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A Magnificent Plan

New York, June 22.—One of the mos elaborate pianos ever made has just bee completed here for Mr. George Stephen, pre-sident of the Canadian Pacific Railway Com

sident of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It was designed by the Canadian architect who planned Mr. Stephen's house at Montreal. The plano is built of the satinwood of South America, finished in different styles, to produce contrasting effects. The case proper is made of nine pieces of satinwood vaneering, gland together, to form one continuous body, which reaches from corner to corner. This is laid off in panels, which are inlaid with rare and costly woods of South America and bright metal. One panel contains a lyre, the frame of which is of tulipwood and the strings of metal. The vine that leads away from it on

metal. The vine that leads away from it on either sides has its stems of amaranth, its leaves of cocobola, and its leaf skeletons of glittering metal, while the whole has a snake wood border. A sprig of oak has its acorn come of amaranth and its bulbs of metal, proposed to the strength of the strength

oups of amaranth and its bulbs of metal, pro-ducing the effect of nature. The legs of the justrument are like arched doorways of a

Murder in Michigan,

DETROIT, June 19.—Andrew Long, in gaol charged with the murder of his wife near Muir, made full confession in the presence of

midnight he went to the barn without put-

ting on his pantaloons, got an oak club, and came back to the house where his wife was in bed. He struck her three or four blows on

death, he then got a razor and cut his hands to make the people believe he had been attacked by burgiars. Then got a gun and knocked out whight of glass and fired through the opening. He broke off a nail that

fastened the window and threw it down, and

then went to the barn and turned his horse

loose. He went back to the house, took the

money out of his pantaloons, hid it in the straw and carried off the pantaloons. He

HIS WIFE WAS DEAD.

and found her still breathing. He took

club and threw it into the grass nearhis wife's

window, after which he started for the house

of Frank Connor, to give the alarm. He

He says he has a distinct recollection of all

that transpired, and did it as deliberately a

ne would go out and get an armful of wood

still locked in his own guilty breast,

A Husband Shoots his Wife's Seducer,

his wife, determined him to punish Drake for

his conduct. Drake, it should be remem

bered, is an attorney for the Rhinelander

then returned to the house to see if

the head, and thinking he had caused h

the sheriff and two others. He

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PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY FOR sale or exchange throughout the country would do well to write particulars at once, as we expect to do an extensive Unions in making transfers and exchanges of properties during Semi-Contennial week; call at our office when in the city. POUCHER & CO., 3 Court street.

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TRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE PRE MISES of W. T. Force, about the 5th of May, a brown colt, three years old, white spoon nose; also two-year old grey colt; both nares; any person giving information as to herr whereabouts will be suitably rewarded V. T. FORCE, Princeton P.O. CTOLEN OR STRAYED - FROM LOT 9, Middle Road, Toronto township, a bay mare, blind, ringboned on both hind feet, white-faced; anyone giving information to her whereabouts will be kindly rewarded. GEORGE CHRISTOPHERSON, Dixie, Ont,

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ARD PRINTERS-100 PRETTY CHROM J cards, 17c.; 100 comic, 12c.; 60 samples, 15c. o duty, delay, or postage. A. R. LORIMER TO \$1,000 UN MARRIAGE - I.ADIES D. J. Und gentlemen Apply immediately. B. N. CURRY. Secretary Treasurer, London, Only Agents wanted.

THE HOLLAND SUCCESSION.

Princess Wilhelmina l'ropos to the Regency. THE HAGUE June 23 -It is said the Prin. ess Wilhelmina will be proclaimed successor to the regency under Queen Emma in case of

mined to refuse to share tutelage with any

German branch of the royal family. WARLIKE CONTINGENCIES

The serious illness of William III., King of Holland, who is over sixty seven years of age, and the death of his son the Prince of Orange, heir to the crown, renders the ques tion of the succession a matter of grave importance to the Dutch people. The long exsting sense of danger to the national autonomy both of Belgium and Holland, from the recognized longing of Prussia for the aggranlizement of these two countries, was exhibited by King William during his recent visit to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, at Brussels, when at a banquet, addressing the general officers present, he alluded to a possiole union of the armies of the two countries to oppose invasion of one or the other by power which he failed to designate. Last year the two kings had a friendly meet-

ing at Spa, and the entente cordiale existing between them is noticeable. KING WILLIAM IS NOT LIKED the Hollanders. He is irascible, overbearing, and takes no pains to ingratiate himself with his subjects. Queen Emma, the daughter of Prince George Victor, of Waldeck and Pyrmont, whom he married in 1879, on the contrary, is the delight of the people, her affable manners, her charming person, and the ease with which she manages the illtempered old monarch having made her a universal favourite. It is not strange, therefore, that a large and powerful party should be preparing to support her for the regency in the event of the demise of the King, and that determined objection should be made to Bismarck's intrigues in favour of the House Germany, which is hungry both for Antwerp and for the mouth of the Rhine, may yet find herself confronted by the Bel-gian and Dutch armles, which combined

would be by no means an ignoble foe. The Governor of Berber has in his sion £80,000 Government money. rumoured he was neither wounded nor taken orisoner.

The National Stockman says: "While diarymen will differ somewhat as to their methods of manufacture, etc., all will be found a unit on one point, the necessity of having the best of feed, and that in prime on, in order to produce a choice article of either butter or cheese.

A Cairo despatch says :- Another armoured steamer has been ordered to patrol the river between Assouain and Wadyhalfa. It rumoured that the rebels are advancing on Korosko. Colonel Kitchener has arrived at Eliman wells, four days east of Korosko. where he sighted the rebels. He says the Khidaghi rebels are marching on Dongola. The report current in Cairo that the Governor of Dongola is devoted to El Medhi is extremely unlikely. Hussein Ben Khalifa

Pasha, the general in question, has on more than one occasion rendered the English signal service in the Soudan. He is the son of the old Prince of the Ababdes. His father surendered to Mehemet Ali, and received as a reward an estate situated in Upper Egypt. After the disaster of General Hicks, when the situation at Khartoum became critical, Khedive appointed him Governor of Berber and Dongola, and made him a Pasha. Hussein Ben Khalifa then proceeded to Berber, but subsequently took up his quarters in Dongola. There can be no doubt that the presence of Hussein Pasha had great influnce, and procured a period of tranquillity for he tribes of the Ababdes and the Bishareen. Indeed, it is chiefly due to that General Gordon found the Khartoum

UNITED STATES.

Budget of News from Over the Border.

New York city will lose \$800,000 by the failure of the Marine Bank. Gen. Butler has accepted the Greenback comination for the Presidency. Several cases of smallpox are reported in Shelby county, Iowa, originating in a family

of emigrants. Two have died. The Fire Commissioners report that there were 2,169 fires in New York city during 1883. Estimated loss, \$3,512,000, with full insurance.

Francis Vincent, author, politician, and journalist, of Wilmington, Del., is dead. He originated a plan to unite all the Anglo-Saxon tions of the earth in one vast confederation. Mrs. McKelvey, wife of a Garden City ruggist, has eloped with her brother-in Mr. Dunham, of New York city. Dunham is wealthy. Mrs. McKelvey leaves three

The wife of Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Denver, has donated \$100,000 to Denver University for the establishment of a department of divinity on condition that others endows single professorship.

the Senate as a cruel measure, harsh, unjust, and tyrannical, in some respects revolutionary, and designing to rekindle the fires of The investigation into the accounts of the United States Naval Bureau of Medicine has

esulted in the discovery of a number of uspicious vouchers further involving two officials, who are being proceeded against, and many outsiders. It is expected that a number of arrests will follow. Einma Fletcher was to have been married

at Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday to Sidney Callendar, and extensive arrangements had been made for the wedding. At the hour appointed Miss Fletcher received a hour appointed Miss Fletcher received a telegram from Callendar, dated New York, saving he had met with financial misfortune and requesting a postponement of their mar-riage. Callendar stated he would be in Bridgeport on the following day, but has not been neard of since.

Counterfeiters Captured. WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 23 .- Two noto

ious counterfeiters were arrested here this vening, and a number of counterfeit bland dollars found in their possession. The officers hope to arrest the remainder of the gang. eight in all, to-morrow.

Made Penniless by Burglars,

PORT JERVIS, N.Y., June 23.-Burglars entered the house of Peter Bogart at Downsrille a few nights ago and stole \$1,500. Mrs. Bogart, who is 97 years old, and her sister-in-law, 80, were bound, gagged, and roughly treated. The robbery leaves them pennile It is feared they will die from the shock.

The Sandwich Hangman in Trouble, BUFFALO, June 20. - John Greenwood, watch tinker, was brought to No. 5 station by a police officer who found him on the street acting in a strange manner. He was partially intoxicated, and the police surgeon ecommended that he be sent to gaol for a few days to sober up. Greenwood says he came from Sandwich, Ont., where he acted as hangman at an execution. He asserts that the friends of the dead criminal are

Attempt to Swindle Insurance Companies PORTLAND, Oregon, June 24.-The house Lewis Kackley, near Hillsboro', was irned on Saturday night. The supposed remains of Kackiey were found in the ruins. It was believed he was murdered and the house His wife and child were at their father's house. An investigation leads to the pelief that the job was an insurance swindle, and that an old skeleton was placed in the ase to represent the charred remains of Kackley, who has policies for \$6,000 on his

A Southern Social Scandal, WHEELING, W. Va., June 23.—Mrs. Annie Havmond assaulted William Sheib, a ominent music dealer, on the atreet on Saturday evening, because he refused to give her money. She claims Sheib induced her to get a divorce on the promise that he do likewise, and marry her. however, failed to keep the agreement. She also says Sheib told Haymond that she was intimate with Drummer. Haymond shot Drummer and was sent to penitentiary

Sheib's wife is prominent in musical circles. Murder and Arson by a Negro.

SPRINGFIELD Mass., June 22.—In a drunken row this morning at Hinsdale, Chas. Aderson coloured shot and fatally wounded L. H. Persip, aged 18. Anderson and a comanion named Jones then tried to preak into the house of Jas. Darling, but were driven away by Darling, who armed himself with an which with his dwelling and contents were burned. The family barely escaped. The two men were arrested and there is great excitement over the affair.

Vessel Surrounded by Whales in a Dead

NEW YORK, June 23 .- The schooner M. B. Millen, from Savannah, reports that on June 20th, in latitude 34.50, longitude 74.14, while in a dead calm in a smooth sea, she was surrounded by a school of whales as dar as the eve could reach. Several came within a few feet of the vessel, spurting water against her side and lying perfectly still for several minutes at a time. They would then roll over and sink down tan foremost until they would stand perpendicular in the water. They swam around the vessel for three hours and were not in the least shy, They averaged 35 to 40 feet in length.

Three Men Buried under Burning Ruins NEW YORK, June 22.—The wholesale bakery of A. D. Huseman, at Williamsburg, was burned to-day. The fire originated from a defective flue. The firemen were unable to successfully resist the flames, and while engaged in an effort to save the adjoining building the wall of the burning structure fel into an alley-way where the firemen stood. Three were buried beneath the ruins, Henry Lyeck, George M. Haight, and Steven Allen. In spite of the intense heat every effort was made to rescue the men. Allen was first taken out; he was burned and mangled but alive, and may recover. The other two were The building was entirely destroyed Loss over \$100,000. The adjoining house was damaged \$3,000. A stable in the rear took fire and eight horses were burned.

Death of Bishop Simpson.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Bishop Simpson died here this morning. Rev. Dr. Simpson was the senior bishon of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. He was the prince of pulnit orators in America, and his fame was not confined to the American continent, but was really world-wide. He more than once visited most parts of the world in his Episcopal tours, and in England and the continent of Europe the announcement of his name was the signal for a crowd. At the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, held in the City Road chapel, London, he preached the opening sermon, which created a great sensation.
For some time past his health has been very

GREAT BRITAIN.

Items of Interest from the United Kingdom.

feeble, and at the late general conference held at Philadelphia he could only be present at intervals, when his presence was always hailed with delight. He opened the confer-ence and closed the last session, which were his last official labours. Bishop Simpson had passed the age of three score years and ten, and few men in connection with the Christian Church have ever been more highly es-teemed for distinguished talents and great moral worth. Earl Spencer has conferred knighthood The World says it is rumoured that Ear spencer will be appointed Viceroy of Indi

ing a fund from which to pay regular salarie to Nationalist members of Parliament.

will attend the Egyptian conference as re-presentative of the financial interests of his Government. The mayor of Cork has tendered his resig-

Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Excheque

nation because Delaney, the defeated can didate for the mayoralty, has instituted lega proceedings against him. At a meeting of Orangemen in Armagh o

alti, admitted to the magistrate on Monday he was passively concerned in the dynamite outrage at Victoria station in London, and palace. Each consists of two columns of satinwood exquisitely carred and inlaid, which come together at the top to form an arch. The value of the instrument is \$4,000.

of Limerick, addressing a deputation from the Land League recently, said he approved of the convention to select candidates for Parliament, and advocated the election of and county of Limerick.

ing schemer they have chosen for their leader. Earl. Spencer, in his recent address in Belfast, said that Ireland has passed through a turbulent period, but there are good grounds for hoping that better times are near at hand. The power of the terrorists for evil, he said, has been curtailed, and the tyranny they previously exercised has passed away, order was restored; and Irishmen could now devote themselves to peaceful pursuits without fear

LONDON, June 24.—Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice left Balmoral castle this fternoon and took a special train for Windsor where they are expected to arrive early to-morrow morning. The Queen looked well, and it is evident that her visit in the Highlands has had a most beneficial effect upon he neaith. Ordinarily the Queen's return to London would be the signal for increase activity in society, but as the court is still in mourning for Prince Leopold no such expectation exists, and the modistes and milliners are still in the dumps.

Moody's Services.

threw the razor into a pasture lot on the way. When he returned he found his wife still alive. LONDON, June 20 .- Mr. Dwight L. Moody, He says he cannot give any reason for killing her, except he thought he ought to. This is the most brutal and cold-blooded murder ever the American evangelist, will conclude his London mission at Temple Gardens next Monday, and will soon afterwards sail for New York. It is estimated by Mr. Moody committed in Iona county. The motive which induced Long to commit the crime is that no less than 34,000 persons have become converted through his labours since he began money was found in the place where he said he hid it. his revival meetings in London and its suburbs last all. Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Sankey and other reasons, it is said to be doubtful if Mr. Moody will ever revisit

New York, June 22.—Wm. C. Rhimelander, who shot Lawyer John Brake, at the latter's office on Thursday, has been committed to the Tombs without ball, to await the result of Drake's injury. Rhimelander says he show Drake because has atter had for a long time been endeavening to Thirteen different meetings were held every week, and the number of converts reach into the thousands, and among them were severonounced sceptics.

Rhinelander in 1876 matried an ignorant servant girl, and by doing so torfeited \$500. 000, which had been left him by his grand-father conditionally. His family have since disowned him, and while he has drawn an allowance from his father he has not been on friendly terms with his family, which is on of the most select and aristocratic of the old Knickerbockers. Shortly after his marriage he went to Toronto and lived there awhile, but he says that even then Drake was endeavouring to separate them. Lately, he says, Drake has had him. Rhinelander closeted in his office, and this, together with the offers of money to Rhinelander to leave

family. In telling this yesterday, Rhine-lander said:—"I shot at this man who almost forgotten the occurrence of the wreck DEPRIVED ME OF MY WIFE'S AFFECTIONS. who, to say the least, with evil intent com promised her and destroyed the greatest hap oiness a man can enjoy, and without which he cannot live, the trust and confidence which his wife placed in and the love she used to bear him. If this is madness, then pattern. am mad, and if this is the act of a madman it is a pity there are not more such madmen to avenge an insult to their honour before it terminates in the dishonour of their wives,'

THE HISTORY OF RHINELANDER. Mr. Frederick K. Clark, speaking Rhinelander to-day, said :- "Immediately after his marriage Rhinelander went to Canada, in the hope of establishing himself in some business, and I introduced him to some of my friends in Toronto, among whom was Mr. J. C. Forbes, the artist. At the request and expense of his family I went to Canada to see Rhinelander. I was authorized by his family to offer his wife \$20,000 and an annuity of \$3,000 if she would go to Europe and atay there. This she refused to do. I had scarcely been there two lays before Drake came upon the scene.

After a time he succeeded in ingratiating himself into Rhinelander's confidence, and, by prying about, found out some of the young man's affairs, which he reported to him, saying that the information had come through me, and finally led Rhinelander to

WORKING AGAINST HIM in the interest of his family. All our mutual relations ceased except shose of a formal character. Mr. Rhinelander was very much attached to his wife, and had two children by her. I believe Mr. Rhinelander's story, that his wife frequently visited Drake's office, but I don't think she has been anything but imprudent. I believe that a jealous dis position, coupled with the belief that he friends were endeavouring to break his mar-riage, led Rhinelander to the belief that he

was justified in taking the course he did." The Indians captured by the Mounted Police during the raid on provisions at Bat-tleford were yesterday remanded for eight days. The chiefs are repenting of their action, and are making overtures for a re-newal of the friendly relations formerly existing with the police.

In 1881 a Rutland county gentleman had twins added to his family. The births took place about half an hour apart, one baby coming to light at 11.45 ont he night of December 31, 1881, and the other youngster putting in an appearance a little after twelve o'clock on the morning of January 1, 1882. Here we have a circumstance of twin children whose birthdays occur on different days, in different months, and in different years.—Boston Globe. Furred tongue and impure breath are two

concomitants of biliousness remedied by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, Heartburn, which harasses the dyspeptic after meals, and all the perplexing and changeful symptoms of established indigestion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood Volseley thrown in. land via the tunnel ?

efore long. The Irish Nationalists are desirous of rais

A monster Orange meeting is announced to take place at Newry on July 12. Many members of the House of Commons will be

Tuesday it was resolved that the Orangemer of the whole country shall attend the anni-versary meeting at Newry on July 12th.

that he knows the guilty parties. Rev. Dr. Butler, Roman Catholic Bish

Mr. Parnell and his adherents only in the city

The Queen's Journey.

Mr. Moody says his revival campaign has been very successful. About four hundred meetings have been held in eleven districts.

Tardy Honour for Bravery, Lowell to-day presented a gold medal to George Read, formerly chief of the lifeboat brigade at Deal, for an act of heroism per

formed by him nearly twenty-two years ago. In October, 1862, the American ship Annie Hooper was wrecked off the Kentish coast, near Deal, and Read and his men, by the exer of great skill and daring, in which Read especially imperilled his life, succeeded in rescuing the entire crew of the doomed vessei. In replying to Mr. Lowell's eulogistic speech and accepting the medal, Read said that he had only done his duty, and that, in fact, the circumstance had made so little impression upon him that when he was notified that he was to receive a medal he had

Supposed Dynamiter Discharged.

QUEENSTOWN, June 22. - Great excitement was caused here by the arrest of Patrick Joyce on board the steamer Illinois. The tube found in his baggage is supposed to be in infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern. It resembled a wooden log, but was found to be hollow, a hole having been pierced through it, leading to a chamber con-taining a liquid supposed to be explosive. There was an outer wooden casing, sixteen inches long and four thick, within which a brass tube was inserated, bound with gutta percha. On removing a metal cap a liquid was found. Except by careful examination

it was impossible to suppose that the article was anything but a log of wood. BELLAIRE, O., June 22.—Patrick Joyce, who has been arrested in Ireland with an infernal machine, left here two weeks ago with his wife and child, ostensibly for his health, on money realized by some Irish labourers. He worked in an iron mill, and had been in London, June 23.—Patrick Joyce has been discharged. The tube found on his person

The Tunnel Scheme,

London, June 22.—Sir Edward William Watkin, M.P. for Hythe, is as enthusiastic as ver over his Channel tunnel project, despit the adverse majority of 138 in the House of Commons last month and the sturdy opposi tion of the Duke of Cambridge, the com-mander of the forces, and of Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade. Sir Edward was seen by your correspondent at the Reform Club last night, and in reply to a question as to the commander-in-chief's objections, said emphatically :—I do not care two pence for the Duke of Cambridge's pinion. I will make that tunnel in spite of is oposition and that of Mr. Chamberlain. What about the adverse vote in the House

In May?

That was obtained by the lobbying of the coast railway companies. The cause of their hostility is very obvious, for who would cross the Channel in the wretched little steamers if they could go under it by rail in a safe tunnel. As far as that opposition is concerned, time is our best ally. Public opinion and public needs already require the tunnel, and they will soon demand it in a voice that will be both unmistakable and

irresistible. But the Duke of Cambridge asserts that there are military reasons that would make the construction of a tunnel between France and England inexpedient and even dangerous. Just so ; but I am willing to set against that notion of his Grace's the opinion of the Duke of Wellington. It is well known that he favoured the prospect of an international tunnel, and I believe that the English people still regard the hero of Waterloo as a apable strategist than the present commander of her Majesty's forces, even with Lord

Then you do not fear an invasion of Eng-No. The idea is absurd. If the French should attempt it, they would be foiled, just

Davitt and Parnell,

London, June 24.—There is war to the knife between Michael Davitt and Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt's latest point of attack is the Irish Migration Company, of which Mr. Parnell is the chairman, and which seeks to relieve the congested districts of Iraked by relieve the congested districts of Ireland by purchasing lands in the less crowded parts of the country, and attracting small farmers to them by cheap rents and easy terms for pay-ment. Mr. Davitt says that this is only one step removed from state-aided emigration and that in some respects it is quite as objectionable. He says there are people who are not only patriotic in their love for their country as a whole, but are also devoted to their native counties, towns, and villages. To transplant a Donegal man to Kerry, or a Corkonian to Tyrone, to send Mayo farmers to Meath, and south families to Galway, is only a shade better than shipping them off to America or Australia, Mr. Davitt also complains of the sum,

figure. He charges that Mr. Parnell is using the machinery of the Irish National League and playing upon Irish patriotism to push a private real estate speculation, and intimates land gives ground to the supposition that acts secretly receiving bonuses from the landlords. Mr. Davit has made all these charges
in writing to Mr. Parnell, but has been met
only with curt and tardy replies or contemtous silence. Note has been the published by the secret of promotion. A plan
justice of the system of promotion. A plan
justice of the system of promotion. only with curt and tardy replies or contituous silence. Now he proposes to pub and circulate as widely as possible the facts upon which his charges are based; for, he says, it is high time that Irishmen throughout the world should know what a self-seek-

which Mr. Parnell's company is paying the

not possibly sell to anyone else at any

The Dunamite Scare.

LONDON, June 22. - The sensational Pari despatch in the *Times*, purporting to contain a revelation of the intentions of the new Fenian leaders, has intensified the London dynamite scare. Among the well-informed it is believed that the Times has been im-Among the well-informed osed upon. James Stephens, ex-head centre the American Fenians, has consented lead the Fenians into another warfare against England. He himself recently announced this fact. He also has admitted that he neant to call a conference in Paris of all those rishmen who favoured his plan. described to be an open warfare of a military It is supposed that the motive of the Paris correspondent of the Times in attempting to identify the ex-head centre with the Rossaites in a silly scheme of ASSAULTING ENGLISH TOWNS WITH DYNAMITE

to be dropped from balloons, was to coerce harbour Stephens and his Parisian colony of Irish exiles. The Irish leaders in London are anxiously awaiting some expected developments of an extraordinary character. The fact that the Parnellites seem to be in a state of constant apprehension, would indicate they have good reason to know that the "Force Party" are on the eve of attempting to carry out some well-planned scheme of terrorism The police are nervously active. London was never so thoroughly patrolled. Strangers ar-riving are closely scrutinized and in many cases shadowed until proved to be beyond

suspicion. All the MINISTERS ARE GUARDED BY DETECTIVES while going to and from Parliament and the public offices. The entire detective force has n put on double duty alternately. All the Ministers and a majority of the Tory the Ministers and a majority of the Tory leaders have adopted the custom of leaving Parliament in cabs, the Ministers making their exits through private entrances. During each recess all the corridors and the vaults of the Parliament buildings are constantly patrolled by special sentries. The Thames embankment has been placed under he care of specially appointed watchmen Nearly all the well-known Invincibles, who recently were conspicuous in London, have other disappeared or have suddenly become ominously quiet. Peter Tynan, the mysterious "No. 1," recently left London, leaving word that he was going to America. has been ascertained he went to Paris, and it is asserted he was seen in the French capital recently. It is generally feared that the leaders of the Invincibles are in secret ses-

there the expected developments which are awaited with a fear bordering en panic. THE FRANCHISE BILL

sion in Paris for the purpose of directing from

Third Reading Ordered for To-day-What Women Demand as Their Rights. London, June 24.-House has ordered the Franchise bill to be brought up for third reading Thursday. It is not improbable that an amendment will again be proposed, having for its object the extension of ions of the bill to women.

THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN. The memorialists who prayed that the Government would allow woman's suffrage to e an open question referred to the precedent of Mr. Mill's amendment in 1867. But there a radical difference between now and then. Seventeen years ago woman's suffrage was mere opinion, altogether beyond the range of practical politics. Members were as free to practical politics. vote with Mr. Mill as they were to vote for extracting sinshine from cucumbers, it is another matter. "If Mr. V mendment is left to the free and unbiassed decision of the House on its own merits, says the Pall Mall Gazette, "it might be carried, and, as not a single member of the Cabinet is in favour of woman's suffrage, it is not surprising that they should object to expose themselves to so humiliating a defeat Prosperity has its drawbacks as well as adversity, and the popularity now comina by woman's suffrage deprives it of the kindly

shelter of indifference which it formerly en WILL THE WOMEN REVOLT? However, the women's rights agitation likely to assume a new phase. One of the leaders of the movement announced at a pub ic meeting held recently that she meant to refuse to pay the Queen's taxes until her righ to be directly represented in Parliament was conceded, and that she was willing to take all the consequences of her refusal. This course of action is founded on the principle out forward at the time of the sece the American colonies, as well as by the Chartists, that there should be no taxation without representation, and that a refusal to pay taxes is justifiable on that ground aione.

Gardening in a Hogshead Some time ago Mr. G. L. Record, of this city, bored holes in rows around a hogshead, at regular intervals, six inches apart, filling the hogshead with earth, and set a straw berry plant in each one of the boles, beside putting a number of plants on top. There are 100 plants growing from the sides of this novel garden, which are now in full beauty and bloom, having a prolific growth of ber ries, and looking remarkably thriving and healthy. Some of the berries are ripe, and have attained great size, one measuring three nches in circumference. - New Orleans Times

Pashkoff and Baronkorff, chiefs of th Evangelical Brotherhood, have been expelled from Russia, and their books, tracts, and pamphlets destroyed.

Mr. Walter Shanly and Mr. C. A. Scott. general manager of the Nova Scotia Government railways, visited the consolidated gold mine in Marmora on Thursday. They will pay it another visit a month hence, after some additional machinery has been intro-

as Pharoah was in his pursuit of the Israelites, and it would not require a miracle

General Gleanings from Distant

Lands.

EUROPE. Two sisters in Vienna, both under 30 years of age, recently murdered their aged father after making him drunk. They were offended at his refusal to give them their dowry.

Elder Smoot, Mormon missionary, has been expelled from Bavaria by order of the Minis-

ter of State. Smoot had made numerous

converts, whom he was preparing to send to Utah, but the plan is broken up for the pre-There are alarming reports of cholera at Toulon. It is said 200 deaths occurred yes-terday and the city is in a state of panic. The Government has ordered the barracks to

be evacuated, and sanitary precautions are being rapidly taken. Several foreign anarchists have been ar rested in Vienna. In their possession was found a dynamite bomb of sufficient power to blow up the largest public building in the city. The police have obtained a clue to the secret location of large stores of dynamite.

justice of the system of promotion. A plan of reform has been submitted to the Czar. It is stated in Berlin that Russia has decided to appoint a special military council, to be presided over by Grand Duke Nicholas, neir apparent to the throne, who recently came of age, to take measures to prevent the spread of socialism in the Russian army, but that the Grand Duke proposed such rigorous measures that even the chief of

olice deprecated the adoption of them. Mormon Missionaries. BERLIN. June 19.-The authorities are

much agitated over the energy American Mormon emissaries in procuring nuch agitated over the energy and success of proselytes and emigrants to Utah in gen and other portions of Prussian Saxony. These Mormon missiona the agricultural and other advantages of Utah in glowing terms, but make no straightforward mention of the polygamous practices of their sect. In this way they allure many young women, whose fate after their arrival in Utah is horrible to contemplate, and many oung men who are possessed of capital, none others being accepted. The priests and the military authorities of Saxony ave started a crusade against the Mormons, which will probably result in their expulsion from the province, and possibly from the entire empire.

BERLIN, June 23 .- Field Marshal Baron Von Manteuffel, governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has begun a vigorous and relentless warfare against Socialism in that province. issolved a number of workingmen's associations, evening schools, and benefit societies, charging that they were vehicles for the propagation of Socialistic doctrines, and were in nurseries and hot-beds Among the benefit organizations thus suppressed is the Germania Society, and as its nembers are almostall Germans much surprise and indignation is expressed at its suppres sion. The measures for Socialism have also extended to the expulsion from the province of two workmen named Diebel and Froedler. The specific charge against these men is that they have been

endeavouring to secure the electron to the German Reichstag of Herr August Bebel, to famous Socialist leader, who is now ber of the Saxony Diet. The severity measures forms a marked contrast liberality which has hitherto charac the rule of Baron Von Manteuffel, an said he has received a hint from Print mark to the effect that he must star

Socialism at any cost, or a new govern be appointed for Alsace-Loraine.

The Pope's Life Threatened, ROME, June 22.—It is now officially admitted at the Vatican that serious threats against the Pope's life have been received from dynamiters. Recently a letter was received at the Vatican from a source entitled to credence, stating that a well-arranged plan to attack the papal residence by dynamite to attack the papal residence by dynamite had been matured, and would be carried out at the first favourable opportunity, the conspirators aiming at the life of the Pope. This intelligence has astounded the cardinals, who held a conference and took steps to foil the would-be assassins. An extra guard of picked men was posted around of picked men was posted around the Vatican. The Pope was kept in ignorance of the receipt of the letter. The Pope observed the extra double senties, and insisted upon knowing the reasons for it. When told he became deeply agitated, and said, "I am not alarmed with any personal fear, but at the thought that the dynamite contagion has reached this city." The Roman clergy do not hesitate in saying that they at tribute these dynamite threats against the Pope to Freemasons, who, they declare, are present furious against the Vatican because of its recent warfare upon them. A close espionage has been established upon

Sacred College treat the dynamite threat with ridicule. Death of the Crown Prince of the Nether-THE HAGUE, June 22 .- The Prince of

visitors to the Vatican library. Cardinal

Howard and some of his colleagues in the

)range, Crown Prince of the Netherlands, is William Alexander Charles Henry Fred erick was born on August 25, 1851, so that he was not quite thirty-three years of age. He became Prince of Orange by the death of his eldest brother in Paris on June 11, 1879 King William of Holland, and with him a King William of Holland, and with him a strong party of the people, are decidedly opposed to the choice of a German to occupy the throne on the death of the reigning King. During the recent visit of the King of the Netherlands to Brussels, his Majesty, making a speech at the last gala dinner at court, turned to the generals present and spoke of the Belgian army in most flattering terms. Half in earnest and half in jest, he added :—
"If ever necessity compelled, the DutchBelgian army united would give the enemy some unpleasant moments." The Berlin prints have already noticed the remark, and one of the prints, commenting thereon, says that in using these words William III. could only have contemplated the possibility of a

VIOLATION OF THE BELGIAN NEUTRALITY v France in another war with Germany It is clever," says the Paris Soir, " to point out your neighbour when it is felt that suspicion attaches to yourself. At Brussels, as well as at The Hague, it is well understood that danger for the Netherlands will not come from the south ; but it is more to be frared from the eastern side. It is not toward Pari that unquiet eyes are directed, but towards The hypocritical insinuations of the Berlin. print in question will not succeed in deceiving either the Belgian or Dutch Governments." PRINCE BISMARCK'S VIEWS.

Prince Bismarck, during the illness of the Prince Bismarck, during the liness of the Prince of Orange, caused the German representatives at the various European courts to declare that any attempt to make a successor in the regency of Holland a European question would find instant opposition from Germany. This declaration is taken to mean that Germany alone has the right to meddle in the affairs of Holland. The King of Holland is ill, and his death is believed to be pass. On his decrease the Duke of Nassau. near. On his decease the Duke of Nassau, failing to obtain the throne of Holland, will claim the Grand Ducky of Luxemburg.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

One hundred and thirty-eight children from the Old Country arrived at the March mont Home, Belleville, on Friday. Mrs. Ramsey, of Cannifton, who was pro ably the largest woman in Canada, died on Thursday. Her weight was about 500 pounds

It is stated that one of the men who acted as gate-keeper at the U.E.L. Centenary has skipped out with all the money which he collected, and that another received \$60 is bogus money.

The Reeve of Barrie township has peti-tioned the Council of Lennox and Addington to have that township attached to that locality. Frontenac Council will let Barrie go if it assumes its share of the county debt. Word has reached Kingston to the effect that bush fires have started in Elginburg, and that farmers in the vicinity are drawing water swept across the farm of W. Irwin and came ear reaching the Methodist church. thought the flames will not get into the dense

The Ontario Gazette contains the following public notice:—"Saturday, the 28th day of June, instant, having been fixed by his Excellency the Governor-General for the official celebration, in this present year, of her Majesty's birthday, public notice is hereby given that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that all public offices be closed on that day.'

Capt. Vasey C. Hill and his wife of Pres que Isle, à village a few miles along the shore from Owen Sound, celebrated their golden wedding on Friday, 13th inst. They were married in Toronto on June 10th, 1834. The rillagers had a procession in their horour and presented them with an address. captain, who is now seventy years of age, was born in the city of Cork in 1814. His father was a captain in the 32nd Regiment of Foot. Mrs. Hill is the daughter of the late Capt. Odlum, of the Royal African Corps, and was born in Senegal, Africa, in Septem ber, 1816.

The third concession of West Nissouri wa the scene of great excitement the other after noon. The barn on Mr. Dunbar's farm was discovered to be on fire, and before anything could be done to subdue the flames the con lagration spread to another barn, destroying both buildings, all the machinery and implements of the farm, together with fifty bushel of oats. Sparks from the burning building set fire to the barn on Mr. Fitzgerald's farm on the opposite side of the road, destroying two barns and a shed and seventy-five bushels of fall wheat stored in one of the barns, also a pair of bob-sleighs. The roof of Fitzgerald's house also caught, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

A vestry meeting of Trinity church wa held in Barrie Friday night to take into consideration the action of the last synod in Toronto. It was called at the request of the Barrie delegates to the synod. His Honour Judge Boys occupied the chair. Mr. Radenhurst explained the object of the meeting which was to enquire how it was that a young man received the benefit of the Beneficiar Trust Fund, while Canon Morgan was denied it. An attempt had been made to obtain an explanation at the synod, but the Bishop had efused to let the matter be discussed. Seve ral motions were proposed, and a good deal f discussion indulged in, but the meeting adiourned at eleven o'clock without coming to

Struck Oil,

WINDSOR, June 19. - While men at La pan's Corners, Sandwich East, were digging a well, and had reached a distance of 274 leet, they were suddenly surprised to find that the muddy water which they wer drawing up the shaft contained a considerable quantity of oil. It was examined by ex perts, and pronounced genuine. A few have already visited the place with a view to investing. 0, 450 kg

Sandford Fleeted Treasurer of Sim ARRIE, June 20. - Last night the County ncil of Simcoe unanimously elected Mr. A. Sandford county treasurer in place of Mr. Boys, resigned. Mr. Sandford has been deputy treasurer for the last fifteen years, during which he faithfully performed his duties. His election, however, was a surprise, as there were sixteen other candidates the position, most of them of consider able influence in the county. The appoint-

ment, however, gives general satisfaction.

Almost Drowned.

BARRIE, June 24. - What came very near being a serious drowning accident took place on the bay here to-day. Two boys, named James Grant and Joe Murphy, each about ten years of age, got possession of a boat belongss, which was drawn up on the beach, the oars being taken away, and pushed her into the water. They had nothing but a piece of broom stick to guide the crait, and a smart breeze springing up they were soon in the centre of the bay. It was some time, however, before any serious attention was paid to their cries, but at last it was seen they were in a dangerous condition. A boat manned by Messrs. Culverwell and Sebastian went to their assistance and towed them in The swell rose so rapidly that in a quarter of an hour assistance would have come too late.

From the Gazette,

OTTAWA, June 20. - The official Gazette contained the following notices:—
Declaration of a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year by the Bank of British North Notice by Mrs. F. E. Terry, vice Nettle, of Ottawa, that she intends to apply to the Senate next session for a divorce on the

ground of her husband's adultery. Notice that letters patent have been granted to the North-West Gold Mining Company, headquarter at Winnipeg; capital \$50,000. following appointments will be

The appointment of Sir Charles Tupper be High Commissioner of Canada in England, under the provisions of chapter 11 of the Act

Asa A. Cronk, to be collector of Customs at Wallaceburg, Ont.
W. A. Sprankliu, to be landing waiter and searcher at Victoria, British Columbia.

Accidental Death of a J. P.

McKellar, Ont., June 19 .- Mr. George Kelcey, J. P., of Dunchurch, was killed by an accident in his saw mill on the 17th. He was cutting narrow flooring, and at about 3 p.m. one of the strips caught on the circular saw, flew up and struck the deceased on the forehead, fracturing the skull, and laying bare a portion of the brain. He never regained consciousness. The pulse and breathing did not cease until about nine o'clock. Dr. Canghell, of McKellar, arrived shortly before death occurred. He said nothing could have been done to save Mr. Kelcey's life, even if he had been present when the accident occurred. The deceased came from Rugby, England, about fifteen years ago, bringing considerable capi tal with him. He established a general store, carried on a blacksmith shop and local saw-milling business, which added much to the building up and improving of the village of Dunchurch and its neighbourhood. The doctor found the frontal and left parietal bones fractured in about six or eight pieces, many

of them protruding in the brain. Death of an Old Londoner.

London, June 24 .- Between 12 and 1 o'clock this afternoon there passed peacefully away to the great beyond one of the oldest residents of this city and neighbourhood i the person of Wm. Balkwitt, sr., at the ripe age of 73 years, after an illness extending over several months. Deceased was one of the pioneer hotel-keepers of London, and

kept the leading house in the earlier days. The deceased took an active part about forty years since in municipal matters, and wielded a great deal of influence. In 1846 he was elected a member of the police board and town council for St. Patrick. In agricultural matters he took a deep research and several and the several several and the several se matters he took a deep interest, and was one of the projectors of spring and fall exhibitions in this district. Several years since he was voted a gold medal and life-membership by the Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association for his efforts in this direction. For some years past the infirmities, so inseparable from old age, forced him to retire from the active pursuits of life, and he moved to his farm in London township, where, as has been stated, he died to day. He leaves a number of grown up sons to mourn his demise. He was an ardent Conservative, and for many years took an active part in politics.

The " Globe" Takes the Cake.

OTTAWA, June 20.—There is no truth in the statement in the Globe that Senator Skead will become postmaster here on the 1st July at a salary of \$2,600, no truth in the state ment of the Glabe that the Dominion Gov ernment have offered to place Dominion police in charge of Ottawa city, no truth in the Globe's statement that Mr. Chapleau goe to British Columbia to do what Sir Alexande Campbell as the Globe asserts failed to do last summer, no truth in the Globe's state ment that Sir Hector Langevin refused to give the British Columbia Graving Dock con ract to Baskerville & Co., because J. Hawkins was in with Baskerville. So far as Sir Hector knows, Hawkins had no thing to do with the Baskerville tender. There were two tenders for the contract Starr's being the lowest. He refused to ac cept it, finding he had made a mistake, unless given \$30,000. Baskerville's tender was not ccepted because the department sidered it too high, and new tenders will be called for. The other reports in the Globe I have not investigated yet, but no doubt they are marked by the same or greater inccuracies, and the same or greater diver gencies from truth.

Fires in Ontario. Rosseau, June 23. — A fire at Maganettawan

on Saturday morning destroyed Mr. Christo pher Theodore's house and contents. No BELLEVILLE, June 23 -At three o'clock esterday morning fire broke out in a stable Coleman street, in which were three valuable horses belonging to J. K. McCarger, and one horse owned by Mr. Lossee, all o which were burned. The flames spread to the house adjoining, tenanted by Mr. Losse

\$800; Lossee's loss, \$600, insured for \$200; Hill's loss \$1,400, insured for \$800. EGANVILLE, Unt., June 23. - About eleve 'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out is Wilson's hotel, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The fire spread rapidly, consuming the following buildings in the same block :-Co.'s store, Brennan's hotel, the wellings of R. A. Mathewman, solicitor, ohn Loughran, and Mrs. John Stack. The

and owned by Mr. James Hill, which with its contents was destroyed. McCarger's loss

is about \$2,000, on which he has an insurance

loss is not known, but will be considerable Weight of Canned Goods,

Considerable trouble has been occasioned by the discrepancy in the weight of canned goods, and this led last session to an emend ment being made to the Weights and Mea sures Act of 1879, which will be welcome to the retail trade as well as to the consumer The Internal Revenue Department has issued a circular calling attention to the date a which the amendment goes into force, the 1st of January, 1885. The subsection added o section 26 of the Act reads as follows: "Every hermetically sealed package o canned goods, such as fruit, vegetables, fish and the like, shall have the weight of the ontents of the tin can or package, contain ng the same, legibly marked on it, and any packer or other person found guilty of sell-ing or exposing for sale such goods in any such in can or package on which the weight of the contents is not marked or on which such weight is misrepresented shall for the first weight is misrepresented shall for the first offence incur a penalty of \$2 for each such tin can or package, and for each subsequent offence a penalty of not less than \$3, or more than \$20 for each such tin can, or package. the date of packing, which would enable the consumer to know whether he was purchase ng old or new canned goods.

QUEBEC.

The death of Mr. Milloy is reported i Montreal from tuberculosis, although some nedical experts were of opinion the disease ould not be communicated to a human being. Leading business men in Montreal are bijant over the great success achieved by Sir Leonard Tilley in placing the Canadian five million pound loan on the London market, which is generally considered to mark a new era in the standing of Canadian credit in the money markets of the world.

