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALU-FARM PROPERTY

SATURDAY, the 20th MARCH at 2 p m., being composed of the East half of Lot No. 11, in 2nd concession west of Yonge street, in the Township of York, six miles north of Toronto, a first-class BRIOK HOUSE thereon, frame barns and stables. Well watered and five acres of a good young orchard. Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. For particulars see handbills, or apply to WM HENRY, Trustee, 99 Bioor street west, Toronto.

.000.000 Acre IN MINNESO & DAKO IA

AUCTION SALE OF VALUA-There will be offered for sale by auction, at the village of Campbeliford, on Wednesday, 7th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that heautiful farm known as "The Major Campbell Farm."

Farm."

The farm is immediately adjoining the flourishing village of Campbellford, contains about 215 acres of land (mostly all cleared), is ## a good state of cultivation, is well fenced, has numerous outbuildings, and a comfortable dwelling.

The aspect and situation of this farm is very fire, and the quality of the soil is superior.

A part of the price will be requised down, and the balance may remain on mortgage according to terms and conditions to be made known.

For further particulars apply to A. L. Colville, Barrister, Campbellford, or to the undersigned.

D. CHISHOLM. D. CHISHOLM, Barrister, Port Hope.

Port Hope, March 2, 1889. 416 2. FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES.

Standard Sta

Mi ce laneous.

MONEY-AT 7 PER CENT. W. JAMES COOPER, 25 Imperial Bank Buildings 50 CHROMO, FLORAL, GLASS eto., Carde in case, parie on all, 10c. Out-80 SAMPLES, PHOTO, DU-PLEX, etc., cards, 10c. Autograph Album, 15c. Atlantic Card Co., E. Wallingford, Ca. 899-17 VOUR NAME ON ONE CARD

Winnipag; the only first-class hotel in town; first-class livery in connection; large sample rooms; charges moderate. J. & D. SINGLAIR, Proprietors. 377-52 FOR SALE CHEAP-LARGE frame store and dwelling in the Village of ort Sydney. First-class opening for a good business man. Good storage, coller, wetl, and every onvenience; good stabling, with graden of four tas. For particulars, apply to ISAAC FAWCETT, ort Sydney Post Office, Muskoka. HUTCHESON HOUSE, COR.
Hotel in Emerson; free bus to all trains and steamers. HUTCHESON & SCOTT, Proprision 274.50

YRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,

PRUSSES-ST. THOMAS, LON-

LUXURIANT
Whiskers and Meustaches
infallibly produced by the
well-known and celebrated
moustache producer, "Ayre's
Formu's," in six weeks. An
accreable and powerful stimulative emolibent. Sent agreeable and powerful stimulative emollent. Sen to any address in Canada on receipt of the price Sc. ERNEST DERRINGER, Chemist, 296 Kin treet, Toronto. WALL STREET SYNDICATES.

The Syndiente System offers the best guarantees

SAW MILL AND SHINGLE
FACTORY for sale or to rent.—Evensville,
known as Bell's Corners, in the township of Luther.
Said mill and machinery first-class and new; in a
good locality; has at present a great number of logs
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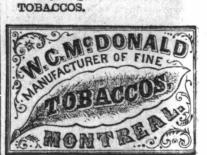
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VOL. VIII. NO.

farms for Sale.

d, 2)c. Parties replying to advertisem ase state that they saw them in The Mar NUMBER OF FARM Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnid A LIST OF CHUICE F. for sale in the County of Simcoe. IMPROVED FARMS FOR CONWAY, Auctioneer, Eramosa post-office COR SALE - FIFTY A

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