The fellow-workmen of the Kingston may who officiated as hangman at Picton recently. on his return refused to work with him a demanded his discharge, which was acceded to. On Tuesday night several suspicious ooking characters, armed with sticks, were noticed loitering about the man's dwelling but on being observed they skulked off. It is believed they meditated making an attack

A nurse in the family of Mrs. Wm. Darling. of Pointe Claire, a summer watering place nea Montreal, named Rachel Cunningham, was pouring some spirits into a lamp when it took ire and exploded, the flames catching her light clothes and enveloping her in a mass of living fire. Some gentlemen who heard her cries rush in and placed blankets around her body, but the work of literally roasting her desh off was complete and she died within an hour. Her sufferings up to the last are described as fearful. Fortunately the chil-

dren, who were in the room with her, escaped. A series of sermons against Freemasonry have been inaugurated in Montreal Cathol churches. The Rev. Father Hamon, S.J. delivered a powerful address in the Church of the Jesuits on Sunday in denunciation o the order, on the ground that it was not Christian, having Pagans, Mohammedans, Protestants, and Catholics in its organization. Father Dowd read a letter in St. Patrick's hurch on Sunday from Mgr. Fabre, stating that the principles of Freemasonry had sprea apidly in this province among Catholics, and especially French-Canadians. His Lordship alled on all to separate themselves from the

ociety. Winding Up an Insolvent Concern.

MONTREAL, June 23 .- An order was apolied for Saturday from the Superior Court or winding up the Colonial Building and nvestment Society. The petition was signed by Donald Mackay, of Toronto, and his corustee here of the will of his late brother Edward Mackay, to whose estate there is a sum of \$283,000 due, representing loans at even per cent. lent since 1875. The petition alleges the insolvency of the society, whose capital stock is \$468,000, of which \$109,000 s unpaid. It is urged that there has been no effort made to meet the interest on the capital advanced or to realize its assets; that om the annual statement presented in May last \$88,000 of capital remains unpaid and there is \$20,000 of open accounts; that the revenue for last year was \$8,446 and expenses \$28,000, leaving a deficit of \$20,000 annually hese are the reasons assigned in the petition for placing the society in liquidation. De-fendants' attorney asked for delay to reply, which was granted.

THE NORTH-WEST.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Federal Government for its liberal policy in legislating on North-West lands last session was passed by the citizens of Regina at a mass meeting on Monday night.

Crops in the North-West. OTTAWA, June 19. -It is gratifying to learn that the prospects of the crops in the North-West are most promising. The experimental

way authorities along the line from Moose Jaw to Calgary are now exhibiting in the most effectual way the enormous fertility of the soil. From Moose Jaw wast four times the area of any former year is under coop. The Canadian Pacific authorities estimate that the surplus wheat crop of the North-West will be about five million bushels, and the Hudson Ray Company's officers estimate the Hudson Bay Company's officers esti

the surplus at seven millions.

A letter from a gentleman living at Clove Bar, some distance north-east of Edmonton, contains the following:—"The month of May was warm and dry. We had a flurry of snow on the 3rd of May and a slight frost on the night of the 4th of May, neither doing any damage. On the 27th, heavy showers in the afternoon. The 31st May was very warm, and appeared to be warmer than any day las river commenced rising the middle of the month. Seeding is all completed, and at this season of the year I have never seen the crops looking so well. The seed-wheat brought in by the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company was indeed a boon to the settlement, and I look forward to the beat harvest summer. The water in the Saskatchewa

Indian Raid on Stored Provisions. WINNIPEG, June 22.—Indian troubles are reported from Battleford. Some days ago two Indians demanded provisions from In-structor Craig, forty miles west of Battle-ford. Being refused they assaulted him and helped themselves. Sergeant Crozier with thirty men repaired to the spot, where they found a concourse of Indians, assembled hold a thirst dance. Chiefs Poundmake and Big Bear assumed a threatening attitude Crozier had the provisions and live stock re moved and built a bastion. After severa parleys the Indians were induced to come within 600 yards of the barricade, but the refused to come further. They propose several compromises, but Crozier would ac cept nothing but the surrender of the mer wanted. He selected a small squad of men and arrested one, but the others contrived to escape into the bush. Great confusion prevailed, some of the Indians trying to rescue the prisoner, but others endeavouring to stop violent measures. Inspector Antrob and forty men arrived on the scene and covered his retreat. Afterwards while Crozier was distributing provisions as a re-ward to the well-disposed Indians, he secured the man he wanted, who came up boldly for provisions, and was arrested by Crozier. The Indians scattered, and the police returned to Battleford. In the mêlée several policemen were disarmed, but their arms were recovered oundmaker made a vicious attempt to kill Autrobus with a war club. Great excitement prevailed in Battleford, women and children eeing to the barracks for safety. Battleford

CRIMES.

trouble is over.

despatches to-night say all is quiet and the

Albert Forsyth, aged about 50, a farm hand with Mr. Fell, four miles from Brant-ford, committed suicide Monday morning by hanging himself with a chain, used for ying cattle, to a rafter in the attic.

On Sunday a youth drove up in front of George Carty's premises on the Hamilton road, London East, with a fine looking bay horse attached to a light waggon, and offered to sell the whole turnout for \$50 Mr. Carty became suspicious and summone officer, when it was found that the youth was Daniel McNorgan. He could give no satisfactory account of himself, and was therefore arrested and taken before Squire Miles, who remanded him till Saturday in order that another youth in St. Thomas may be secured. The rig appeared to have come from ngersoll, and information of the capture was sent to that place. On Monday a farmer re-siding near St. Thomas arrived in the city and identified the horse offered for sale by Norgan as having been stolen from him and he also recognized the waggon as the pro-perty of another neighbour. He also stated hat one of George Fox's horses had been sold McNorgan for \$10 to a farmer near St. homas, and he had arranged a scheme ell Mr. Fox's cows to a butcher for a smal A vouth named Collins was associated with McNorgan in these thefts.

Infanticide on a Train.

WATFORD, June 19, This morning when about four miles east of Watford they discovered on the track the corpse of a newly born female child. Upon investigation from traces of blood it was discovered to have been dropped from some train going westward. supposed to be the Chicago express, which passes here shortly before 7 a.m. A postortem examination was held and it was ound that the child had been born alive and that both hip bones had been broken by the fall. The inquest was adjourned for a week for further evidence.

Robbed by Highwaymen. LONDON, June 23. - John D. Hull, of Delavare township, reported at the Detective agency vesterday that at about eleven o'clock Saturday night he was driving home, and was attacked by three men and robbed. The deed was committed on the Pipe line, West ninster. One of the men seized the horse by the head, and the other two jumped into the The largest of the two, a pretty buggy. heavily built man, took him by the throat whi the other searched his pockets. His money was in a sheepskin bag, which the highway men took. It consisted of two \$10 Molson Bank bills, one \$10 Federal Bank bill, some \$5, \$4, \$2, and \$1 bills, some four or five dollars in silver, an Australian sovereign, s Prince Edward Island cent. The attack was so sudden that he could make no resistance. It is

don East, where it is alleged he received the argest portion of the amount. CASUALTIES.

thought the robbers followed Hull from Lon-

Michael Becket, a farmer of Metcalfe was struck on Monday by the Chicago express oing west, passing Strathroy at 6.40 o.m., and was instantly killed. He was driving over the town line crossing when the train struck between the horses and waggon. The horses were also killed and the waggon

Dougal Douglas, aged 23, and four of his ompanions, went on Sunday morning to Vilkes' dam, in Brantford, for a bath. Douglas' companions were swimming across the river, and he attempted to go across. but when about half way over sank vas found about halt an hour after, life being extinct. Douglas was only in the city short time, and was highly respected.

Accidentally Drowned.

PORT COCKBURN, June 20.-A young man amed Alexander Strong, a carpenter engaged on the Summit house addition, last evening entered the water with the intention of simply washing, being unable to swim, but simply wasning, being unable to swim, but the shore being deep and shelving and the rocks slippery he got beyond his depth. Charles Holmes, also a carpenter on the same building, had previously swam out some distance, and on hearing Strong calling him by name he hastened at once to his rescue, but being almost exhausted the drowning man dragged him under water, and he was compelled to extricate himself to save his own Holmes on rising to the surface called for help, which was heard by John Ditchburn, who threw him a piece of board and ran to the boat landing, some forty yards distant, launched a boat, and paddled to the spot as speedily as possible, but the unfortun was sinking for the last time, and on the boat reaching the spot he had disappeared. The body was recovered about two hours afterwards by the exertions of the captain and crew of the steamer Nipissing. Deceased was a native of Dunfermline, Scotland, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and family of five children to mourn his loss.

Railway Collision at Welland

WELLAND, June 22.—This morning about seven o'clock No. 310 special going south with a caboose on the Welland branch of the Grand Trunk railway collided with No. 28 as absolutely pure contain ammona: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell, regular freight at the station here, wrecking oth engines, tenders, and six cars. Brakes-

man Walls, on No. 28, was instantly killed; Fireman Transition, on No. 28, died in less than an hour; the fireman on No. 310 was badly injured, but will recover: Taylor, engineer on No. 28, was slightly hurt. A wreeking train was on hand in two hours. bability of the Elevation of a Canadian

No. 28 had the right of way, but it is not known whose fault caused the collision. LATER PARTICULARS. WELLAND JUNCTION, June 22.—The train which collided here this morning were No. 28 freight bound east, and a special bound west in charge of Conductor Nesbitt. The special left Alianburg on the time of No. 28 and without orders. No. 28 was about four hours late. The trains met at this station, with the result aiready reported. The fireman of the special was the only one on that train injured. Conductor Nesbitt made himself scarce, and has not been seen since the accident. He was formerly yard boss of the Great Western railway at Hamilton. The fatalities were all on No. 28: The fireman and brakesman killed were attached to that train. The en gine driver on No. 28 was slightly injured.

A MONTREAL CATASTROPHE.

Conflagration in an Immense Six-Stor Factory—Six Men Buried Alive. MONTREAL, June 22 -One of the most en ensive fires that has taken place here for a lecade occurred at three o'clock this morn ng, one unfortunate man being instantly lled, another not expected to recover, an our more badly but not fatally injured. The flames broke out on the second flat o the centre of the city, occupied by Messrs. Skelton Brothers & Co. as a shirt Messrs. Skepton Brothers & Co. as a snite factory, employing three hundred hands, chiefly young girls. In a few minutes after the fire—not more than ten, as an eye-witness says—the flames were soaring out of the reof, and within ten minutes more the gigantic walls of three sides of the building came crashing down with terrific rapidity and force without any wardining, into a shapeless pile of stone and brick, the latter being by far the most numerous. The towering eastern wall of the factory dropped down upon the Eagle hotel, a three-storey brick house apjoining, belonging to Mr. Louis Liment, and cut off one-half, the premises containing ine rooms, all of which were occupied by ired sleepers. In only one short moment six men in their beds were partially BURIED UNDER THE DEBRIS.

whilst those on the first and second floors

rushed out on the street in time to save their

elmore, a young shoemaker, was taken out

at once, but as the men were carrying him to the street the poor fellow breathed his last.

oarder also, was rescued in a very dan-

gerous state and taken to the Genera

state and may live until morning. Four

others, named Alfred Dubuc, Adolphe Spinore, Louis Lemieux, and another whose

name is not known, were also released from

their perilous positions, their lives being saved, with their bodies and heads only

own piano-forte falling above him and saving

of brick. Scars on their faces and heads are

Lemieux, who feels sore around the chest.

im from being crushed to death by the mass

il these fortunate men complain of except

Messra, Skelton Bros. & Co. approximately

any means as large as it would have been

estimate their loss on stock at \$130,000, not

ad the conflagration been a week or so

later, when their imports of goods for the fall trade will arrive from Europe. Still, they large-

sugmented theirstock with some hundre

cases of different kinds of goods during the

past few days only. They insured for an aggregate of seventy thousand dollars in the

Inion, Norwich Union, British Americ

AMOUNT OF THE LOSSES.

of Notre Dame and St. Henry streets.

in ruins, as Mrs Lemieux, the hotel-keeper,

save that the former city building inspector

told him a lyear ago the walls were not safe. Mr. Skelton confirms this by

stating that the inspector went over the

premises in his company, and said the same

words to him, but when he asked him to give him a letter to that effect to show to

dr. Evans, he declined to do so. This is a

serious matter, and an enquiry should be

THE CANADIAN LOAN.

Five Million Pounds at Three and a Half Taken Up.

LONDON, June 18 .- The placing of the

Canadian loan on the market proved a com-

elete success. So favourably was the three

nd a half per cent. loan received that not

only were the five million pounds taken up at about £91 2s. 6d., but £600,000 were ten-

inanciers consider the favourable terms and

he eagerness with which the loan was taken

OTTAWA, June 18.—The tenders for Sir Leonard Tilley's loan of five million pounds

sterling were opened to-day in London, England. There were ninety-one tenders, and

the offers were six hundred thousand pounds

oan was taken up at prices which averaged

about 2s. 6d. above the minimum. This is

equal to 102 for fours. The loan is there

The "Baking Powder War."

The "Baking Powder War," now raging

between rival companies, will serve as a means to open the eyes of the public and

onvince them that a powder to be "abso-

utely pure" must not contain any ingredient

either injurious, unwholesome, or disgusting.

Anyone studying the source of ammonia and

its influence will appreciate the fact that no

Is it for the interest of the public to have

tely pure" when examination

centains an ingredient that

chemical analysis, and even simple home

test, show that the article in question, far from being "superior to all others in strength,

nonsekeepers would not care to take into

their own stomachs or force into others? The

public always wish to see fair, honest compe

tition, and consequently, if we would be public benefactors, let us first be sure our article

s one of merit and superior in all respects to

all others, before trying to force the com-

munity of housekeepers to use it under the impression that it is the only absolutely pure

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which

does not contain ammonia, and which has been used in a million homes for a quarter

of a century, has for many years been black-lined and underrated by a baking powder

ize the trade of the country and force the

community of housekeepers to buy their own product under the garb of "Abso-

The Origin of Ammonia :- "Ammonia was

probably originally prepared from putrid urine," etc., and "a patent was taken out in England for manufacturing it from guano."

-United States Dispensatory, page 107. Every ousekeeper can satisfy herself by the fol-

lowing simple test that powders advertised

company which boasts that it will m

and absolutely pure and free from all infer

substances,"

lutely Pure.'

rticle manufactured

forced upon them an article advertised as

powder absolutely pure will contain it.

ore taken on more favourable terms than

lered for above the sum required.

in excess of the amount wanted.

ny former Canadian loan.

ndicative of the high credit of Canada.

nstituted at once.

who is a heavy loser for his limited means.

able to do.

llowing substantial offices :- Royal, North

henix, and London and Liverpool and

Imperial, Guardian, Commercial

nospital, where he is in a very critical

A second man named Joseph Lerous,

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

London, June 23.—The House of Comm to-night are profuse in their expressions of approval of Mr. Gladstone's presentation of e subject, and the Tories are thoughtful and indisposed to talk.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EXPLANATION. LONDON, June 23.-In the Commons to draws from the country. He stated the proforce until Parliament gave its assent.

IN THE LORDS. and was full of menage for the future peace of the world.

Globe. The full insurance is not expected to cover more than two-thirds of the loss, so the firm, although a young one, will have to shoulder the balance, which they are well complete and regular collection of the revent The badding of a sweet obyo Ma. W. S. Evans, as well is the fine stone block occu-pied by Messra. Shorey & Co., on the corner The loss is about \$30,000, chiefly covered by insurance in the offices already mentioned. The total loss by the fire is between \$160,000 and \$170,000. There should M. FERRY REVIEWS THE SITUATION. oc an exhaustive investigation into the character of the great building, which could not have been substantial, that is now

PARIS, June 23.—In the Chamber of De-puties to-day M. Ferry said that in 1884 France has been quite inactive as far as Egypt is concerned, inasmuch as she declined take part in the British expedition. too late now to think of reviving the scheme of co-dominion. Egypt is neither French nor English. Her fate is a matter of concern to all Europe and will always be a European question. Mr. Gladstone's Government recognized this fact, and was the first to propose the neutralization of Egypt. France has the best chance possible to settle the question with the Gladstone Cabinet, and it is necessary that harmony be maintained between the two nations, whose accord is so mportant to the peace and liberty of the (Applause.) It is necessary also to imit the English occupation of Egypt but France has no intention of substituting a French occupation.

COALITION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. Intense discontent prevails among a group Independent Liberals in regard to affairs. Private meetings were held night. A coalition of the Conservatives, the confident that the Government will be feated by a small majority.

THE PERSECUTED JEW.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—Intelligence from Nizhnee, Novgorod, confirms the reports of a conflict between the Christians and lews which were yesterday denied. Thursday a rumour was circulated that a Jew nad kidnapped a Christian child and taken it to his synagogue. A mob quickly collected and attacked the synagogue. Many Jews were harshly handled and several were killed. Much damage was done to the houses of Jews. A large force of police and Cossacks at last restored order. One hundred and fifty arrests have been made.

The Jews in the past were early subjected to persecution. In England they had their worst days in the reign of Richard I., at whose coronation they were massacred at York in 1189. John and Henry III. con-tinued the persecution, and Edward I. expelled

THE CARDINALATE.

MONTREAL, June 18.—From a reverence centieman who lately visited the Holy City have learned that there is a likelihood. absolute certainty, of the Sovereign Portiff elevating one of the archbishops or bishops to the dignity of the cardinalate at the consistory in November next. It is well known that there are sixteen vacant hats the given away, and whilst one is intended for e Archbishop of Baltimore, making two in the United States, another is intended for this Canada of ours. The diminished num ber of cardinals in France through the extra ordinary allowance for these dignitaries being struck out of the budget has permitted his Holiness to do justice to the prelates in more distant parts of his wide ecclesiastical domain who have heretofore been passed over. The Pope cannot now, under his altered circumances support the cardinals as for merly, and he is of opinion that if France desires cardinals she should pay them as other Catholic powers do. Of course follows that prelates elevated to the rank

luence involving a very large expenditure; enable them to support their high position In the event of a cardinal being appointed

cardinal acquire increased dignity and i

ere his Excellency would be dependent on he faithful for his income. An Irish Catholic gentleman here who is the architect of his own fortune, which is considerable, stated to THE MAIL corre-spondent to-day that if Archbishop Bourget s appointed to the Metropolitan see of dontreal, and the red hat and ecclesiastical purple conferred on his Grace, he would sub ribe \$5,000 as the foundation of a fund for upholding the dignity. A. French-Canadian also expressed his willingness to follow suit to the extent of his means with \$1,000. These offers, made in a bona fide spirit, show how popular such an honour would be in this province. My reverend informant, in concurate the second n, suggested a movement among the clergy and laity to get up a petition to the Vatica sking for the promotion of Archbishop Sourget. As a precedent he cited the case of the Archbishop of Bologna, for whose adrancement his flock have petitioned his Holiness.

The Question Discussed in the Lords and

ves. One man, a lodger in the hotel, named was packed this evening to its utmost capacity, the members' benches being fully occupied, and the galleries crowded with people anxious to hear Mr. Gladstone's statepeople anxious to near Mr. Gladstone's state-ment of the preliminary negotiations for the Egyptian Conference. The Prince of Wales, and scores of members of the nobility, occu-pied seats in the Peers' gallery. The Liberals being slightly injured, through the fortunate circumstaces that beams fell upon them. The hotel-keeper Lemieux escaped by his

day Mr. Gladstone said the neutralization of Egypt would be deferred until England witheide with regard to Egyptian finances, but no decision which they might form would be in

In the Lords Earl Granville explained the onference scheme. Lord Salisbury said the statement of the Foreign Secretary contained much that was perilous to British interests

EARL GRANVILLE'S NOTE. It is officially announced that on June 16 Carl Granville addressed a note to the French Minister, the substance of which was as follows :- "England undertakes to withdraw her troops from Egypt at the beginning of the year 1888 in case the Powers consider such withdrawal possible without endaugering public order. After the evacuation of the country by the English, to insure the England undertakes during her occupation to propound schemes to the Porte and the Powers for the neutralization of Egypt, like Suez canal. The French Minister replied that France accepted the proposal and testified to England's moderation and friendly

ORD CHURCHILL ON EGYPTIAN ANNEXATION. Discussing the conference in his recent peech at Aylesbury, Lord Randolph peech at Churchill said :- "England has virtually annexed Egypt. A fresh Government cannot undo the annexation; it must render it more complete and effectual. The motto must be, Egypt for the Egyptians,' which a prolonged British occupation will best effect, with the acquiesence of Europe."

Gladstone's statement concerning Egyptian Parnellites and a section of the Liberals is probable. The Tories express themselves as

Conflict Between Christians and Jews in Russia,

THE STORY OF JOSEPH SCHARF. Hungarian Jew baiting has been brought there, in an almost starving condition, of Scharf, who has been obliged to flee from Hungary. Scharf was the chief prisoner the recent trial at Tisza-Ezler of a number of Jews on a charge of having kidnapped and murdered a Christian maiden in order to offer her as a sacrifice in one of their reigious rites. The charge was disproved and the accused were acquitted, but have since peen subjected to a series of persecutions, Scharf has been the chief sufferer. health has been shattered, his business ruined, and his property destroyed. He, therefore, fled to London, and his co-religionsts in that city are now raising a fund to give him another start in life.

THE JEWS IN THE PAST. them altogether from the realm in From France they were for the last

time banished under Charles VI. in 1395, Paris, June 20.-James Stephens has

Germany, where the greatest anarchy pre-vailed, was the acene of their bloodiest perecutions, the most frightful of which took place in the cities on the Rhine during the great desolation caused by the black plague, which depopulated Europe from the Volga to the Atlantic during the years 1338-750. Pointed out to the ignorant people as having caused the pestilence by poisoning the wells, he Jews were burned by thousands on the public squares or burning themselves with heir families in the synagogues. Almost every imperial city had a

GENERAL PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS. The Swiss towns imitated their neighbours, lmost all hanishing the Semitic race. In Southern Europe the Jews suffered the same ate, and for over three hundred years every effort was made to wipe them out of existence. But brighter times dawned for them, and at the present day, except in Russia, Poland, rmany, and Austria, the Jew is generally olerated, if not always respected, and is al owed the privileges accorded to the Christian subjects of the countries where he takes p his abode.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Her Slow but Persistent Advances Toward India, London, June 21 .- The Indian Govern ment having decided to construct a railroad from Candabar, in Afghanistan, to Quetta, in Bellochistan, is now engaging a force of forty housand workmen for that purpose. RUSSIAN ADVANCES.

An uneasy feeling has been created in Engsh diplomatic circles for some time back by Russia's persistent advances in Asia. The onquest of Merv occurred at a time when attention was chiefly directed towards the ampaign in Egypt and the more recent accampaign in Egypt and the more recent acquisition of Sarakhs by convention with Persia, has irresistably pointed to the importance of the movement, which may be ultimately directed against our Indian Empire. The Kankas, published in Tiflis, the official organ of the Caucasus, shows

THE BENT OF RUSSIAN FEELING We do not," says that paper, "requ India for the economical development of our Empire. We do not want her grain, or he teas, because we have enough and to spare of the first, and will soon begin to grow the latter. If we desired, we could undoubtedly conquer India, but it would half ruin us to keep it in subjection, especially with its extent of sea-board and our small fleet. Therefore, in our opinion, our near approach to India is important in this respect, that we can always deal England a weighty necessary. In fact, rather than think of subjugating India, our policy is to LIBERATE THE INDIANS FROM THE BRITISH

YOKE. Standing at Merv, on the frontiers of Afghan istan, we are quite close enough to India, and Afghanistan, in case of war, would inst serve our purpose, as Roumania did in the last war with Turkey. Consequently, we do not want to conquer Afghanistan, for it is more exposed on our side than on that of India. In the extent of its population (about nine millions), as in other respects, Afghanistan resembles Roumania. This population can be easily turned against India, but never against us. The payments now being made by England to Afghanistan are money thrown away. In this juncture of affairs.

THE OPINION OF GERMANY

is of interest. An article in the Allgemeir Zeitung, of Munich, signed by the well-known initials H. V. (Hermann Vanbery), concludes thus:—"The time is long past when the kings of Persia were free to choose between an English and a Russian alliance. The King of all Kings and the Radient Centre of the Universe must now dance to the tune that is piped on the Neva; nor is it the power of the Shah, and much less that of the English, to alter this. On the Thames of late they have pretended to pluck up courage and to discover in the mo vance to Quettah and the railway extension to the Chodsha Amran chain, a counter-vail-ing check on the Russian schemes of conquest. But no politician can share this vain into a mess in Africa (Egypt), Russia is advancing vigorously into the interior of Asia, and quietly hatching plans which will enable ner at the proper moment to deliver her long meditated stroke with safety and success On the 16th ult, Gen. Sir E. Hamley, C.C.B., K.C.M.G., lectured before the tracted much attention by his

OBSERVATIONS ON RUSSIA'S ADVANCES He was of opinion that England should not await the enemy outside of Afghanistan, but should advance ourselves and occupy Candahar. "As to the position of Afghanistan," said Sir E. Hamley, "with a power like Russia closing on it, holding Russia and Persia's resources subject to its will, it is vain to think that Afghanistan would be long ndependent, even in name. It was 'between the devil and the deep sea.' Afghanistan which was an aggregate of tribes, and not a station, would lose no time in siding with the Power which would promise most or could lay the strongest hold on them. He urged-The first step, then, is to realize that, if the Aighans are not with us, they will be against us. It is upon the Helmund, then, that we must direct our march, if we occupy Candahar. And if we do not occupy it, we can never be certain that Russia will not anticipate us on the Helmund. He had now endeavoured to set forth a statement of existing circumstances. He was not at ail airaid of being branded with the epithet "alarmist," for events must have deprived it of most of its force. England was just now not without serious perplexities, but none were so fraught with possibilities of mischief as the storm which was gathering on the Afghan frontier. And referring to this lecture a few days after. Sir Lepel Griffin, in a letter to the London Times, says :- "The first and inevitable step would be the occupation and

PERMANENT ANNEXATION OF CANDAHAR and the construction of a line of railway to it and a first-class fortress, the cost of which latter work would not be less than three millions sterling. The Ameer of Afghanistan would disappear, and to England would fall the unprofitable and thankless task of administering that Asiatic Soudan. I have always een opposed to the retention of Candahar. knowing that our remaining there would make the position of the Ameer at Cabul im possible; but I am nevertheless convinced that the advance to Candahar is the only possible response to the Russian advance to Herat. England might be further compelled o occupy Bagdad and the shores of the Persian Gult, while the permanent retention of Egypt would be pressed upon her with renewed force." The action of the Indian Government shows that they have at last be-come alive to the gravity of the situation and that if Russia's ambitious designs in the East are to be checkmated, the sooner the task is undertaken the better it will be and the easier the accomplishment.

The Verdict of Half the World, The entire Western Hemisphere pronounce urray & Lanman's Florida Water the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the ballroom, and the bath, that chemistry has vet succeeded in extracting from living flowers.

The Porte has addressed a circular to the Powers insisting that England's self-imposed ask of restoring order in Egypt is so far completed that her army of occupation ought at once to be withdrawn. The moral authority and prestige of the Sultan are amply sufficient, it says, to insure the internal tranquility of Egypt. If the Powers think extraneous military force still necessary it might be supplied by the Sultan alone, or in conjunction with England, France, Italy, and Spain.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes :- "Two or three of my riends and myself were recommended to try orthrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophos-phites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," etc.

PLOTTING IN PARIS.

phens the Fenian Has Another Scheme

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Atrocities of this kind, equally horrible and dastardiv. deserve no indulgence. in America, not boldly, for impunity excludes boldness, but with baseness and cowardice, that a handful of bandits are Dr. Sutnerland was elected Rev. T. Griffiths secretary. shamelessly incited, in their newspapers and neetings, to murder, arson, and all us atrocities which can be effected with petroleum or dynamite. This ferocious band aving money at its disposal, always ends by discovering some unfortunate, some unthinking, or insane, man to go and EXECUTE ITS SINISTER RESOLUTIONS. London. Is it strange if the British Go7-

ernment should at last think that these nfamies have lasted too long? As for us, well acquainted with the large-mindedness and love of justice inspiring the United States Government, we are convinced that reflection will promptly make it see that this step of things cannot be prolonged. When the American Government established its broad system of toleration, steam had not brought the two worlds near each other, and the very erocity of criminals, it must be confessed was less intense. New York and Londo are now neighbouring cities. The progress of science has now rendered the barbarity of malefactors a hundred-fold more dreadful. The time for unqualified toleration is, there fore, past. England will be within her rights, as a civilized nation, in complaining to Wash ington; and America will show worthy of her just reputation, when she puts a stop to an odious scandal.

A STRONG GIRL

Lifting Big Men Easily and Astonishing Washington People, Miss Lulu Hurst, a Georgia girl, who claims to have extraordinary strength, gave an exhibition of her powers at a Washington hotel on Thursday night before Professors Hilgard and Taylor, of the Smithsonian Institute; Senator Ransom, Congressman of Georgia; Congressman Willetts and wife, Judge Harris, of Virginia; Richard Townshend and a number of people prominent in Washington politics and socially. In the light of a blazing chandelier the

eorgia girl showed herself the possessor of nost curious strength. With her hands resting lightly upon the handle of an umbrella held by a stout young man from among the spectators she was able to shoot the umbrella through space by a simple exercise of her will. Congressman Reese, of Georgia, who is a very powerful man, tried to hold a chair a his arms while Miss Hurst rested her hands lightly upon it. The chair was forced down spite of the most violent struggles of the nuscular Congressman until it was about two inches from the floor. "Now push the chair down to the floor," cried Father Hurst. Mr. Reese changed his resisting powers and bore his whole weight upon the chair without

being able to make it touch the floor. This experiment was repeated with two men, and then three tried to hold the chair till under the touch of the young woman, out in vain. It was tested in various ways, but no one was strong enough to resist the so-called force. Professors Taylor and Hilgard refused to personally take part in any heir inspection, and could give no explanation of the peculiar power displayed.

m upon the part of the Hurst family of any supernatural explanation of the young voman's powers. For nine months she has een the possessor of the nervous strength exhibited this evening. She can raise chairs in which stout men are seated by simply placing her palms on the back of the chair. was done on Thursday evening with various Miss Hurst is a strong, healthy looking

well-known gentlemen who were present. ountry girl. She claims to be in a perfect gal of spirits when exhibiting her strength. She laughs nervously at every movement of the rong men in their mad struggles to resist the lightest pressure of her hands .- Phila

New York Swell Style

A man to be quite utterly swell now must valk the avenue with a dog. There is small choice in the breed of dog. He must be a Scotch collie or a red Irish setter. He goes without a muzzle, and walks with a dejected air, with his nose within six inches of his master's heels. If the master turns and speaks to the dog he has lost caste forever : and if the dog, at any period of his walk with his master in the street, displays a sunny disposition, a desire to wag his tail, or a tendency to bounce about, he is flogged until he is trained down to the proper degree of stolid isinterestedness. In other words, a dog to e truly swell must be as solemn as an owl. A spectacle of a Knickerbocker clubman taking his daily jog with his 'ound is impressive. He wears very large checked trousers, a cutaway coat with an absurdly long skirt, a ig brown hat, white overgaiters, white vest, ogskin gloves, and an oak stick. A single glass is screwed into his right eye, a tuft of pair about half an inch square on his chin is carefully parted in the middle, his mustache curled, and he walks with the long and uneady lope of the camel. He looks agitated and glum. His dog, with tail between legs, ears laid flat and nose near the ground, lounges sadly after his master. It is a procession of singularly morose character. No one would suppose the man who leads the procession is tensely happy and gratified beyond measure at the reflection that he is doing what he considers precisely the proper thing.

"Do you know the Jacksons'?" asked a lady of a young man who lived in their neighbourhood. "No I am not personally acquainted with all the members of the amily," he replied, "but I always speak to the dog at the front gate as I go past."

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of

atients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer iree to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh, catarrhal deainess, bronchit asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or sceptical can afford to test the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the Surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is curing more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for particulars and treatment, which can be sent by express to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French army.

THE CHURCH

UNITED METHOD

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The conference was opened by 739th hymn, commencing, a flame aspires, kindled i Graca," after which Rev. D Isaiah lxvi. and Ephesians iii.
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THE PRESBYTERIAN

PLOTTING IN PARIS.

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Big Men Easily and Astonishing Lulu Hurst, a Georgia girl, who have extraordinary strength, gave on of her powers at a Washington night before Professors Taylor, of the Smithsonian In-Ransom, Congressman Georgia ; Congressman Willetts Judge Harris, of Virginia ; Richard and a number of Washington politics and socially. int of a blazing chandelier the showed herself the possessor of rength. With her hands restly upon the handle of an umbrella a stout young man from among the pre she was able to shoot the umbrella space by a simple exercise of her of Georgia, who owerful man, tried to hold a chair while Miss Hurst rested her hands The chair was forced down ne most violent struggles of the ongressman until it was about two e floor. "Now push the chair the floor," cried Father Hurst. Mr. nged his resisting powers and bore weight upon the chair without le to make it touch the floor.

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THE CHURCHES

UNITED METHODISM. TORONTO CONFERENCE,

The first session of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church commenced Thursday in Elm street church, Toronto. Contrary to expectation, Rev. Dr. Rice, first general superintendent, was enabled to preude at the opening proceedings. The conference was opened by singing the 739th hymn, commencing, "See how great a flame aspires, kindled by a spark of Grace," after which Rev. Dr. Dewart read Isaiah lavi, and Ephesians iii. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. J. Hunter and Rev. E. Roberts. The conference was then opened for the transaction of business.

The president asked for nominations for secretary pro tem, and Rev. H. S. Matthews was appointed to the position. Some time was spent in correcting the lists of delegates as prepared by the district meetings, after which the roll was called, 186 ministers and 124 laymen responding to their names. By the time this duty had been fulfilled the hour for adjournment had arrived. Conference resumed at 2 p.m., when Rev. Dr. Sutnerland was elected president, and Rev. T. Griffiths secretary.

DR. SUTHERLAND'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Rice then introduced the president to the conference to deliver his address. Rev. Dr. SUTHERLAFD said he would not trespass on their time at any length. This election had somewhat taken him by surprise. They would all unite fervently and earnestly n prayer to the Head of the Church that this conference so happily and pleasantly begun might continue to be a pleasant meeting to the close, and that in addition to the important work they had to do they would leave-the conference better men than when they came. They had but one purpose before them, that was to see a blessed revival in every charge, and he might just add, a grand advance in their missionary income. (Laughter and applause.) If they had these two they would accomplish it. (Applause.)

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT RICE. Rev. Hugh Johnston moved, seconded by Mr. Justice Rose,

"That this conference express its gratification on having with us our beloved senior supering tendent, Rev. Dr. Rice, with health sufficiently restored to be able to organize this conference, and inaugurate its deliberations. We pray that the Great Head of the Church, who has so signally answered prayer, may spare him for years to influence the energies of the great Church over which the Holy Ghost hath appointed him an overseer."

The resolution was carried unanimously by a standing vote. Rev. Dr. Rice said in reply that again and again he had to occupy the position he then occupied, and he could only say then, as he had said elsewhere, that it would be impossi-ble for him to undertake in any way to express his feelings of gratitude for the won derful sympathy he had found among both the membership and the ministry of the

Balloting then took place for one representative to the Central Sunday School Committee, the following ministers being nominated:—Revs. E. Barrass, E. Roberts, A. Richard, and Thos. Griffith. Two ballots were necessary, Rev. E. Barrass eventually being the choice of the conference.

The assembly then adjourned.

Second Day. The Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church reassembled on Friday morning in Elm street church, the president, Rev. Dr, Sutherland, in the chair. The proceedings were commenced with devotional exercises. The minutes of the previous afternoon's ses-

sion were read and confirmed. THE WORK OF EVANGELISTS. Rev. T. W. Jolliffe presented the follow-Ing resolution, as adopted by the Toronto district meeting on motion of Rev. S. J. Hunter, seconded by Rev. J. M. Simpson :-

"That this meeting, while avowing the conviction that the Methodist Church has within itself all that is needful by the blessing of God for prosecuting evangelistic work more efficiently than any of those bodies which labour outside of Church lines, at the same time recognizes the tact that more might be done in this direction. by systematic and thoroughly organized effort, and that there is a vast amount of lay talent comparatively unused which might be uti in such work to the good of the individual and the benefit of the Church. Therefore, resolved, that we respectfully ask the approaching confer-ence of the United Church to give special con-sideration to this whole subject, and suggest, if deemed wise to do so, a definite and general plan of operation."

Rev. John Shaw moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Memorials. Carried. OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Rev. James Thompson read the following memorials to the conference, submitted by ine Bradford district meeting:

"That this Provisional District Committee recommend to the Book Steward the propriety of publishing a cheap, large type hymnal for prayer meetings, believing that such a book, containing a limited and judicious selection of suitable hymns, would tend greatly to the revival and encouragement of general and hearty singing also, that the quarterly tickets be printed with sufficient margin that they may be either out or perforated, and issued at a reduced rate.

"Whereas, the liquor traffic is in direct antagonism to Christian work, and whereas we believe that this traffic is a source of evil, and only evil to the Church, to society, and to the State, and whereas a general movement is being ine Bradford district meeting :only evil to the Church, to society, and to the State, and whereas a general movement is being inaugurated throughout Canada for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Bradford district of the Methodist Church, representing a population of.—, strongly approve of the passing of the Canada Temperance Act, and pledge ourselves to give it a hearty support, as a preparation for Dominion prohibition.

"That we recommend to the conference the propriety of recommending some of our ministers to the evangelistic work, and express our highest confidence in Bro. J. W. Kerr as very specially adapted to this special work."

The first recommendation was referred to

The first recommendation was referred to the Committee on Memorials, the second to the Committee on Temperance, and the third to the Committee on Memorials.

EDUCATIONAL WORK. The first report of the Committee on Edn cation was presented, Rev. Dr. Dewart had been elected president, and Rev. G. Webber secretary. It was recommended that in the allotment of students to colleges the principle be adopted that matriculants of Victoria University be returned to the said institution, and that all others be equally divided between the two colleges at Cobourg and Montreal. The report was adopted.

Rev. J. S. Durkee having expressed his desire to withdraw from the Church, his credentials were ordered to be prepared for him. THE LATE BISHOP SIMPSON.

Rev. HUGH JOHNSTON moved that the following message be sent to Philadelphia, to be read at the funeral of the late Bishop Simpson :- " The first Toronto Conference of United Methodism in Canada, now in session, offers its loving tribute to the memory of the great and gifted Bishop Simpson, and with the universal Church mourns the loss of the senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a burning and shining light.' The resolution was carried unanimously

and ordered to be forwarded to Philadelphia. THE ROLL.

Rev. John Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Richard Brown, "That it shall be the duty of the secretary of each district to forward promptly a list of the lay delegates, duly certified by the superintendent and secretary certified by the superintendent and secretary of the district, such lists to constitute the roll from which the roll of delegates shall be called on the opening of conference. Mr. Daniel McLean suggested that delegates should be notified on being elected.

The resolution was carried.
Mr. WABRING KENNEDY moved, "That the secretaries of the various district meetings be required to give official intimation to the laymen of their district who have been elected as members of the Annual Conference. He said that some lay members only heard of their election when their names were read out in the conference.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PRESBYTERIAN DEPUTATION. At this stage the deputation from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was introduced. It consisted of Ray. Dr. Mc-Laren, moderator; Ray. Dr. Reid, elerk of the

assembly; Rev. Dr. Laing, Mr. James McLennan, Q.C., and Mr. J. K. Macdonald.
Rev. Dr. DEWART said: — Mr. President, I have great pleasure in introducing te you the deputation from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.
The PRESIDENT then introduced the deputation to the conference, who received them standing. The PRESIDERAL tion to the conference, who received successing.

Short addresses were delivered by the visitors and suitable replies made by members of the conference, after which an adjournment took

Third Day.

The Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church resumed its sessions on Saturday morning, Rev. Dr. Sutherland in the chair. After devotional exercises,

A memorial from the Ladies' Auxiliary Missionary Society, setting forth the special object of the society and bespeaking the hearty sympathy and co-operation of every minister in the conference, was read and referred to the Memorial Committee.

Rev. H. S. Matthews and Mr. J. J. Pearson were appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer of the Contingent fund.

The deputation from the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Toronto was introduced at this point, and received by the conference standing. The members of the deputation were, Venerable Archdeacon Boddy, Rev. John Langtry, Rev. Septimus Jones, Rev. J. D. Cayley, Rev. John Pearson, Hon. Senator Allan, Dr. Richard Snelling, and Dr. J. G. Hodgins.

All joined in singing the doxology, after which the deputation took their departure.

Arrangements were made respecting the meeting of the committees, and the conference then adjourned.

The fourth day's proceeding of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church opened at nine o'clock Monday morning with devotional exercises in the Elm street Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Sutherland, president of the conference, presided.

The reports of the committees on the following applicate ware presented and read —Children's

subjects were presented and read:—Children's Fund, Temperance, Contingent Fund, Mission-ary Auxiliary, Methodist Centenary, Sabbath Observance, Memorials, Education, and Sunday

sunjects were presented and read:—Children's Fund, Missionary Auxiliary, Methodist Centenary, Sabbath Observance, Memorials, Education, and Sunday Schools.

The reports were received.

Rev. Mr. Young moved a vote of sympathy with the Rev. Messirs. Cochrane, Meecham, Whittington, and Cocking, who are about to return to their mission work in Japan, and that the conference express their appreciation of the work in which they are engaged. Carried.

Rev. David Madden moved. "That the president be requested to appoint a committee of twenty persons for the purpose of considering the question of the conference relation to the Educational Society of the Church, to ascertain whether it is possible to place the same in a better form for accomplishing the end desired. The resolution was lost, and the matter referred to the Education Committee.

The report of the Committee on the Constitution of the Contingent Fund was then taken up. The sources of income were to be collections in all the circuits in September each year, and public collections at the conference, The committee recommittee of the conference to appoint annually seven ministers and seven laymen to be the Committee of Management. Rules for the management of the fund were also submitted. Rev. Mr. ANDERSON moved, "That the churches in the cities and towns in which a conference is held be requested to give one Sunday collection to the fund." Lost.

Rev. Mr. Torten moved, "That in future detailed accounts of all the expenditures of the committee be reported by them." Carried.

Rev. Mr. Torten moved, "That the clause limiting the benefits of the fund to ministers receiving not more than \$500 be expunged."

Mr. MACLAIN moved, "That the amount of limitation be raised to \$900." Lost.

Rev. Mr. Totten's amendment was carried.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sunday Schools was then brought up. The committee expressed entire belief in child piety, and the opinion that the committee recommended the ministers to establish classes for the study of the cais of the Church should be asked to publish articles on Sunday school work. The committee recommended the appointment of Rev. E. Barrass as treasurer for the year.

A discussion arose upon the recommendation that the lesson should be expounded at the week evening service.

sening service. Rev. Mr. Fawcerr considered this impracti-After some discussion the clause was adopted. Rev. Mr. CLEMENT moved

After some discussion the clause was adopted. Rev. Mr. CLEMENT moved, "That the parents be requested to bring their children to the public services of the Church."

Mr. WARRING KENNEDY SUZZESTED their children to at least one service on Studient. This was adopted, and the report was then passed.

The fifth day's proceedings of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church opened fuesday morning at nine o'clock in the Elm treet church. Minutes of the previous session were read and

Fifth Day.

CHILDREN'S FUND.

The Committee on the Children's Fund submitted a constitution providing that the fund should be managed by a committee composed of the financial secretaries of the district, a lay member from each district, elected by the members of the May district meeting, and a treasurer to be appointed annually by the conference. May 15th was recommended as the close of the year, no child born after that date to have a claim for the current year. They recommended assessments to be made upon all the circuits according to their ability to pay, and not percapita on the membership. They recommended that the income of the year, including preacher's salary, board, and fuel, should be made the basis of assessment, and a percontage levied thereon salary, board, and fuel, should be made the basis of assessment, and a percentage levied thereon that shall not exceed what may be equal to 30 cents per annum on the entire membership of the conference, provided such percentage shall be required to give \$25 a year to each claimant. Considerable discussion took place on the clauses relating to the basis of assessment. Rev. J. G. LAIRD moved, in amendment to the report, "That the basis be not only the salary, but the amount raised for the connexious funds." out the amount raised for the connexional funds

s well."
Rev. S. J. Hunter moved, in amendment to Rev. S. J. HUNTER moyed, in amendment to the amendment, "That inasmuch as a commis-sion has been appointed by the General Confer-ence to enquire into the whole question of the Children's Fund, we, until the General Confer-ence pronounces upon the question, shall levy an assessment upon the membership sufficient to pay to each claimant \$25 per year, provided that the assessment does not exceed 30c. per member." member."
The amendment to the amendment was car

The amendment to the amendment was carried.

The committee recommended the appointment of Rev. John Hunt as treasurer.

This recommendation was concurred in, and the report was then adopted.

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TEMPERANCE.

The report of the Committee on Temperance was considered. They regard the Temperance Act as the best available means adopted to the ultimate total suppression of the traffic. The committee concluded with the following recommendations:—(1) More systematic labour by the Church, specific times of more prominent and definite presentation by the Church of this great question. (2) The importance of temperance literature in the school, and especially in the home. (3) The great gain of committing by pledge in the schools, day and Sabbath, and in the home, the rising generation to this question. (4) The need, upon the part of many, of the development of principle with a stiff backbone in it. Less of expediency, and more of duty, are the demands of the hour. (5) The imperative duty of the Church, especially in her ordinances, to practically emoody one of the petitions of the Lord's prayer, viz., "Lead us not into temptation," by excluding from the Lord's table that which intoxicates, putting thereupon only the pure unferimented juice of the grape. "The blood is the life."

On motion the words "with a stiff back-bone in the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the grape. ion the words "with a stiff back bone

On motion the words "with a stiff back bone in it" were struck out.

A discussion took place on the clause relating to the wine used at the Lord's table.

Rev. Dr. Dewart moved in amendment to the report a recommendation for the use of unfermented wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in all the churches.

The amendment was carried.
The report was then adopted as a whole, Ald. Moore then brought up the resolution set out that recognizing the importance of excluding the temperance question from the domain of party strife, and the desirability of obtaining an official record of public sentiment on the subject, the conference should memoralize the party strife, and the desirability of obtaining an official record of public sentiment on the subject, the conference should memorialize the Governor-in-Council to provide at the next general election for the taking of the votes of the electors on the question of prohibition. He made the proposal because at the general election they had all the machinery at hand for taking the vote, and it would work automatically. Then, when they had the will of the people expressed, no Government would ignore it. He believed a majority would vote in favour of it.

Rev. S. J. HUNTER seconded the motion, which was carried. which was carried.

Ald. Moore then moved that the conference memorialize the General Conference to enact a a law ordering the use of unfermented wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Carried.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE. SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance was submitted for discussion. It reads:—"We emphatically record our determination to resist loyally all unnecessary attempts to run island ferries, street cars, or printing presses on the Sabbath day, and set our faces against the mocking farce of Sunday funerals with parades, and in fact against all Sunday parades and marches, whether urged from standpoints moral or so-called religious, which, may describe God's holy day and interfere with the

enjoyment of the religious instincts and practices of popular well-defined associations recognized by the law of the land." The committee suggested the preaching of a sermon annually by each minister on the sinfulness of Sabbath desecration, pointing out the evil of driving for pleasure. Sunday visiting, and secular conversation in the home circle on the Sabbath day, making business arrangements at the church door after service, an amendment to the effect that reference to a Canadian Pacific railway be cancelled, and that a simple principle be laid down instead, was lost.

Rev. J. Cade objected to the paragraph referring to Sunday parades as conveying a covert attack on the Saivation Army.

The clause was referred back to the committee with instructions to modify the clause, so as to avoid making any invidious distinction in reference to the parades.

The remainder of the report was adopted. NIAGARA CONFERENCE.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE. STATE OF THE WORK.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Work was then submitted. It stated that the membership of the Church within the bounds of the Toronto Conference was 29.867; number of Sunday schools, 500; number of scholars, 30,000; total membership of the United Church, 180,000.

The report was then adopted. CHURCH PROPERTY.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Committee on Property reported in reference to the memorial praying that Agnes street church be set apart for evangelistic purposes. The report recommended that the prayer be granted, and that the following gentlemen assume the management of the scheme and finances:—Dr. Sutherland, S. J. Hunter. Hugh Johnston, John Macdonald, D. McLean, William Gooderham, Warring Ken edy.

The report was received. STATISTICS.

STATISTICS.

The Committee on Statistics reported that the total membership within the conference bounds was 29,867, an increase of 296, Of these, 19,491 were ratable, 3,774 on trial, 1,839 under 16 years of age, and full members 25,421. There were 162 effective ministers, 31 superannuated, 8 supernumerary, 318 local preachers, 148 trustee boards, 304 Sabbath school superintendents. The committee reported that returns had in many cases been very imperfect.

The report was referred to a committee to report a plan for getting more comprehensive statistics. SUPERANNUATIONS.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

Rev. J. G. Laind laid a message from the Stationing Committee before the conference. The committee recommended Rev. J. K. Storr and Rev. William Ree for superannuation relations, He moved that these brethren be presented to the Committee on Conference Relations. Cartied. THE BILLETING DIFFICULTY.

Rev. Mr. McClung moved that in future delegates to the conference be not billeted, but pay heir own expenses.

Rev. Mr. Clement moved in amendment that each member of the conference pay the Billeting Committee \$2 to aid in securing homes for all the ministers and laymen attending the conference. Hev. Mr. Sanderson moved an amendment to the amendment to the effect that the \$2 be not paid by members entertaining other members by those not present at the conference.

Mr. Sanderson's motion was carried.

Mr. Sanderson's motion was carried.

FIRST DRAFT OF STATIONS.

Toronto District.—Rev. E. D. Dewart, chairman of Stationing Committee; Rev. Thomas Griffith, secretary; Toronto, Metropolitan, Hugh Johnston, B.D., William H. Withrow, D.D., editor of magazine and Sunday school publications, Samuel Rose, D.D., Charles Silvester, John Hodgson, W. E. Smith superannuated; Richmond street, Thomas Cullen; Elm street, William H. Laird, William Briggs, book steward, William Cather, a member of the Irish Conference, who has permission to reside in Canada; Berkeley street, J. E. Starr; Queen street, Thomas W. Jeffery; Queen street, 2nd. T. William Jolliffe; Sherbourne street, Samuel J. Hunter, Edward H. Dewart, D.D., editor of the Christian Guardian; Alexander Suthorland, D.D., general missionary secretary; Thomas S. Keough, assistant in mission rooms by permission of conference: Spadina avenue, T. Griffith; Gerrard street, Jas. Matheson, under superintendent of Sherbourne street; Dundas street, Charles E. McIntyre; Riverside, William S. Blackstock, John Carroll, D.D., P. D. Will superannuated; Bloor street, Manly Benson, Isaac B. Howard superannuated, John Doel supernumerary, Thomas W. Glover, T. W. Campbell, left without an appointment at their own request; Yonge street, Robert N. Burns, B.A., John Smiley, M.A., superannuated, John G. Manly, Deer Park, supernumerary; Carlton street, John Philip, J. Edgar, M.D., superannuated; Parliament street, S. P. Rose; King street east, K. Creighton; Sf. Paul's, C. Johnson; Agnes street, J. M. Kerr; York, J. Carroll, D.D.; Davenport, J. W. McCallum, Enoch Wood, D. D., hon, missionary secretary, David Jennings superannuated; Bathurst street, J. Milner; Parkdale, Edwin Clement; Eglington, John Phile, Superannuated; Parliament street (Newtonbrook), James Pearen, M.A., Herbert C. Ross; Yonge street centre (Thornhill), John W. Totten, William H. G. Manly, Wm. R. Barker; Maple, M. Faweett. FIRST DRAFT OF STATIONS.

Fawcett.

Branpton District—Brampton, J. F. German,
M.A.; W. McFadden, G. Beynon, superannusted; J. P. Rice supernumerary. Queen street,
J. H. Locke, G. Rutledge, R. Boyle superannusted. West-H. Large Ess. Thom. M.A.;
Campbells Cross, G. T. Richardson; Weston,
P. Campbell, W. J. Barkweil, B.D.; Streetsville,
G. M. Brown; Etobicoke, H. Harper; Cooks-P. Campbell, W. J. Bark well, B. D.; Streetsville, G. M. Brown; Etobicoke, H. Harper; Cooksville, J. M. Simpson, H. M. Manning; Mono Road, G. Washington, M.A.; Malton, George Wood, S. Wright: Laskay, T. G. Scott; Kleinberg, E. Barrass, M.A.; Bolton, W. T. Hicks. Whitby District—Whitby, Nicholas R. Willoughby, M.A., John J. Hare, M.A., Principal and Governor of Ontario Ladies' College; Brooklin, J. Reddit, J. Campbell, James DeGeer supernumerary; Pickering Circuit, Frank C. Keam (Greenwood), Thomas E. Bartley (Brougham); Pickering, William G. Howson; Myrtle, W. Leek; Claremont, J. Dyke; Scarboro', east, T. R. Reid, J. W. Caldwell, B.A.; West, R. McKee, J. W. Reid; Port Perry, J. F. Ockly; Prince Albert, J. Whitlock, S. C. Philp, D. B. Madden superannated; Manchester, R. Hassard; Scugog, R. Sanderson; Seagrave, G.

Miller.

Bowmanville District — Bowmanville, E.
R. Young; Bowmanville 2nd, E. Roberts;
Oshawa, S. J. Shorey, A. Dunde; Oshawa 2nd,
J. F. Metcalf; Newcastle, P. Addison, C. Simpson; Newtonville, S. Salton; Tyrone, J. Harriss; Hampton, G. Brown, H. Moir; South Darlington, R. Walker; Cartwright, T. Reid, S.
Wooler.

lington. R. Walker; Carlwright, T. Reid, S. Wooler,
Uxbridge District—Uxbridge, G. J. Bishop, J. Gold superannuated; Markham, S. C. Philp; Unionville, T. Dunlop; Goodwood, A. Richards; Unionville, T. Dunlop; Goodwood, A. Richards; Legan; Mount Albert, George Edmunds; Sandford, N. Wellwood, A. Bedford; Sunderland, J. A. McClung; Vroomanton, L. W. Hill, M.A.; Epsom, J. B. Nass, M.A.; Sutton, W. H. Madden. M.A.: Epsom, J. B. Nass, M.A., Sussan Madden.

Bradford District — Bradford, John Mahan, J. Liddy: Newmarket, J. Herbert Starr; Aurora, Joseph E. Sanderson, M.A., J. W. Savage, D. Franks; Bondhead, Thomas Campbell, James W. Wikinson: Lloydtown, George Walker; Schomberg, James W. Stewart; Cookstown, Henry McDowell, Charles E. Manning; Innisfli, T. Thorniey, T. Snowdon, John Douse superannuated; Alliston, J. Hunt; West Essa, George Brown; Holland Landing, C. Deeprose: Queens ville, W. C. Washington, T. Leggott; King, J. ville, W. C. Washington, T. Leggott; King, J.

nuated; Ailiston, J. Hunt; West Essa, George Brown; Holland Landing, C. Deeprose; Queens-ville, W. C. Washington, T. Leggott; King, J. A. Rankin; Rosemont, R. McCulloch, W. Roach, Orangeville, District.—Orangeville, J.G. Laird; Orangeville, 2nd, R. Cade; Sheiburne, G. Webler; Horning Mills, N. S. Burwash; Honeywood, W. Marshall; Alton, S. Blanchard; Amaranth, S. F. Lee; Mono Mills, J. Dowler; Mono Road, G. Washington; Albion West, J. Goodman; Albion North, D. Idle; Adjala, F. J. Wetherell. Barrie District .- J. W. Anniss ; Cecil Harper

Goodman: Albion North, D. Idie; Adjala, F. J. Wetherell.

Barrie District.—J. W. Anniss; Cecil Harper, B. A., left without a station for one year at his own request; Barrie, 2nd. W. Hughan; Allandale, M. Conron; Angus, George W. Hewitt, B. A.; Dalston, Wm. Richardson; Minesing, W. P. Brown; Hillsdale, W. Hall; Elmvale, C. Dobson; Penetanguishene, Samuel Sing; Midland, R. Strachan; Orillia, J. Shaw, Thomas Williams, John B. Armstrong superannuated; Coldwater, Stephen A. Arkells; Rama, Orrin German; Oro Station, W. Bacon; Warminster, S. Down.

Bracebridge District—Bracebridge, H. S. Mathews; Gravenhurst, A. Brown; Severn Bridge, R. Paul; Utterson, J. Holgrate; Port Carling, J. Baker; McKellar, P. Flint; Windemere, P. Jones; Huntsville, T. Fox.

Collingwood District—Collingwood, E. B. Harper, E. Sallows superannuated; Kirkville, William F. Wilson; Thornbury, Newton Hill, Hector W, McTavish; Heathcote, W. Pirritte; St. Vincent, Charles E. Perry; Maxwell, Calvin Shaw; Avening, Andrew Armstrong, James Liddy; Stayner, Edward Hill, H. Wilkinson superannuated; Ravenna, J. Vickery; Singhambion, J. Smith.

Parry Sound District—Parry Sound, R. Clarke; Parry Island, A. Salt; Christian Island, W. Elliss; Maganettawan, W. McDonald; Rosseau, J. Baker; McKellar, P. Flint.

Alcoma District—Sault Ste. Marie, Neil A. McDiarmid; Koran, E. S. Hunt; Garden River, J. Pooler; Gore Ray, J. Cooley; Henry, one wanted; Little Current, J. C. Speer; Manitowaning, James Baskerville, superannuated; Sandfield, J. Morran, H. Laidlaw; Bruce Mines, Thomas Haddon, George H. Kenny superannuated; Sandfield, J. Morran, H. Laidlaw; Bruce Mines, Thomas Haddon, George H. Kenny superannuated; Sandfield, J. Morran, H. Laidlaw; Bruce Mines, Thomas Haddon, George H. Kenny superannuated; Shiver lake, one wanted; Day Mills, one wanted; Oilver. one wanted; Day Mills, one wanted; Oilver. one wanted; Day Mills, one wanted; Cinton, to we wanted; Burrard Inlex, Joseph Hall; Maple Ridge and Yale, William Pollard, W. Percival; William Pollard, Cornelius Bryant; Flath

M.D., Chas. S. Eby, M.A., Chas. T. Cocking, under the direction of the chairman; George M., Meacham, D.D. Tokio (Ushigome)—Suglyama Hiroku. Toyama Kohei, Tokio (Shitaya)—Yamanaka Yemu. Tokio (Tsukiji)—Angio-Japanese College—George Cochran. D.D., principal and professor of systematic theology; R. W. hittington, M.A., professor of natural sciences. Shidzuoku—Hiraiwa Yoshiyasu. (Harano Hikotaro.) Numadzu—Hashimoto Bokushi, under superintendent of Shidzuoka. Hammamatsu—Yuki Munizo, under superintendent of Shidzuoka. Kofu—Asagawa Koko; one to be sent.

Fifth Day. HAMILTON, June 17.—The morning session of he fifth day of the conference opened with the

Rev. W. COOKMAN presented the report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance. It recommended the closing of the Grimsby camp ground gates on Sundays.

This clause in the report caused much discussions sion.

Rev. Mr. Calvert thought the conference was only wasting time discussing such questions, as the camp grounds were governed by an incorp. he camp grounds were governed by an incor-orated association. CHURCH PROPERTY.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The report of the Committee on Church Property Funds was read by Rev. Dr. Gardiner, recommending the committees regularly appointed to have authority to act, and that in the event of the failure of districts to appoint committees, no action be taken except@hat laid down on the discipline, also that trustees may act by mutual agreement. THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

A deputation consisting of Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. Dr. Gardiner was appointed to confer with other committees concerning a centennial celebration of Methodism to be held soon. In arranging for the annual conference, the pastors of the city where the conference is to be held are requested to prepare a list of places where accommodation can be provided.

LONDON CONFERENCE, Fifth Day,

The Church Property Committee presented their report. Permission was granted to sell the following properties:—M. E. parsonage at Blenheim, C. M. church at Alvinsson, B. C. parsonage at Talbotville, M. E. church at Newbury. Permission was given to rent the M. E. church at Bothwell for a school-house, and to the trustees of Bethel church, Wallaceburg, to remove the church and sell the land.

Moved by Rev. W. R. Parker, M. A., and seconded by Dr. Sanderson, "That in view of the fact that some of the members of this conference cannot be stationed this year, assistance be granted them out of some fund equal to such specified sum as may be deemed equitable and just by the financial district meeting."

The question of raising the money and the appropriation of it was then referred to a special committee.

DISPOSAL OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

DISPOSAL OF CHURCH PROPERTY. DISPOSAL OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Church Property Committee presented Report No. 2. The following recommendations were adopted:—That the late M. E. parsonage, Parkhill, be given to the Sylvan Circuit; the late M. E. parsonage, Sombra, be given to Courtright, and the furniture to Wilkesport; the late P. M. parsonage and furniture at Wyoming be given to Wanstead; permission to mortgage or sell the late M. E. church and parsonage at Oil Springs, so as to protect Messrs. Whipple & Merchant; the fate M.E. church, North Chatham, to be referred to the joint trustees of the Boards of chant; the ate M.E. church, North Chatham, to be referred to the joint trustees of the Boards of North Chatham with the District Adjudicatory Committee. The trustees of Grace Church (M. E.), London, solicit subscriptions in London to assist them in their financial burdens, and if necessary to sell part of the property.

Rev. W. Parker, M.A., was elected a member of the Transfer Committee.

nce adjourned at 5.30 to meet in the vening at 8.30. Eighth Day. Eighth Day.

London, June 18.—Conference opened at 10.30 a.m., President Ryckman in the chair. The minutes of the preceding session were adopted. Rev. D. G. SUTHERLAND, LL.B., moved, and Rev. J. R. Gundy seconded, "That the billeting of next conference be in the customary way, but that the committee be not required to find homes for those who do not send in their names to the secretary by a certain date to be duly specified and announced by him." Carried.

THE MINISTERIAL SURPLUS.

Rev. J. V. SMITH presented the report of the

Rev. J. V. SMITH presented the report of the Special Committee. The following recommendation of the committee was adopted:—"Inasmuch as the Stationing Committee find it impracticable to provide all the ministers of this conference with a field of labour, this committee recommends that each brother so left without a circuit during the present year receive from the Contingent Fund a sum not exceeding \$300, and that the financial district meetings of which these brethren may be members, shall in each case determine the exact amount which may be deemed just to the brethren concerned, when all the circumstances of their cases are fully stated."

Rev. J. R. Gundy moyed, Rev. J. Whiting seconded, "That this conference records its appreciation of the spirit" of self-denial of the brethren who though favourably stationed relinquished their charges, preferring to remain without an appointment for one year in view of he surplus of men.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE. NAPANEE, June 19:-The sessi Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodis Church was opened here this afternoon in the Eastern, formerly the Canada Methodist, church, by Rev A. Carman, D.D., one of the general superintendents. After the usual de Dr. CARMAN addressed the conference at

some length upon the duties and responsi-bilities devolving upon the members of the body in the new relatiens they were now enering upon as a united Church. Rev. James Curts, of Stirling, was elected president on the fifth ballot. He led from the first, but was very closely followed by Learoyd. On the third ballot he lacked but ne vote of the necessary number, on the ourth ballot he was tied by Dr. Bredin, but on the fifth he had a majority of nine votes. The President-elect was then escorted to the platform, where, after receiving congratula-tions, he briefly addressed the conference, returning thanks for the honour conferred or

Rev. John Bredin, D.D., was then elected ecretary of the conference, after which the conference adjourned. Second Day.

NAPANEE, June 20.—The second day's session of the conference was opened at nine o'clock. President Curtis in the chair. The minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed. The next conference, it was decided, will meet on the first Thursday in June. 1885.

It was ordered that the ministers be responsible for the work on the circuits they were leaving for two Sabbaths after the close of conference. ence.

By a standing vote conference expressed its gratitude to God that Rev. Dr. Rice, general superintendent, had been been restored to health.

health.

There were quite a number of animated speeches on the subject of party politics and religion in relation thereto.

Rev. Alpred Browning, in a humorous and enthusiastic speech, stated very emphatically his opinion that all preachers should take up this matter in their pulpits.

Rev. Dr. Carman and Mr. S. D. Clark also said a few words on this subject. Rev. Dr. CARMAN and Mr. S. D. CLARK also said a few words on this subject. It was finally resolved that the matter be left over until the Committee on the State of the Work reported. Third Day.

Napanee. June 21.—Conference opened at 10 clock in the usual manner, General Superingular Carman in the chair. After a few corections the minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed. BIBLE CHRISTIAN PROPERTY. A question having arisen as to the sale of the property of the former Bible Christian Church, whether, because it had been in a measure pledged for their missionary debt, it was to be disposed of outside of the provisions of the basis

disposed of outside of the provisions of the basis of union.

The GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT said that the Bible Christian Church property came into the union as the other Church property, and must be disposed of by the constitutional committees as the property the other churches brought in. If there were mortgages against it they must be paid as the other mortgages. The agreement was that they were to have certain of their properties to pay their mission debt. In case the mission properties did not pay the debt the extra proceeds of their other properties could be used for that purpose, but unless they had been put into the hands of private individuals they must be sold under the provisions of the basis and discipline.

be sold under the provisions of the basis and discipline.

Rev. Dr. Rice explained that their recent conference had found that the mission property had satisfied all the claims but about three thousand dollars, and this had to secure equality, being levied by percentage on the other properties. They had endeavoured to distribute the debt in the interests of uniting Methodism.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Church Property.

In pursuance of yesterday's resolution, a committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Jaques, Prof. Rayner, and Mr. S. Gibson, was formed to draft a resolution of condejence to her Majesty the Queen on the death of her youngest son.

The GENERAL SUPERINTENEENT, before adjourning the conference in view of his depar-The General Superintensees, before adjourning the conference in view of his departure, said:—We are members of the body of Christ, members and laymen. If you go into any factory where they are doing work mightily you will see some great wheels flying rapidly, and the outside of the wheel will not look as it it belonged to the inside; but the man that understands it knows where the solid centre is. We have this solid centre. We have the immovable foundation. To change the figure, we are upon Christ; we are ministers of Christ and nembers of Christs body, and we are servants of the Lord Jesus, and we go forth now a band of united brethren. We were not always so thited. There will be much facilizates when of blame upon us, much even of Divine disapproba-

tion if we go not out with our emergies united. Let us centre upon Christ, and how we may lead the people to God, secure mighty revivals. Be it our study how this machinery, with some wheels seeming to revolve one way and some another, may all revolve to one end—the salvation of man and the glory of God. The Lord give to me and to you and to all the brethren a single eye to this work. We will stand by the work of God and do our best in our charges and in our more private capacities. This work should be like the appearing of a great army. If even it could be said in reference to it, "He took me into a valley of dry bones," now let it be said of this humbled Methodism, sanctified by the spirit of God, "Lo, an exceeding great army." Fourth Day.

NAPANEE, June 23.—Conference opened at 2 a.m., the president in the chair.

A memorial from the Tabernacie Church Belleville, was then read requesting financial aid in connection with the proposed centenary celebration. Referred to Committee on Church Propage. aid in connection with the proposed centenary celebration. Referred to Committee on Church Property.

A report from the Committee on Conference Relations showed that Port Hope had been the place selected for next meeting of conference. That every delegate pay the sum of \$2 towards expenses of said conference; any delegate refusing to pay the secretary of his district his said fee shall bear his own expenses, the surplus, if any, to be applied to the Contingent fund. That the ministers in charge where conference is held shall be a committee for arrangements. The report of the Committee on Sabbath

Schools showed:—

1. They thanked God for the wholesome legal sater prises against the violation of the Sabbath.

2. That this conference engage in concerted action with other conferences, synods, and assemblies of clergymen in memorializing our Government to extend the same legal restrictions to all comparisors whethers are legal restrictions to all comparisors whethers. closs to all companies, whether on land or water, in relation to this question.

3. That there be a more uniform observance of the General Conference law, which makes it bligatory to preach upon the subject of the Seriptural observance of the Sabbath, or that particular attention be called to Sabbath visiting.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Statistics asked that the superintendents of circuits send into the financial secretary of districts a statement of the membership, finances, &c., of their respective circuits. Adopted after a little dismussion.

FIRST DRAFT OF STATIONS. The following is the first draft of stations,

The following is the first draft of stations, subject to correction, as presented by the Stationing Committee:—

Belleville District—Belleville centre, John B. Clarkson, M.A., Wellington Jeffers, D.D., superannuated; Tabernacle, John J. Leach; Albert College, J. R. Jacques, D.D., principal; W. P. Dyer, professor of natural sciences; A. Campbell, bursar; Wm. Bird, J. W. Ladix superannuated; Belleville west, J. J. Rice; Belleville north, George Leath; Trenton west. Charles Fish, Wm. Young superannuated; Trenton east, Geo. W. Dewey, Wm. E. Narman. A. C. Maybee superannuated; Sidney, William H. Cook, Hkam Williams, Alexander Wright superannuated; Foxboro, E. E. Howard, R. H. Leitch; Canifton, Foster McAmmond, B.A., Hiram Allen; Shannonville, William H. Peake, R. J. Edwards; Frankford, P. M. Pope, Henry Thomas, T. O'Donohue college.

Napanee District—Napanee east, M. L. Pearson, L. A. Betts superannuated; Deseronto, D. O. Crossley; Morven, George Robinson; Newburgh. William Briden, William Elliott, B.A.; Milton, Thomas Cleworts; Odessa, John A. Jewell, B.A.; Bath, A. N. Adams; Adolphustown, H. McAulay; Bay, J. E. Robson; Selby, John A. McCamus; Koblin, W. C. Berr; Centreville, James Fault; Tamworth, S. F. Depew; Yarker, M. J. Bates; Marlbank, S. Ferguson; Arden, J. Laurence; Plevna, Charles Wearing; Vernacher, E. G. P. Sanderson.

Picton District—Picton, Church street, John S. Clarke, Garrett J. Dingman superannuated; Pleon, Thomas W. Pickett; Wellinkton, Francis B. Stratton; Melleville and Hallowell, Edward A. Sanderson; Chisholm and Ameliasburg, John Davies, Wm. D. P. Wilson; Rednerville, Thos. J. Edmison, B.D. Wm. Sanderson; Bloomfield, Wm. Jolliffe; Cherryvalley, Jos. McFarlane; Millford, W. Tomblin; Cressy, L. L. Cressy, S. B. Phillips; Glenora, S. G. Rorke; Prinyer and Demorestville, Wm. H. Palmer; North Port, Chris, L. Thompson, John Inwood.

Brighton Jas. Hughes, Geo. Carr superannuated; R. Hewitt, a member of the Irish Conference, who is permitted to reside in Canada; Colborne, T. Weldon, Jas. Hughes, Geo.

John Learoyd, Alex. F. Green superannuated;
Port Hope, Walton street, George H. Copeland,
F. K. Hull supernumerary; Grafton, John W.
Marvin; Canton, James C. Seymour, William
H. Learoyd; Welcome, R. T. Courtie, H. E.
Balley, R. Hurley superannuated; Plainville,
William J. Maybee, M.A.; Baltimore, Richard
M. Hammond; Centreton, Robert Taylor;
Venella and Alderville, Joseph C. Bell.
Peterboro' District—Peterboro', George street,
Isaac Tovell, J. W. Butcher superannuated;
Peterboro', Charlotte street, Thomas Manning,
B.A.; Ashburnham, George S. Reynolds; Milbrook, James Anderson; Cavan, Albert C. Wilson: South Monaghan, Francis Johnston,
Keene, John Toseland; Norwood, Daniel F.
Gee; Lakefield, Wm. Johnston, S. J. Thompson; Warsaw, W. W. Lloyd; Bethany,
David N. McCanus, Ed. A. Tomkin, W. Down;
South Manvers, W. J. West; Hiawatha, Roger
Allen, Thomas Wools-y; Blairton, Moses
Metherall: Hams Bridge; John Mears, under
the superintendent of Lakefield; Mud Lake, to
be supplied from Hams Bridge; Chandos, J. X.
Moran.
Lindeav District—Lindaav, Wm. H. Emsley.

be supplied from Hams Bridge; Chandos, J. X. Moran.

Lindsay District—Lindsay, Wm. H. Emsley; Percy, M. Punshon, James Greener, John A. Rogers, superannuated; Demford, John Power; Omemee, John. C. Wilson, R. J. Fallis; Oakwood, A. Doxsee, G. Carpenter: Little Britain, W. Limbert, Henry G. Garbutt; Marima, R. Mallitt, B.A.; Cannington, Wm. Burns, Alex. L. Adam; Fenelon Falls, Charles W. Watch, A. Inwood; Linden, Thos. J. McKee; Haliburton, Ed. Eves; Coboconk, W. V. Sexsmith, one to be sent; Kinmount, J. W. Puffer: Bobcaygeon, T. P. Steel, J. Calver; Woodville, Wm. M. Pattyson; Beaverton, W. L. Scott; Atherley, Benjamin Greatrix, J. H. Duke; Victoria Road, Richard Duke; Ualrymple, C. P. Frizzel; Monmouth, Hiram Fusee; David Balford and M. E. Wilson, collège. mouth, Hiram Fusee; David Balford and M. E. Wilson, college.
Madoc District—Madoc, Osborne R. Lambly, M.A., Thomas W. Mavely, M.A.; Stirling, Jas. Curtis, E. N. Baker, M.A.; Tweed, Ed. Crogg, J. W. Andrews; West Huntingdon, John C. Ash, Henry F. Ostrom: Thomasburg, Wnn. J. Young; Marmora, Andrew Wilson: Madoc, north, T. H. McDonald; Flinton, T. Brown; Limerick, Gilbert Horton; Bancroft, R. L. Ockley; Cloyne, W. J. Saunders, Wm. B. Tucker; W. H. Hudgins, D. Williams, W. Combes, J. Ferguson, college.

GUELPH CONFERENCE.

CLINTON, June 18.—Guelph Conference of the nited Methodist Church met in session here to-day. The conference prayer meeting, led by the Rey. C. McDowell, commenced at nine 'clock. At ten o'clock Rev. S. D. Ryedd, the senion general superintendent, took the choir. Rev. G. H. Cornish was appointed secretary pro tem. On the roll being called 103 ministers and 47 laymen responded to their names. Rev. W. C. Henderson was elected president on the second ballot, and returned thanks to the conference. on the second ballot, and returned thanks to the conference.

Moved by Rev. T. W. CAMPBELL, "That this conference publish the records in the form of condensed minutes stmilar to the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada."

Moved in amendment by Rev. W. GRIFFIN, seconded by Rev. George Richardson, "That the minutes be published in journal form, and that the records of Church property be omitted."

mitted."
Moved in amendment to the amendment by Moved in amendment to the amendment by Rev. ALF. ANDREWS, "That the whole matter be referred to a committee."

The original motion was carried.
Rev. J. B. ALISWORTH presented the case of Rev. S. L. Kerr, who had withdrawn from the late M. E. Church and now wishes to be restored and have a place in the Church as a supermerary minister. Upon motion the requ

granted.

CLINTON, June 19.—The conference assembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed. The report of the Nominating Committee was presented. It recommended the various standing committees. A large number of memorials to the conference were referred to the proper committees, many of them relating to the sale of Church property. Church property.
On motion of Rev. E. S. RUPERT, it was re solved that those districts which have not ye appointed adjudicating committees to arrang for the disposal of Church property not required we authority to appoint such at the financia strict meeting.

Third Day.

CLINTON. June 20.—The conference assembled at nine o'clock. The minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed:

It was moved by Rev. Dr.'AYLESWORTH, seconded by Rev. J. Harris, "That having learned of the death of Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, we as a conference express the very great sorrow which we feel, and convey to the bereaved family our sympathy and prayer that sustaining power and grace may be imparted."

The Temperance Committee also presented its report, which called forth considerable discussion, the conference expressing itself very strongly in favour of total prohibition, and by a standing vote pledged itself to do all in its power to advance prohibition principles.

Of motion of Rev. W. S. GRIFFIN, it was resolved that after the year ministers who may

be removing from their fields of labour should be responsible for the supply of the pulpits on their old circuits till the end of June and upon the new circuit the first Sabbath in July. On motion it was also resolved that the finan-cial year end on the 31st day of May in each year. It was decided that the next conference should meet in Owen Sound.

Fourth Day.

CLINTON, June 21.—Conference assembled at nine o'clock, the president in the chair. The minutes of yesterday's afternoon session were read and confirmed.

Rev. G. H. Cornish moved, "That it shall be the duty of superintendents of circuits affected by the union to send the superintendents of the new circuit or circuits a correct list of members of the church not later than the first of July." Carried.

Hev. W. S. GRIFFIN moved, "That this conference confirm the action of the different conferences already passed in reference to the sale of Church property." Carried.

The SECRETARY read the report of the Methodist book-room, Toronto, which showed that the work of the past year has been of the most satisfactory character. The circulation of the periodicals issued by the book-room has been larger than during any previous year, while the sale of books has also largely increased.

Rev. J. HARRIS moved a resolution expressive of satisfaction at the pleasing character of the report. Fourth Day.

of satisfaction at the pleasing character of the report.

Rev. W. Buggins presented the report of the Children's Fund Committee. They recommended that the superintendents of circuits be furnished with schedules, to report at the earliest possible date the membership or the Church. The clause was amended so as to read that the return be the membership of last year, and be presented at the financial district meeting. The report of the statistical committee was presented, but as there was considerable difficulty in getting returns the figures are only approximate. The membership is found to be, in full, 20,784; ratable, 18,559. There was raised for ministerial support, \$73,97, and for the

ANGLICAN. DIOCESE OF HURON

ministerial support, \$73,997, and for nnexional funds, \$25,926.

London, June 18.—The Synod of Huron re-sumed at 10 o'clock, the bishop presiding. After routine.

Rev. Dean Boomer moved a resolution to the effect that Bishop Hellmuth, the late diocesan of Huron, receive the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the synod in his great affliction and bereavement in the death of Mrs. Hellmuth, one who from long residence among us had become endeared to all, and that acopy of the resolution be forwarded to Bishop Hellmuth. Carried. Rev. Mr. DeLom gave notice that he would move to ask the Bishop to appoint one Sunday in this and each succeeding year as a temperance Sunday. in this and each succeeding year as a temperance Sunday.

Rev. JEFFREY HILL proposed a canon that every second synod should be devoted to the discussion of spiritual matters.

Rev. Canon Inness seconded the proposition.

Rev. Mr. Downey moved in amendment, and Rev. Mr. Shaw seconded, that two days of each synod be devoted to that purpose.

The amendment to the amendment was lost, Mr. R. Bayley moved another amendment, and Mr. Collins seconded it, that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee, Carried.

Second Day.

LONDON, June 19 .- At the Synod of Huron to-day, after the bishop had appointed scrutineers for the ballot for Standing Committee and delegates to the Provincial Synod, Rev. James Chance moved, seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Nelles, "That the members of the synod now assembled do hereby ex-press their deep sympathy with the families of those of the clergy who have departed this life since the last annual meeting of the synod, namely, Rev. C. D. Martin, who in the full vigour of early manhood, was sudden-ly cut off by death from his important missionary work amongst the Indians, and who, by his fervent zeal in the interests of the Releemer's kingdom, by the purity of his life and by the amiability of his disposition endeared himself to all who knew him, and whose early death is deeply great loss to the Church and to the missionary cause of Christ in this diocese. Also the Rev. Wm. Murphy, who was early in his ministerial life incapacitated for active ministerial work by a painful disease, and who by much patient endurance of suffering and meek resignation to the Divine will which manifested to the world the sustaining power of vital Godliness entered into that eternal rest which remains to the people of God." Carried.

CONDOLENCE WITH HER MAJESTY. Rev. Canon Innes proposed that the rules of order be suspended while Ven. Archdeacon Velles moved, seconded by Rev. Canon nnes, the following resolution :-"That this synod, deeply sympathizing with her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in the bereavement she has sustained in the

death of her son his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Alpany, respectfully request his Lordship the Bishop to appoint a sive of the sentiments of the synod in this regard, such to be signed by his Lordship on pehalf of the synod, and forwarded for presentation to her Majesty." Carried by a tanding vote. At the suggestion of Mr. Dymond, it was

ecided to add the name of the Duchess of Albany to the resolutions. Third Day.

London, June 20.—The Synod of Huron reassembled this morning, and after routine the
resolution, suggesting that the Bishop proclaim
one day in the year as a temperance Sunday on
which special sermons might be preached and
pulpit appeals made to all classes regarding the
evils of intemperance, was adopted.
Rev. Dean Boomer, Canon Innes, and Mr.
Dymond were appointed a committee to draft
an address of condolence with her Majesty the
Queen and the Duchess of Albany on the death
of Prince Leopold.

NEW CANON ON DISCIPLINE.

NEW CANON ON DISCIPLINE.

Mr. CHARLES JENKINS, of Petrolia, introduced his canon on the discipline of the laity, seconded by the Rev. James Chance. The mover explained his object, which was to as far as possible keep the important legislation of the Church from falling into the hands of persons who had not lived up to the rules of the Church; also to elevate the franchise, and for the purpose of avoiding that yielding of authority in such matters so often usurped by persons whose only qualification was their ability to pay subscriptions, and whose whole life was very often a protest against the rules and rubrics of the Church.

Rev. Mr. CHANCE, seconder of the motion, said the apostles of our Lord had the power of disciplining the early Church. He referred to some of the laymen who opposed the canon not as "We out to ye lawyers," but "Wee unto ye inconsistent lawyers"—(laughter)—who had assisted in passing a unique and unprecedented canon for disciplining the elergy, while objecting strongly to take a little of their own medicine.

The vote was taken by orders. The vote of NEW CANON ON DISCIPLINE.

ine.
The vote was taken by orders. The vote of he clergy was in favour of the canon by 50 yeas o 15 nays. The laity voted it down by 12 yeas

to 15 nays. The laity voted it down by 12 yeas to 28 nays.

The canon was declared lost.

The BISHOP then stated that at a recent meeting of the Standing Committee he had asked that a motion containing a reference to the action of Rev. Mr. Wright might have the reference struck out, as it was calculated to irritate that gentleman's relations with the synod. He would now request the synod to also authorize the rescinding of that portion of the motion referred to.

Chancellor Cronyn accordingly, at the Bishop's request, moved that the resolution finally passed by the Standing Committee, reflecting on the conduct of the Rev. J. T. Wright and subsequently adopted by the synod, having been rescinded by the Standing Committee the synod now rescind the same. Carried unanimously.

ously.

London, June 22.—The Synod of Huron closed its session last night. Amongst the business transacted was the leaving of the appointment of a missioner to the Bishop and to the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee's report was then taken up. On their recommendation to provide a suitable see-house at a cost of \$15,000, and to provide means for the same, the committee was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to take action in the premises.

Mr. Cronyn read a motion of the Standing Committee, to the effect that their Bishop's stipend be at least \$4,000 a year, with house rent and travelling expenses. Adopted.

Ven. Archdeacon Marsh proposed to expedite the business of synod that a committee on canons be appointed. This had been customary in the synod ever since its existence up to 1881, and would be found to work well. He moved that a committee be appointed, consisting of seven members from the clerical and seven from the lay representation, to be a Canon Committee, Carried.

Mr. Macahy moved a vote of thanks to the

tee. Carried.

Mr. Magahy moved a vote of thanks to the Bishop and Mrs. Baldwin for their hospitable re Bishop and Mrs. Baldwin for their nospitable re-ception of the delegates. Carried.

The Bishop acknowledged the vote, saying that it always gave himself and Mrs. Baldwin great pleasure to receive or meet the clergy or lay representatives of the Church.

OTTAWA, June 24.—The annual meeting of the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario commenced to-day under the presidency of his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario. The proceedings of the synod were preluded with morning prayer at the church of St. Alban the martyr. At noon the Lord's Supper was administered in the same church, the number of communicants, both lay and clerical, being unusually large. At the close of the service the clorgymen and choristers marched in procession from the chancel flown the main aisle of the church and out upon

missed with the benediction by his Lordship the Bishop of Ontario.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The synod again met at 3 p.m. in the City hall, the Bishop of Ontario presiding. The auditors report was presented and read.

Messrs. James Reynolds and S. C. McGill were reelected auditors. Rev. Edward Spencer was re-elected clerical secretary. Mr. R. B. Rogers lay secretary, and Mr. Moore, of Kingston, treasurer. AFTERNOON SESSION

surer.

A memorial was read from the parishioners of Ameliasburg stating that for some years past the parish had had incumbents forced upon them who were not in sympathy with the people, and that in consequence the church was falling into decay. that in consequence the church was railing into decay.

His Lordship the Bishop in his address gave places where confirmations had been held, and a brief record of his official acts. He spoke of the better care of the archives, and stated that the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials should be returned to Kingston. He would not debate on the state of the Church, as he intended holding a meeting of visitation in the fall.

North York Teachers' Convention

North York Teachers' Convention.

Newmarket, June 20.—The North York Teachers' Association has been in session here during the last two days. The proceedings have been very interesting and the meetings largely attended, there being teachers not only from North York but also from the adjacent ridings of South York and South Simcoe.

Yesterday afternoon, Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, was present and explained to the teachers, trustees, and municipal officers in attendance the proposed changes in the school law. Suggestions were freely made and questions as freely answered. Any grievances existing were ventilated and reasons for proposed changes given.

In the evening about seventy teachers and their friends sat down to a social supper, after which the meeting adjourned to the Town hall, where the Minister delivered a practical address, Dr. Widdifield, M.P.P., occupying the chair.

The general work of the association was taken up to-day and officers elected. They also passed the resolution that for the present it is undesirable to change the office of Minister of Education for that of Chief Superintendent. Rev. Mr. McKee, inspector of South Simcoe, addressed the convention, detailing some of his early experiences in this country. In all about 85 teachers were present.

Sutherland's Rheamatine is a sure cure for Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatic Gout, and all Kidney Complaints. Cholera has broken out in the neighbour-

ood of Pekin. Those attacked die in a few Dyspepsia in its worse forms will yield to ne use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only elieve present distress, but strengthen the tomach and digestive apparatus.

There is one thing about a house which selom falls, but never hurts the occupant when does. That is the rent.

Hop Bitters.

Vital Questions!!!! Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in he world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all

nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent phyicians :-"What is the best and only remedy that an be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to

retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!!"

Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure

for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipafor all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, etc.?" and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid, or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II. " Patients "Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women. People drawn out of shape from excruciating ring from scrofula.

Yomen gone nearly crazy!!!

or suffering from scrofula,
Erysipelas!
"Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighbourhood in the known world.

##None grenuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuffs with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

PHYSICIANS

RECOMMEND IT

e has sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILL CHERRY for many years, and knows it to be one of the oldest as well as the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints le knows of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and he does no

esitate to recommend it. DR. J. PARADIS, of the same place, writes, 'I have tried Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints, in several ases, and it has worked wonders. In conse quence of its satisfactory effects I recommend if to all in preference to any other preparation for these diseases. I know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and I take pleasure in certifying this."

Semi-Centennial Souvenirs



No. 9—Solid Sterling Silver Brooch, \$2.25; in Solid 10 kt. Gold, \$8,00; Solid 10 kt. Gold, \$8.0 Solid 15 kt. Gold, \$12.00. The above cut represents a Lady's Brooch, hand engraved, elegantly and cally finished, and at exceptional low

which includes postage and registering when sent by mail. We can furnish the same building in a great variety of designs, both in gold and

sent by mail. We can furnish the same building in a great variety of designs, both in gold and silver at corresponding prices, according to size, design, &c.

Including the building illustrated, we can furnish the same design and at same price, McMaster Hall, Knox College, St. Michael's R. C. Cathedral, Osgoode Hall, Trinity College, Toronto University, Et James Cathedral, Jarviz street Baptist Church, St. Andrew's Church Metropolitan W. M. Church, and St. James square Presbyterian Church.

Nothing could be more appropriate for presents to visitors or absent friends as Souvenirs of the Semi-Centennial Medals with a correct representation of Toronto in ISH: the reverse side is a splendid representation of our present magnificent Exhibition Main. Building, price 15c., postage 5c. Small Medals with pin and chain, price 15c., postage 3c. Bangle adjustable finger ring, price 15c., postage 3c.

Discount to the trade and to churches when when ordered in quantities. Will furnish same brooch of any public building, school-house, church, or private residence at printed price if photograph is sent with order, or will reduce the size and cost if desired. Estimates furnished for medals, badges, Jewels, etc., for Temperance, Salvation Army, Scoret Sooleties, Athletic Games, and School Prizes.

CHAS, STARK. 52 Church street, near King, Toronto. Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Diamonds, Silverware, etc. Send address for our 120 page statiogue, containing eyer 800 illustra-tions of all the Latest and most Elegant Designs,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING,

THE DAILY MAIL THE DAILY MAIL.

Per Agate line (14 lines make one inch.)
Ordinary advertising, each insertion... 13 cents.
Advertisements in Special Notice col... 20
"on last page......... 20
"reading matter notices. 35
Reports of Annual Meetings and Financial Statements of Banks, Insurance Companies, and similiar institutions. 20
"Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines will be charged as 10 line advertisements.
Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 cents each insertion.

cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of THE MAII Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metablocks. clocks.
Condensed advertisements on the third page THE WEEKLY MAIL

The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per line of solid nonpareil.

Condensed Advertisements on First Page at prices given under their respective headings.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1884.

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

THE NEW LOAN.

THE new Joan of £5,000,000 sterling at 31 per cent. at £91 2s. 6d. is accepted generally by business men as a very satisfac tory arrangement. It will not of course suit those whose interests lie in political criticism, but in grave business affairs they do not count.

The new loan is part only of the sum which Sir LEONARD TILLEY has to raise. It is in fact only half of what he needs for purposes explained in the last session of Parliament. The public debt maturing at 5 per cent., the Canada Pacific railway loan, and other public necessities, make these loans necessary. And they will not materially add to, if indeed they do not eventually very greatly decrease, the

The average interest pavable on our debt in London has gone down from 5.55 per cent. in 1867 to 4.37 per cent. in 1883; and the decline from 4.73 in 1878 to 4.37 In 1883 is very marked. In 1878 we paid more interest for less debt than we did in

1878—Debt payable in London . . \$121,244,415 Interest..... 5,739,181 1883-Debt payable in London . \$130.187.402 Interest 5,691,974

loans are being negotiated are as follows: Consolidated Canadian loan, due 1st January, 1885, at 5 per

Debentures payable in London. . \$ 1,082,833 Debentures payable in Canada... 951,920 Stocks payable in Canada.... 2,907,792

It is obvious that to replace such a loan as that at five per cent., with a loan at three and a half per cent., will effect a very considerable saving in the payment of in-

The raising of the necessary \$22,500,000 for the Canada Pacific railway loan will not be without its financial advantages. The sum is a loan, for which we have security. The company pay 5 per cent. to the Dominion for it. The Dominion may perhaps borrow it at 31, and in that case there will be a very considerable gain of interest

The new loan has been negotiated under certain disadvantages. The actual de-pression, however slight, in business has een magnified by the Opposition, and this exaggeration has had its the market in England. obvious of course that Canada courageously bearing great burthens in the laudable effort to develop the North-West and connect the two oceans by rail. These efforts are expensive, and we cannot expect all the world to think of them as we do. But in a very few years, perhaps in two years, we hope to see the world recognizing the wisdom of the Canadian Gov ernment in undertaking great works and incurring serious responsibilities for the sake of accomplishing for Canada the destiny of a great and prosperous country.

LOAN CONSIDERATIONS

THE new loan of £5,000,000 sterling will bring in at £91 2s. 6d. about \$22,-181,937. The interest at 31 per cent. will reach about \$852,250. This will effect a saving of about \$400,000 in interest on the five per cent. loan which the new loan replaces.

It is pretty clear that if the loan had been at 4 per cent. it would have been taken at par, quite an unprecedented thing in our history. That would have cost us \$947,000 per annum. The same sum of money at 31 per cent. now costs us only be admitted there was no security for pro-\$852,250. But we get about \$2,161,000 less money, it may be said. Now adding the interest on the difference to the interest on the full sum we still would pay only \$917.880, or about \$57,000 less than the possible par loan at 4 per cent.; while we have permanently lowered the rate of interest payable on our financial transactions in the future.

Let us again indicate the features of the principal loans since Confederation. The loan of 1869 was a mixed loan of £2,-000,000 at 4 and 5 per cent, the 4 per cents to the sum of £1,500,000 being guaranteed. The average rate of premiun was £5 12s. 11d. It was issued by Sir

The loan of 1873 was raised by Sir TRONARD TILLEY. The amount was £1.800,000, at 4 per cent, (guaranteed), and it was taken at an average premium of

£47s. 8d.

The loan of 1874 was taken by Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT as his first experiment in Fancy Finance. The amount was

£4,000,000 sterling at 4 per cent. The subscriptton was fixed at 90 (a great mistake), and the loan was taken at an average discount of £9 19s. 3d.

The loan of 1875 was also taken by Sir

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. It was for £2,500, 000(at 4 per cent.), £1,500,000 of which was guaranteed by the British Government. On this there was, notwithstanding the guarantee, at 4 per cent., a discount of 18s. 4d. per cent., besides £21,684 for expenses. The loan of 1876 was also taken by Si

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. It was for £2, 500,000, at 4 per cent. The price was fixed at 91 (another mistake) and the average rate of discount was 9 per cent. be sides £41,957 for expenses and £15,165 for discount. It has been made very clear in many discussions that this loan really brought only 871, and Sir RICHARD has given up defending it.

The loan of 1878 was taken by Sir

LEONARD TILLEY. 'It was for £3,000,000, at 4 per cent., one-half guaranteed. The price was fixed at not less than £96 10s. and the loan was taken at £96 12s. 6d. or a discount of only \$3 7s. 6d., in spit of all the previous bad loans and the deunciations of Grit organs. The loan of 1879 was again Sir Leonard TILLEY'S. It was for £3,000,000 sterling at 4 per cent. Sir LEONARD boldly stated

that no tender would be accepted at less than 95. And the loan was taken at an average discount of £4 18s. 1½d. The business men of Canada are, of ourse, all taking their own views of the We have yet to hear the very first intelligent objection to the new loan

THOSE DEMONSTRATIONS.

with previous loans

either on its own merits or as compared

WE are told that at the Bowmanville "demonstration" "not a single element of success was wanting." The same thing was said of all the Grit campaign meetings prior to the last general election There is an old saying that "the most "successful thing is success." If this be so, the chief element of success is want ing in these Grit meetings. They are not successful in accomplishing anything. It may be very satisfactory, of course, to see a large crowd present, "very many of whom voted for the Conservative candi date at the last election," but it would more assuring to the party-pushers they could feel that even a small propo

the very same thing at the next election. numbers, intelligence, and re spectability" of the audience is vouched or in the presence of the same "very many," while the " earnestness" cannot be questioned. Wherever Mr. BLAKE speaks on political matters there is sure to " earnestness," if the audience is at all esirous of carrying away any intelligen dea of the political situation. We were told that at Newmarket this element of success was due to the efforts which the audience was obliged to make to understand what the honourable gentleman was driving at. The same feeling must have pervaded the assemblage at Bowmanville The "enthusiasm" is easily accounted for if the "laughter," which Mr. PARDEE's re marks seem to have created, be taken

tion of that "very many" would not do

into consideration. We are told, moreover, that if these recent meetings indicate the state of public pinion, Mr. BLAKE will at no distant day me several things-the Honoured Prusted, and Faithful Exponent of the iews of the people of Canada, the Guarian of their Rights, their Guide, their Chief, their Premier. This is very pretty and quite soul-stirring, but we can imaging the subject of it shaking his head in pity and saying, in the words of Mr. PECK-

" My fellow-men, you are much mistaken My wormy relatives, 700 are much deceived ! The stars are perfectly contented (Why are not ich yourselves, or to get the better of each other, my deluded friends, but look up there

> In speaking, however, of the above situations which the party seeks to obtain for Mr. Blake the little word "if" is used in such a manner as to make it a most important one. If so-and-so is so-and-so, Mr. BLAKE will secure the engagement. It may not be amiss to suggest to the organ that it should wind up its article on the next "demonstration" in the following style : " If Mr. BLAKE manages to defeat Sir John at the next election, he (Mr. BLAKE) will be the H. T. and F. Exponent, &c., the Guide, Chief, Premier, &c., if he can also succeed in suppressing Sir RICHARD.

The people of Canada are also informed "they understand the situation There is not the slightest thoroughly.' doubt of it. But there is room for apprehension that if these weekly "demonstrations" continue the Grit portion of the people will be speedily driven into a state mind bordering on distraction. The exercise of so much "earnestness and enthusiasm" with so little to work on must be injurious and even maddening It is well that Mr. BLAKE and Sir RICHARD have been kept off the same platform since the Toronto meeting. There are certain gases which explode with violence when brought together.

MR. BLAKE AND LORD LANS. DOWNE.

In the Grit organ's report of Mr. BLAKE's Bowmanville speech there occurred the following paragraph :

"The speaker quoted from a recent speech made by Lord Lansdowne, in which his Excellency dwelt on the magnitude of the task entered upon by the framers of Confederation, and the difficulties before the Canadian p ple, among others vast extent of territory and differences of interest, race, and creed Under such circumstances, said Mr. there must be a wide measure of local con trol over local affairs; and the keystone of he situation was the question of disallowance. If the Local Legislatures had the right to legislate upon local matters without the impertinent interference of the Ottawa authori ties, they were able to judge what was fair and reasonable without the aid of thirteen little gods sitting in the Privy Council Chamber. If the principle of Dominion interference was to

vincial rights." He pointed out at the time that Mr. BLAKE was obviously misinterpreting the Governor-General. No apology or explanation has come from Mr. BLAKE or his organs for a report which seems to make Lord LANSDOWNE responsible for deductions in-

sulting to his Ministers. In order that the public may see what Lord LANSDOWNE really said, we will give the language he used at Montreal. It is as follows:

"Will the denominating sentiment hereafter be national or local, or Canadian or Provincial? That is the question which will have to be answered by the thrifty farmers of this province, by the dwellers in the rich slopes of Ontario, by the hardy fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, by the inhabitants of our great Pacific province, and by the sturdy pioneers of the North-West. (Applacement plause.) Against any centrifugal force which something to oppose—the determination of your people to be something more than a your people to be something more fortuitous aggregate of provinces

or national policy, or national culture, or national precautions for defence. (Loud applause.) The determination that the British Empire shall have in North America not a mere collection of outlying settlements, but a great colonial power resembling the Mother Country in its love of free institutions a source of extends when these than to the colonial power resembling the mother country in its love of free institutions a source of extends when these than to the colonial power resembling the mother country in its love of free institutions a source of extends when the colonial power resembling the mother country in its love of the colonial power resembling the mother country in its love of the colonial power resembling the mother colonial powe

tions, a source of atrength rather than of weakness to the Empire. (Great applause) That is the determination which brought you to jederation seventeen years ago, which has led you to submit to sacrifices of local convenience, to undertake national works greater than have been undertaken by any young community in the history of the world, that is the determination which lies on the threshold of your national life. May you have wisdom and strength to adhere to it, and if difficulties and danger should ever beset your path may you feel that your common alle-giance to the Old Country, which has always egarded a strong and united Canada as th brightest ornament to the Empire, is a source of strength and solidity to yourself. (Great applause.) If anyone can find in that extract any

language justifying Mr. BLAKE's deductions, we shall be glad to have the words pointed out. In the meantime we venure to point out that Mr. BLAKE owe Lord Lansdowne an apology for a misin terpretation : or else the Globe owes Mr. BLAKE an apology for a bad report.

KEEPING IT UP.

THE Grit organ would not be happy un less it could find a fresh opportunity for criticism every day. There was once western town so wicked and dishonest that they altered the form of the Lord's prayer into "Give us this day our daily stranger." In the Globe office the for mula appears to be "Give us this day our daily crammer."

In the last issue, in default of any better riticism on the loan, the organ said :--"The Canadian Finance Minister, fo some reason which may yet be explained, chose to give the English public very little time to discover the advantages of the loan he put on the market. On Monday we received London papers to June 12th. The most diligent search did not enable us to fine in any of them an advertisement of the Can adian loan or any allusion to it. The firs special cable telegram to the Globe stating that the loan had been placed on the marke was sent on June 16th. What can be the reason of giving such short notice to the pub lic in a matter of such importance? certainly cannot be that the Minister wa afraid of receiving too many bids, or of obtaining too high a price. And yet at this distance it does look as if more bids and a

better price might have been obtained had the notice been even a little longer." We give it in full in order that the reply may be appreciated the better. Let us look at the dates of the opening and closing of the various loans since 1869 :-1869....Date of Prospectus....18th July

....Date of Loan.......23rd July 1873....Date of Prospectus....13th SeptDate of Loan......22nd Sept 1874.... Date of Prospectus.... 15th JuneDate of Loan......19th June 1875....Date of Prospectus....19th Oct Date of Loan 26th Oct 1876.... Date of Prospectus.... 6th Nov

1878.... Date of Prospectus.... 2nd DecDate of Loan.. 1879.....Date of Prospectus.... 9th July .Date of Loan 15th July It is unnecessary to draw the deduction that the organ's complaint about the short ness of the notice is based on ignorance o the facts. It would be a very silly thing to throw a loan of £5,000,000 on the market, and submit it to the operations of

the bulls and bears, and piratical personages of the Stock Exchange, for two or three weeks. The organ must really find some better argument against the loan than it has advanced on this occasion. COMPLIMENT TO SIR LEONARD WHILE the partisans of the MOWAT

Government are pretending to be tremen dously outraged because Sir LEONARD TILLEY did not float a three per cent. loan. the Mowar Government itself is struggiing to float on behalf of Ontario a fou per cent. loan. This is one of the curiosities of Reform. Surely if the Dominion considering its alleged hideous financia condition, can get money easily at 3h per cent., Ontario with its boasted, though it must be admitted, fictitious, surplus should be able to borrow at the same or a lower rate. But the Mowar faction apparently has not such faith in Ontario under Grit rule as it has in the Dominion under Conservative rule. It therefore thinks that Ontario, considering the state of its finances, cannot borrow under four per cent., while the Dominion, considering ts finances and prospects, should be able borrow at three per cent. This is a well-deserved compliment to the Finance Minister. It is a confession that despite their assertions to the contrary the Reform eaders know in their hearts that Canada's inancial condition is good, and that the ondition of Ontario under Reform extravagance and waste is not so good by wenty-five per cent.

SPECIMENS OF GRIT CRITICISM Among the curiosities of criticism to which the loan has been subject, let us cite some that have appeared in the Toronto organ. They will amuse the reader who cares enough about the subject to follow us in our exposition :

Thus the organ says :--"The Finance Minister was heavily handi capped by the outrageous misconduct and agrant folly of the Government during the past two or three years."

If this was so, is it not wonderful that the oan has been taken on such good terms? If this was so, why was not the loan refused, or why was it not forced down ower than even the minimum fixed for it? The fact is that the Minister was handicapped somewhat, but not by his own He was handicapped by the vile paricatures of his policy which the Opposition has been busily scattering; and by the false stories told of Governmental corruption" and extravagance which have been invented for political purposes. Nevertheless he has made a loan which, to the mind of every man of business, is the

best yet taken, for Canada, on the London market. The organ also says: "The people of England regard a people who, situated as we are, adopt a high taxa-

tion policy as devoid of common sense. Is this a declaration that, if the organ's party comes into power, they will make our fiscal policy just what the English people may choose to have it-and will of course change it whenever the English

all other systems unfavourable to public prosperity. The year our National Policy was formulated Sir LEGNARD TILLEY took a loan on the London market at a better rate than any previous loan had brought, Once more we quote :

The mad extravagance of last session when fifty millions were added to Canadian liabilities, must have deterred many from investing in Canadian bonds, and the hostility or unfriendliness of the Grand Trunk Possibly it may. If the financiers of Eng-

land thought that the Government was guilty of "mad extravagance," of course they would hesitate about the loan. The organ and Sir Richard Cartwright did their best to give the London money hangers a fairly vivid idea of the extravagance." But the attempt was only a partial success. It left us with a good loan, which but for the Opposition here might have been a point or two better. The speeches of Sir RICHARD and the articles in the Opposition press have cost the country say about £100,000 sterling. It is a high price to pay for so much bad Finally we are told:

"But, notwithstanding all this, the Finance Minister might have obtained all the money he wanted on better terms if he had shown sufficient courage, skill, and energy, and had put the loan on the market properly. Of course! Otherwise there would be r Opposition criticism. If Sir LEONARD had

fixed the price at say 90, and had dropped his sinking fund, and had made the affai a three per cent. loan just to oblige the Globe and Sir RICHARD, then no doubt al the "mad extravagance" would have been forgetten; then no doubt our National Policy would have been forgiven; then no doubt "the Grand Trunk" would have been nowhere; then the Globe's articles would have been flattering; but perhap the loan might not have been taken at all As it is the loan is a success, and our chances of putting the balance on th market on good terms are so reasonably good that the organ is doing its best to estroy them for fear of another success.

THE TEACHERS TO SUFFER. THE Ontario Government gives semiofficial notice that the system of superannuating school teachers in their old age is to be discontinued. It says the province has to contribute \$40,000 annually to the Superannuation Fund, and that the sum is far too large. Besides, it argues, an annual payment to worn-out teachers savours so much of pauperism that it is a

wonder the beneficiaries are not ashamed to accept it. While the teachers who, on small salaries, have grown grey in the ser-vice of education are to be inhumanly thrown upon their own slender re sources the moment their powers begin to fail, the party hacks, it is safe to say, will still be well looked after. No question of economy, no delicate insinuation that it looks so much like pauperism, will ever lead to the emancipation of the Trea surv from the clutches of some partisan whose names it would be easy to mention These persons acknowledge the publi money handed over to them by personally working in the cause of Reform, or b naking handsome contributions to Gri election funds. The people's money that goes to them is thus not altogether los to the party. But with the aged teachers the case is different. Their pittance is so small that they cannot afford to hand over even a small portion of it to the grasping party managers, and they have no energie to consecrate to Grit politics, partly becau they are advanced in years, but chiefly be cause they are conscientious and patriotic

It thus happens that the \$40,000 spen on superannuating trachers fails to benefit the Grit party to the extent of five cents. For this reason the superannuation

M. DE MAUPAS ON THE COUR D'ETAT.

and has therefore to be dropped.

The name of M. de Maupas is not one which the average reader of English history of modern times is inclined to receive with respect. He is looked on as one of the tools" of Napoleon in the Coup d'Etat of 1851. And the Coup d'Etat of 1851 has, in popular literature and in public estimation. taken rank as one of the greatest crimes this century. We have before us a book in which the memory of that event is vividly revived. It is "The Story of the Coup d'Etat." by M. de Maupas (New York, D. Appleton & Co.; Toronto, Williamson & Co.), and it may be worth space to give it a more

daily papers.

As we have said, the Coup d'Etat has become established as a crime. The whole Napoleonic legend, which was so sadly terminated on that far African field of needless slaughter, has been deprived of much of its romanc The name of the elder Napoleon has not survived the terrific fire to which his private well as his public character has been subjected by critics ranging from M. Lanfrey to Madame de Remusat. The name of Napoleon the Third has had even a fiercer fire to sus tain. He was ridiculous till he became terrible. And when the first sensation of his great triumph was over, his enemies twenty years did their best to make him ridi

He had literature against him; poetry was his enemy; art turned from him; wit was his organized opponent; society was shy of him : but he was Emperor of France and ally of sovereigns; and he gave France the only period of restful prosperity she has known in our time. And in the end all the evil forces of his fortunes came together in one startling storm on his head, shattering his Empire, shearing him of his crown, de priving him of liberty, tearing away his fame, and giving him up to death in exile. How to judge of such a man is very difficult. He is represented as a feeble man, but that must necessarily be rubbish. He is represented as a nious man, but that ran in his blood, has never been much of a drawback to the power or authority of rulers. He is branded s a conspirator, perjurer, and murderer : but numanity shrinks from accepting that estimate.

The story of the Coup d'Etat, as told by M. de Maupas, is of course the story for the defence. It is an acceptable story, for de-fence has long been needed. It was obvious that political passion, personal hatred, indis-criminate liberalism, the ardour of young enthusiasts for liberty, and the histori have had much to do with the cloud of calumny and the atmosphere of libel which have surrounded the name of the Emperor. No seriou attempt was ever made to defend the Em peror or write the history of his reign. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold did, we believe, accept a ommission from the Empress to write a Life of the Emperor, but we do not know if the

oook was ever completed.

The method of M. ds Maupas, who Napoleon's Minister of the Interior in the Coup d'Etat, is, up to a certain point, one in which we join. He attacks at the outset the revolutionary forces which "sapped and overthrew the old monarchic fabric whence course change it whenever the English people change their minds? If this is the Grit policy of the future we should like to know it. As for the English people at present, we doubt the genuineness of their fondness for free trade. It has not been for them so great a success that they deem overthrew the old monarchic fabric whence that it is lowered by this had issued centuries of grandeur and prosperity to France." No revolution of any sort ever yet accomplished any sort of good that a more peaceful mode might not have better accomplished. If, as M. de Maupas points out, the revolution of the loan and the ultimate expense of it, let "Gamma" apply himself to a consideration of Sir Richard Cartwright's loan, and see how that will come out.

XVI. had desired the triumph of right and justice mainly there need have been no mur-der, and Europe might have been saved the whole of the wars of the Revolution and the catastrophe of the Napoleonic régime. If the "popular "leaders in England had been mainly anxious for right and justice, murder might have been spared, and the episode of the Commonwealth need never have appeare

in our annals.

The revolution which quite destroyed Louis XVL, and shook the foundations of every throne in Europe, was present in the forces had to shoot them down in the streets, though in vain. They were present in the tumults which the Guizot Ministry tried to repress by judicious shooting in 1848, but Napoleon first entered upon his career the Revolutionary party, with its traditional characteristics, was in full force. M. de Maupas' felicitous description reads like a good description of the Liberal party every-where—with a little alteration it will admirably suit the Grit party of Ontario :-"The country was flooded with agents who spread fear everywhere, and the majority of whom preached the most subversive doc-

trines. Some deputies of the Left of the last Chamber and some honest Republicans had accepted this mis-sion. Fortunate indeed were those Departments where their saving action was exercised. But they were only the feeble exceptions. The majority of those improvised delegates hailed from some doubtful haunts. Some were the dead-sea fruit of the bar, or of journalism; others the pillars of third-rate cafes and beer shops, street orators, or former political offenders. Such men gave but a sorry idea of the power that had accredited them. The Provisional Government naturally wanted to inaugurate the Republic with "the Republicans de la Vielle," to use an expression of the time. Those who had been in the struggle meant to have a part of the spoil. They had to be tolerated. Those men, with sinister faces and vulgar habits, who could only threaten and be violent, treated their departments like conquered countries. Where would the Govern-ment stop with such auxiliaries? Such was the question which everyone asked of himsel from one end of France to the other. It was with those men and with such forces that Napoleon had to struggle. How he did it we shall see in other issues.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

the administration of justice. If the stagnation prevailing in England existed here the free-traders would rise to announce that it was all on account of the But as there is no protective tariff n England the trouble is, to them, inexplicable :

Cleveland is now said to be the favourite for the Democratic momination: but the American statesman who says that in his Exports private opinion he does not know who will e nominated is nearer the truth than a large

Mr. Blake appears to be determined to repeat his disastrous tour of two years ago. The result of it was the loss of every constituency in which he spoke. He is, however, wise by experience; he has not brought a Globe reorter with him this time.

Mr. Blake has made a third public speech without making any reference to Annexation Independence, Conglomeration, or Reciprosuch person as Mr. Blake, and that it is Mr. Casey, of Elgin, that is going about taking his name in vain.

In his speech at Knowlton Mr. Laurier

The Dominion Government of last session blocks of forest land at the foot of the

The following apology by a member of Parliament who called another a liar familiar to all. He said :- "I said that Mr. - was a liar, and I am sorry for it.' A member of the Wentworth County Counci lately distinguished himself by making somewhat similar amende. He is reported t have said:—
"I wish to apologize for insinuating that
Mr. B. was a liar; I did not intend to use

such strong language, but the words came handy and, they expressed my meaning exactly. History does not relate whether Mr. B. ac cepted this as satisfactory or not, Mr. Blaine's friends are claiming support fo

make Britons and Democrats tremble. This s a bad omen. At least experience in Canada teaches that the statesman who proposes to make people quake gets left. In 1882 one of the Grit campaign idylis contained ome such sentiment as this :-At the awful name of Blake

The Tories all do greatly shake, For in making people quake Mr. Blake does take the cake.

et the gentleman with the awful name was handsomely defeated in the country. Our American friends should drop the "quake"

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the the special commission presided over by the Grand Duke Nicholas, to suggest means for stopping the progress of Nihilism in the Russian army and navy, has reported. The commission states that the discontent existing among the officers is caused by inadequate pay and the flagrant injustice of the system f promotion, and has submitted a plan of reform to the Czar. At a previous meeting of the commission the Grand Duke proposed easures of such Draconian severity that the chief of police advised against their adoption. The present action appears to be more sen-It is better policy to remove an exsting cause of discontent than to attempt the suppression of the natural outcome of such scontent by punitive measures.

the Globe's "own" critics, signing himself 'Gamma," criticizes our figures of the loan, and criticizes them, on the whole fairly. Let us take "Gamma's" figures :-Loan at 4 per cent...... \$24,343,000

Interest at par...... Loan at 91, at 31 per cent..... Interest Interest on discount

Still in favour of present loan . . That is not unsatisfactory, when we reflect

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

Comparative Statement of Trade and Finance.

GROWTH OF INTERNAL BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, June 19 .- Those who feel that they have a mission to cry down the credit of country must always feel remorsefu when they contemplate the real facts that record the substantial progress of the country. Let these persons give attentive ear to the following compilation from sources at the command of every intelligent man:—

BANKS. Paip up capital......\$ 31,700,000 61,628,74 Deposits GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS. POSTAL SERVICE. Post-offices, number..... stal cards, number.....

PATENTS. RAILWAYS. First-class cars. 4.214

The Winnipeg Free Press characterizes our contemporary's comments on the Picton executions as "flapdoodle" which will not aid

they skilfully evade the question.

najority of the guessers.

said that "all men, whether French or English, had the same privileges," Surely he could not have meant this. There are hundrads of thousands of people in Canada who have not had what he calls "the privilege of being born Liberals"—among them Sir Richard Cartwright.

of Parliament provided for the reservation of Rockies, in order that the climate may not be unfavourably influenced by the removal of the trees. The provision is a good one. The prolonged and disastrous drouth in Cuba is attributed to the indiscriminate cutting of trees on the Island.

im on the ground that if elected he will

Ontario, Ontario,

o have been attracted by number of politicians o A writer in the organ much cleverer than

the shape of a majestic oratorical effort. 22,182,000 82,600 934,600

39,480

1868. Area. square miles..... 3.712,456 8,830,614 34.000,000 97,000,000 52,000,000 131,000,000

Revenue, \$... Money order offices (No.). 515 Money orders issued, \$... 3,342,603 9.490.900

Sent and received by seven departments at Ottawa.. 42.273 PUBLIC PROPERTIES!

1,511,000 2,906,220 Armouries, batteries, drill-sheds, etc., \$.... TELEGRAPHS. 8,507 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS . 12,871,055

Fisheries, \$.....

18,262,170 1,448,657 6,893,167 1,572,540 6,149,570 621,343 1,893,872 205,971 3,866 11,188 ducts, \$...

Manufactures, \$...

Cheese, lbs.....

value, \$...

Eggs, doz.....

Horned cattle, No.

value, \$... 3.285.00

(a) The retention of the people of Canada and the increased attractions to Canada in consequence of the fiscal policy, the railway policy (national and colonization), the policy of development of the North-West, and the immigration policy of the present Government, have been taken into consideration in the estimate of the population of 1883.

(b) Figures of 1868 are taken from Harvey's Year Book. The figures for 1883 are taken from the census of 1880.

(c) These departments are Public Works, Railways and Canals, Marine and Fisheries, Agriculture, Secretary State and Interior, Indians. The other departments I have no doubt would show a corresponding increase, but they do not keep any record. ODES AND ENDS FOR STUDY. In 1870 Ontario had 16,102,700 acres o

land occupied. In 1884 that province find 21,462,000 acres of land occupied, an increase of over five million acres in fourteen years. In 1880 the products of the field (grains roots, and grass) in Canada were over 88,000. 000 bushels more than they were in 1870. The raw mineral products of Canada in 1880 were 814,000 tons more than in 1870. Since 1880 there has been a wonderful devel pment of the products of the mines. There were 26,000,000 more pine and other gs cut in Canada in 1880 than in 1870.

The area in wheat was 720,000 more acr in 1880 than in 1870; of hav, 807,930 more acres, and of potatoes 61,187 more acres. The products of the forest in the shape nber were 46,000,000 cubic feet more 1880 than in 1870. In 1868 the total production of butter and

neese in Canada was, in round numbers 75,000,000 pounds. In 1880 the productio was 105,000,000 pounds. Yet there are people who think the cour try is "going to the dogs."

There are politicians who will decry their wn country in order to prevent the Finance linister getting a loan on favourable terms

scord in order to prevent the prosperity of he union.

There are people, politicians and journals ho declare that the statistics which show that Canada is retaining her own sons and aughters, and attracting and holding imm grants, areuntrustworthy, and that the statis cs on this subject of the United States authorities are more to be trusted than those f Canadian railways, and the Department o

Agriculture. The above facts are the best answer t hese croakers and grumblers.

HON. E. BLAKE IN QUEBEC. Magnificent Fizzle of the Knowlton De-

MONTREAL June 21. - A large number of

farmers belonging to the eastern townships attended the political demonstration at Knowlton, in the county of Brome, at the call of Mr. Fisher, its member, to hear Mr. Edward Blake, his leader, speak on the leading political topics of the day. A large proportion of those present are said to have been extracted Liberal Opposition leader as an orator, and not from sympathy with the doctrines of the party which he nominally represents. Quite both sides, as well as a numerous band of local press representatives, went out on the excursion train from here with articipations raised to the highest pitch of excitement, thinking the distinguished leader would excel all his previous flights of eloquence on the great subects engaging the attention of the country, including the late innovation of independence introduced by the knight who is set down as an aspirant for the posion Mr. Blake now holds. It is admitted, without a dissentient voice from either side f politics, that SO GREAT A FIASCO

has never been witnessed in this part of Canada before by even a second or third-rate politician as the unimpassioned and inane speech of the so-called greatest statesman of the Grit party. If Mr. isher had tried to distinguish himself, young and mexperienced as he is in debate, he could have eclipsed his leader, it is urged, be every characteristic of an orator, of a statesman. The words and logic of the great man fell so flat upon his audience that a single cheer that could ne designated as enthusiastic was not invoked throughout until the end came, when his wn immediate supporters made herculean forts to stimulate excitement and applause. which was only partially successful, ome clapping hands who were almost corched by the heat of the sun and were

rejoicing at getting relief.

As an evidence of what was the GENERAL OPINION OF MR. BLAKE'S EFFORT, the representative of the Star, a professedly

Independent paper, that, however, manifeetly leans towards Liberalism, and is undis-guisedly in favour of independence, says, "The speech was not by any means up to Mr. Blake's standard. It was to a great extent a mere reiteration of the utterances which have been made innumerable numbers of times in Liberal papers and on platforms during the last few years."

The Star reporter goes on to say that it was listened to for the two hours it occupied in its delivery, but there was not as much applause as would be accorded to a spread-eagle orator in a stump speech. These complimentary expressions are endersed by all those your correspondent has come across who were present from this city. In fact the demonstration was a hzzle except in drawing a crowd. Whether any converts were obtained among the sturdy English and Scotch farmers, who have made the Eastern townships a Garden of Eden, is very, very doubtful indeed. As usual, the leader of the Opposition omitted any allusion to the independence theory. There was no disappointment feit, however, as to that eva-

ELECTION MAJORITIES. Mr. Blake's Ideas Propounded in Quebe Province.

OTTAWA, June 22. - I notice that at Knowl. ton, Province of Quebec, Mr. Blake said the small band of Liberals indicated a stronger feeling in the country than the numbers would seem to show, and that to illustrate this remark he produced a checker-board to show that a few more votes in this coustituency. and a few more votes in that constituency, and a few more in a third and a fourth, and so on, would have materially increased the number of Grit representatives in the House. He omitted to point out that a few more Con servative votes in this, that, and the other constituency would have materially dimin ished the "small band of Liberals," and in any calculation of that kind the effect a small increased vote should be taken into consideration for both sides, Liberal as well as Conservative, if the calculation is to be practical, and not of the fanciful sort Mr Blake is fond of indulging in.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RETURNS for last general election shows that while out of the Government supporters eighteen and one-half per cent. were returned by majorities under a hundred, out of the Opposition supporters no fewer than thirty-two per cent. were returned by majorities less than one hundred. Out of the Government supporters there were only six and two-fifths per cent whose majorities did not exceed fifty, while out of the Opposition no less than sixteen per cent. were returned by majorities not exceeding fifty. This is for the whole Do-

Taking the Province of Ontario by itsela there were returned 54 Government supporters (not including Bothwell) and 37 Liberals. Of the Government supporters only 13, or 24 per cent.. were returned by majorities under 100, while of the Liberals 15, or forty and one-half per cent., were returned by majorities under 100.

ON THE GOVERNMENT SIDE there were only four, or seven and two-fifths per cent., who had not more than fifty majority, while of the Liberals not less than eight, or twenty-one and three-fifths per cent. were returned by majorities under fifty. A distribution of a couple of hundred votes, to Mr. Biake's ideas as proounded at Knowlton, would have reduced he Liberal contingent of representatives from ntario to twenty-nine out of ninety-two Mr. Blake seems to have forgotten the proerb that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA. The Interests of the Dominion Injured by the Grit Press.

The following letter from Mr. Ennis, Liverpool agent to the Allan line, appeared in the Montreal Herald of the 18th inst : ALLAN LINE, Alexandra Buildings, Liverpool, June 7th, 1884. C. Van Horne, Esq., Canadian Pacific DEAR SIR, -Under another cover I am

sending you Dublin Freeman's Journal, one of the most influential provincial pa-pers in the British Isles. You will find in it a leader against Canada, based on extracts from a Canadian newspaper, which will give you an idea of the weapons which are at present being used, and not without effect o deter people from emigrating to Canada. We are certainly going to have a very bad year, notwithstanding that everything posble has been done in the way of advertising and distributing printed matter.

It is very disheartening when the Canadian

press turns round and practically destroys all the labour we have had, besides permanently damaging the best interests of the Dominion In the whole of my experience, extending over thirty years, I have never yet seen in the New Zealand, Australia, or United States press, anything at all approaching the virunce which has been from time to time exhibited against emigration by the press of Canada, and it is very difficult, on this side, to explain to the representatives of the press, public men, and intending emigrants the real notive which actuates such onslaughts, Of course every country occasionally passes through a period of depression, and the de-

pression which at present exists in the Do-minion is not the first we have seen. However, past experience has proved to us advisability of always keeping Canada before the public, and you need not fear that will be slackened on account of ur efforts hese bad reports from your side on the ontrary, we shall do everything that it is possible for us to do in order to keep the turrent running to Canada, in preference to the United States.

Yours, etc., JOHN ENNIS

MILITARY MATTERS.

It has been decided to grant a medal to those ho took part in the recent British operations in the Soudan, with two clasps for those who wer esent at both engagements Khartoum, continues to receive large sums of noney to be used in effecting the rescue of her prother. Altogether nearly \$150,000 has been contributed in this way.

A very interesting incident in the Memorial day experience of the large sums of the way. ay exercises at Stark was the decoration and alute at the grave of Joseph Frederic, who was ohn Paul Jones' boatswain on board the Bon domme Richard at the time of the naval battle with the British frigate Serapis.

The shake, which has been condemned in the Company in any table.

French army, is not to die a violent death, but to be allowed to terminate its existence gradu-nly. When the stock on hand is exhausted no more will be issued, but to replace the shako two kepis will be served out. Col. Duncan writes from Assouan to correct he common illusion that the men who were efeated in the actions with the Arabs on the e soldiery under Wood and his officers in the gular Egyptian army. While our best authorities are discussing in the

papers the effect of the Russian advance towards india, the censor at St. Petersburg is doing his best to gag the Russian press. Russia benefits very considerably by this arrangement. She knows what we are doing and thinking, and what points we consider most important she should not take, and, while keeping her own counsel, can at the same time take steps to neutralize our action and secure those points for herself.

herself.

If Spain can find the money, she will order this year an iron-clad of from 8,000 to 9,000 tons and carrying 50-ton guns in revolving turrets. A Madrid correspondent says of the project:—"To those who know Spain, her resources, and the necessity of limiting her marine warfare to strictly defensive purposes, except so far as swift cruisers might moiest the enemy's traders, the order for such a vessel is an act of gigantic folly, both as regards its first cost and its future maintenance or usefulness."

A series of experiments which commenced maintenance or usefulness."

A series of experiments, which commenced last August, have just been concluded at Portsmouth, England, with a new Woolwich pattern torpedo. The new projectile is of the same dimensions as that already in use, but its worked by more powerful engines, requiring a less consumption of compressed air, thus enabling the charge of gun cotton to be nearly doubled, while an increased speed of six knots an hour is attained. At the final experiment 10 consecutive good shots were made at 600 yards, the torpedo travelling at the rate of 25 miles an hour. NOTES OF SP

J. F. Scholes' Bedlington terrilitter of six pups (by Blucher) on Female pedestrians conclude as-you-please at Baltimore on winner making 340 miles and 300 each. Orillia Packet:—A few deer h

seen within a couple of miles of had feared that these fine anima tinct in this district.

On Saturday afternoon Geo
Thomas, Ont., defeated John
at pigeon shooting for \$100. T
birds, Rapley killing 22 and Et
At Detroit on Saturday, I nenced an attempt to wa hours, at the rate of one mile in feat, first accomplished forty of by Captain Barclay, possesses n by Captain Barciay, possesses in any sane person.
At the Warrensburg Athletic C at Glens Falls, N.Y., June 14. The Williamsburg, A. C., ran two m 48; seconds, beating the best pre amateur record (10 min. 01; sec.) September, 17, 1880.
A salmon weighing over fifty lieved to be the largest ever take waters, was caught, the week by waters, was caught the week

AQUATICS. Trickett is being persuaded thusiastic admirers to retirevident even to them that his past. Hosmer's friends offer to essional scullers, have schree-mile race, to be row over the Charles river or

the recent double-scull race the announced his determination for good. If so, aquatics with participation of a thoroughbro man. R. Curran, last Monday canoe race, two so Men's swimming

COURTNEY BOY any regatta in wh take part in any regait allowed to start." This ace Ross, G. W. Lee, Amer, F. A. Plaisted, Geoberger, and is still going THE DOUBLE-SCULL CHAN

swimming race -two

pole-two prizes. Spor

interest created in a son centred in the d tween O'Connor and Ball and Wells, of O , for two gold me anada. The co turn, for two of Canada. mouth of the river Inamsions went to the scene.
6.40 p.m. The weather water as smooth as giant advantage on the sgood lead for the first het settled down to hard wor on their opponents, pass quarter. Here Wells a sum of or heavising and or when stips of or heavising and signs of exhaustion, a signs of exhaustion, and as the made, with Toronto about hal he fell back in his boat and the Chatham. Up to this point the celient one, and some disappoi at its sudden termination. Wal man of good staying powers, weakening was quite unexpec have undoubted confidence in h of course, was taken leisurely Considerable money changed being even. HANLAN IN AUSTRA

Sudney Correspondent London

Ever since Hanlan arcived i
weeks ago, he has been public ness has become owners of the wi ception could have be statesman, warrior, or ever, the selfsame Ed-by Beach or any other probability be noted

PEDESTRIANISM W. G. GEORGE LOWERS HIS W London, June 23.—On Satu annual championship Athletic Association grounds, Birmingham, spectators, among whyers, Murray, and Decondition to compete. condition to compete ants was W. H. Meel New York. The we ous events were pulled style. George defeated S

'CYCLING The Toronto Bicycle Club is the annual meet here on Canadian Wheelmen's A that the largest club ga The Montreal Bicycle Club h arrangements for land in Toronto next Sund Dominion day. More Capt. Retailack, o Club has the names of cino has the names of 20 of h ing to ride in the parade he preity standards will be used time. Messrs. Davis and we appointed to the honourable hem.

A CANADIAN DEI PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH AN ION EVENT IN CAN HALIFAX, June 19.—The Chron contains the following:

of a few days ago announce
in sporting circles for the
annual event in Canada
in England as the Derby.

ter's representatives her much less trouble than Canadian city in and making Hali

JACK KING IN TOWN TO MEE Jack King, of Cleveland, well-k Jack King, of Cleverand we have a Toronto, arrived in the city yest ary to his meeting with Harry just four years ago this month sin George Fulljames here, since whad several lively affairs, amontackling Mervine Thompson, had several fively analis. and several fively analis. Another tackling Mervine Thompson, gave away 8 inches in height a in weight. King, who is lookin hearty, will do a lot of work befigimore, and will "get down". Albert hall has been engaged for night, July 2, when tickets will brice of \$2 and \$1. This ought fortable scating. King stands 5 feet he weight 16 pounds. Gilmore. will weigh 146 pounds. Gilmo class trim, will weigh 128 pour MITCHELL AND SULLI John L. Sullivan writes from B

adent paper, that, however, manieans towards Liberalism, and is undis-ly in favour of independence, says, speech was not by any means up to Mr. standard. It was to a great extent a teration of the utterances which have de innumerable numbers of times in papers and on platforms during the

Star reporter goes on to say that it ned to for the two hours it occupied delivery, but there was not as applause as would be accorded ead-eagle orator in a stump speech.
complimentary expressions are enby all those your correspondent has cross who were present from this city. the demonstration was a hzzle except g a crowd. Whether any conver ained among the sturdy English and wnships a Garden of Eden, is ry doubtful indeed. As usual, the the Opposition omitted any allusion iependence theory. There was no tment felt, however, as to that

LECTION MAJORITIES.

lake's Ideas Propounded in Quebe

WA. June 22. - I notice that at Knowl-Quebec, Mr. Blake said the and of Liberals indicated a stronger ne country than the numbers would how, and that to illustrate this reauced a checker-board to show w more votes in this constituency, w more votes in that constituency, w more in a third and a fourth, and of Grit representatives in the House. ed to point out that a few more Convotes in this, that, and the other nev would have materially dimin-e "small band of Liberals," and in ulation of that kind the energy a reased vote should be taken into tion for both sides, Liberal as well rvative, if the calculation is to be and not of the fanciful sort Mr.

and of indulging in. ANALYSIS OF THE RETURNS eral election shows that while out ment supporters eighteen and er cent. were returned by majoriindred, out of the Opposition no fewer than thirty-two per cent. of the Government supporters ly six and two-fifths per cent. ties did not exceed fifty, while pposition no less than sixteen ere returned by majorities not exty. This is for the whole D

the Province of Ontario by itself turned 54 Government supporacluding Bothwell) and 37 Liberals vernment supporters only 13, or 24 were returned by majorities under e of the Liberals 15, or forty and per cent., were returned by majori-

ere only four, or seven and two-fifths who had not more than fifty while of the Liberals not less than twenty-one and three-fifths per returned by majorities under fifty, on of a couple of hundred yotes, to Mr. Biake's ideas as proat Knowlton, would have reduced al contingent of representatives from to twenty-nine out of ninety-two. ke seems to have forgotten the pro-at it is a poor rule that won't work

IGRATION TO CANADA.

sts of the Dominion Injured by the Grit Press. llowing letter from Mr. Ennis, Livent to the Allan line, appeared in real Herald of the 18th inst :

ALLAN LINE. Alexandra Buildings, LIVERPOOL, June 7th, 1884. an Horne, Esq., Canadian Pacific Sir, -Under another cover I am most influential provincial pa-the British Isles. You will it a leader against emigra-Canada, based anadian newspaper, which will give iea of the weapons which are at being used, and not without effect,

people from emigrating to Canada. certainly going to have a very bad withstanding that everything pos-been done in the way of advertising buting printed matter. is round and practically destroys all we have had, besides permanently the best interests of the Dominion whole of my experience, extending ty years, I have never yet seen in Zealand, Australia, or United States thing at all approaching the viruich has been from time to time against emigration by the press of nd it is very difficult, on this side, to the representatives of the press,

en, and intending emigrants the rea hich actuates such onslaughts. se every country occasionally passes period of depression, and the deich at present exists in the Do not the first we have seen. r, past experience has proved to us bility of always keeping Canada public, and you need not fear that will be slackened on account of reports from your side; on the we shall do everything that it is or us to do in order to keep the ning to Canada, in preference to

Yours, etc..

LITARY MATTERS.

with two clasps for those who wer on, sister of the gallant defender of

experiments, which commenced ave just been concluded at Ports-nd, with a new Woolwich pattern new projectile is of the same diaw projectile is of the same t already in use, but is worked l engines, requiring a less ompressed air, thus enabling speed of six knots an hour is at-ne final experiment 10 consecutive ere made at 600 yards, the torpedo the rate of 28 miles an hour. NOTES OF SPORT.

J. F. Scholes' Bedlington terrier, Lady, had a litter of six pups (by Blucher) on Thursday. Female pedestrians concluded a six days' go-as-you-please at Baltimore on Saturday, the winner making 340 miles and four others over 300 each. 00 each.
Orilla Packet:—A few deer have been lately seen within a couple of miles of this town. We had feared that these fine animals were quite exhad feared that these fine animals were quite extinct in this district.

On Saturday afternoon George Rapley, of St.
Thomas, Ont., defeated John Evans, of London,
at pigeon shooting for \$100. They shot at thirty
birds, Rapley killing 22 and Evans 18.
At Detroit on Saturday, Harry Rowel commenced an attempt to waik 1,000 miles in 1,000
hours, at the rate of one mile in each hour. This
feat, first accomplished forty or fifty years ago
by Captain Barclay, possesses no interest now to
any sane person.

by Captain Barclay, possesses no interest now to any sane person.

At the Warrensburg Athletic Club games, held at Glens Falls, N.Y., June 14. Thomas F. Delaney, Williamsburg, A. C., ran two miles an 9 minutes 43; seconds, beating the best previous American amateur record (10 min. 01; sec.) by W. C. Davis, September, 17, 1880.

A salmon weighing over fifty-two pounds believed to be the largest ever taken in Canadian waters, was caught the week before last in the Hestigouche river by Mr. J. Reed, of New York. The monster salmon was on exhibition at Fulton market, New York, and drew a large crowd of admiring spectators.

AOUATICS.

SPLASHES. Trickett is being persuaded by his most en-husiastic admirers to retire, it having become vident even to them that his day of excellence Hosmer's friends offer to back him against any soulier in the world, bar Hanlan, for a 3 mile race for \$500 a side, or to put up \$500 into a sweepstakes for \$2,000 against Ross, Teemer, and Conley.

James Ten Eyck and Nick Layberger, the professional scullers, have signed articles for a three-mile race, to be rowed Friday, June 27, over the Charles river or Point of Pines course at Boston.

W. B. Wells, of Chatham, who broke down in the recent double-scull race there, is said to have announced his determination to give up racing for good. If so, aquatics will lose the active participation of a thoroughbred, all-round sports-

Derucipation of a thoroughbred, all-round sportsmen.

A. Curran, last Monday at Orillia, won the first of the series of lapstreak skiff races for the Whiten medal. M. Thomson was second, and S. Ralston third.

The following is a list of the sports in Orillia on Dominion day, by the Orillia Yachting and Rowing Club:—Men's single skiff race—ist prize, silver cup; 2nd, silver medal. Juniors under 18 years of age, lapstreak, silding seats, race, for the ohampionship of the lake—ist, silver cup; 2nd, medal. Men's double-scull skiff race—four medals. Boys' lapstreak, ing seats, race—two medals. Tub race—two medals. Canoe race—lst, cup; 2nd, medal. Saw log race, with pike poles—two medals. Squaws' canoe race, two squaws in each canoe—medals, Men's swimming race—two medals. Boys' swimming race—two medals. Walking greasy pole—two prizes. Sports to begin at 20 clock.

COURTNEY BOYCOTTED. A paper which is being circulated among professional scullers in the States is to the effect that "hereafter the undersigned agree not to associate ourselves with Charles E. Courtney, for the reason that the best interests of boating demand his retirement, and we agree not to enter in any regatta in which he figures, or to make any match race with him, and we will refuse to take part in any regatta or match in which he is allowed to start." This has been signed by Wallace Ross, G. W. Lee, Albert Hamm, G. H. Hosmer, F. A. Plaisted, George Gaisel, and M. Layberger, and is still going the rounds.

THE DOUBLE-SCULL CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE DOUBLE-SCULL CHAMPIONSHIP. THE DOUBLE-SCULL CHAMPIONSHIP.
CHATHAM, June 19.—The greatest amount of interest created in any sporting event this season centred in the double-scuil race to-day between O'Connor and Enright, of Toronto, and Ball and Wells, of Chatham, two miles with turn, for two gold medals and the championship of Canada. The course was laid out at the mouth of the river Thames. Two large excursions went to the scene. The start was made at 6.40 p.m. The weather was splendid and the water as smooth as glass. Chatham gained a slight advantage on the start and maintained a good lead for the first half mile, when Toronto settled down to hard work and steadily gained ettled down to hard work and steadily gain opponents, passing them on the third Here Wells showed unmistakable quarter. Here Wells showed unmistakaole signs of exhaustion, and as the turn was being made, with Toronto about half a length ahead, he fell back in his boat and the race was lost to Chatham. Up to this point the race was an excellent one, and some disappointment was felt at its sudden termination. Wells is a sterling man of good staying powers, aad although his weakening was quite unexpected, his friends have undoubted confidence in him. The return, of course, was taken leisurely by the Torontos. Considerable money changed hands, betting being even.

Sydney Correspondent London Sporting Life,

Sydney Correspondent London Sporting Life.

Ever since Hanlan arcived in Sydney, six weeks ago, he has been publicly receptioned, lionised, dinnered, and powerfund the business has become surfeiting. The Postmaster-General, Mr. J. W. Trickett (not Old Ned), the Sheriff, Mr. Charles Cowper, and others have been sorely taxed, while his lungs have been constantly kept in play by innumerable speeches which he has made. The Canterbury races furnished, perhaps, the scene of his greatest triumph. The stewards prevailed upon him to honour them by presenting the bracelets to the owners of the winning horses. From the hurrahing, clapping of hands, and waving of ladies handkerchiefts, it was plain that no greater reception could have been accorded to a great statesman, warrior, or public benefactor. However, the selfsame Edward Hanlan, if defeated by Beach or any other oarsman, would in all probability be hooted and hissed. So much for vublic fayour in Sydney.

PEDESTRIANISM.

W. G. GEORGE LOWERS HIS WONDERFUL MILE RECORD.

London, June 22.—On Saturday took place the annual championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association of England, at Aston grounds, Birmingham. There'were over 5,000 spectators, among whom were the Americans Myers. Murray, and Delaney, who were not incondition to compete. One of the actual contestants was W. H. Meek, of the Williamsburg A.C., New York. The weather was perfect, the athletes generally in excellent form, and the various events were pulled off in record-emashing style. George defeated Snooks in a mile running race, making the distance in 4m. 18 2-5s, and beating the record. Meek made lots of friends by winning the seven mile championship race in splendid style in 54m. 27s., and finishing 1,000 yards ahead of Whyatt, of Nottingham, the former champion. W. G. GEORGE LOWERS HIS WONDERFUL MILE

'CYCLING The Toronto Bicycle Club is making a big effort to have seventy-five members in line at the annual meet here on Dominion day of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association. It is said that the largest club gathering at any bicycle meet yet held in America has been seventy. The Torontos intend to beat this if possible. The Torontos are on the upward move with a vengeance this spring, both in racing and in club matter.

The Montreal Bicycle Club have already made The Montreal Bicycle Club have already made arrangements for landing twenty-five wheelmen in Toronto next Sunday morning, to stay over Dominion day. More will follow later, Capt. Retallack, of the Belleville Bicycle Club has the names of 20 of his wheelmen intending to yide in the prade here. Two new and one has the names of 20 of his wheelmen intending to ride in the parade here. Two new and pretty standards will be used then for the first time. Messrs. Davis and west Will probably be populated to the honourable task of bearing bem.

THE TURF.

A CANADIAN DERBY.

PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH AN ANNUAL DOMINION EVERT IN CANADA.

HALIFAX, June 19.—The Chronicle of to-day contains the following:—"An Ottawa telegram of a few days ago announced a proposition made in sporting circles for the establishment of an annual event in Canada similar to that known in Engiand as the Derby. The idea is a new one, but the suggestion should in all respects be one easy to carry out. particularly in Halifax, which is reputed everywhere as the most English city on the continent. where the military, forming a good portion of its leading citzens, renders the city predominant in Canada in its number of admirers and enthusiasm displayed in horse racing, and ought to be the foundation of the event, which would be feasible with their perfect knowledge of the practices and government of the race-course in England. The latter's representatives here would no doubt find much less trouble than sportsmen of any other Canadian city in bringing the idea to an issue and making Halifax the scene of a Derby that in time might become of such importance and interest in Canada as the English Derby possesses in England. Already containing many fine-bred and fast racers, a large number in addition would be attracted to the city on such an annual occasion from other portions of the Dominion, and cach succeeding year should witness a greater assemblage and greater success." A CANADIAN DERBY.

JACK KING IN TOWN TO MEET GILMORE.

JACK KING IN TOWN TO MEET GILMORE.

Jack King, of Cleveland, well-known of old in Toronto, arrived in the city yesterday preliminary to his meeting with Harry Gilmore. It is just four years ago this month since King fought George Fulljames here, since which time he has had several lively affairs, among others twice tackling Mervine Thompson, to whom he gave away 8 inches in height and 104 pounds in weight. King, who is looking remarkably hearty, will do a lot of work before he meets Gilmore, and will "get down" considerably. Albert hall has been engaged for Wednesday night, July 2, when tickets will be at the select price of \$2 and \$1. This ought to ensure comfortable seating. King stands 5 feet 4 inches and will weigh 146 pounds. Gilmore, who is in first class trim, will weigh 128 pounds.

MITCHELL AND SULLIVAN.

John J. Sullivan writes from Boston that he is taking great pains to get himself in perfect condition for his meeting with Mitchell next Mon-

day, and he wishes his friends to believe him when he says he intends to give Mitchell such a drubbing that the latter will long remember. The betting in New York is 10 to 7 that Mitchell will be knocked out, providing the police do not interfere. Al Smith. Sullivan's backer, hes \$1.000 standing to put up against \$700 with anyone.

Charles Mitchell has been for some time hard at work at Pieasure Bay, near Long Branch, under the able supervision of Billy Madden. The latter writes that Mitchell is doing finely, and is in every way fit to fight for a man's life. He will not spar so light this time as he did before, and will endeavour to keep his weight in the neighbourhood of 165 pounds. His main training work consists of pedestrian exercise and punching a suspended bag, and he will do his level best.

John L Sullivan took up his old training mar and punching a suspended bag, and he will do
his level best.

John L. Sullivan took up his old training quarters, near Boston, as soon as the match was ratified, and is working under the watchful care of
the old veteran, Joe Goss, and Pete McCoy. He
weighed 225 pounds when he came back from his
tour and by hard work expects to reduce it to
185 pounds. He is also a great believer in foot
exercise and covers from twenty to thirty miles
a day, ending with a brisk run at top speed for
home. He is very fond of punching and kicking a football, and very often can be seen handling the bat and ball. Sullivan has signified his
intention, as soon as he gets through with
Mitchell, to spar any three puxilists in this country on three successive nights at Madison square
gardens, first come first served.

SWIMMING

THE FIRST ACROSS THE BAY THIS SEASON. On Saturday afternoon James Schmidt, who holds the title of chamnion of the bay, undertool to swim from Thomas Saulter's boat-house, at the foot of Princess street, across to the Wimar (Island) baths, inside of an hour. He succeeded (Island) baths, inside of an hour. He succeeded in his attempt, making the distance in 55 minutes, although there was at the time a pretty strong wind from the west, making the going uncomfortable. Schmidt says he came across some very cold spots, where the channel through the gap runs into the bay, sometimes for a distance of 20 or 30 yards, making the swimmer liable to cramps. It is said that the water from Yonge street straight across the bay is of a safer temperature. The distance swam by Schmidt, roughly measured on the map, is a trifle less than a mile and a half, and 55 minutes was excellent time for the distance.

LACROSSE.

TORONTOS V. CAUGHNAWAGAS. THE MATCH ON THE ROSEDALE GROUNDS ON SATURDAY-A PECULIAR GAME, SATURDAY—A PECULIAR GAME.

The fact that the Torontos are pitted against the Shamrock's next Saturday for the championship had the effect of detracting considerably from the interest in their bout with the Caughnawaga team. Besides this the heat of the sun, which was almost uncomfortable at times during the afternoon, assisted in causing a rather slim attendance on the grand stand compared with that on former events this season. About eight hundred spectators were present. The

Joc Rice......Inside home....E. G. Smith. Joe Williams....Captain....R. B. Hamilton. The umpires were Messrs. J. Booth, of New York, and O. Farrell, and Mr. D. Patterson offi-

The umpires were Messrs. J. Booth, of New York, and O. Farrell, and Mr. D. Patterson officiated as referee.

The ball was faced at twenty-two minutes to four (the Torontos playing down), and was promptly taken up by Garvin, who deftly handed it to Bonnell. A lively contest was at once started, ending in the vicinity of the Redskin's goal, where Hamrocks, a thoroughbred in agility and cuteness made two or three fine stops. It was soon out again and the braves succeeded by a sharp chase and in spite of several heavy checks in bringing it within range of the opposite flags. Their throwing in this, as well as in several other attempts, however, was defective, the ball going considerably wide of the mark. Mackenzie then secured it, and with one of his powerful swings hurled it three-quarters of the distance down the field again. A lively scrimmage ensued round the enemy's headquarters, McHenry and Smith making some very nice plays. The Indian defence was, however, of no mean calibre, and Hamrocks especially distinguished himself by his magnificent stops. Several times the ball was sent over the railing into the stand. Bonnell at last secured it, and passed it ever to 'Ewwell, Darely avoiding a oneck. Sewell delivered it to McPherson, whence it reached Dixon, who, by a clever throw, sent it between the Caughnawaga flags. The game lasted tweive minutes.

Second Game—After the usual ten minutes interval Garvin and Cross the River faced. Both sides played hot right from the start.

Second Game—After the usual ten minutes interval Garvin and Cross the River faced. Both sides played hot right from the start. Garvin was the first to get away with the rubber. The Indians made several clever passes but foolishly persisted in playing away from the goal, a ruse which the Torontos were not slow in providing for, and repeatedly took advantage of it. From the commencement of the game it appeared evident that weither side showed a very tender regard, in checking, for the flesh and bone of their opponents. A scrimmage nere ensued which all but terminated the game in a general row. McHenry, by perhaps too vigorous check.

appeared evident that aeither side showed a very tender regard, in checking, for the flesh and bone of their opponents. A scrimmage here ensued which all but terminated the game in a general row. McHenry, by perhaps too vigorous check, sent the ball flying from Cross the River's stick. The latter turned on McHenry and aimed a slashing blow at his head with his stick. McHenry parried and for several momenta sharp stick combat was waged, but before many heavy blows were given McPherson, who was McHenry's support, rushed up, apparently in pursuit of the ball. The two were right in his way and McPherson, with commendable cunning, rushed on the combatants in oursuit of adouble object, viz: securing the ball and stopping the row. He succeeded in both. Throwing Gross the River violently on the ground and climbing over him he soon had the ball in his stick. Cross the River rose with a big gash in his head, from which the blood ran in streams. The referee and umpires had no little difficulty in restraining some of the more ardent oraves who were much incensed at the affair. McPherson was blamed in strong language for interfering as he did, but it is probable that Cross received the blow while scutiling with McHenry. The referee ruled McHenry and Cross the River out for the remainder of the game. Play was resumed, and in a little over a minute the ball was sent between the Indian flags again. A large number who were present contend that it passed just outside the stakes, and cries of "No game" were raised. The referee decided in favour of the Torontos. Time twenty-four minutes.

Third game—Blight faced for the Torontos and Smith played in the home field. This game showed the finest playing of the day. The Torontos igot down to regular championship form, and without any prejudice to the Indian team, showed the latter off to considerable disadvantage. Drynan and Jim Garvin attracted general attention by their Giever, cool throws. On two or three occasions by working together they managed to bass the ball almost from one en

We direct special attention to advertisement of Truth Bible Competition given in another column. It is well worth the notice

Good Advice to Idle Young Men. Last week, when about to break up for the Last week, when about to break up for the holidays, Mr. Spurgeon dismissed his young men with a caution. "Now you will have a brief holiday," said he, smiling. "Your chief business will be to take things remarkably easy. And don't get courting. That is not good for students. Keep yourselves to yourselves. Come back, as some one puts it, with your hearts and manners uncracked. with your hearts and manners uncracked.
Walk in the fields like Isaac, by all means, and meditate, but don't lift your eyes for Rebecca. She will come soon enough."—

London Standard. ____ The rebels have captured the town of Ghia, near the Abyssinian frontier and have also captured six guns, 300 men of the garrison and 700 camels.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

GENERAL. T. K., Seaforth.—Cannot give you any reliable information of imp. Harkaway.
H.M.—How are bets on the Ross-Courtney boat race? Ans.—Bets are off, except those made play or pay. play or pay.

S.M., Almont.—Who are the championship is crosse club of the Dominion at present? Ans.-

crosse club of the Dominion as property of the Torontos.

OUTSIDER.—1. What is the population of Toronto to-day (estimate)? 2. Also Canada? Ans.—1. 100,000. 2. 4,500,000. G., City.—Where can I buy a few good incuba-tors or get instructions how to make them? Ans. Address F. J. Greening, Brantford.

OPERATOR. Kingston.—For the rules of the Dominion Quoiting Association address Mr. Alexander Muir, Doversourt road, Toronto. A.M., London.—W bet M previous to first date of race that Hoss beats Courtney. Bet was not P.P. Is it off, or does W win? Ans.—Bet is off. A. B., Midland.—I bet C that Molvor (former-ly of Montreal) has beaten Quirk in a footrace, even up. C bets to contrary. Who wins? Ans.— You win.

P., Sandhurst.—What is the address of the company publishing the biography of Sir John Macdonald? Ans.—Rose Publishing Company, Toronto. ALLISTON,—Can you give me the name of the writer of "The Mysterious Legacy," a story which appeared in your paper about a year ago? Ans.—No. H. W. Caledonia, Ont.—1. When did Heenan and Sayers fight in England? 2. Is there any such man as Lord Marcus Beresford? Ans.—1. April 17, 1860. 2. Yes.

J. A. C., Gordonville.—Can a person be ex-cluded from running and winning money in a foot race who is mentioned as being barred on poster? Ans.—Try it and find out. X.Y., Adolphustown.—What are the name and titles of our present Governor-General? Ans.—Right Honourable Henry Charles Keith Fitz-Maurice, fifth Marquis of Lansdowne. HANOVER.—Where in Canada or the United States can I obtain a tarpaulin. Ans.—Rubber Manufacturing Co., 12 King street east, Toronto. Your former question was answered, as a reference to our files proves.

ence to our files proves.

E. B., Parkhill.—A bets B that henceforth May 24th will not be a holiday—that by proclamation June 29th will be set apart every year instead of May 24th. B bets that it is the case for 1881 only. Who wins? Ans.—B wins.

SUBSCRIBER, Seaforth.—We cannot undertake to answer technical questions. The address of the secretary protem. of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Ciub is H. G. Mackenzie, 196 Simcoe street, city.

A. B. C. Barria—Does Patrick A. B. C., Barrie.—Does Patrick Fitzgerald's

father live in Canada now, or did he a month since? Ans.—Patrick Fitzgerald's father a month ago was a mechanic in the Grand Trunk railway shops in Montreal. A. B., Almonte.—1. In what year did Sickles shoot Keyes? 2. What office did these men hold at the time? Ans.—February 27, 11859, 2. Daniel Ephraim Sickles was a member of Concress. Cannot say what office Keyes held, gress.

Brantford.—Will you be good enough to let me know to whom I should apply for "Pocket Edition of Official Regulations for Artillery." one similar to the small book for use of infantry? Ans.—Order through any bookseller, or from Williamson & Co., Toronto. L., Tilsonburg.—Who is president of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts? 2. And who secretary? Ans.—1. L. 3. O'Brien. 2. Geo. Hallen, 14 King sereet west. Toronto, either is secretary or can furnish you with the address of the proper party. CONSTANT READER, Petrolia.—Can you give me the pedigree of the stallion Mat Cameron, also if any of his colts have distinguished themselves on the track as trotters? Ans.—We cannot give pedigree, and do not know of the performances of his colts.

Formances of his coits.

SUBSCRIBER, Peterboro.—1. Can amateur base-ball clubs in Canada play National League rules?

Should they not play American Association rules as stated in "Dewitt's Guide" for 1834? 2. Is it fair ro use a bat over 2½ inches thick? Ans.—1. Amateur clubs in Canada can play any rules they please. 2. No.

ENQUIRER, Carlton.—Did Hanlan and J. H. Riley ever row a match race? Ans.—Depends on what you mean by a match race They have never rowed against each other for a stake. They rowed against each other (the two of them alone competing) for a purse on the Potomac, at Washington, May 25, 1880.

Horseman. Caledonia. Ont.—1. Is Palo Alta

Washington, May 25, 1880.

Horseman, Caledonia, Ont.—1. Is Palo Alta the name of a town in California or the name given to ex-Gov. Stanford's breeding farm and residence? 2. Does he breed both running and trotting stock? 3. What would be his address? Ans.—1. The name of ex-Gov. Stanford's breeding farm. 2. Yes. 3. Palo Alta. Cal. ing farm. 2. Yes. 3. Palo Alta, Cal.

COLBORNE—Would you please tell me through
the columns of THE MAIL (daily or weekly)
where I could get a book called "How to keen
flowers in the house," or something of that description? Ahs,—Send to Chas. H. Marot, 814
Chestnut street, Philadelphia, In his catalogue
of books. He makes a specialty of that class of
literature.

A. B. C., Dunnville,—If a clergyman leaving Canada and going to the United States concludes to take library with him will it be necessary to pay duty on his books? If so, how much? Ans.

No duty need be paid. It will be necessary merely to go to the nearest United States consuland get certificate that the books are personal

effects.

R. P., Blyth.—When the Maid of the Mist ran the Whirlpool rapids did her course lie through the vortex itself? 2. Would her speed under steam require to be greater than the flow of the rapids in order to come through unscathed? Ans.—I. We do not know? 2. No veesel propelled by steam has ever been launched whose speed has equalled the flow of the water in the Niagara rapids. Niagara rapids.

GANANQUE.—I. When was the Kingston penitentiary built? 2. Who won the boat race on the 30th May last, viz., Ross or Courtney? as I have seen no account of the race and it was to come off on that date. Ans.—I. Was commenced in 1833. 2. Did not come off. Your other question is held over in order to make inquiries at Ottawa. We incline to the belief that you are right, as such an episode took place, but it was under the Mackenzie regime.

THE ARLINGTON, Cobourg.—I. Why is two weeks called a fortnight? 2. Why is the flag the Union Jack called by that name? Ans.—I. Contraction of fourteen night. 2. Three years after James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England and Scotland, the flags of England Contraction of fourteen-night. 2. Three years after James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England and Scotland, the flags of England and Scotland were incorporated (April 12, 1606) in the Union Jack. The union of the two kingdoms gave the first part of the name, and the second particeonsidered a corruption of Jacobus, Jacques, or James, the name of the king. second partic considered a corruption of Jacobus, Jacques, or James, the name of the king.

J. C., Guelph.—1. Did Mr. Bunting, of The Mail, ever control or own the Evening News.
2. How long has Mr. Sheppard owned and controlled it? Ans.—The Evening News was started by The Mail Printing Company, of which Mr. Bunting is the manager, in 1881. Last year The Mail Printing Company of the Member of the Mr. Bunting is the manager, in 1881. Last year The Mail Printing Company of the Mr. Bunting is the manager, in 1881. Last year The Mail Printing Company of the Mr. Bunting to Mr. Sheppard, who had previously been its editor, and who has now controlled the paper for about a year and a half.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Guelph.—To decide a bet I have made I wish to ask: 1. Has Maud S. stime ever been beaten and by how much, and when? 2. Also if Little Brown Jug's pacing time has ever been beaten? Ans.—1. Maud S.'s time, 2.10t, has never been beaten in single trotting. A horse with a running mate beat it, just as a horse hitched to a locomotive by its tail might beat it. The horse was Frank, with mate; time, 2.08t, Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1883. 2. Little Brown Jug's pacing time series with a running from ance of Johnson's.

Woodstock.—(I) Are there any passenger hosts running from Toronto to Rochester or Buf-

formance of Johnson's.

Woodstock.—(1) Are there any passenger boats running from Toronto to Rochester or Buffalo this season, and if so on what days do they run? (2) What is the name of the boat or line of boats (if any) and where and to whom is a person to go in order to get passage? (3) Will there be any running 1st July or day after? (4) Where would a person get a ticket and/what time of day does the boat leave Toronto? Ans.—1. To Charlotte, seven miles from Rochester; none to Buffalo. 2. Rupert. 3. Don't know; present ime-table arrangements are: leaves here each Saturday afternoon, returning following Monday, 4. W. E. Cornell, Union block, Toronto. See daily papers.

day, 4. W. E. Cornell, Union block, Toronto. See daily papers.

C. J., Hamilton.—Your answer to question about bets on Ross-Courtney race must have been given without due consideration of the facts. All bets go with race. Ross rowed over, and was awarded race by the referee. No appeal from this decision can be made. If Ross wins, bets on him must go the same way. Having regard to the referee's decision, bets cannot be drawn. I had not bet anything on this race and am not personally interested, but I know that bets always follow the race. Ans.—You will exouse us for saying that you do not know anything of the kind. As to the principle of the thing, unless bets on any event are made. play or pay, they are off unless the competitor starts upon whom the bet was made. This is the rule on the turf, and much more so in other contests. Secondly, as to the Ross-Courtney race in particular, the referee, after the first postponement. declared all bets off; and finally, after Courtney failed to show up at the next fixed time, the referee, after awarding the race to Ross, again declared all bets off. It was not our opinion we gave on the Ross-Courtney bets; it was the referee's decision, which, as it was, was a correct decision.

Gain.—I. What were the populations of Candad and Toronto by the last census? day. 4. W. E. Co. See daily papers.

bets; it was the referee's decision, which, as it was, was a correct decision.

Galt.—1. What were the populations of Canada and Toronto by the last census? 2. What is meant by the expression "troops of the tine," "ships of the line!" 3. Has the Government any control over the freight rates charged by railways or can they charge whatever they please? 4. What is the address of J. E. Hodgson, High School Inspector? Ans.—1. The census of 1881 shows the populations of Canada and Toronto respectively to be 4.324.810 and 86.415. 2. "Troops of the line" means simply the regular infantry of an army; "ships of the line" before the introduction of steam and iron-clad ships were the largest men-of-war affort, destined to form the line of battle in a general action and to decide the struggle by the weight of metal thrown into the enemy's ship. They were either two or three-decyers, that is, they had either two or three-decyers, that is, they had either two or three-decyers.

had 72 guns, the largest frigate but 61 guns, 2. Have not time to read up the charters of the many railway companies, but we incline to the belief that there are certain restrictions.

4. Education Department, Toronto.

BIRTHS AYLMER—At Fenelon Falls, Ont., on the 23rd nst., the wife of J. A. Aylmer, C.E., of a son. BOYD-On 16th inst, at Bobcaygeon, the wife of Mossom M. Boyd, Esq., of a son. GILRAY—At 37 Oxford street, on June 17, 1884 the wife of Rev. Alexander Gilray, of a daughter, still-born. LAMB-On the 12th inst., the wife of Joseph Lamb, of St. Paul's fire station, of a son. Both MILLER—At Parry Sound, June 22nd, wife of J. B. Miller, of a son. MOLESWORTH—On Tuesday, the 17th June, at 99 St. Joseph street, the wife of W. P. Moles-worth, of a daughter. Still-born. MURCHISON—At 381 Queen street, Thursday 19th, the wife of Capt. G. Murchison, of a son. ROLPH-Un the 19th inst. the wife of T. T. Rolph, Barrister, of a daughter. SMITH—At 97 Charles street, on the 21st inst., the wife of N. J. Smith, of a son. WORRELL-At Brockville, on the 20th inst., the wife of the Rev. C. L. Worrell, of a son. MARRIAGES,

ALEXANDER-TOPP-On Tuesday, the 19th inst., in Knox church, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons. Agnes Mortimer, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Topp, to James Alexander, late of the firm of Alexander & Reid, wholesale merchants, Toronto. Banks—Sims—On the 18th Inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, 213 Wellesley street, by the Rev. Wm. Reid. D.D., Greenhow Banks, second son of Robert G. Banks, of Heyroyd, Rosedale, to Bertha, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Lloyd Sims, of London, Eng.

Frederick Lloyd Sims, of London, Eng.

BRUCE—DICKSON—On the 18th inst., at St. Andrew's church, Kingston, by the Rev. Principal Grant. D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. B. Mowat. D.D., Rev. George Bruce, B.A., St. John, New Brunswick. to, Catharine Emily, Youngest daughter of the late John R. Dickson, M.D., Kingston.

COLSON—BELL—On Wednesday, 19th inst., at Christ church, St. Andrews, P.Q., by the Ven. Archdeacon Lonadell, Frederick Colson, of Montreal, eldest son of James H. P. Colson, formerly of The Grange, Shedfield, Hants, England, to Rosalind Margaret (Linda), eldest daughter of Andrew Bell, Esq., C.E., of Carillon, Que.

ELLIOTT—NESS—At Christ church cathedral, Montreal, on the 17th inst., by the Bishop of Montreal, Rev. Joseph Elliott, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., to Miss Florence Ness, of Martintown, Ont.

HUSTON—TURNER—On Thursday, June 19th.

HUSTON—TURNER—On Thursday, June 19th, in the Methodist church of Brainpton, by the Rev. John Moffadden, Mr. J. W. Huston, of Toronto, to Miss Jennie Turner, of Brampton. The happy couple took the train on the same evening for the city, where they intend to reside. JOHNSTON—Rice—Or the 12th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George A. Yeomans, William Johnston, of Orangeville, to Louisa M., only daughter of James Rice, of Wellandport, Lincoln county, Ont. MORPHY—MARSHALL—At the residence of the bride's father, Woodstock, on the 18th June, by the Rev. W. T. McMullen. William Franklin Morphy, of Minnedosa, Man., barrister-at-law, to Maria Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Marshall.

NEELANDS - KIRKWOOD - At First Canada Presbylerian Church, Brampton, on Wednesday, June 18th, by the Rev. James Pringlé, assisted by Rev. E. D. McLaren, B.A., H. Egorton Neelands, Esq., druggist, Winnipeg, to M. Neilie C., eldest daughter of W. Kirkwood, Esq., Brampton. Brampton. NIXON—JOHNSTON—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Smithett. Andrew A. Nixon, of Bobcaygeon, to Cassie E. Johnston, of Omennee.

PATON—ROBERTSON—At Elm Bank, Montreal, on the 18th June, by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Hugh Paton, to Isabella, daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq.

ROBERSON—SHITEL—On the 18th inst. at Care

ROBINSON—SMITH—On the 18th inst., at St. George's church, by the Rev. J. D. Cayley, William Brunewick Robinson to Lizzie Frances. daughter of the late John Smith, J.P., Toronto, ROBSON-WILSON-On the 18th inst., at the re-sidence of the bride's father, by Rev, Thos. G. Scott, Mr. George Robson, to Miss Elizabeth Catharine Wilson, all of Vaughan.

Catharine Wilson, all of Vaughan.

STOTESBURY—CROWTHER—On the 18th inst., at St. John's church, Toronto, by the Rev. Alex. Williams, C. A. Stotesbury, Esq. to Mary, second daughter of Prof. Crowther, Hamilton, Ont. No cards.

Hamilton papers please copy.

WARD—WHITEN—On the 18th inst., at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, rector of Grace church, Mr. W. Ward, of Toronto, merchant, late of Merton, Devonshire, Eng., to Miss Mary Ann Whiten, of Toronto, sister to G. E. Whiten, photographer, of Orfilla,

WHITFIELD—SCOTT—On Monday, June 16, at Trinity church, New York, by the Rev. Joseph H. Hill, Mr. John Whitengof Toronto, Canada, youngest son of the late Bev., James Whitfield, of Newry, Ireland, to Miss Ann Jahe Scott, daughter of James Scott, Mag., of Coolure, Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland.

WICKSON—HAMILTON—On Wednesday, the

Wickson-Hamilton-On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at Helride, Paris, Ont., Paul Giovanni Wickson, son of Rev. A: Wickson, LL.D., of London, Eng., to Lizzie, only daughter of the late WYLIE—At Hamilton, on Thursday, 19th June, Maud Hamilton, eldest daughter of James Wylie, aged 10 years and 8 months. DEATHS.

AVLMER—At Fenelon Falls, Ont., on the 23rd st., the infant son of John A. and Mary Chrisme Aylmer. tine Aylmer.

BABCOCK—At 45 Richmond street east, on the 21st inst. Mrs. Ann Babcock, aged 34 years, a native of Buryport, Wales.

BRAZILL—Mrs. M. Brazill, formerly of Bond Head, died June 19th, 1834, at her son-in-law's, Mr. Daniel Small, Toronto. BRODIE—In Bowmanville, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Margaret Brodie, relict of the late Thomas Brodie, agel 62 years. BROWN—Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Francis

Brown, dry goods merchant, at her late residence No. 31 Chestnut street, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, in the 81st year of her age, 37 years a resident of Toronto. CAESAR-At Markdale, Ont., Jane, beloved wife of J. Caesar, agent Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway.

Bruce railway.

FELLNER—On the 18th June, at 76 Berkeley street, Emma Feliner, aged 36 years.

HOWARD—Downed in Toronto bay, June 12, Richard Henry Howard, third son of Thomas E. Howard, aged 16 years. JOYCE-On the 21st inst., at Government House, Thomas Joyce, head gardener, aged 42 years and six months. years and six months.

KEMP—On the 18th inst., at his late residence,
No. 6 Gerrard street west, Captain John Kemp,
in the 82 year of his age.

KYLE—At 33 Stewart street, on the 24th Inst.,
John, son of Mr. John Kyle, mechanical foreman Canadian Pacific railway, Parkdale, aged
22 years and 6 months.

MATHESON—On Monday, June 23rd, Donald
Matheson, Esq., aged 76 years.

MONTH Drawmad in Torotto hav Thursday

Matheson, Esq., aged 76 years,
MORSE—Drowned in Toronto bay, Thursday,
12th inst., John Taylor Morse, son of the late
John C. Morse, aged 15 years and 11 months.
PRINCLE—On June 24th, at her mother's residence, No. 4 Hannah street east, Hamilton, May,
youngest daughter of the late James D. Pringle,
aged 18 years.
Strong.—In this city, 18th, but at 18th. STOBLE—In this city. 18th inst., at 31 Gerrard street west, Sophia Young, wife of Wm. Stoble, after a long and lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude,

Medical. **CARTER'S**

Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dis-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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At the solicitation of many friends TRUTH announces one more—the final—Bible compe-tion. Owing to the fact of so many valuable rewards going to citizens of Toronto, this competition will be open only to persons living outside the city of Toronto. Anyone residing in any other part of the habitable world will be eligible to compete for these magnificent rewards. The questions—which are supplied by an eminent Presbyterian minister—are very difficult, but the rewards are valuable. We hope the publisher of TRUTH will meet with the success his enterprize so richly merits. Everything he has offered in previous Bible competitions has been promptly and cheerfully handed over to the successful ones the moment they are known. We most heartily commend the paper to our readers. They will find it all it is represented to be. Full and complete lists of all those who gain rewards are given in TRUIH the week following the close of each competition. There will be no change, and no postponement in any way; everything will be carried out exactly as stated.

HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS.

1.—Where is GOLD first made mention of in he Bible?
2.—Where does it first state in the Bible that 2.— Where does it his state in the bible that there was only one Language AND ONE SPEECH on the whole earth? 3.— Where is Inn first referred to in the Bible? (By the word inn is meant a place of rest and refreshment, commonly known now as an hotel.) Everyone competing must send one dollar with their answers, for one year's subscription to TRUTH. And aside from the rewards themselves, they will find that they have made the best investment of two dollars they ver did. TRUTH is full and big value for the money. Bear in mind that you pay no-thing extra for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, as you will get TRUTH for twelve months in any case for your one dollar, which is the regular subscription price, and will also get one of these rewards, provided your answers are correct, and reach TRUTH office in time. Don't delay.

e given to the first two hundred and fifty two persons who send in correct answers to each of the three Bible questions given above

Then follows the big list of MIDDLE REWARDS I.—FIVE ACRES OF BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED LAND, adjoining the corporation of Niagara Falls, free from all incumbrance, clear title, spiendidly situated for fruit raising, \$3,000 ...\$ 550 00

winding and Stem-setting..... to 12.—Six beautiful heavy black corded 50 00 281 00

7 to 12.—Six beautiful heavy black corded Silk Dress Patterns.
13 to 18.—Five celebrated Williams' Singer Sewing Machines.
19 to 26.—Eight Solid Coin Siver Huntingcase Watches.
27 to 30.—Four Quadruple-plated Silverplated Teapots, latest design.
31 to 41.—Eleven Solid Coin Silver Huntingcase Watches.
42 to 59.—Eighteen Solid Nickel Silver Watches, American Movement...
60 to 111.—Fifty-two volumes Chambers' Etymological Dictionary.
112 to 39.—Two hundred and forty-seven Ladies' Solid Rolled Gold Brocches, new and elevant designs...
380 to 505.—One hundred and forty-five Silver-plated Butter Knives...
These five acres of land above described and solve describe 270 00 156 00 145 00 These five acres of land above described will be given to the person sending the middle correct answer of the whole competition, from first to last. The five hundred and four cost ly articles beginning with the piano, that follow No. 1 of these middle awards, will be

given to the five hundred and four persons who send the next correct answers following the middle or centre reward that takes the farm. The land mentioned above could be divided up into building lots and sold to great advantage, as there are no vacant houses in the town of Clifton or Niagara Falls, as it is now called. Then, that even the last ones may not feel that they are to be left out,

may not feel that they are to be left
TRUTH will give a series of
CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1.—Beginning with another of those fine
planos, by Sievenson & Co., which
have been received with so much
satisfaction by prize winners is
2.—Then follows another Bell Organ.
3.—Another Silver Tea Set, 6 pieces, best
quadruple plate.
4.—Gentleman's Solid Gold Genuine Elgin
Watch.
5.—Lady's Solid Gold Genuine Elgin
Watch.
6.—One celebrated "New Home" Sewing
Machine.
7 to 11.—Five Beautiful Heavy Block Silk
Uresses.

7 to 11.—Five Beautiful Heavy Black Silk
Dresses
2 to 29.—Eighteen Solid Coin Silver
Watches
30 to 41.—Twelve Ladies' Solid Coin Silver
Hunting-case Watches.
42 to 57.—Sixteen Solid Nickel Silver
Watches
58 to 71.—Fourteen renowned Waterbury
Watches
72 to 209.—One hundred and thirty-eight
elegantly-bound volumes of Universal Cyclopedia
210 to 311.—One hundred and two Ladies'
Fine Rolled Gold Ping or Brooches
312 to 401.—Ninety Solid Triple Silver
plated Butter Knives
The further you live from Torogeto the best

NO. ELEVEN.

Closing September 15th.

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Read the great list of

first, or middle rewards, and as well as, of course, for the consolation rewards. Some one will get those five acres of land—why not you? Look up your Bible now and see if you can find the answers to these questions. It will do you good, apart from the opportunity you have of obtaining a valuable reward in for the one dollar. It consists of 28 pages of choice and pure reading matter for the home circle—something to interest every member of the family. Mr. Wilson, we are sure, could not afford to give these valuable rewards unless he was certain of your patronage in years to come, and we are almost certain you will become life subscribers to TRUTH
if you take it for one year, it is such a splendid weekly (not monthly) magazine.

SPECIAL CLUB OFFER. If twenty-five persons join and send \$50, each one of the twenty-five whose answers are correct will get their choice of a solid-rolled gold brooch, new and elegant design, worth at retail two dollars; a Chambers Etymological Dictionary, worth about same amount; a World's Universal Cyclopædia, or a volume elegantly bound of Shakespeare's Complete Works. Of course, each of the club will have the same opportunity of gain-ing one of the rewards in the regular list (in addition to the certainty of one of the prizes aforesaid), as though they had sent in singly. This is simply an extra inducement to clubs. The rewards in last competition were very

widely scattered over Ontario and Quebec. In fact, every Province was represented in the last, not excepting British Columbia. A great many also went to the States.

No information will be given to anyone beyond what has above been stated. So don't waste time by waiting, but send in your answers and money now. If you happen to be too late for the first, you may be fortunate enough to obtain a middle reward, and that is where the biggest ones are. TRUTH directs, special attention to the fact that clergymen are not permitted to compete, neither are persons who in previous competitions won prizes exceeding one hundred dollars in value. This we think exceedingly fair, and as no Torontonians are allowed to compete, the field is now open for a fair and square race for these rewards to anyone, as TRUTH says,

outside Toronto, you can compete at any time between now and the closing day for either the

dition to TRUTH, which alone is good valu

on the habitable globe, outside Toronto. No money will be received by telegraph, or in any way but through the post-office or by express. One dollar only required. Try your skill. You are sure of good value for your money anyway. Address S. Frank Wilson, TRUTH Office, 33 and 35 Adelaide street, Toronto, Canada. DO YOU WANT

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Music. ter you can compete for these last or consolation rewards. Bear in mind that it is the last correct answer received at the office of NOW READY! TRUTH that gets number one in these conso-lation rewards. The offer is open only till the 15th September, and as long as your let-ter bears the post mark, where mailed, of the date of 15th September, it will take its place in the order received at TRUTH Office. Fif-teen days after date of closing will be allowed L. O. EMERSON'S NEW BOOK CHORAL WORSHIP, For Choirs, Singing Classes, and for letters from distant points to reach To-ronto, but don't forget that your letter must Musical Conventions. not bear a latter post mark than September 15.
All competing must send with their answers two dollars for one year's subscription to TRUTH, which will be sent to any desired address for twelve months. Wherever you live, Full Church Music Book size. Price \$1.00.

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THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

CHAPTER L. - Continued,

Miss Marr had been gone nearly a week when she wrote to Violet for the first time, raying how much she missed her, that she found continually thinking of her. She said that the dowager Lady Ryvers was not well and seemed in great trouble over her son, and that Monica had lost much of her singular brightness; and she added, "You will be pleased to hear that I have written to Lord Ryvers, telling him how changed I find his mother, and that I have some reason to believe he will join us at Athelstone.

When she read that, the love that had been long dormant in Violet's heart burst into sudden, vigorous, passionate life. There was no more hesitation, no more wonder. She had not loved Randolph, when they wandered in the woods of St. Byno's or lingered on the banks of the Rhine, with the same love he gave to her; but now seeing him with the eyes of another woman, knowing now much another woman loved him, the new feeling came to her with a great, almost ter

ible shock.
She loved him at last—at last. The sudden thrill of passion that seemed to pass over her, the sudden knowledge of her own heart and all that was hidden there, awed her.
This was love—this hidden fire, this burn-

ing pulse of pleasure and pain, this mad bitter jealousy, this passionate longing for the loved one's presence, this thirst for his ove. Nothing like this had entered her soul She could have laughed in utter scorn

she thought of the feeling she had mistaken, the novelty, the glamour that she had be-lieved to be love. There was as much difference between the affection she had for her husband at first and the love she felt now as there was between the feeble ray of a taper and the vivid light of the sun. This love absorbed everything else. If she had been with him now, she would have chosen death

rather than leave him.

She loved him at last with the passion ate love that he had tried so long and so vainly to win. And with this new comprehension understanding. She realized the wide differbetween her affection for her husband and his for her; she seemed to know all that he must have suffered when she left She stretched out her bands with a little helpless cry, "Oh, Randolph, if I had

And now this other woman who loved him content to be his wife, would be able to lavish all her love upon him, would be able per-haps to win him from his melancholy, to cheer him and brighten him, perhaps even to make him forget her.

She could picture the beautiful dark face,

with its light of passionate love. Could any man resist it, much less any man whose heart sched with the coldness and indifference of another woman?

"I must try to forget that she is with him," said Violet, to herself. "If I think of that I shall go mad!" And it seemed very likely, during the next few days, that she would go mad. By night

and by day the flame of jealousy grew fiercer and stronger. She dared not write to Miss Marr while she was at Athelstone, lest her handwriting should be recognized. Not that it was all likely; but there was a remote possibility of it. Yes she would have given the world to know whether Lord Ryvers had acceeded to Miss Marr's request and gone to his mother.

Her thoughts never left them. She could

think of nothing else. She who had been so slow to love, suffered all the torments of jealousy. She was always picturing her husshe followed them in spirit. She knew that the heiress was too noble, too high-spirited, been!" she cried, too proud to make any display of her affection; keep the love from shining in her face, and he must see it.

There came to her a deeper sense of what she had lost-not in wealth or position, but love of a good man and his devotion to her. She cried aloud in her anguish; but there was none to hear or answer. She remembered the words she had sung to her husband, so long since it seemed now:

"Love will waken by and by." Love had awakened. She was like on having a vast treasure to dispose of, and knowing not what to do with it. Only ned quite plain to her, and it was this-that she could not bear the torture

knowing that this other woman loved her husband, and that he would be constantly with he She fell upon her knees, with a cry to Heaven for mercy and pity; she buried her face in her hands while she wept aloud. If she could undo it all! If she could go back to the days when she was with Randolph at

Ryversdale, she would not mind now she suffered from the pride and rancor of his mother. She could bear anything to be back again in the shelter of those strong loving arms; but that shelter would be here no She wept until it seemed to her that the

fountain of her tears was dry, that she could pray and weep no more. Oh, for one minute in which to lay her head on Randolph's breast and sob out all her sorrow there! A strange languor was stealing over her, a strange faint-ness that was like death, yet lacked its pain. She tried to rise from her knees and cry for help, but it was useless. Gradually the moon, the blue sky, the distant river, all faded from her view; in their place came a black mist, which seemed to enfold her : all human sound died from her ears. She heard no longer the fall of the river, the murmur of the wind, the tapping of the ivy against the glass; there was a rush as of a roaring sea in her ears. The beautiful eyes lost their light, the face its colour. Again she tried to out, but the faint gasp for breath died on her lips; then she fell with her face to the ground.

found her, until strong, loving hands laid her upon the bed. Mrs. Ingram sent in haste for the doctor ; but neither the mistres of Queen's Elm, nor her maids, nor the doctor, nor even the patient herself, had the faintest idea of the strange news he had to you this advice from the depths of an honest

CHAPTER LL

Dr. Weald looked considerably astonished when he saw his young patient. He was a man of great experience and kindly heart. He had three fair young daugters of his own, and he thought of them as he looked at the delicate, exquisite unconscious face. "What name did you say?" he inquired of the housekeeper, who took him to the young

lady's room.
"Miss Beaton," she replied. "Miss Beaton?" repeated the doctor with

some emphasis. Yes, sir; she is quite a young Lady—un-

Then there is a mystery sighed the ctor, as he proceeded to examine his his wealth and position."

**Tit is nothing to be alarmed at—

"And you resented is keeper, who, at the sight of the white, silent face, had cried out that she was dead. "A few simple remedies and she will be all

He sent for all that he required. The housekeeper assisted him, and Violet showed some afgns of consciousness; but there was a look about the doctor's face as he bent over her, an anxious look in his eyes More than once his thoughts travelled back to the three fair young girls at home, and he

een a prayer.
"There," he cried, when the blue wondering eyes opened-"that is better; that is He thought Violet, as she sat up, the love- grand and immortal truths never change.

hest girl he had ever seen. The golden hair had fallen over her shoulders, and on her beautiful face was the pathetic wonder of a

"Have I been dead and come back to life! she asked, in a strangely startled voice.
"No," replied the doctor; "it has been quite so bad as that."

"Where have I been?" she said. "It seems to me as though I fell and died."
"There is no coming back from death," answered Dr. Weald, solemnly. "You have had a very long and very exhausting fainting fit. You must be very quiet, and try to regain your strength. A fainting fit ! It must have been a curious

one. A soft languor seemed to overcome her, and she sank back again upon the pillows.
"You will soon be well," he added, cheer-

But the expression of his face was at variance with his words. He seemed ill at ease. He bent over his beautiful young patient, and then, after a few words, walked away hurriedly. He stood for a few minutes ooking from the window, then returned to

He wandered away again. He, the man of wide experience, of great and varied know-ledge, a man who had never made a mistake, stood now confused and embarrassed, not knowing what to say to this girl whose eyes sought his face so anxiously.
"Doctor," she said, in a low, weak voice,
"am I going to die?"

"I see no reason for thinking so," he "For a long time now," said Violet. " [have felt that I was going to die. Are you uite sure ?" 'Quite sure, humanly speaking," he re-

"Then I must be very ill. It is a long time since I felt well or strong. Why do you look at me so?" With an impatient hand she pushed aside

the thick waves of golden hair. The soft eyes looked piteously in his. Bidding the housekeeper go to prepar omething that he ordered, he drew nearer to his patient, but did not speak until the wo nan had disappeared and closed the door and he bent over her.

"Are you quite yourself?" he asked.
'Can you hear and follow my questions? Can you answer them?" Yes," she replied. "Poor child !" he said to himself : and one

ore he thought of his fair young daughters Why, even when seated by her side, did h pause and hesitate, when in his heart beg rom Heaven that he might make no mistake, that his skill might not fail nor his wisde

He seemed strangely reluctant, but at last raised her white hand and looked at it earnestly—the left hand. Laying it down again gently, he said, slowly:
"You wear no wedding ring."

Her startled face betrayed her, and told him that she understood. At his next words she shrunk back with a faint despairing cry. When he spoke again, she covered her fac with her hands, and he heard her moan, What shall I do? What can I do? "If you will trust me," he said, "I will 'I cannot," she gasped. "There is

ning left for me but to die. "You will not die," said the doctor. "Take heart. There is nothing so dreadful out that time and patience will help and overcome it. "Is it really true " she asked " It cannot be. I am going to die, and you tell me this to bewilder me. It cannot be true!"
"It is most undoubtedly true," said the

doctor. "How blind and mad and foolish I have

"I am right." said the doctor, looking a her with penetrating eyes. "No one could be deceived in a face like yours. I am right in my thoughts. You have worn a wedding ring, and in a fit of either anger or jealousy you have removed it."

She looked at the white thin hand on which wedding ring shone.
"You are right," she replied. "I hav annulled my own marriage. He looked down on her with a kindly

"My poor child," he said, pitingly, "what vain words! You say you have annulled it, while Heaven has confirmed it more ongly than ever. Can you trust me?" "No." she replied-"not here in this house, where I begin to believe the hand of Heaven has brought me. Of all places in the world, my lips are most tightly sealed

"Still you are sure of the fact that you are legally, formally, and validly married?" he

asked. "I am the more sure of it," she answered because my—my husband's mother hated me, and tried to set my marriage aside. When I knew that, I said to myself that I would annul my own marriage; and I have done so.

A faint smile played around the doctor's "When the tide of a restless sea is set flowing," he said, "no human power can stop it et it would be easier to stein such a tide than to set aside or break the sacred tie of marriage when once it has been formed.'

She listened with beating heart and white trembling lips. "Then why," she said, "should they try

to set it aside?

"They could not. Child do you think mer can undo the work of Heaven? You see the proof of the utter futility of the idea. You ught to yourself that you would annul your own marriage, while Heaven has confirmed it. am an old man, with daughters young and fair as you. I do not wish to pry into your nor do I ask your confidence. thank Heaven for you that you have a righ to wear a wedding ring. For your own sake I ounsel you most strongly to put it on a once; and l advise you to go down upon your knees and ask pardon from Heaven for having arrogated to yourself so much power, for hav ing thought it possible that you could dissolve or annul your marriage. Then seek your husband, and ask him to take you back. I give

But she fell to moaning that it was all to late, that she had left him forever, had bidden him an eternal farewell. "Child," said the doctor, steadily, "who Was he untrue to you? Did he give

his love, his cares, his attention to anyo "No," she repleid earnestly; his fault was that he loved me too much. He-he deceived me in order to marry me, and my heart was sore and heavy on account of that deceit."

"Did that deceit hurt you in any way. remembering that all is fair in love and

"It did not hurt me," she replied. "The secret he kept from me was with respect to 'And you resented it?" interrupted the

"I did-greatly. Then his mother hated me, and tried to make out that our marriage was not valid. Oh, what am I saying? In this house, least of all, I should have spoken. But you will not betray me, you will never say one word ?"

me, you will never say one word?"
"Seek your husband, child. If it be
wounded love that stands between you, vanquish it; if it be wounded pride, trample it
under foot; let nothing stand between your usband and you.'

'You do not know!" she cried wringing her hands. "I may not know the details of your story." he said, impressively. "A different set of thing to eat bef circumstances surrounds every individual, but come back to me?"

Take my advice. Seek your husband, seek a reconciliation with him!" here yes, and Mrs. Carstone crossed the reconciliation with him!" No; she would not be treated with scorn No; she would not be treated with scorn by his proud mother; she would not return to the husband who had known his mother's intentions, yet had not told her of them. And yet the newly awakened love cried out that all this was less than nothing compared with the bliss of being with him again.

"I am tortured," she said.

"I am tortured," she said.
"I know it; I read it in your face. Do right, child—never mind the result; do right, come what may. Now I must leave you. You are still very weak and ill; be careful, and keep quiet. Calm your mind, your soul your conscience, and all will be well. I shall dive the same of the sa "And you are quite sure that it is true?

"I am quite sure," he replied. "I will keep your secret; but I am quite sure. When I return this When I return this evening, we will talk over what will be best for you to do; until then good-by."

But the doctor never saw the face of his

eautiful patient again. CHAPTER LIL

Dr. Weald saw the housekeeper. He sured her that there was nothing to fear; the young lady wanted rest and nourishment. He would return in the evening and see how she was. He sent a message to Mrs. Ingram to say there was no need for anxiety; but he went home with a grave face and a sad heart. Who was she, this beautiful, winsome, help less girl? How had she drifted into the fashioned mansion of Queen's Elm? She was not related to the Ingram family. le knew every member of it; he had attende them for many years. He could not under stand why she had said that she must no speak in that house, above all others. She was no relative, no friend, simply the companion whom everyone knew Mrs. Ingram had engaged to amuse and attend her. There was a mystery. He could not make

it out. Only one thing was plain to him, and that was that she must be persuaded to go back to her husband. He thought to himself, with an indulgent smile, that she was most probably a spoilt child who had run away from home in some sudden pique, and was hiding under the disguise of a lady's companion. He had come across one or two romances in the course of his professiona career; this was another, with certainly th good doctor promised himself that he would go back to her that evening, that he would persuade her to trust him, to tell him her story, to let him act for her. He was deeple nterested in her, as is the nature of man to be deeply interested in a beautiful woman; he ould not rest until he saw her happy and econciled to her husband. He felt r her, there in her loneliness, with no friend

"But I will make it all right this evening," he said to himself, While Violet, left to herself, went almost mad from excess of emotion. The doctor had left a sleeping draught, which he said was to be given to her at once; but all the sedatives ever thought or dreamed of would not have brought rest to her. Was it joy or despair? Was it pleasure or pain? Was it programmers was itregret? She sprang from the bed. The faintness and languor had disappeared under the stimulus of what she had heard; a burning fever seemed to course through her veins; yet her face was white and her hands

or companion, no one in whom to trust or

cry to heaven; then she rose with a wail of ain, and paced the room.
What shall I do? What must I do? was the burden of her cry. Then a feverish longing to go away seized her. "I cannot stay here," she said; "I must go away. hen a fresh longing came to her; it was to lie down on the pretty white bed and neve

were cold as death; her eves were aflame, her

ps quivering. She knelt first with a frantic

open her eyes again.

For the news the doctor had told her was startling enough. In a few months she would be the mother of a little child; and she id not know whether to rejoice or to grieve. If she had been living at peace and in union with her husband, her happiness would have been without bound or limit; but she had left him, and had annulled her own marriage. I it should please Heaven to bless her with little son; he would be Baron Ryvers of Ryverswell. How could she persist in hating

he aristocracy when, if Heaven did send h What would Randolph say? She remem bered his great love for children, and how often he had said to her that his one fervent prayer was that Heaven would bless him with son. Once as they were standing on the bridge at Salzburg, watching the fast-flowing river, he had said to her quite suddenly: "Violet, if ever Heaven blesses us with son, I shall call him 'Byno,' in remembrance

of the dear old woods where I first met She had laughed carelessly at the time. Now the words came back to her and pierced

her heart. If Randolph knew-he who had alway been so kind to her—how devotedly ne would tend her! But he did not know, and most probably was with Miss Marr. No; that must never be now, Suddenly Randolph seemed to have grown doubly dear to her Then the difficulty of her position dawned upon her. What was she to do? Of all louses in the world, her secret must never be known here. She must go at once. Gradualy all other thoughts and ideas resolved themselves into the decision that she must leave Queen's Elm. When the doctor returned that evening, she must not be there : she nust go at once, and leave no trace, no address behind her. To her bewildered mind

this one thing was clear. She dressed herself and rang for the housekeeper. "Do you want to kill yourself, Miss Beaton," asked the astonished woman, "by go-

ton, asked the asconished woman, by going out after such an illness?"

"No; but I must go. I am not going out merely for a stroll. I am leaving Queen's Elm never to return."

"It is madness," said the housekeeper,

and most probably will terminate in death. "I cannot help it," cried Violet. not oppose me. I have made up my mind to go, and nothing will induce me to stay."
"Wel, I enter my protest," said the

"Two hours since we all thought you were dying; now you are goin Why, you have hardly strength to walk out, Why, v. Miss Beaton! "I shall be better soon. I cannot stay here. I am going to see Mrs. Ingram. that the carriage is ready. I must be at the

Violet had decided on going to London, not knowing what else to do: Mrs. Ingram looked much astonished when violet stood before her.
"Do not be alarmed," she said. "I wish

had more time that I might speak more fully to yon.' Mrs. Ingram roused herself and looked into the lovely, colourless face.

"I hope I shall not startie you," pursued Violet; and there was a ring of impatience in her voice. "I am sorry to tell you that I am obliged to leave Queen's Elm to-day. I am afraid it will be a great inconvenience but I am compelled to go."

"It is very sudden, very unexpected, ear," said the stately, gentle old lady, ' of course, if you cannot help it-"I cannot, I cannot!" cried Violet. am in great trouble—I must go!"
"I have known it ever since you went with

me to my husband's grave, "said Mrs. Ingram, quietly. "Only tell me how, and I will do all I can to help you." "You are very good," returned Violet: but you could not do anything for me. m sorry to leave you; you have been very

kind to me. "Go then, my dear. Do not be anxious about me. I shall find someone to take your place. I am sorry you are going; you are a great favourite of mine, and I snall miss you very much; but, if it is urgent that you should go, I will make no effort to detain you. When are you going?"

"I want to catch the four o'clock express to London," replied Violet. "Then you have but little time to spare," said Mrs. Ingram. "You must have some thing to eat before you start. Shall you

hers.
"I am sorry to seem ungrateful and un-kind," she said. "No; I shall never come back. I am in great trouble, and I do not see the end of it. I grieve to leave you in whispered.

this fashion, but I cannot help it."
"I always thought from your face that you had a story," remarked the old ladyr "I knew it when you were with me at my husband's grave."

Before they parted, Mrs. Ingram made Violet promise that she would not forget her, that she would come back to see her at so ame or other.
"I have had many companions," she said

"since my daughter, my bonny Jean died, but none that I have liked so well as you." An hour afterward Violet found herself in An hour afterward Violet found herself in the express, speeding as fast as steam could take her to London. She had not thought yet what she would do when she reached there; her only idea had been to hasten away from Queen's Elm. As the train sped rapidly onward through the fast-falling shades of evening, her mind grew calmer, and once more she was able to think.

in the world. She had thought once of apnew that that good lady would say things of her husband that she herself could not and would not tolerate. She liked Miss Marr; but in this case it was impossible to make he ner confidente. end for Mrs. Carstone, tell her all, and hear what her advice was. She would abide by it.

et it be what it might. When she reached

ondon, she took a cab to the Great Norther

Hotel, and from there she telegraphed to Mrs.

Mrs. Carstone was the best friend she had

arstone, asking her if she would come to se her there at once. The answer to her telegram soon arrived telling her that Mrs. Carstone would be with her in the morning. After that Violet slept well, her mind being at rest. Mrs. Carstone was not a particularly clever woman; but she had a good judgement and a kindly heart. Some way out of the difficulty would present itself to her.

CHAPTER LIIL Mrs. Carstone wept tears of genuine light at the unexpected news.
"It is a gift from Heaven," she cried,

"sent to reconcile you and your husband—a gift from Heaven direct, my dear; and I am thankful for your sake. And now what have you thought of doing?" 'I thought of laying all my cares and troubles on your shoulders for a time," answered Violet, "Whatever advice you give me. I will follow it."

"I should say, seek a reconciliation first with your husband," said Mrs. Carstone. "That was the course I advised even before I knew of this. You can do nothing better. I have a few days to spare; I will stay with you. Write to your husband. Do not tell him your news—that will be an agreeable surprise to him—but tell him you are tired of wrong doing, and ask him to be friends. should use that simple expression, friends.'

"I cannot call it 'wrong-doing'" remarked Violet, "because I really thought I was doing "We will not argue over a word," said Mrs. Carstone. "Tell him that you are tired of being away from him, and want to be friends—that is the first thing to be done—and I will stay with you until the answer

"I do not know where he is," she said. heard that he was living somewhere London." She remembered that Miss Marr had told

her that he was living alone, dejected and miserable, in London; but she had told her also of her intention to draw him, if possible, to Athelstone. Athelstone was the dowager Lady Ryvers' own house, whither she had gone after her quarrel with her son. He might be in London, or he might have gone

to Athelstone.

"Send your letter, to Ryverswell, and, no matter where Lord Ryvers has gone, it will be safely forwarded to him," Mrs. Carstone 'If I do it at all, said Violet, "I must do it at once, while there is a rush of feeling in my heart which prevents me from thinking clearly or remembering bitterly, I must forget much before I can write that letter, and in

this confusion I have forgotten much. "So much the better," remarked Mrs. one, briskly. "This is the very time." stone, briskly. She rang quickly, and ordered writing materials to be brought into the room. She would not delay, lest Violet should change her mind. The beautiful face of the young wife had grown very pale, and Mrs. Carsto saw how her hands trembled.

"Write now," she said, as she placed the pen in Violet's hand. And she wrote the simple words: "I am tired of being away from you, Ran-lph. Will you be friends? I am remain-

ing at the Great Northern Hotel until I reeive your answer. As she sealed and stamped it, a great burn ng blush covered her face. So this was the end of her grand resolutions, her high spirit, her rebellion, her "eternal farewell"! She winced as she thought of it. Mrs. Carston

read her feelings,
"Remember," she said, "It is for child's sake. You may if you have a very elastic conscience, order your own life as yo will; but you cannot blight the life of your child. Give me the letter and let it be posted at once."

Again she rang. She placed the letter in the servants hands, saying:
"Let this be sent at once to the post, and see that a trustworthy messenger takes it, as it is of great importance." Violet wondered in her own mind whethe

Miss Marr would be with Randolph when he received it. looking at him with those dark. loving eyes of hers? Would his handsome eager face flush with pleasure or grow pale with anger as he read? She could not say. She knew that he had loved her with all his heart; but she was uncertain as to whether or how far her anger and caprice had inter fered with that love 'I am glad I had not much time to think

about it," she said with a deep sigh. "I am quite sure, if I had been able to remember all the reasons that induced me to leave him, I could not have written it." While good Mrs. Carstone sat sipping her favourite after-dinner wine, the beautiful young wife lay with a dreamy smile on her lips. She need never be jealous of Miss Marr

again. She was happier than she had been since the discovery she had made of her husand's title and wealth. It would not be so bad, after all, to be called "young Lady Ryvers" the mother of the future heir versdale; it would all be sweetened with

"Love will waken by and by." Love had awakened with a passionate

rush.
"Oh, my husband," cried the girl, who had once thought love a trouble, and had talked of annulling her own marriage, "if I could see you now, if I could tell you how love my heart is for you!" Some one was singing in the next roomgirl with a soft clear voice—and Violet lay listening. Noiselessly, Mrs. Carstone rose to open the door, so that they should not lose

one word, and the sweet, girlish voice

"I know not when the day may be, I know not when our eyes may meet, What welcome you may give to me, Or will your words be sad or sweet. It may not be till years have p Tili eyes are dim and tresses grey:
The world is wide, but, love, at last
Our hands, our hearts must meet some of
Some day I shall meet you,
Love—I know not when or how;
Only this, that once you loved me—
Only this, I love you now.

know not are you far or near. Or are you dead, or do you live; know not whom the blame should bear, or who should plead, or whom forgive, Or who should plead, or whom forgive. But, when we meet at length some day, Eyes clearer grown the truth may see, And ev'ry cloud shall roll away That darkens love 'twixt you and me. Some day I shall meet you, Love-I know not when or how; Only this, that once you loved me—Only this, I love you now."

The beautiful melody died away; but th words of the song had entered Violet's heart. It needed but this to fill her whole soul with uputterable longing for her husband, longing so great that it was almost pain. Tear filled

room to her quietly to kiss them away.
"You must not agitate yourself," she

A strange coincidence happened that same evening. Although tired. Violet knew she should not sleep, and she asked for some books. Amongst others there was sent to her a volume of extracts; and the first lines many which here are fell; and the first lines upon which her eyes fell were these:

"Marriage, rightly understood, Gives to the tender and the good A paradise below."

They struck her with a strange force. voluntarily deserted an earthly paradise Ah, let her but once return, let her but once ore stand in the safe shelter of her husband's arms, and she would be all that he could wish, she would love him with her whole heart and soul! Peer or peasant, noble or plebeian, mattered little now; she loved CHAPTER LIV.

Two days had passed, and no answer had come to Violet's letter. It was the third day now, and the young wife's heart misgave her. Within three days, she and Mrs. Carstone had argued, a letter must reach any part of England. In the first flush of sanguine hope he had felt quite sure that the moment Ranolph read her letter he would hasten to her. She had expected him every hour, every minute; every footstep on the stairs, every hand on the handle of the door, she had beelieved to be his. She had started a hundred times each day, her face flushing, her heart beating fast, a faint cry on her lips which turned always into a wail of disappoint

It was the end of the third day. He would not come now; he was not in such a great hurry to see her, after all. And no wonder, he owned to herself in sorrowful honestywonder, after all the caprices and the scornful fashion in which she had treated his love. Once a terrible disappointment happened to her. A hansom dashed up to the grand entrance, and someone sprang from it in hot haste—someone who looked up at the windows of the hotel as though he expected to see a belowed face there. see a beloved face there. For one moment her heart stood still. It was surely he— surely Randolph—come at last. But, as the face and figure drew nearer, they were strange to her. It was not Randolph. A horrible sense of dismay came to her—a horrible tear. What should she do if he never came and never wrote? That was impossible; he must write. In all their little misunderstandings he had ever been the first to yield. A smil a glance, a word from her had always brought him to her feet. Was it likely that he could or would withstand such words as she had ritten--"Let us be friends"? The dawn of the fourth day found he embling between hope and despair. On the fifth day Mrs. Carstone's kindly heart failed

ner when she looked at the white, worn "My dear," she said, "you must not look so. Try to regain some of your indifference, son of your carelessness; your face is becoming quite drawn and haggard."

And Violet clasping the friendly hands in her own, cried in a voice that was pitiful to

"I do not think my husband will answe my letter!"

Mrs. Carstone tried to comfort her with all the gentle soothing women use to each othe in the hour of distress. It was possible, she arged, that the letter had not reached him There was plenty of time yet. She must be patient, and, above all, she must remembe how precious her life was.
On the the sixth day Violet shut herself up

in her room. She had resolved on sending another letter. This should not be a friendly invitation, but a passionate appeal to her. She would not ask him to be friends, but she would tell him how passionately she had learned to love him. She would not break ner news to him; but she would beg him to

forgive her for the old love's sake.
"Think of me," she wrote, "not as the proud, injured, haughty wife who farewell, careless of your love and careless your pain, but as the girl whom you wooed in the woods of St. Byno's. In those days, I frankly own, love was new to me, and I did not love you as you deserved; new it'ls different. Come back to me, Randolph, come back to me, darling, for I have at last learned to love you with my whole heart and soul, just as you loved me at first. And, beloved shall wait here six days-six days. the end of that time, I have not heard from ou, I shall know that you will never either write to me or come to see me again, and life will be all over with me. But you will come beloved, you will come! My heart longs for you. You will take me in your arms and kiss

and lay my head upon your breast!" She wrote the letter on her knees; she covered it with burning tears and passionate kisses. Then she carried it herself to the post. She put it into the letter-box, and, as dropped from her fingers, she turned to Mrs. Carstone with a smile more sad than

any sigh. "That will bring me either life or death," "It will be life, my dear," returned Mrs. Carstone. "No man who loved his wife could turn a deaf ear to such prayers as yours. You have promised to wait here six days. Let us spend these six days more sen than we have the last. Let us spend them in shopping. Have you money, my dear?"
And the answer was "Plenty", with a

dreary sigh. 'You will want it all," said Mrs. Carstone, delighted to think how easily she could make up any little deficiency of that kind. "After writing that letter, you must rest to-day, and to-morrow we will go out shopping. Have you any idea what we shall buy?"

"No," replied [Violet; but there was flush on her face and a shy, sweet light in her eyes as she answered.
"Such marvels," said Mrs. Carstone 'such dainty marvels of lace and embroidery little pretty things that will make your

heart beat with joy! And do you know for whom they will be?"

"Oh, happy me!" sighed Violet, even as she smiled. "In spite of all my trouble, the spite of all my trouble, thrice happy me ! "Thrice happy every good woman to whom Heaven sends the gift of a little child!" said Mrs. Carstone, with tears in her eyes. "You will have no time for watching at the windows for the postman; the next six days must

be spent in making provision for the future Lord Ryvers." So during the next six days the beautiful face regained some of its colour and some of its calm; for Violet was taken out of herself by this new and keen delight, and Mrs. Car-

etone was just as pleased.

Violet roused herself from this new and engrossing occupation to ask where her husband was. No letter had yet arrived; until the end of the sixth day Mrs. Carstone would not have the question discussed. "He will come or write," she said. "It is

not likely that, loving you as he does, he will refuse. If he did not would at least write and say so. The fifth, sixth, seventh day came without news or letter; and then they knew they must look the cruel fact straight in the face.
"He will neither write nor come now,"

false hopes any longer; he will not come."
"No," replied Mrs. Carstone; I have been mistaken; he will not come.' (To be Continued).

said Violet, with the calm of despair.

cannot deceive myself or buoy myself up with

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-

ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natur al laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bill by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Guzette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (1) lt and lb) by Grocers, labelled-" JAMES Epp. " JAMES EPPS nd lb) by Grocers,

A SOCIAL SENSATION.

Young Man Masquerading as a Lady's

London, June 20 .- To-morrow's issue o anity Fair will contain a startling sensa tion, involving a scandalous charge against a lady of title and high social standing. According to Vanity Fair a young person who has been for some time in the lady's employ, as a confidential lady's maid, has been discovered by the police to have been practising A SHAMELESS DECEPTION.

The newspaper does not venture to divulge he lady's name, but refers all enquiries the police. This public reference to a scan-dal, which has for several days past been whispered about in the clubs, is expected to ause a commotion in Belgravia. s told in much greater known detective, who is employed exclusively upon what are known as society cases. According to this authority the lady's maid was a modest appearing and demure young person, who seemed to give great satisfaction to the lady, but who never mixed with the other servants, and was regarded by them as supercilious and disagreeable. An upper housemaid of the lady's household, who specially disliked the lady's maid, had for her beau a very intelligent member of the police force, and she told him of her dislike for her fellow-servant. This led the constable to take particular notice of the privileged maid, and he soon observed little peculiarities in her manner and bearing that led him to believe that a

nasquerade was in progress, and that, in fact. THE MAID WAS A MAN. The policeman at once jumped to the conclusion that the young man had gained access to the lady's household for the purpose of robbery, and was biding his time to run off with the jewel cases. The officer reported his suspicions and theory to his superiors, and was instructed to follow up the case and obtain conclusive evidence as to the suspectorson's sex. He soon found abundant pr that his suspicions were correct, and made haste to inform the lady that the person whom she had harboured as a confidential maid was in fact a young man. It is stated that the zealous policeman "never felt so cheap" and ill-rewarded in his life as when he saw that

HIS STARTLING INTELLIGENCE was received with neither horror nor surprise, nor even thanks. The lady's manner rushed him with the conviction that he told her no news, and that he had done an exeedingly imprudent thing in presuming to enlighten her concerning the affairs of her own household. He retreated abashed. If the detective's belief is well founded, the tive of the lady in conniving at the masquer ade is an mexplicable mystery to all but her self and, perhaps, the "maid." It is stated that the young man will be pensioned off by the lady's family on condition that he wil leave England and never return.

SMALL FEET.

Tight Shoes Unhealthful and Destructive "This clatter about small feet is all nonense," said a fashionable shoemaker yeste day. "I saw an interview with a shoemaker in the Mail last week, in which it was said that a certain lady had the prettiest foot in New York because she weighed 160 pounds and yet wore only a No. 1 shoe. That lady had the homliest foot in New York in my judgment, and I am a connoisseur in feet. A small foot is more usually a deformity than beauty,'

"Why?" asked the reporter. "Because it is usually a disproportion, a monstrosity. A perfectly beautiful woman's foot should be in length a little less than oneseventh of her height. The foot, moreover, s the base, the support of the body, and i should be neither too small to support it, nor, for beauty's sake, seem to be so. Imagine 160 pounds of flesh over two little number one feet. I've got an artistic eye for such things, and the disproportion makes me shudder. The most beautiful foot known is that of the Venus de Medici. It is neither very short nor very narrow, and, although the venus is a rather small woman, she would find a number two shoe decidedly uncomfortable. The model of shoe decidedly uncomfortable. The model of that foot never wore a shoe. You hear lots of talk about the big feet of Chicago girls That shows that Chicago girls are either very tall or very sensible. There is not a pretty foot in New York. I have been measuring ladies' feet for thirty years in this city, and have failed to find a real pretty foot yet. My artistic taste has often prompted me to go to Chicago, where the feet must be prettier than the number two feet of the New York ladies anless the New York ladies are phenomenally

short in height." "Are tight shoes unhealthful!" Very. They impede the circulation of the blood. With tight shoes and tight lacing our women will produce a very thin-blooded generation. Tight shoes destroy grace and cause an awkward walk. If you want to acquire the gait of a dude just get a pair of pointed shoes two sizes too small for you and

old out your arms." "Can you describe a perfect foot?" "A perfect foot must be, as I said before, a little less in length than one-seventh the height of the woman. It should be arched n the top. It should be broadest across the ball, and the toes, symmetrical and tipped with pink nails, should spread flat upon the ground at every step. The second toe should be the longest. The heel should descend from a straight line from behind the ankle and should be delicately rounded. The skin should be white as ivory and marked with faint indications of blue veins. The heel and toes, however, should have a rosy flush. Such a foot you never see treading the beach f a seaside watering place, and never will until women learn that a small foot i ecessarily a beautiful one. - New York Mail.

Hope for the Old Maids. Now let old maids anxious for husbands, and rich ones too, rise up and bestir them-selves. A close study of Swinburne, Rosetti, Ella Wheeler, and other poets of the fleshy and passionate school, will enable them to use the proper vocabulary and style, and a shor term in prosody will do the rest. Then let them put all the lovesick longings and mand in tenderness they can find in sentimental lovels and bad digestion into rhyme, and publish it, even if it has to be paid for at full advertising rates. Soon bachelors all over the and will cry for quarter and rush into matrimony to escape the deluge of tender verses, and so shall the great army of old maids grow mall by degrees and beautifully less.-



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, The Great Balsamic Distillation of Wite Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fur, Marigold, Clover Blossom,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing. failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrha
Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one pack
age, forming a complete treatment, of all drug
gists for SI. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE
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Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Hattery combined with a Porous bined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, ghtens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease. IS THE CRY SUFFERING NERVE



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion

His Outspoken Opinion.

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



repared by J. E. GOMBAULT, ex-Veterinary Surge of the French Government Stud. Has been in prominent use in the best Veterinary Practice of Europe for the serious Past Twenty Years. A SPEEDY, POSITIVE & SAFE CURE For Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, all Inflammations, all Throat Difficulties, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone, and other bony tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes, and many other diseases and ailments of Horses and Cattle. Far superior to a blister or catterization in its beneficial effects, notes leaving scar or blemish.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespooning will produce nore actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spayin ours mixture ever made will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liminent or spavin cure mixture ever made. Every bottle of CAUSTIC BAISAM sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. HAMILTON, ONT.,

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Regulate the Stomach and Liver. NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED. Campbell's Cathartio
Compound is adapted for
the cure of Liver Compairs Billion Discorders, Acid Stomach,
Dyspesia, Loss of Appetive Sick Headels

Constipation or Costive-ness, and all complaints

arising from a disordered bowels. Children like it! Mothers like it!

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Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not ccasion nausea, acts without griping, is certaining the effects, and is effective in small doses. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

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The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick, of London, has established an agency in Toronto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous

THEUMATINE -- An Internal

SURE CURE for all kinds of KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. SUTHERLANDS RHEUMATINE

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Testimonial From Mr. Thos. Roach. Owner and Proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Wel and. WELLAND, Ont., Sept. 3, 1833.

Welland, Ont. Sept. 3, 1833.

J. N. Sutherland: Dear Sir.—My daughter was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism. For the better part of a year she was confined to her bed, and had lost the power of raising her head from her shoulder. It was much feared that the cords of her neck would have to be cut. Fortunately before this was done, I was recommended by your Mr. Rooth to try Rheumatine. I purchased three bottles, two of which committee your dher. My child is now free from all rheumatic pain, and as well as can be. I most thoroughly and heartily recommend your cure. ommend your cure.
Yours truly, THOS. ROACH.
See our Change of Testimonials every week it

OFFICE-21 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. CANCER CAN BE CURED! ids bear testimony to the fact, or circular giving particulars, L. D. McMICHAEL, M. D., 63 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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LAMPAS. HASTINGS.—What is the most si the ame time effectual, cure for la If the gums are tumefied, so, Some prefer to pinch or cut th they bleed, and then rub in a lit After operating on the gums, d hav. corn. or oats.

CALL IN A VET.

CAYUGA.-I have a colt three spring whose eyes are afflicted. anything in the eyes except a di epy appearance, and

You had better have your by a competent veterinary sur-special attention to the state of

OUT OF CONDITIO

COBOURG.—I have a young ho He was confined in httle or no exercise, a spring he became land by contraction of the for that lameness the prescribe a cure ? Turn the animal into a soft pa

or three weeks, and keep the

INCIPIENT HEAV DROMORE.—Will you give m through your valuable paper for years old, which kept in very poor winter. She sweats very easily, might have worms, so I gave her to oil early in April. Since that time a very bad dry cough and her grown very large. She seems to heaves. I feed her well. She eats and works well as a farm horse.

Give one drachm incident parts. Give one drachm iodide of po

and morning and feed on the food, clean and free from dus the medicine for two weeks.

LEAKAGE AT THE A GRASSMERE.-I have a ho weeks old and up to yest
a little of its urine com
now it as often comes all
of its sheath. Would y through the columns of what is the matter and if what means could be use just say for your information that two days old one of its hind lea and a greal deal of matter gathe has never been able to raise itse sucks as good as any colt can. looking about the head and eyes, weak the sucks are to the sucks as good as any colt can.

closed as soon as possible by s tures. Your colt is evidently requires prompt attention. HEAVES IN HORS

MARKHAM.—Would you kindl through THE MAIL a remedy for have a valuable mare lately to Heaves is incurable, but the be palliated by careful feeding. or hay of any kind, but feed wheat or oat straw, and onight half-drachm doses of p talis leaves. Clover hay is espe vating to horses suffering from Doses of potassium of iron and also give relief, but should on tered under the direction of a Some time ago the Country Gent mended the following remedipound of quicklime in a pail of when the lime is slacked take lime water, and add to it tw water intended for the animal to half a pound of flaxseed in a night, and adda gallon of Next day give a third with pour off the liquor and mix the

LIVE STOCK. A correspondent of the Wester the following advice to those with infested with lice :—"Go to the and get a pound of quassia and wash the animals with it once you will not be troubled with One of the beauties of sheep that a sheep can be killed at the carcass used or disposed of easy to dispose of what is not

cannot be done with cattle. are kept, therefore, fresh meat at hand any time. Careful investigation by Eng timental physiologists seems t clusively that animals feed large abounding in sugar gradually be. The moderate use of salt, on t s found to have a favourable breeding powers.

Sheep at pasture during sums shelter for shade during the het and against cold storms which and give rise to serious colds w are freshly shorn. This shelts temporary character and shou on an elevated spot in the fiel the very poorest, as the sheep change it to the most fertile. J. S. Woodward, of Lockpor that he has grown early lambs years, but never succeeded i supply of roots for feeding the make a free flow of milk. He wurtzels to either turnips or

condition for feeding until late This remedy for foot rot in to be unfailing:—Take equal p of red lead and pulverized blue enough nitric acid to make after paring the hoof until all will be well exposed, apply Sheep should remain in house twenty-four hours after being the weather is quite dry, with better to turn on dry, short should be taken to prevent she ing streams or mud. Three a usually sufficient.

When calves are first fed

they are apt to suffer from ind same effect follows at times t

part because the mange s will

meal, unless it is thoroughly When a young calf is found to such a change of feed it is moderative purgative, as a ta castor oil or twice as much r Any grain food given to a you be thoroughly boiled and give a little salt; and buttermilk s sparingly at first. It is a common opinion breeders that the smell of bloo mare to lose her coit. There some truth in this general belie like it is frequently noticed which are generally affected whole herd when one comwhole herd when one cow prematurely. The reason is th system is excited, the uter abundantly supplied with nerve ed, and the fetus is expelled.

herd or stable, and the greater be exercised in the treatmen animals: more especially to strong instinctive dislike. Sales of Jersey Cattle in The second combination cattle was continued in New Yor Over 60 animals were sold, and over \$23,000. Only a few cow-brought what might be called Most of the other animals had

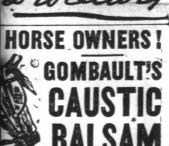
much more easily prevented at

other, or could not boast of a f or were supernnusted or did no appearance, but they brough they were worth, or a little



GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion. ry marked testimonials from College re, respectable Physicians, and other en of intelligence and character to e of Warner's SAFE Cure, published litorial columns of our best news-have greatly surprised me. Many gentlemen I knove, and reading timents. These impelled to nurchuse s gentlemen I knove, and reading stimony I was impelled to purchase stiles of Warner's SAFE Oure and st. Besides, I took some, swallowers the presentled quantity. I spied the medicine is not injurious, ill frankly add that if I found myself tim of a serious kidney trouble I was this preparation. The truth is dical profession stands dased and in the presence of more than one malady, while the testimony of hundristlepent and very reputable genhardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. Warner has fallen upon one of those discoveries which occasionally bring discoveries which occasionally bring



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orated Dr. H. Hollick, of London, ha shed an agency in Toronto for the sale of dicines for the sure cure of all nervous arising from whatever cause. Has been here over twenty years. Cured thousands, re. No Pay. Enclose stamp for pamphlet, will be sent in sealed envelope to all who s to 463 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HEUMATINE -- An Internal SURE CURE for all kinds of KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.



E ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. timonial From Mr. Thos. Roach, and Proprietor of the Commercial otel, Welland.
WELLAND, Ont.. Sept. 3, 1833.

UTHERLAND: Dear Sir.—My daughter at sufferer from inflammatory rheumafeat suherer from minarimatory rice in a for the better part of a year she was to her bed, and had lost the power of her head from her shoulder. It was eared that the cords of her neck would be cut. Fortunately before this was was recommended by your Mr. Rooth heumatine. I purchased three bottles, which complete y cur d her. from all rheumatic pain, and as well I most thoroughly and heartily re-

THOS. ROACH. urs truly hange of Testime SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. CE-21 Adelaide Street West, Toronto



IS ON BUILDING, PAINTING ating, &c. For my 100 page illugue, address, enclosing 10, canta, TOCK, 6 Aston Finder New York.

LAMPAS. HASTINGS.—What is the most simple, and at the ame time effectual, ours for lampas?

If the gums are tumefied, scarify gently.

AGRICULTURAL.

Some prefer to pinch or cut the bars until they bleed, and then rub in a little table salt. After operating on the gums, do not feed on hay, corn, or oats. CALL IN A VET.

CAYUGA.—I have a colt three years old this spring whose eyes are afficted. I cannot see anything in the eyes except a dull and rather sleepy appearance, and he dop't appear to see very good! When I run my thumb and forefinger down his backbone he will squat a little, especially near the hips. Is there anything the matter with his back or kidneys, or is it only ticklishness?

You had better have your colt examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, paying special attention to the state of the eyes.

OUT OF CONDITION.

COBOURG.—I have a young horse that seems to have lost the proper use of his hind quarters, especially around the stifle bones, which appear to have lost all the muscles that support them. He was confined in the stable all winter with hitle or no exercise and mone all winter with He was confined in the stable all winter with ittle or no exercise; and upon driving him this pring he became lame in his front feet, caused by contraction of the hoof. After treating him for that lameness the above disease (if so it may be called) developed itself. Will you kindly prescribe a cure?

Turn the animal into a soft pasture for two or three weeks, and keep the feet in proper

INCIPIENT HEAVES.

DROMORE.—Will you give me a remedy through your valuable paper for a mare, five years old, which kept in very poor condition all winter. She sweats very easily. I thought she whater she sweats very easily. I thought she might bave worms, so I gaye her turpentine and oil early in April. Since that time she has had a very bad dry cough and her bowels have grown very large: She seems to be taking the heaves. I feed her well. She eats very heartily and works well as a farm horse.

Give one drachm iodide of potassium night and morning and feed on the very best of food, clean and free from dust. Continue the medicine for two weeks.

LEAKAGE AT THE NAVEL.

GRASSMERE.—I have a horse colt about two weeks old, and up to yesterday there was always a little of its urine come out at its navel, but now it as often comes all out at its navel as out of its sheath. Would you kindly inform me through the columns of The Weekely Mail, what is the matter and if it can be cured, and what means could be used to cure it? I may just say for your information that when it was two days old one of its hind less got bruised and a greal deal of matter gathered in it, and it has never been able to raise itself to suck, It sucks as good as any colt can, and is brightlooking about the head and eyes, only it is very weak.

You must get the opening at the navel closed as soon as possible by sutures or liga-tures. Your colt is evidently far gone, and requires prompt attention.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

MARKHAM.—Would you kindly inform me through THE MAIL a remedy for heaves, as I have a valuable mare lately taken with the

Heaves is incurable, but the disease may be palliated by careful feeding. Give no corn or hay of any kind, but feed on oats, clean wheat or oat straw, and occasionally at night half-dracim doses of powdered digicalis leaves. Clover hay is especially aggravating to horses suffering from this disease Doses of potassium of iron and arsenic will also give relief, but should only be administered under the direction of a veterinarian. ome time ago the Country Gentleman recommended the following remedies:-Put one pound of quicklime in a pail of water, and when the lime is slacked take a nint of the lime water, and add to it two gailons of water intended for the animal to drink. Put water intended for the animal to drink. Fut half a pound of flaxseed in a stable pail at night, and add a gallon of boiling water. Next day give a third with each meal, or pour off the liquor and mix the seed with the

LIVE STOCK.

A correspondent of the Western Rural gives the following advice to those who have cattle infested with lice:—"Go to the drug store and get a pound of quassia and boil it up and wash the animals with it once or twice and you will not be troubled with them again. One of the beauties of sheep husbandry is

that a sheep can be killed at any time and the carcass used or disposed of. It is very easy to dispose of what is not needed. This cannot be done with cattle. Where sheep are kept, therefore, fresh meat is practically at hand any time.

Careful investigation by English and Con timental physiologists seems to show con-clusively that animals feed largely upon foods abounding in sugar gradually become barren. The moderate use of salt, on the other hand is found to have a favourable effect upon the breeding powers.

Sheep at pasture during summer need some shelter for shade during the heat of the day and against cold storms which often prevai and give rise to serious colds while the sheep are freshly shorn. This shelter may be temporary character and should be located on an elevated spot in the field, if possible

the very poorest, as the sheep will rapidly change it to the most fertile. J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N.Y., says that he has grown early lambs for market fo years, but never succeeded in making any money from them until he began growing supply of roots for feeding the ewes so as to make a free flow of milk. He prefers mange wurtzels to either turnips or sugar beets, in part because the mangels will keep in good condition for feeding until late in winter.

This remedy for foot rot in sheep is said to be unfailing :- Take equal parts in weight of red lead and pulverized blue vitrioi, and enough hitric acid to make a thick paste; after paring the hoof until all diseased parts will be well exposed, apply with paddle. Sheep should remain in house with dry floor twenty-four hours after being treated, unless the weather is quite dry, when it is much better to turn on dry, short sod; but care should be taken to prevent sheep from crossing streams or mud. Three applications are usually sufficient.

When calves are first fed on buttermilk they are apt to suffer from indigestion; the same effect follows at times the feeding of meal, unless it is thoroughly well boiled. When a young calf is found to be ailing after such a change of feed it is well to give a moderative purgative, as a tablespoonful of castor oil or twice as much raw linseed oil Any grain food given to a young calf should be thoroughly boiled and given as gruel, with a little salt; and buttermilk should be given sparingly at first.

It is a common opinion among horsebreeders that the smell of blood will cause a mare to lose her colt. There is, no doubt, some truth in this general belief. Something like it is frequently noticed among cows, which are generally affected through the whole herd when one cow loses her calf prematurely. The reason is that the nervous system is excited, the uterus, which is abundantly supplied with nerves, is contracted, and the fetus is expelled. Abortion is much more easily prevented at the first than cured afterward when it has appeared in a nerd or stable, and the greatest care should be exercised in the treatment of pregnant animals; more especially to avoid contact with dead matter, of which animals have a strong instinctive dislike,

Sales of Jersey Cattle in New York.

The second combination sale of Jersey cattle was continued in New York on the 18th. Over 60 animals were sold, and they realize over \$23,000. Only a few cows and one bull brought what might be called fancy prices. Most of the other animals had some defect or other, or could not boast of a famous lineage, or were supernutated or did not present a fine appearance, but they brought about what they were worth, on a little less. Among those that commanded the highest prices that the commanded the commanded the highest prices that the highest prices the highest prices that the highest prices that the highest prices

were Nymph, knocked down for \$1,500; Satin, \$1,030, and Matchless of St. Lambert, \$1,000. Among the animals to be bid for tomorrow will be the lamous imported Jersey bull Farmers' Glory. Nymph was purchased by Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont. In the three days during which the sale continued 201 head were disposed of, bringing a little over \$57,000, an average of about \$286 a head. The highest price paid for any one animal was \$1,500, the four-year-old cow Nymph, of St. Lambert, being knocked down at this figure to Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ontario. The lowest notch was reached on Thursday, when two Jerseys were sold for \$75 each. The sale, it is admitted, was made at the wrong season of the year to bring many heavy buyers to admitted, was made at the wrong season of the year to bring many heavy buyers to-gether, and as a result prices got were only fair. Sixty-eight head were sold to-day for a total of \$16,575, an average of about \$243 a head. Miss Alexander, a five-year-old cow, brought the top figure, \$700. Mr. Fuller, of Hamilton, bought Belle Dame, twelve years old, a cow, by Yankee P, and Tulip F, imported, for \$500.

Summer Care of Cattle

During the winter months cattle kept under protecting roofs are brought more closely under the eyes of their attendants than throughout the grass season, especially where the range of pasturage is extensive; and if those attendants and their eyes are worth anything, the slightest symptom of illness, or of any other event, casual or periodical, needing special attention will be instantly noticed. It is not necessarily so in summer, when the cattle mostly attend to their own wants as regards food and water, and, excepting the cows when hand-milked, those which live out of doors are not brought under the notice of anyone, for hours or even days at a stretch, unless special provision is made for the frequent and systematic inspection of the whole herd.

Where the cattle are of any considerable alue, and a single loss falls heavily upon the owner, it is all the more important that the tervals between the rounds of inspection should not be too long. A great deal of damage may be done in a short time, particularly where the various ages are not separated, and in-calf cows and heifers herd together with hose which are not in a breeding state. the bull runs out with the mixed herd of cows and heifers less harm is likely to be done to those which are heavily pregnant by attention to others at certain periods than if the cows and heifers, breeding and not breeding, are left to themselves. In that case the excitement and exertion they undergo often cause premature calving, abortion in the early stages, or at later stages calf-casting. But if the bull goes loose, then frequent in-spection is needful in order to book the dates of those he follows, -National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

The earth should not be drawn towards bean plants in hoeing, nor shou'd any cultiva-tion be attempted while the leaves are wet with due or rain. If dirt touches the leaves it will rust or rot them. No hoeing should be done after the beans have blossomed.

A light seeding of buck wheat, not more than one-half bushel per acre, is ample where a grain crop is desired. The plants, when standing thinly, spread more widely, so as to cover the ground and produce more seed than a greater number of plants standing so thickly as to crowd each other.

Beans are one of the crops for which would be thought that salt was not needed. But an old farmer informs us that a little sprinkled on the rows of beans just as the plants are coming up makes them more vigorous and greatly increases the profusion of pods. The salt probably acts on the soil, releasing plant food that would otherwise re-

Every weed that secures growth on a field deprives the soil of so much fertility and robs the crop to that degree. The labour of eradication is also greater, the stronger the weeds, and it is a well known fact that the majority of the weeds are not only gross seeders, but timecons is bebts, doing greater injury in oc-cupying and seeding the ground than by depriving it of its fertilizing elements. Two stalks in a potato bill will give more

merchantable potatoes than a greater number. Often the two stalks can be single strong eye, especially if planted rather But it is safer to plant more eyes and then pull out the excess of stalks, selecting of course those least vigorous. Too many stalks in a hill of potatoes are as upprofitable s too many in a hill of corn. - American Cul-

Recently a farmer who had ploughed up ence row relaid the fence after seeding with timothy and clover. It was a rail fence, laid worm fashion, and under the rails where the heat of the sun was shaded, the grass was vigrous and at least three times as large and think as it was where no shade was had This burning up of the plants by heat perhaps, explains some failures in growing grass seed without caution.

A great deal is said about pulverizing the ods which turn up in the most heavy land after ploughing. Prevention is the best cure.
If the field is well drained and not ploughed when wet there will be no clods. It will however, take two or three seasons to thor oughly fine the soil that has been injured by previous mismanagement. Fall ploughing, turning the land in ridges and leaving it as rough as possible so as to expose the moist surface to the frost, will do the work; but unless there are under-drains to carry off the water the ploughing will do as much harm as

Summer Fallows.

The increase of weeds, which rob the soil and injure the grop, is reviving in some places what had become the nearly obselete practice of summer fallowing for winter wheat. It is, however, a wasteful method, for it requires the fertility developed by two years of thorough cultivation to make one crop. It is, however, less wasteful than growing weeds, and if the land is well seeded then cleared it is permissible in some cases. The best farmers will, however, prefer to ean their land while in hoed crops, which will utilize some of the fertility that would therwise be wasted.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Market gardeners find the growing of small cucumbers for pickles one of their most profit able crops. In most farm neighbourhoods patch of cucumbers for pickles will find narket among farmers at better prices than the market gardeners obtain at wholesale for

their crop. Farmers who are near a good market can make money from their cherry trees every year. There is an increasing demand from canning factories. It is quite common in some fruit-growing sections for women and children to pick cherries on halves with the owners of the trees, and each party will make a good profit from the transaction.

The best way, says a correspondent, to an lows :- Boil the salt in water, one pound to one gallon, and apply the mixture boiling ho with a watering-pot that has a spreading nose; this will keep weeds and worms awa for two or three years. Put one pound to the square yard the first year; afterward a weaker solution may be applied when re quired.

No animals should be kept in a young orchard lest they might injure the trees. In well-established orchard that is seeded to grass or plover sheep would be the best stock to keep; they would return to the soil nearly all they took from the ground; they will consume the fallen fruit and the sprouts from the roots if there are any, but these rarely appear in an orchard that has not been plough ed, and they will do no harm to the trees or disturb the soil. Pigs are for some reasons better than sheep, as they will keep the ground well stirred and pick up all insects as

vell as consume the windfalls,

strong decoction of red pepper next; and next the fine dust of dry air slacked lime. The editor of the Rural New Yorker, who is an indefatigable experimenter, recommends the following preparation for currant worms and cabbage fleas, viz.—A pound of Ruhach (California Perrian insert rounder) (California Persian insect powder) steeped in a pint of alcohol for 12 hours, and then three gallons of water added. This is sprayed upon the leaves and clears the plants of the insects at once. If it kills the current worms it will undoubtedly destroy the cal

bage worm. There is no available remedy for the lice which affect cherry and plum trees. These pests gather on the under side of the leaves, where they cannot be reached by any spray or similar application; smoking only can affect tham, but that is not available out of doors. The lice come from eggs laid by the small winged flies which appear in the first warm days in the spring in thick clouds. The eggs are laid on the buds on the tips of the branches, and the flies disappear after two or three days. If every terminal bud of the tree could be dipped in or washed with strong tobacco water, this would be a remedy, but to do this is clearly impracticable. The lice are so abundant is some localities as to entirely prevent the growth of cherries and

To Destroy Weeds in Paths,

Weeds growing upon footpaths are easily destroyed by the liberal use of salt scattered over them. The salt should be scattered over the weeds when they are wet with dew, over the weeds when they are wet with dew, and as much as will quite whiten the ground should be used. It is better to use too much than too little, as in the one case no harm is done and the plants are totally destryed, while with an insufficient quantity the weeds are only checked and soon recover and both salt and labourare expended worthlessly. By using salt to keep down the weeds a very good walk may be made of common earth or loam walk may be made of common earth or loam. walk may be made of common earth or loam mixed with sand. A gravel walk appears yery bright and clean after a dressing of salt. If the soil is clayey the walk should be well rounded, and then sanded and rolled. No walk should be made flat so as to retain water;

There is no intelligent man or woman who will dispute the fact that a cow with a record of fourteen to sixteen nounds of but ter per week is cheaper at \$65 than a five to aix pound brute would be as a gift, yet there is once in awnile one so stupid that they will pay \$25 to \$30 for a thing and think they have a bargain.

We had a farmer tell us the other day that a weak cow can get up easier in a stanction than when tied in a stall. As she settles back to get on her hind feet she holds on to the stanchion with her horns, and in pushing forward to get her front feet up she reste her shoulders against the stanchions. We never saw this done, but it looks reasonable. -American Dairyman.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer makes this very suggestive statement in sup-port of the non-beef quality of a good cow: "When," he says "a Jersey cow gives me three hundred and fifty pounds of butter and a hundred dollar calf a year, and does this until she is fifteen years old. I have not the heart to send her to the butcher." This isn't business," but we do not say that such a sentiment would not pay.

Of the use of oatmeal for cows, save a dairy writer, mention is not often made in this country, but when spoken of it is always with praise. That it is better than cornmeal there can be no doubt : it is richer in both albuminoids and fat, and the usefulness o these two nutriments, and especially the former, for making milk, is shown not only by the results of numerous careful experiments, but by the acknowledged usefulness of pilcake meal. Where this meal is used freely

le Jerseys and Guernseys, and with them the uniform result of consecutive years is bout as follows :- One cow in the course of vear consumes 30 bushels of corn at 50s., \$15; 400 pounds of cottonsead meal at 120., \$6; I ton of hav at \$10, and summer pastur months, \$15; making a total of \$46. average product for the year has been 200 pounds per cow, which at 23 cents per pound would amount to \$46. The whole herd thus considered embraces a number of ifers, with which some of the feed goes to build up the animals. With only cows in their prime, the yearly product would be greater. But, on the other hand, no account is taken of corn fodder and occasional feeds of potatoes, so that the cost of 23 cents per ound is as near as my experience can make

Cost of Producing Butter. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman,

a practical dairyman, gives the following on nis subject :-The Live Stock Indicator says, a farmer who bought a cow which neither he nor his men could milk found he could make her profitable to suckle calves, which were very high-priced that season. Her own calf sold for \$15. Then another was left for her to rear, and brought \$12. During the season the farmer sold \$65 worth of calves reared on; the kicking cow, fed her a few dollars' worth of meal and turned her off for beef the ollowing winter. This plan is well adapted for a large dairy where a number of cows calve

The most useful man on a dairy farm is a good milker, says the Dairyman, one who not only likes cows but whom the cows like in return, and if you ever get hold of such a man do not let go of him so long as he can with reason be retained. Probably women make the best milkers, but they are not strong enough to perform this work profit-ably in a dairy. We have always found the little men from Switzerland the best milkers, so far as nationality is a guide. Americans, as a rule, are not patient enough, while some nationalities are patient to the border of aziness.

The Shorthorn.

This has long been a popular breed, and there may be said to be a strong public prejudice in its favour. Its undisputed and perhaps unequalled beef qualities have been its strongest recommend. It was, however, priginally a milch breed, and some families of he breed are still hard to excel for the dairy. But it is quite difficult to select and maintain a milking strain, so long have the shorthorns been bred for "beef and beauty," and so effectually have the milch qualities thus been ored out of them. In some of the best beef families the cows do not give milk enough to support their calves. Yetmany dairymen cling to this breed and keep unprofitable dairies b cause they can get a good price for the old carcass as beef when the cow is no longer tolerable in the dairy herd. This is shortsightedness, and holding beef for market too ong and at too great a cost. The profit should be in the dairy products, where a dairy herd is kept, and beef should be alto-gether a subordinate consideration. The Shorthorn is usually red or roan, and occasionally red and white, though we always suspect other blood -Avrshire, for instan in the spotted animals. As a rule, we do not consider the Shorthorns as really profitable dairy cows, though there are many exceptions where a milking strain is cultivated. But there is no disputing their value for beef

THE POULTRY YARD.

As a preventative of gapes, the Poultry Review advises the scattering of air-slacked lime where the chickens gather at night. A rich corner of your garden which would een cabseiore the
ade show
best; a

Who knows that the broad leaves do not

purify the air of malaria? This is a wide-apread belief, and the plant may do for us what the eucalyptus does for the ague-shaken in lower latitudes.

The time to preserve eggs is when they are perfectly fresh. No amount of preserving can estore a stale egg, and if it is preserved at all the best that can be done is to keep it as all the best that can be done is to keep it as it is and from getting worse. The main point is to put them in the preserving liquor or preparation as quickly as possible and to keep out all bad ones, which would certainly infect the sound eggs. The usual preparation is lime-water, made by alaking lime in the usual manner and then adding water until it is like common white-wash used for buildings. This is left to settle and the clear liquid is drawn off into some convenient vessel. The drawn off into some convenient vessel. The eggs are carefully alipped into this liquor from a tin dipper, and when the vessel is nearly filled a cloth is faid over the eggs, and this is covered with two inches of the thick lime, and then water is poured over it and kept fully one inch deep.

To Break up a Setter.

This "high art" is studied by men, women and children the country over, during the spring and early summer. Each one has a different method, and the results vary in success according to the common sense that enters into the business. One says, "duck her;" another says, I give her a throw," and a third, "tie her to a stake near the barn walk, and scare her up every time you pass!' This last plan caps the climax.

Now let us say right here; never, under any consideration, scare your fowls, even should they be found in the flower bed; for fowls and flowers should be kept separate to begin with, and always treat your birds gently. We never are cured of our odd ways by any quick methods, to be all that is needed is imprisonment in a

strange place. A few days' rest in this way does the fowl good, and she will return to her laying greatly benefitted. Bear in mind that this is an effort at reproduction, and this very obstinacy marks a first-class setter which you prized so highly early in the season. Besides this, the rough treatment is liable to cause permanent injury, and the disabling of even one choice fowl will make ce in your feelings that outweighs all pecuniary considerations, if you are fit to own a domestic animal of any kind.

Save the Chicks.

Fully one-half the chicks are sacrificed to ne carelessness or ignorance of their owners. Well may they say, with the reported epi-taph: "If so soon I'm done for, what was I begun for?" for surely it is a great waste to have the little things batched, and then permit them to be lost for want of care. Some are killed with kindness, overfed, and fussed to death. At this season they are better without the hen as soon as they are four weeks old. Having a warm, dry coop they will nestle there alone, and be free from the filth and overcrowding of the hen. They should be fed three times a day, and upplied with fresh clean water morning, noon, and evening, and coarse cornmeal, not the cracked meal, but the ground meal, scalded with sufficient water to awell it, but not to make it mushy, is the best Wheat screenings for a change and a feed of crushed or pounded fresh bone will be found healthful and satisfying. Then a run in a grassy or weedy field, where they can find insects and some green food, will keep them in sects and some green too, we last weeks old health and growing. At eight weeks old they are large enough for broilers, and just now sell for 40 to 50 cents a pound, or 75 to 80 cents each. The poultry-keeper who has a lot of such chicks will be the one who finds

there is profit in poultry.

The most trouble with young chicks is from the parasite known as the gape-worm. It inhabits the bronchial tubes or air passages of the throat and lungs. It has its relatives which annoy and kill, very often, lambs and there would be less use for oatmeal; but under some circumstances it might be advantage usly substituted for the bran in the favourite mixture for cows of Indian meal and bran.

As my experience, in making butter with different breeds of cattle runs back for nearly half a century, it may be excusable here to give some of my own results. My present half a century, it may be excusable here to give some of my own results. My present herd consists about entirely of full-bred or worms that may be troubling the old birds. But the frequent cleansing of the house from the droppings is indispensable to freedom

rom this injurious pest. N. Y. Times. PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The National Live Stock Journal stands nigh as a live stock publication, and is filled with an assortment of matter especially inter esting to those who are engaged in stock raising in any of its branches. Among the valuable and interesting articles on horse, cattie, dairy, sheep, and swine matters to be found in the issue for June are, "Sunlight in Stables." "Small Farms and Small Herds-Stables, "Small Facilities and Stock Matters in England," "The Digestive Organs of Cattle," "Trichinæ in American Pork," "The General Purpose Horse," "Bare Hoofs v. Horseshoes, "Colic in Horses," &c. Published by the Stock Journal Co., Chicago, Ill., at \$2.15 per

The Atlantic for July opens with a capital short story by W. H. Bishop. It is entitled "Choy Susan," and relates graphically Pacific coast adventures and love-making, and its interest is much increased by the introduction of a Mormon girl. Dr. Mitchell's excellent serial, "In War Time," progresses satisfactorily, and will be, when completed, an unusually good and readable novel. Mrs. E D. R. Bianciardi describes "The Haunts of Galileo." O. H. Durward contributes a striking story, "Beaten by a Giaour." Har-riet Waters Preston in "The Gospel of Defeat." writes of Amiel. Senancour (author o Obermann,") and Biran. Bradford Torrey has a charming out-door paper on "Bird Gazing in the White Mountains." Cook's Tourist in Spain" contributes the first of two papers of travel. There are poems by Mr. Aldrich and Eliot C. True, a full chapter of reviews of new books, and seven brief essays in the Contributors' Club. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston.

There was a time when I was not.
There comes a time I shall not be.
This conscious dust, its joys and tears,
Its fragile hopes and fooish fears,
Shall pass away, and be forgot,

A solid and serious song like this is well worth singing. It is one of ten good pieces of music sent us by the well-known publishers. Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston. The titles are :- "Regret," alto or baritone song, b are: — "Regret," alto or baritone song, by Gilbert; "The Old Well March," by Welton; "Sprite," (Kobold) polka brilliante, by Clark; "Happy Journey," for piano, by Low; "First Attempt," song by Drangel; "Sailor Boy, Tin Soldier," "Once Again, Vagabond;" "Will's Sure to be Right," by Maylath; "Moonlight Roy," Scaller areas by Maylath; "Moonlight Roy," Sicilian song, by Marches 'Hear the Birdlings Sing," French and English song, by Gregh.

Shakespeare Says :- " Doubts are traitors; we oft lose the good we might have by fearing to attempt. Then doubt not "Gold Coin "-it is the bes hewing tobacco in Canada

The Porte has 15,000 men ready to send Upper Egypt. It is intended they shall dismbark at a port on the Red sea. This ac tion is due to the news that there is imminent danger of the Mehdi's movement spreadin Mr. E. Mitchell, Manager Bank of Com-merce, Hamilton, says:—I have no hesita-

tion in pronouncing your great remedy, Sutherland's Rheumatine, a success in my case, and in heartily recommending it to al uffering from rheumatism. The State department at Washington has been advised by the Belgian Minister that there will be an international exhibition at

Antwerp, beginning May 5th, 1885, and con tinuing five months. Smart Weed and Belladonna comb ned with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters make Carter' S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25

A PIONEER PLOUGHMAN.

An Aged Scarboro' Veteran Honoured by His Pupils, On the 17th a number of friends of On the 17th a number of friends of Mr. James Patton met at his residence, near Scarboro' Junction, for the purpose of presenting him with an address and testimonial. Mr. Patton is the pioneer ploughman of this county, having taken the first prize in a competition held in Toronto many years ago, and has always taken an active part in matches held subsequently. A number of prominent gentlemen were present, Mr. John Gibson acting as chairman. The following dibson acting as chairman. The following address, which was very handsomely illuminated, was read by Mr. Wm. Rennie, and the testimonial was presented by Mr. Wm. Hood, jr.:-

To James Patton, Esq., Searboro': To James Patton, Req., Searbore':

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, desire to express our appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered in your successful endeavours to advance the interests of prize ploughing in Canada, You have always occupied a preminent position among the ploughmen of this county, and although during later years you have not been a competitor, yet the interest you have manifested has been of the liveliest nature.

To your untiring zeal many of us gwe our success in the field, while your friendly and gentlemanly manner at all times has endeared you to us all.

As a slight token of the high esteem in which

As a slight token of the high esteem in which you are held by your many friends, we would ask your acceptance of the accempanying testimonial, and at the same time we trust that the good feeling which has always existed between us in the past may continue in the future.

We would also express our regard for your estimable wife. Mrs. Patton, and hope she may long be spared, together with yourself, to enjey the blessings of this life and be rowarded with eternal happiness in the life which is to dome. Committee on behalf of the subseribers:—

Wm, Heed, ir. Wm, Heod, jr.,
Andrew Hood,
William Hennie,
S. Rennie,
Dugaid McLean,
John Gibson,
George Morgan,
William Milliken,
John L. Paterson, Alt. Mason,
John Little,
Alex. Doherty,
Andrew Young, ar.
James McGowan,
Hugh Clark,
James Weir,
John Torrance,
John Crawford.

Mr. Patton made a suitable reply, after which the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Scadding, president of the York Pioneers' Society, and several others. Mr. Andrew Hood then read the following

nes, composed by himself for the occasion To Mr. James Patton, June 17th, '81. When Scarboro first took up the lead, And to the ploughman's art gave heed, James Patton boldly led the score, And truly held his Number Four,

If help was wanted far or near, To set a coulter, shape a shear, James Patton freely gave his aid, And trouble soon at rest was laid.

He'd plough his lot so neat and trig— Was hard to beat to shape a rig— To help his neighbour never failed. No matter how or what he ailed. Our friend has now through hopes and Attained to nearly fourscore years; True ploughman's spirit by him sown To great dimensions now has grown.

But Scarboro's sons owe him a debt, Which they have never quite paid yet, And now we come, amends to make, And pray these tokens he will take,

We bring a purse and an address, And something better, you may guess, For loving hearts and wishes kind, Are things we nave not left behind. In Forty-seven, I've heard it said, The Whitby ploughmen made a raid, They thought to turn old Scarbero' o'er, And this was in the days of yore.

Brave Perry, of the Whitby clan. Thought they could manage man for man, And straightway sent a challenge out, But Patton thought there was a doubt. They met in contest, good and keen, Some knew enough, and some were green; But Scarboro's sone, by Patton led, Just laid them out among the dead,

Next year brought out the great Devel, Vaughan thought they could disturbe quell; But Patton led his twenty men. Victorious through the battle glen.

Again Vaughan fain would face the foe, And Patton's tribe did not say no. Deyel's men came 'twixt hope and fear, And asked with dread, in Patton here i

Did Perry's mantle kiss the sea, Or did he never shake it free. Or did he cast it on some man, Who dared not face the challenge plan. If Deyel's mantle ever fell, It does not need a bard to tell; Vaughan township must the thing have spied, And jumped about or maybe shyed.

Some scorn the plough far more than sin, It scarce would hold their bread to win; But noble men of Patton's stamp Are to the world a noble lamp. FRENCH DIVORCE BILL

some Amendments to the Bill in the Ser Paris, June 20.-The Senate has adopted an amendment to the bill re-establishing divorce, permitting the wife to demand a divorce on the proof of adultery by the husband, even if the act is not committed under the conjugal roof. It rejected the amend ment demanding that cruelty only shall constitute a case for separation, not for divorce The provisions of the new French Divorce bill, if it passes the Senate as it left the Chamber, will constitute a great departure from the principle of indissolubility. To I gin with, it sanctions divorce when eith party to the marriage contract is guilty of nfidelity. In the French Chamber the pr ple of treating the sexes on a footing of equality in this matter was warmly defende by the majority, and carried on a division by majority of 224 to 147. The bill allow ither husband or wife to obtain a divorce for cause of (1) adultery, (2) cruelty, (3) serious insults, (4) a sentence of imprisonment for dishonesty or offences against public morals, (5) any ignominious punishment (peine in fumante) other than banishment or degrada tion for political offences, (6) absence for term of years. It also provided for divorces by mutual consent; but this provision was arrounded by many restrictions.

THE DECLARATION.

Any couple finding their married life unsupportable, but not wishing to accuse each other of any of the offences nullifying marriage, can make a declaration that they are no longer able to live together. This formal declaration must be supported by the formal declaration must be supported by the equiescence of three of the nearest rela of both husband and wife, and repeated tou times in the course of a year. The possession of the household are valued, and one-half is settled upon the children of the marriage, to Decome theirs on attaining their majority. One of the parents must contract to undertake entire responsibility for bringing up the children. After all this is done the court will be empowered to pronounce a degree of divorce, but the divorced persons will not be allowed to marry again before the lapse of three years. In the case of divorce tery, cruelty, crime, or absence, no restri tion is placed upon the remarriage of divorced persons, with the exception, that i a husband and wife after being divo their contract a second time, unless one or other of this twice married couple is condemned to an infamous punishment. Three years after a judicial separation has been granted eithe party can on application have it converted into a decree of divorce. It can also be so converted at the option of the court on the pplication of the injured party within a period of three months. Marriage with a co-respondent is permitted after divorce, it being naively observed by M. Naquet that suc permission would inculcate the moral obliga ion of marriage and tend to limit adult The penalty affixed by the Civil Code to wife's infidelity in case of judicial separat is abolished. A proposal that a settlemen should be made in all cases upon the children of a marriage dissolved for specific cause was defeated.

Fascinated by a Snake.

A Port Jervis letter says a party of gentle men on Sunday visited a famous snake-hole on the farm of the late W. T. Galloway, near Montgomery, armed with horsewhips, for the purpose of killing blackenakes, which abound in that neighbourhood. After killing as many as they could find, they separated for the purpose of botanizing. Later on one of their number could not be found. Return-ing to the anake-hole, the missing one was observed standing in front of the hole, ap-

parently spellbound, nor could any amount of calling attract his attention. On going closer his friends were horriged to see an immense blacksnake just ready to coil itself around him. The man ready to coil itself around him. The man was rigid, while his eyes started from their sockets. The snake was moving itself in a wavy manner, and slowly getting closer to its almost entrapped victim. The situation was at once understood, and his anakeship was despatched, while the man was placed in a waggon. He says he was completely charmed, saw beautiful colours, and experienced a perfectly peaceful sensation, which would not permit him to go away or resist. If his friends had not arrived as they did it is probable he would have been strangled to death, as these blackenakes will coil about a person and choke him to death. The snake was a large one, and measured nine feet in was a large one, and measured nine feet in

TALKS WITH TODDLERS.

TOUGH MEAT AT HOME.

Little Rudoiph one day begged an invita-tion to dinner at the house of a little friend with whom he had been playing during the morning. At the table his hostess anxiously inquired:—"Rudolph, can you cut your own meat?" "Humph?" said Rudolph, who was sawing away: "I've cut a great deal tougher lest than this at home, WHY MISERY IS OF THE TEMININE GENDER.

"Mother, what gender is 'misery?" "The neuter gender, Johnny."
"I'll bet you a cookey it isn't. It's "And how do you make that out?" "'Cause it says here 'misery loves com-pany,' and don't all women love company!"

A NAUTICAL YOUTH. Little Jack..." What did pa mean by saying he was captain of this ship?"
Ma..."Oh, that is only his way of saying that he is the head of the house.

Little Jack-"If pa is captain then what are you ?" - Well, I suppose I am the pilot. Ma-': Well, I suppose I am the photo. Little Jack-"Oh, yes, and then I must be

the compass."
Ma—"The compass? Why the compass? Little Jack.— "Why the captain and pilot are always boxing the compass you know.

WHAT JOHHNY IMAGINED HE SAW. "Mother, may I go to see the baseball game this afternoon?"
"No. Johnny. You've been to see several games already. We can't afford so much expense. Just imagine you see it; that will do to seem one of these costly rewards.

pense. Just imagine you see it; that will do
you just as well."
"All right, mother."
"That's a good boy. Now run and bring
me a bucket of coal right quick."

V Just imagine you see a bucket of coal
sittin' there, mother; it will do you jist as
much good."
Then Johnny imagined he saw his mother

ching for the strap, and he flew out after the coal lies a good boy. MEAN HONESTY.

George came running into the house one day, sobbing as though his heart would "Why, Georgy!" exclaimed his mamma, starting up in alarm, "whatever is the mat-ter?" [Note...She said, "what is the mat-ter?" but she would have said "whatever" had she known that her words would be seen

'I have done a naughty, mean thing, cried George, his tears breaking out afresh.
"There, dear, don't cry! Tell it all to Thus urged, the little fellow told his story, with downcast eyes with many a mighty

He had found a pocketbook with ever and ever so much money in it. It had a name in it which showed him that it belonged to Mr. Soulless, the rich merchant, who lived five miles out of tewn, George had walked out to Mr. Soulless' place and found the owner in a state bordering on distraction. He had lost his constant, both with marky

his pocket book, with nearly a thousand dollars in it. Said George:

"When I gave him the pocket book he was so glad! He didn't notice me at first, but after counting the money and finding that none was missing he said I was an honest boy, and handed me a five cent piece, telling me to keep that for my honesty. nd oh, mamma !" continued George, "

can't help thinking what a mean little honesty I must have when it's only worth a

Life in California, SONORA, Cal., June 20.-Yesterday Edmund Gallagher, aged twenty-two, shot Mrs. Otis Greenwood in the face and breast. Her son Otis ran after Gallagher, and fired twice at him without effect. Robert Watson pursued Otis Greenwood, when the latter turned on Watson and shot him twice in the neck and back. Watson fell, but opened fire or Greenwood. The latter escaped, but subse quently surrendered. Gallagher and Green-wood were gaoled. Mrs. Greenwood and Watson have died, The tragedy is the result of a dispute about Watson running water agross Greenwood's mining claim. Mrs Greenwood was the widow of a prominent lawyer, and the others are respectably con-

Druggists in malarial districts say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is as much the standard remedy for female

weaknesses as quinine is for the prevailing There is a panic at Assouan on account o the rebel advance. It is reported that the Porte will post a force of 10,000 men as an army of observation on the Egyptian frontier,

near El Arish.

Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula. THOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our posse

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our possession repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Humors; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars and got no real relief until I used the CUTTOURA RESULTANCE. THE THE STATE OF ALMOST INCREDIBLE. James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says:—In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cutmoura REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured. Eworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAW FORD.

Will McDonald, 2,542 Dearborn street, cago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Ecze of Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms. legs for seventeen years; not able to move, cept on hands and knees, for one year; not to help himself for eight years; tried hund of remedies; doctors pronounced his case here remedies; doctors pronounced his case here. less; permanently cured by the CUTICUR

MORE WONDERFUL YET.

H. F. Carpenter, Henderson N.Y., cured Psoriasis or Leprosy of twenty years' standin by CUTICURA HEMEDIES. The most wonder cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell fro him daily. Physicians and friends thought must die. Cure sworn to before a justice of tipeace and Henderson's most prominent citizer

Write to us for these testimanials in full or send direct to the parties. All are absolutely true and given without our knowledge or solicitation. Don't wait. Now is the time to cure every species of Itohing. Scaly. Pimply. Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-coloured diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp with loss of Hair.

Sold by all druggists. Price, Cutticura, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT. \$1; SOAP. 25 cts. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston. Mass.

DON'T WAIT.

BEAUTY For Rough, Chipped, Skin Blemishes, use CUTICURA Soan, Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Dominion A

BIBLE COMPETITION

NO. 7. CLOSING SEPTEMBER 11th.

OPEN TO THE WORLD. GREAT OLUB OFFER. The Leading Rewards are Lot 50 x 150 at Toronto Junction, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, &c.

The proprietor of the Ladies' Journal new annonness a magnificent list of rewards for correct answers to Bible questions. It is surprising how little is known of the Bible. The questions are not so difficult this time at last, and we should be glad if there was a hearty response, so as to encourage the pro-prietor of the Journal to persevere in his good work. It was announced in the June issue of the Ladies' Journal that the competition which closed last month would be the last for the present, but it has been decided to try one more.

All money must be sent by post-office or express. No information will be given to any one more than is stated here. So send on answers, and don't waste time writing.

Do not send postage stamps unless six cents is added for the discount. Remit by postoffice order, scrip, or small coin. THE BIBLE QUESTIONS THE BIBLE QUESTIONS:

1.—Mention the case of a man who was sorry for losing what he had borrowed?

2.—Mention the names of a king, a counsellor, and a scoundrel who committed suicide?

3.—Where is mention made in the Bible of a man who had on each hand six fingers and on each foot six toes?

Now, any one having a knowledge of the Scriptures ought to be able promptly to answer these questions with a little study, and so secure one of these rewards. Bear in mind everyone competing must send ripry carra with their answers, for which the ladical Journal will be sent one year to any address. If you answer each of the questions correctly and your answers are in in time you are sure

THE FIRST REWARDS.

1—One Elegant Rosewood Piano, a magnificent instrument.

2—One Fine Cabinet Organ, by Bell & Co., Guelph.

350 00

3—One Beautiful quadruple plate, finely chased Silver Tea Service, six pieces 110 00

4—One Ladies' fine Gold Hunting Case genuine Elgin Watch.

5 to 11—Seven heavy Black Silk Dress patterns.

420 00 THE FIRST REWARDS. 5 to 11—Seven heavy Black Slik Dress patterns.

12 to 23—Twelve solid quadruple plate Ice Pitchers.

21 to 47—Twenty-four Ladies' solid coin Silver Watches.

22 to 47—Twenty-four Ladies' solid coin Silver Watches.

23 to 48—Fourteen solid quadruple plate Cake Baskets.

24 to 89—Twenty-eight Solid Quadruple Plate Cruet Stands. 6 bottles.

25 to 89—Twenty-two renowned Watersburg Watches.

26 to 111—Twenty-two renowned Watersburg Watches.

27 Cyclodædia—a library in itself

27—Forty-eight solid rolled gold

27—Forty-eight solid rolled gold

27—Forty-eight solid rolled gold

28 to 27—Forty-eight solid rolled gold

28 to 28—Twenty-two watersburgers watersbu

The above two hundred and twenty-seven costly rewards will be given to the first two hundred and twenty-seven persons who send correct answers to the Bible questions given

above. Then come the · MIDDLE REWARDS. 1—A lot 50 x 50, in excellent position at Toronto Junction; clear title, and will be shortly worth double or treble its

be shortly worth double or treble its present value.

2-A very fine Cabinet Organ, by Bell & Co.

3 to 10—Eight celebrated Williams' Singer Sewing Machines

11 to 13—Three Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting-case Genuine Eight Watches.

12 to 20—Seven fine heavy Black Silk Dresses ...

21 to 33—Seventeen solid quadrupic-plate to Pitchers.

37 to 58—Twenty-two Ladies' fine coin Silver Hunting-case Watches.

50 to 81—Twenty-three beautiful heavy Silver-plate Cruets

25 to 211—One hundred and thirty volumes Chambers' Cyclopaedia.

212 to 479—Two hundred and sixty solich.

umes Chambers' Cyclopaedia... 212 to 479—Two hundred and sixty-solid Rolled Gold Brooches, beau The lot at West Toronto above described will be given to the person sending the middle correct answer of the whole competition from firs to last, and the five hundred and thirty-one rewards following the middle one will be presented to the five hundred and thirty-one persons sending the next correct answers following the middle one. So you can compete eny time, and be almost sure to get some-thing in addition to the Indies' Journal, which

s great value for the half dollar subscript Then follow the CONSOLATION REWARDS.

Set. 6 pieces.
3—One ladies' solid gold stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin 100 00

and stem-setting genuine Elgin Watch... 4 to 7—Four fine heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns... Patterns.

8 to 19—Twelve quadruple plate Toe
Pitchers, finely chased.

20 to 31—Twelve Genuine Coin Silver
Hunting-case Ladies' Watches.

32 to 50—Nineteen Fine Black Cashmers
Dress Patterns.

360 00

380 00

380 00

380 00

101 to 167—Fifty-seven fine rolled Gold
Brooches.

111 00

This list of consolation rewards will be given to the last one hundred and fifty-seven persons who send correct answers to the Bible questions given above. But bear in mind, your letter must bear the postmark where mailed of 11th September, the closing day of this competition. Fifteen days will be allowed after closing day for letters from distant points to reach "The Ladies' Journal office. But you can, of course, send in any distant points to reach The Ladies' Journal office. But you can, of course, send in any time between now and the 11th of Septem-ber, and your letter will take its place at the publication office in the order it arrives there. All letters are carefully numbered as they arrive, and there can be no mistake. your answers are correct, and they reach there in time, you will surely get some re-ward in addition to *The Ladies' Journal*, which alone is big value for the half dollar. If you don't get anything but the Journal yo will be well pleased with your investment it consists of 20 pages of fashions illustrate short and serial stories, poetry, newest music, household hints, &c., &c.; in fact, just the

paper to suit every lady,

By subscribing in a club with your neighvantage—that is, there must be at least thirty of a club, and all who send correct answers to the Bible questions may have their ch of a handsome ring, heavily gold-pla ladies' gold brooch, which retails at one dollar and a half, or a triple butter-knife. Either of these you may wish will be sent, postage paid. You will thus secure to a certainty one or other of these two presents, and in addition will have as good an opportunity of gaining some one of the other large rewards in lists given above just as well as though you had sent in singry. This is simply an inducement to get up clibs. We are sure our readers could not do than to try their skill in hunting up these questions and competing for these rewards. Everything will be carred out exactly as pro-

Canada and to many parts of the Address, Editor Ladies' Jouenal, Toron

A LL GOING TO THE NORTH-WEST WILL save time and money by deciding destination before departure. Government Free Grants in Saskatchewan Homestead Company's Settlements at Crescent Lake (9 tps.), North Elbow (6 tps.), and Red Deer Crossing (10 tps.), Official entries recorded by Company's local agents. Jumping-off places:—Broadview, Swift Current, and Calgary. Rich land, part-like scenery, with plenty of wood, hay, and good water. Pamphlets, maps. etc., post-free on application. Wiste as

And not to be drank;
To be threshed in a barn,
Not soaked in a tank.
I come as a blessing
When put through a mill:
As a blight and a curse
When run through a still.
Make me into loaves,
And your children are fed;
But if into drink.
I will starve them instead.
In bread, I'm a servant,
The eater shall rule;
In drink I am master,
The drinker a fool.
Then remember the warning;
My strength I'll employ,
If eaten to strengthen,
If drunk to destroy.

The oldest inhabitant—the spring chicken. What the hungry fish said to the angler-'If you're not too busy drop me a line. "Another expedition to the pole," said the man as he wended his way to the barber

What is laughter? asks a scientist. It is the sound that you hear when your hat blows off.

My brethren, bear in mind that the adver-

tisements which read "Summer boarders taken in" mean all that they say, We know that a little brook is frequently four-days'-old boy ought to be called a sonnet? Why is a child whose father and mother have neither brothers nor sisters like an un-solvable conundrum? Because it has no aunt,

A Philadelphia man who is the father of seven daughters has ordered a beautiful and expensive motto for the parlour wall. It reads: "No sons-in-law taken to board." "Waiter, I saw your thumb in this soup as you were bringing it to me!" "Oh, you're kind, I am sure, sir, but it's of no consequence. It wasn't hot enough to hurt much,

"Well, how are you to-day?" asks the doctor. "My rheumatism oas gone. I rub-bed my knee for an hour with your lotion," replies the patient. "Your knee? But you said it was your arm." "Yes, but the exer-

cise cured me." "Why will you persist in drinking tea and coffee?" asked the doctor. "A milk diet is the healthiest. It contains all the elements of the human blood." "Very toge," replied Fogg, swallowing a third cup of coffee; "but then, you know, I am not bloodthirsty."

Miss Pert to young Onsoftheboys, who had been indulging a trille and had a somewhat "vehement" breath:—"Did you ever stand hear a passing train?" "Oh, yes, lots of times." "Well, didn't it take your breath away?" "Not at all, my dear Miss Pert," "Well, what will, then?" Young Oneoftheboys felt his breath taken away by the question and sloped at nce. tion and sloped at nce.

WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT FARMING. The laziest man in Newport, Ky., has just had some money left him by his deseased father. He is thinking of buying a farm, and that's why a male acquaintance said to him in great surprise:
"I hear, Bill, you are going to buy a farm.

Now what the thunder can as lazy a man as you are do on a farm?"
"Raise blackberries."
"Raise blackberries?"

"Yes; they grow wild, and all I'll have to do is to hire boys to pick 'em."

MUSIC IN THE SUBURBS.

Nicefellow—I find you are a very early bird, Miss Blank. Miss Blank—How did you make that dispovery, Mr. Nicefellow? Nicefellow-I heard you practising before

six o'clock this morning. Miss Blank-Practising? Nicefellow-Yes, on the piano. You were

playing one of Chopin's nocturneds, I think.

Miss Blank—It must have been some other
morning, then. I have not touched the pianoto-day. o-day.

Miss Blank's Little Brother No. first Manitoha Invest Ass.

Manitoha Invest Ass. wasn't sister. It was me with the lawn mower.

A PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

A prominent clergyman who, happening one day to pass by the open door of a room where his daughters and some young friends were assembled, thought, from what he heard, that they were making too free with the character of their neighours. When the visitors left he gave the children a lecture on the sinfulness of scandal. They answered :- "But, father, what shall we talk about?" " you can't do anything else," said he, "get a barrel and roll it about; that will at least be innocent diversion." A short time after this an association of ministers met at his house. Some doctrinal question was set up for discussion, and it was plain enough that Christian temper was about to be lost in zeal for Christian doctrine. The eldest daughter pro-cured an empty firkin, and entering the room gave it to her father and said :- "There, father, roll it about."

NO MORE TO SAY.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

STOCKS WEDNESDAY, June 25.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

The market to-day continued weak and declining. Montreal declined t. Ontario was offered i lower with bids down in from yesterday morning. Toronto was offered i lower, with bids as before. Merchants' unchanged. Commerce sold thrice at 115 and twice as 114; closing with sellers 14 and bids 12 lower. Imperial sold once at 126 and once at 123; and closed with sellers 1; lower. Federal was active; two lots sold at 101; two at 1001; four at 100; one at 992; one at 993; one at 984; ... two at 971; and one at 973; closing with sellers 14 and bids 5 below yesterday afternoon. Dominion sold once at 186; once at 183; and once at 186; once at 184; and once at 186; once at 185; and once at 186; once at 185; and once at 186; ontario Loan wanted as before at 122, with none offered, Rest as before at 122, with none offered. Rest as before or not quoted. The afternoon market was decidedly active but with an almost general break in prices. Montreal sold six times at 180, closing with more offered at that figure and 179; bid, leaving bids 1/2 lower. Ontario heid as before with no bids. To-roato sold once at 185; once at 185; once at 184, and twice at 183; closing with sellers 2; and bids 2 lower. Merchants offered 3 with bids 1 lower. Commerce sold once at 184, and twice at 186; once at 185; one at 185, one at 185; one at 186; one a

Stocks.	12.00	12.00 м.		M.
ISCOCAS.	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.	Bid.
ntreal ariosors	1813 1044 111	180½ 103	180 1014	1794
onto chants'	1661 107 1143	1654 1053 114	1641 1061 1131	163½ 105 112½
xderial xderial xderial xderial.ninion	126± 98 186± 109	126 97 186 1084	126 95 189	1259 941 1871
Miscellaneous.	1184	1174	1187	108
stern Assurance ada Life	1171	115		
fed. Life Assurance sumers' Gas		152	420	400
ninion Telegraph be Printing Co	86		::::	
ster Cotton	413	41	414	41
Railways. adian Pacific Ry. B	100		****	
Loan Companies. ada Permanentxd		211		

ı	Canada Lite	****	****	420	400	prices nrme
1	Confed. Life Assurance					for timothy.
	Consumers' Gas		152			STRAW-R
ı	Dominion Telegraph	86				day, when the
1	Globe Printing Co					Prices close
l	Lybster Cotton					POTATOES.
	Ont. & Qu'Appelle L. Co.					firmer, with
1	North-West Land Co	413	41	414	41	Scotian held
ĺ	Railrays.					and worth 70
į	Canadian Pacific Ry. B	B				of new sold
ļ	Loan Companies.	1		****	••••	APPLES-
l	Canada Permanentxd	1	211	14.00		\$1 to \$1.50 p
l	Freehold	****		****	** **	POULTRY-
i	Western Canada				****	
	W. C. (new stock)		****	****	****	apparently a
1	Union	100		****	****	spring chick
j	Unionxd		****	****	****	
l	Can. Landed Credit xd		119	****	****	Superior ex
1	B. & L. Association xd	****	1011	****		Extra
Į	Imperial S. & Invest		****	****	****	Fancy and s
Ì	Farmers' L. & Savings			** **	** **	
Į	(new stock)					Spring whea
I	Lon. & Can. L. & A	1361		1361	135	Superfine
I	National Investment		105			Oatmeal, per
ì	People's Loan			doso :		Cornmeal, st
I	Real Estate, L. & D. Co	85xd	****	40.00	****	BAG FLOUR
Į	London & Ontario					not
l	The Land Security Co		136			Extra, per b
1	Manitoba Loan	116				Spring whea
l	Huron & Erie					
١	Dom. Savings & Loan		***	****		
l	Ontario Loan & Deb		122	****	** **	Fall wheat.
1	Canadian & St. Loan				****	
l	Canadian S. & Loan	1	** **	****	****	
1	London Loan	****		** **	** **	Red Winter
l	Hamilton Provident	****		** **	****	Spring Whe
l	Brant L. & S. Society			** **	****	
1	Ontario Invest Ass	250 6 - 20		1000		

1000	Manitoba Invest. Ass
	MORNING SALES.—Commerce, 25, 50, 40, at 115, 70, 20 at 114; Imperial. 10 at 126, 10 at 125; Federal, 40, 35 at 101; 50, 20 at 106; 50, 15, 10, 10 at 190, 10 at 992, 10 at 993, 30 at 984, 10, 10 at 974, 10 at 977; Dominion, 100 at 1861, 52 at 1852, 20 at 186; Standard, 20 at 109; North-West Land, 100 at 414.
the state of the section of the section of	AFTERNOON SALES.—Bank of Montreal, 15, 10, 10, 25, 3, 10 at 180; Toronto, 10 at 185, 10 at 184, 10, 10 at 183; Commerce, 20 at 114, 20, 30, 20 at 1134, 20 at 1134, 100 at 114; Imperial, 10 at 1254; Federal, 10, 10, 10 at 97, 10 at 96, 10, 50, 25, 50 at 96, 10, 10 at 97, 10 at 96, 10, 20, 10 at 935, 10, 20, 10 at 935, 20 at 95, 10, 20, 20 at 186, 20 at 187; North-West Land, 20 at 41½; London and Canada L. & A. 50 at 135.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

> PRODUCE, THURSDAY, June 26.

Christian doctrine. The eldest daughter procured as empty firth, and eat and — "There, lather, roll it about."

A resident of the northern part of the city who is building drove down to the plumber of yesterday and gave him hot shot beans the two journeymen were not driving their "I toan't he that my men are killing time," replied the plumber.

"Yes it can, and don't you forget it! I move saw and time killer work?"

"Have you any paniners at work?"

"Have you any paniners at work?"

"Have you any paniners at work?"

"Have you on any paniners at work?"

"Have you on any paniners at work?"

"How were to drive up there you'd find the paniners saking it easy in the shade."

"I will bet you an even five dollars that if we were to drive up there you'd find the paniners saking it easy in the shade."

They drove up and reached the place by way of the alley. One of the painters we became a search of the paniners are nose bank with a pipe in his mouth and as "Well!" queried the plamber.

The citisen had no reply. He passed over the five, and then arming himself with a pice of sauntling he ran the painters out of the neighbourhood.

MEM FOR BALD-HEADED MEN.

How the Halr Can be Made to Grow on the bimoenthese Head,

"Science has made wonderful progress in the whole Kings the wonderful tagle-parageous to a reporter." I inhead to open a large office, and if there is a half head in the only in twelve months in the point of the paniners of the few wonderful tagle-parageous to a reporter. "I inhead to open a large office, and if there is a half head in the only in twelve months in the proper of the paniners of the few wonderful tagle-parageous to a reporter. "I inhead to open a large office, and if there is a half head in the only in twelve months in the proper of the paniners of the few wonderful langle-parageous to a reporter. "I inhead to open a large office, and if there is a half head in the only in twelve months in which they mounted the paniners of the pani

Total.....25,539,102 29,213,096 42,353,406 22,674,670
The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:— June 19, June 20, June 21, June 22, June 24, June 24, June 24, June 24, June 25, June 26, Jun

8. D. 8. D. 8. D. 8. D. 8. D.

Bacon ... 4** 6 44 0 44 0 44 0 44 0 45 0 5 0 Tallow ... 35 6 35 6 35 6 35 6 35 6 35 0 5 0 Cheese ... 34 0 53 0 51 6 52 0 52 0 52 0 FLOUR—Inactivity has continued to be the ruling feature of the local market since our last. There has seemed to be none wanted and very little offered. A couple of cars of strong bakers' sold on Friday at \$4.80, f.o.c., but superior extra has been nominal at \$5 to \$5.10 and extra at \$4.75 to \$4.80 for guaranteed all week, and in this unchanged condition they closed yesterday. BRAN-Sold on Thursday at equal to \$10 here; was offered on Saturday at \$10.25 with \$9.75 bid. OATMEAT.—Quiet; granulated, indeed, is stated to have sold at equal to \$4.75 here; but car-lots of common seem to have ranged in value from \$4.25 to \$4.50, with small lots going at \$4.75 to \$4.90.

WHEAT—Neglected and almost nominal, with a downward tendency in values; nobody knows what to do, and in default of knowing decides to do nothing. No. 2 spring brought \$1.12 on Friday, but No. 1 was offered at this figure at the close, when No. 2 could probably have been obtained at \$1.10, and had sales been pressed it is difficult to say at what price buyers could have been obtained at \$1.10, and had sales been pressed it is difficult to say at what price buyers could have been obtained. Fall has been purely nominal; but No. 2 spring, but neither offered nor wanted. No. 2 spring, and No. 3 fall worth about as much as No. 2 spring, but neither offered nor wanted. No. 2 goose lying at a point east was offered on Tuesday at \$4c. On street fall has sold at \$1.03 to \$1.10, goose at 75 to \$6c., and spring has been worth \$1.10 to \$1.12, with scarcely any of it in. OATS—Fairly steady and fairly well taken. Cars on track sold at \$40c. On Thusday, at \$1c. on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, but were offered at this figure on Tuesday. Yesterday cars to arrive changed hands at \$4c. Street receipts have been readily taken at \$3 to \$4c.

BaRLE—Purely nominal at from 60 to 62c.

HAY—Pressed dull and inactive; a car of clover sold at \$9.50, bu

y.

-Receipts were very small until Tuesthey increased, but were all wanted.

sed at from \$6.50 to \$8 for sheaf.

sed—Cars seem to have been rather the sales of early rose at \$50., and Nova ld at 70c. Street receipts very small, 70 to 75c. per bag, with a few barrels dat \$6.50.

—None offered, and prices nominal at per barrel for sound.

—Scarcely any offered, and values a sefore at 55 to 80c. per pair for okens and fowl.

1	spring chickens and fowl.
1	FLOUR, F.O.C.
1	Superior extra, per 196 lbs\$5 00 to \$5 10
1	Extra
-	Spring wheat, extra
	Oatmeal, per 136 lbs
	BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bags returnable, not 8c. more), by car-lots, f.o.c.
	Extra, per bag 2 25. 0 30 Spring wheat, extra, per bag none.
1	GRAIN, F.O.C.
	Fall wheat, No. 1. per 60 lbs none.
- 1	110. 2, 1 10 1 12

	Spring wheat, extra. per bag	2 20	0 30)
- 1	opting whose, extra, per bag	Di	one.	
	GRAIN, F.O.C.			۰
	Fall wheat, No. 1. per 60 lbs	n	one.	
1	" No. 2,	1 10	1 12	
	" " No. 3,	1.08	1 09	
	Red Winter		one.	
1	Spring Wheat No. 1	1 12	0 00	
	" No. 2	1 08	1 09	
1	" No. 3	n	one.	
	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs	0 40	0 41	
G	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.	0.70	0 00	
	No. 2. 30 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	0 65	0 67	
1	" Extra No. 3	0.60	0 62	
	No. 2	0 50	0 55	
	Peas, No. 1 per 60 lbs		0 00	
	" No. 2	0 73	0 74	
1	Rye	0 60	0 62	
)	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGG	ONS.		

;	Wheat, fall, per l	bushe	1	8	1 00	to \$1	10
.	Wheat, spring,	do.			1 10	1	12
	Wheat goose	do.			0 75		86
'	Barley,	do.			0 55		60
1	Oats,	do,			0 43		44
: 1	Peas.	do.			0 73		75
	Rye.	do.			0 00		00
1	Clover seed,					none.	w
	Dressed hogs, pe	r 100	lbs		8 00		25
	Beef, hind quar	ters .				none.	20
	Beef, fore quart	ers				none.	
•	Chickens, per pa	ir			0 55		80
. 1	Ducks do.					none.	•
- 1	Geese, each					none.	
١	Turkeys, each					none.	
•	Butter, pound ro	lls			0 15		17
.]	do. large rol	lls				none.	
. 1	do. tubdairy				0 14		15
- 1	Eggs, fresh, per	doz			0 16		17
- 1	Potatoes, per bas	·			0 70		75
- 1	Apples, per bbl.					none	10
- 1	Onions, green, p	er do	Z		0 15		20
. 1		do.			0 78		25
. 1	Cauliflower,				1 0		00
	Celery	do.	40			none.	w
	Turnips, per ba					none.	
	Carrots, do.					none,	
0	Tomatoes, per bu	ısh				none.	
9	Beets, per doz.				0 50		00
8	Parsnips, per bag	·			0.00		00
30	Rhubarb, per do	z			0 25		
1	Melons, do.	7.0				none.	-
	Beans, per bush					none.	
5	Peas, per bag				1 90	1	25
1	Corn. per doz		• • • • • • •			none	-

 Corn. per Goz.
 no

 Radishes, per doz.
 0

 25
 7

 Hay. per ton
 7

 OStraw, do.
 5

 50
 5
 PROVISIONS. TRADE-Seems to have improved somewhat TRADE—Seems to have improved somewha since our last.

BUTTER—Receipts seem to have decreases somewhat during the week, the cause of which is probably to be found in packing having commenced generally in the country. The demandhere, however, has been rather slack and conse menced generally in the country. The demand here, however, has been rather slack and consequently there has been enough and to spare offered. The best dairy available has been all readily taken at It to 15c, as would some more of it had it came forward. Medium has been purely nominal as no demand for shipment has been heard nor have country holders seemed inclined to push it off. Inferior has been moving to bakers, sales having been made at 9c., at 11c., and 11fc., and another seemed to be pending to day at 10c, Rolls have come in, and have sold, slowly; freshly made and well packed in baskets has brought 15c., but boxes and barrels have ranged from 12 to 14c., all depending on the condition and quality. Street receipts fair, with pound rolls usually going at 15 to 17c., and tubs and crocks at 14 to 15c.

CHESSE—There has been a fair jobbing demand at 10¢ to 11c. for the best qualities, but some inferior has been obtainable at 10c.

EGGS—Receipts have decreased and all offered have been taken at steady prices, closing at 15¢ to 16c. for round lots; qualities, hower, are not improving. Street receipts have usually sold at 16 to 17c.

BACON—No movement in cars or large lots reported. Long clear held in car-lots at 10c. for city cured, and selling intons and cases at 10¢ to 10¢c. with a fair demand. Cumberland quiet at 9¢ to 9¢c. for cases and very small parcels. Rolls firmer at 12c., and bellies steady at 13c., with a good demand for the former.

HAMS—Still in active demand, and firm, with stocks low; smoked have usually sold at 14c., and canvased at 14c, whether for few or many. Pickled have been held at 13c., but seem to have been leid at 13c., but seem to have been leid at 13c., but seem to have been quiet.

LARD—Very little movement reported and

Pickled have been meld at 13c., but seem to have been quiet.

LARD—Very little movement reported and prices easy but unchanged at 11½ to 12c. for small lots of tinnets and pails.

Hogs—Offerings few, but apparently sufficient, and prices much as before, at from \$8 to \$8,25, but the demand seems slack.

SAIT—Has continued to move off fairly well at unchanged prices. Laverpool coarse in small lots has been selling fairly well at 70c. Liverpool fine has been in demand at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and dairy sait at 59c. per quarter-sack. Canadian pool fine has been in demand at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and dairy sait at 39c. per quarter-sack. Canadian as before, at \$1.25 by the car., at \$1.32 to \$1.40 for simil lots to single barrels.

Hors—There seems to have been rather more business doing; some lots of rather low grade have changed hands at 18c., and good to fine in small lots have gone off at 22 to 25c.

DRIED APPLES—Very quiet; no demand for country lots, or at all events nothing over \$1c. obtainable for them; dealers selling small lots very slowly at 9 to 91c.

WHITE BEANS—Have continued in good demand and steady in price at \$1.70 to \$2 for small lots of choice; but inferior have been offered at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 and not taken.

TRADE—Seems rather improving.

HIDES—Green unchanged in price, and all offered wanted. Cursed in active demand; one car and some small lots sold at Sic., as would more had they been obtainable.

CALFERINS—Green as before; cured in demand, and have gone off readily at 15c.

SHEPERINS—A few, but only a few, still offering, and these going as before at \$1.35 to

\$1.50 for choice to best green; and 75c, for dry to 90c. to \$1.15 for best country-dots.

PELTS—Prices unchanged at 30c; receipts increasing.

LAMBSKINS—In fairly good supply, and prices firmer at 30 to 35c. for the best green.

Wool—Fleece, although still quiet, has been moving rather more freely; country-lots of about 2,000 lbs. have sold at 16t and 18c, the latter for the best to be had; and some smaller lots of average have sold at 17c. Street receipts fair, and prices ranging from 15 to 18c, the bulk going at 16t to 17c.: with Southdown worth 22c. Pulled wools inactive and almost nominal, with no demand from factories.

Tallow—Prices unchanged, at 69c, for rendered, and 39c, for rough; trade lots held usually about 74c, but no sales reported.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cows, \$7.00; choice No. 1 steers, \$8.00; No. 2 inspected, \$6.00; no. 2 inspected, \$6.00; No. 3 inspected, \$6.00; calfskins, green, \$1 to 18c; Southdown, 22c; wool, super, 20 to 21c; extra super, 29 to 30c; wool pickings, 9 to 10c; tallow, rough, 34c; rendered, 61 to 7c.

The run has been somewhat larger and the quality poorer for the week, and prices of butchers cattle have dropped a full ic. For the first time this season the market has been overstocked with purely grass-fed cattle, and for them as low as ic. was accepted. Bulls for export were lower, and changed hands at 1 to 5c. Sheep were also weaker, and hogs nominal. We quote local prices at :-

Rough to Prime
51 to 6c. per lb.
42 5
None offering.
4c.
8 to 10c. per lb. SHEEP, 140 to 160 lbs

Hogs- 5 to 6c. BY TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA. June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.25 to \$5.50; fall wheat, \$5c. to \$1.00; spring wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; barley, 90 to 55c.; peas, 75 to 77c.; oats, 42 to 45c; cattle, live weight, \$1 to 5c; beef, 7 to 7je.; mutton, 8 to 9c; dressed hogs, 8 to 8jc.; hides, 6 to 8c., inspected; sheepskins, 90 to \$1; wool, 18 to 20c.; butter, 18 to 20c.; eggs, 13 to 15c.; cheese, 11 to 18c.; hay, \$9 to \$13 per ton; potatoes, 65 to 70c. per bag; corn, 85 to 90c.

PETERBORO'. June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, none; wheat, fall, \$1.00 to \$1.08; spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15; barley, 50 to 80c.; peas, 65c.; oats, 35 to 36c.; cattle (live weight), 3 to 50c.; beef, none; mutton, 8 to 10c.; dressed hogs, none; hides, \$5; sheepskins, 50 to 90c.; wool, 17 to 18c.; butter, 14 to 16c.; eggs, 13 to 14c.; cheese, 9 to 10c.; hay, \$7 to \$9; potatoes, 75c.

BRANTFORD. BRANTFORD,
June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6.25 to \$6.50; fall wheat, \$6c, to \$1.00; spring, \$1.02 to \$1.00; bar-ley, 55 to 56c, peas, 71 to 73c.; oats, 37 to 38c.; cattle flive weight, \$5 to \$5.05; beef, \$8 to \$8.50; mutton, \$7 to \$8; dressed hoxs, none; hides, 5† to 7½c.; sheepskins, 15c.; wool, 15 to, 22c.; butter, 14 to 15c.; eggs, 16 to 17c.; cheese, 9‡ to 10c.; hay, \$9 to \$10; potatoes, 70 to 75c.; corn, 71 to 72c.

LONDON. June 25.—Grain—Wheat, spring, \$1.75 to \$1.85; wheat, delhi. per 100 ibs., \$1.80 to \$1.85; wheat, treadwell, do., \$1.80 to \$1.85; wheat, clawson, do., \$1.60 to \$1.80; red wheat, do., \$1.70 to \$1.80. Oats, do., \$1.60 to \$1.80; red wheat, do., \$1.70 to \$1.83. Oats, do., \$1.10 to \$1.30. Barley, do., \$1.10 to \$1.15. Peas, do., \$1.20 to \$1.25. Bkins and hides—Hides, No. 1, per lb., 70.; hides, No. 2, do., 6c.; hides, No. 3, do., 5c. Wbol, 16 to 20c. Flour and feed—Pastry flour, per cwt., \$3 to \$3.25; roller flour, do., \$3 to \$3.35; roller flour, do., \$3 to \$3.30; family flour, do., \$2.75 to \$3. Hay, per ton, \$8 to \$10. Straw, per load, \$2 to \$3. Proyisions, produce, &c.—Eggs, retail, 18 to 19c.; basket, 17 to 18c.; butter, pound rolls, 15 to 17c.; crock, 14 to 15c.; tubs, 13 to 14c.; cheese, 1b., \$1 to 19c.; lard, 12 to 14c. Dressed hoxs, per cwt., \$8 to \$8.50. Beef, per cwt., \$8.50 to \$9.50.

HAMILTON. June 25.—Red wheat, 90c. to \$1.10; white wheat, \$1 to \$1.10; spring, 95c. to \$1.05; barley 58 to 60c.; peas, 65 to 75c.; oats, 37 to 39c.; hides 57 to 68c.; butter, 14 to 17c.; eggs, 19 to 20c. cheese, 12 to 13c.; potatoes, 90c. to \$1.10; corn 65 to 70c.; rye, 58 te 60c. ST, CATHARINES,

June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6.00 to \$6.20; wheat, fall, \$1.06 to \$1.12; spring, \$1.08 to \$1.10; barley, \$5 to 70c.; pens, \$0 to 90c.; oat. \$8 to 40c. cattle, live weight, \$5 to 50; beef, \$6 to 70c.; mutton, \$7 to \$5c.; dressed house, \$6 to \$1.25; bides, \$8 to \$1.25; cheepaking, \$1 to 15c.; word, \$20 to 25c.; butter, \$1 to 15c.; eggs, \$1. to 15c.; cheese, \$1 to \$1c.; hay, \$8 to \$5.50; potatoes, \$50 to 90c.; corn, 70 to 75c. KINGSTON,

June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super., none; fall wheat, \$1.00; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; barley, 55 to 60c.; peas, 70 to 75c.; oats, 38 to bariey, 55 to 60c.; peas. 70 to 75c.; oats, 38 to 40c.; cattle, live weight, 4 to 5c.; beef, 7 to 9c.; mutton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hogs, none; hides, 5 to 7c.; sheepskins. 25 to 30c.; wool, 15 to 18c.; butter, 16 to 17c.; sggs, 15 to 18c.; cheese, 9 to 9c.; hay, \$9 to \$11; potatoes, 55c. per bush.; corn, 75c.; rye, 65c.

GUELPH. June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$3.10 to \$3.25; fall wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.17; spring wheat, 90c. to \$1.12; barley, 50 to 560.; peas, 70 to 78c.; oats, 38 to 38c.; cattle, live weight, none; beef, 7 to 9c.; mutton, 7 to 80.; dressed hogs, none; hides, \$5.00 to \$6.00; sheepskins, 25 to 40c.; wood, 17 to 18c.; butter, 18 to 15c.; eggs, 13 to 14c.; cheese, none; hay, \$7 to \$8.50; potatoes, 60 to 75c.

DETROIT. June 25, 10.25 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.01 bid for cash; \$1.01 asked for July; 96c. bid, 96jc. asked for August; 96c. bid, 96jc. asked for September; No. 2, 90c.

12 m.—Wheat—No. I white, \$1.00} bid for cash or June; \$1.02 for July; 96c. bid for August or September; No. 2, 90c. bid; receipts, 3,000 bush.; shipments, 2,000 bush.

TOLEDO June 25, 9.45 a.m.—Wheat, 92c. for cash; 92kc. bid and 92kc. asked for July; 93kc. bid and 93kc. asked for July; 93kc. bid and 93kc. asked for August; 94kc. bid for September; 93kc. for October. Corn.—57c. bid for cash or July; 57kc. bid for August; 58c. bid for September. Oats.—33kc. asked for cash or July; 28kc. bid for August; 47kc. bid for September. Receipts—Wheat, 50,000 bush.: corn. 24,000 bush.; cots. nohe. Shipments—Wheat, 28,000 bush.; corn. 44,000 bush.; cots. nohe. Shipments—Wheat, 28,000 bush.; ll.33 a.m.—Wheat.—92c. asked for cash or July; 93kc. for August; 94kc. for September. Jid.; for October. Corn.—57c. for cash or July; 57kc. for August; 58c. for September. Oats.—33c. for cash or July; 28kc. for August; 27kc. for September.

MILWAUKEE, June 25, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat, 87%, for July; 39%, for August. Receipts—Flour, 11,265 bbis.; wheat, 30,000 bush.; corn. none; cats, 15,000 bush.; barley, 3,000 bush. Shipments—Flour. 8,719 bbis.; wheat, 10,000 bush.; corn, 1,000 bush.; cats, 12,000 bush.; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bush.; cats, 12,000 bush.; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bush.

1,05 p.m.—Wheat—Hard. 95%; No. 1, 86%; 35%; for cash or June; 88%; for July; 89%; for August; No. 3, nominal.

June 25, 11 a.m.—Rye—Unchanged; Canada, 70c. in bond. Barley—Nominal; No. 1 Canada quoted at 86c.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Quiet; sales, 3,500 bush.; white State, \$1.00 to \$1.08. Corn—Steady; sales, 1,500 bush.; western, 64c. Oats—Scarce: No. 1 white State, 41c. Barley—Nominal; No. 2 Canada held at 82c. kye—Quiet; Canada 70c. in bond. Canal freights—Wheat or peas, 31c.; corn or rye, 3c.; barley 23c. to New York; lumber, \$1.50 to Albany; \$2 to New York. Lake receipts—Corn, 16,000 bush.; lumber, 1,246,000 feet.

CHICAGO.

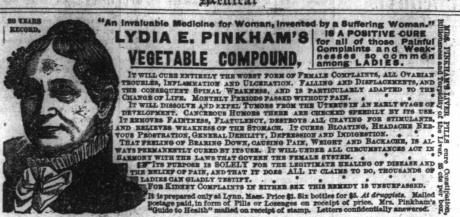
CHICAGO.

Loose meats—Short clear, \$3.00; short rib.
\$7.70; long clear, \$7.60; shoulders, \$5.75; green hams, 10;c. Boxed meats—Short clear, \$8.25; short rib. \$7.85; long clear, \$7.85; shoulders, \$8.60; sugar-pickled hams, 11;c. Receipts—Flour, 13.109 bbis.; wheat, 18,060 bush.; corn, 21,000 bush.; oats, 258,000 bush.; rye, 11,000 bush.; barley, 2,000 bush.; pork, none; lard, 632,700 bush.; pork, none; lard, 632,700 bush.; harley, 10,000 bush.; harley, 2,000 bush.; oats, 39,000 bush.; hipments—Flour, 6,500 bush.; oats, 39,000 bush.; rye, 28,000 bush.; oats, 39,000 bush.; rye, 28,000 bush.; barley, none; pork, 411 bbls.; lard, 1,038,195 tos; cut meats, 263,861 lbs.; flaxseed, 30,230 bush. Receipts by cars—Wheat, 7; spring, 20; corn, 194; oats, 145; rye, 14; barley, 1.

June 25, 12 m.—Wheat—Call—Irregular; 99c. asked for June; 88t to 99c. for July; \$1.00t for August; \$1.02t for September. Corn—Quiet; 62c. for June; 61t to 61tc. for July; \$3t for August; 61tc. for July; \$35t casked for cash; 35t to 35tc. for June; 35tc. asked for cash; 35t to 35tc. for June; 35tc. for July; 3tc. asked for August; 35tc. for September. Receipts—Flour, 10.655 bbls.; wheat, 78.675 bush.; corn, 106.592 bush.; cats. 144.300 bush.; cornmeal, 1.238 bbls., 280 sacks; rye, 2.314 bush.; mait, 3.500 bush.; pork, 243 bbls.; beef, 336 lbs; cut meats, 1.231 bs, glard, 260 tes.; whiskey, 796 bbls. Exports—Flour, 15.662 bbls.; wheat, 37.615 bush.; corn, 45.768 bush.; rye, 24.550 bush.; pork, 13.000 bbls.; lard, 216.500 tes.; bacon, 126.000 lbs. Vigible supply—Wheat, 14.933,038 bush.; corn. 8,530,645 bush.; cats, 3.334,168 bush.; rye, 467.285 bush.; barley, 299.245 bush.
2 p.m.—Wheat—98tc. for January; 98tc. for July; \$1.01t bid for August; \$1.02t for September; \$1.04 for October; \$1.07t for December. Corn—61tc. asked July; 63tc. for August; 6ttc. asked for September. NEW YORK

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Medical



READY-MADE CLOTHING.



Parties attending Toronto's Semi-Centennial would do well to call at OAK HALL and lay in a stock of clothing. We devote all our attention to this one class of goods, of which we carry an immense stock, and being in such a large way we can afford to sell much cheaper than smaller houses, and this season, as a special inducement to the public, in addition to giving extraordinary value, we are making beautiful presents. Purchasers of suits costing \$12 or over are presented with a watch or clock. Some persons will tell you the cost of these presents has been added to the goods, but this is not so. We guarantee to give you a better suit for \$12 than you can get in any other house, and in addition the present of a watch or clock. Boys' and Youths' Clothing in great variety. Linen, Lustre, and Russel Cord Coats in all sizes.

You will save both time and money by coming

HALL, 115 to 121 King Street East, Toronto

11,500; official yesterday, 12,256; shipments, 2,038; left over, about 8,000; light, \$4.80 to \$5.40; mixed packing, \$5.00 to \$5.20; heavy shipping, \$5.25 to \$5.55. Cattle—Receipts, 6,200; market steady. EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO.

June 25.—Receipts—Cattle, 5.053; hogs, 502; sheep. 8.380. Shipments—Cattle, 1.44; hogs, 1.380; sheep. 3,600. Cattle—Very limited demand; good grades materially unchanged; common grades dull and slow, and 10 to 15c. lower. Market slow at Monday's figures on all grades and a shade lower for common lots; about 10 cars on sale, 5 of which changed hands, the market closing weak and buyers generally holding off. Hozs—Only 2 cars on sale; these were closed out at about yesterday's prices; the feeling is only fair and the demand limited.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM. June 25.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, quiet, and steady; maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize, dull. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, rather easier. English country markets quiet; French firmer. Imports into the United Kingdom the past week—Wheat, 130,000 to 135,009 drs.; maize, 235,000 to 240,000 qrs.; flour. 185,000 to 190,000 bbis. Weather in England—Rain much wanted. Liverpool—Spot wheat, dull; maize, dull, and ad. cheaper. Paris—Wheat and flour, quiet.

LIVERPOOL. June 25, 11.30 a. m.—Flour, 10s, to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 5d.; red winter, 7s. 5d. to 7s. 10.; No. 1 California, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 2d.; No. 2 California, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; corn. 5s. 6d.; horiey, 5s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 5d.; peas. 0s. 4d.; pork, 73s. 6d.; lard, 38s. 6d.; bacon, 38s. 6d. to 44s.; tallow, not quoted; cheese, 52s. 0d. Breadstuffs quiet, limited enquiry, 5 p.m.—Unchanged.

June 25, 11.30 a.m.—Consols—99 15-16 for money, and 100 1-16 for account. Bonds—4\(\frac{1}{2}\) s. 113\(\frac{1}{2}\); Erie, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); Illinois Central, 117\(\frac{1}{2}\); Canadian Pacific, 43\(\frac{1}{2}\).

5 p.m.—Erie, 113\(\frac{1}{2}\); Illinois Central, 116\(\frac{1}{2}\); Canadian Pacific, 44\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Properties for Sale.



FOR SALE

TOWN PLOT OF APAHQUASH Situated on Goulais River, in the township o Fenwick, Lake Superior, connected by a good road; twenty miles from the town of Sault Ste. Marie. Haif acre lots at \$5 each, or in same proportion to acreage. Park lots at the rate of \$8 per acre. cash. portion to acreage. FARE loss at all the service per acre, cash.

Parties purchasing agricultural lots of not less than 30 acres, 50 cents per acre cash, can build their house on town plot, lot purchased, and other improvements on agricultural portions. For further particulars, apply to

WM. VAN ABBOTT.

Indian Lands Agent, Sault Ste. Marie.



DR. J. D. KERGAN. Of Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., Informs his old patients and the public of Canada
that the organization of the BRITISH - AMERICAN MEDICALANDSURGICAL INSTITUTE

now perfected, it being composed entirely of ne famous specialists who were so long asso-lated with him in his old connection. Some of ne most skilful members of his consulting staff, ow known as the BRITISH-AMERICAN SURGEONS are keeping appointments in the leading cities and towns of the Dominion. They will be pleased to meet their numerous friends and any who suffer from chronic disease or deformity. Those desiring treatment through them from Dr. Kergan's Medical Council at Detroit, Mich., should call on them for a critical examination. BEWARE OF IMITATORS. Those unable to call at their advertised appointments should send a full statement of their case to the head offices. Chronic Complaints and the minor deformities treated and cured by correspondence. Written opinion given free of charke. "Health Message" free to applicants. Nervous and Blood Diseases specially solicited. Lung Diseases successfully treated. For full information, free consultation, &c., &c., address

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THE McCLOSKEY OR DOMINION SEPAR-ATOR—patented 1881; manufactured under supervision of Mr. Jno. McCloskey, inventor and patentee; send for particulars; agents wanted everywhere. Sarnia Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company, Sarnia, sole manufac-turers in Canada.

Medical.

MONTEAGLE SPRINGS

SUSPENSION BRIDGE N. Y. Sanitarium for Consumptives. The Largest in the World.

The Largest in the World.

All Diseases of the Respiratory organs—ASTH-MA, THROAT, and LUNG—in charge of our Specialist, graduate of two regular medical schools (old and new).

The Sanitarium presents unsurpassed attractions to rest seekers and permanent guests.

The Sanitarium is located on elevated ground, directly facing the great cataract. Immediately in front are the wonderful Suspension and Cantilever Bridges, and a short distance below is the world famous whirlpool. While in view of the Falls, it is sufficiently removed to escape the unpleasant humidity occasioned by spray.

Turkish, Russian, and Medicated Vapour Baths.

unpleasant humidity occasioned by spray.

The Sanitarium department will comprise Turkish, Russian, and Medicated Vapour Baths, Thermal Medicated Baths of all kinds, Electro-Medicated Baths, Turko-Russian Baths, Vacuum Cure, as well as all other latest improvements in hygienic and curative apparatus. The Suspension Bridge Journal of May 10th says:—"The Monteagle when erected cost \$15,000 and was one of the largest and finest hotel structures in the country, and when re-fitted will be the finest hotel and Sanitarium in the world." No other health resort in the country combines greater advantages of nure and bracing air, beauty of situation, and accessibility of health-giving waters. The Mineral Water is unsequenced in the out-of-electrical Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney, and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney, and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney, and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney, and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney, and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney, and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney, and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney, and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Ridney, and Bladder Diseases, Efficient Strin Diseases, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Carlon Str

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL OR ADDRESS, W. R. CRUMB, M. D.



RUI OCK Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys. Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

Borth-West Tands.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. LAND REGULATIONS

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manioba, at prices ranging from

\$2.50 PER ACRE

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