

appears elsewhere in our paper, for a fuller description. Our article on handwriting was written previous to a thorough examination of Mr. Gaskell's system, and we are now struck with the way in which the two agree. The harmony of two perfectly independent practical opinions is a strong recommendation for both, and an assurance



ost complete and perfect system for Self-InSTRUCTION

S, and ORNAMENTAL PERMANSHIP, in all varieties,
wing full directions respecting proper positions, movements,
il letter. The book-keeper at the deak, the busy clerk at the
a self-instructor as will enable them to "pick up," at odd

ONE DOLLAR, post-paid to any part of the world.

pal Jersey City Business College, BOX 1534, NEW YORK CITY P.O. iving full particulars and specimens of improvement from it.

Marquette Railroad Company, E OVER 1,350,000 ACRES, ERED LANDS in the Northern Peninsula

t St. Ignace.

th in winter and summer, make these lands parThe lands adjacent the railroad are offered at
e of timber, etc. The lands are at your very

Land Commissioner,

and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Wire Fencing.



Lyman" Four Point Barb Steel Wire Fencing AT THE

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, 1880, Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880, For Excellence and Superiority Over all Competitors. When buying barbed wire see that our Trade Mark "Lyman Barb" is stencilled on each reel. Buy no others. Send for circulars.

BURNELL'S FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL *WIRE FENCING*

The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railway Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c.

H. R. IVES & CO., Queen street, Montreal.

Fluid Beet.

Johnston's Fluid Beef. on, or mental overstrain, it is the periection o

Tobaccos.

BLACKBIRD NAVY TOBACCO.

This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plug bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of

THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO

MONTREAL 455-13 THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, cerner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. CF W BUNTING, Managing Director.

The Toronto Weekly Mail.

by Death.

and Author.

An American Paper to be

Seized in Transit.

MR. PARNELL ON THE LAND BILL

Arrival of Coleman, the Mansion House Plot-

ter, in New York

DEMONSTRATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

London, April 14.
The Liverpool Post says the Irish authori

ties have made arrangements to seize copies of the New York Irish World in transit between

New York and Queenstown, as a treasonabl

publication.

At a large meeting of Ulster delegates held at Belfast to-day, it was resolved to urge attendments to the Last bill.

The Post states that Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has had to apologize for writing to Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, by superior order for attacking Dr. McCabe.

order, for attacking Dr. McCabe's Lenten pastoral. Archbishop McCabe has accepted

the apology.

James Daley, proprietor of the Connaught

Telegraph, was arrested this morning under
the Coercion Act. The arrest causes con-

A Newcastle despatch says :- An anti-

coercion demonstration was held on the town

moor to-day; 15,000 were present. Mr. Parnell in addressing the assembly said the

Land bill is a very wide measure, but marred by many serious defects. He especially con-

demned the emigration clauses, which he said must be struck out. The bill must protect

THE MANSION HOUSE PLOT.

It is now stated that Coleman, the Fenian

who is implicated in the plot to blow up the Mansion House in London, arrived in this

city quietly on Wednesday last. His friends and the skirmishing leaders purposely created

a belief that he was a passenger on the steam-er Australia to deceive the British authorities,

who it was feared would intercept and cap-ture Coleman if they knew his whereabouts.

Coleman's real name is Patrick Moore. He

says O'Donnell and Mooney placed the powder

under the Mansion House windows while he

the Mansion House. Mooney had come from

Versailles, and thence to Paris. Coleman re

London, April 18.

MR. PARNELL AT GLASGOW.

Mr. Parnell, in speaking at Glasgow to-day, asserted that the Land bill would crush the small tenants. The Irish race every-where, he said, would no longer submit to

AMENITIES OF TEXAN LIFE.

Seven Fatal Shooting Cases in Five Days-A Handy Man with His Shooting Irons,

pistol shots have occurred within the past five days, three of them at the hands of Marshal Studenite. The last occurred about eight o'clock last night. As the marshal was walking the street with a friend he was met by Wm. Johnson, ex-city marshal, who carried a shot-gun, and demanded of Studenire to hand

over certain keys. The latter refused, where-upon Johnson fired and wounded Studemire in the foot. The latter returned the fire with

his revolver, killing Johnson. Other parties across the street opened fire upon the officer, but without effect, and ran when advanced

THE MANUFACTURING BOOM.

Some of the Fruits of the National Policy.

ST. CATHABINES, April 19 .- General activ-

ity is observable everywhere among the manu-factories. MacDonald's pulp mill is under-

going extensive alterations, and new machin-ery is being added. Phelps & Co.'s hammer

works, a new industry brought into life by the N. P., is having a new flume added and a water-wheel. Battle & Co.'s pulp mill, at Thorold, is being improved with a new via-duct. All the mills and other industrial

establishments along the line of the canal are undergoing a general refitting for the business

of the coming season, which promises to be unusually good.

unusually good.

HALIFAX, April 19.—In an article on "The Fruits of the National Policy," the Evening Mail says a pulp mill is to be established at Liverpool, and a glass factory at New Glasgow that will employ 150 hands. This enterprise will consume quantities of coal, and the proprietor, a Mr. Beech, from Ontario, has contracted with the mines for a supply of

contracted with the mines for a supply of coal at 50 cents per ton. Hansport is going into the manufacture of agricultural implements on a scale that promises to drive both American and Ontario manufacturers out of

the Matitime Province market. Windsor is subscribing a capital for a cotton factory. Wolfville is increasing its hosiery workshops. Kentville, Amherst, Traro, and Annapolis

are entering upon new lines of manufacture hitherto unknown in Nova Scotia. The Pictou and Cape Breton coal mines and the Londonderry iron works are doing a tremendous business. The Amherst boot and shoe factory is being greatly enlarged.

on by the marshal.

ELPASO, Tex., April 19.—Seven deaths from

LONDON, April 16.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

VOL. X. NO. 473.

General Action by the European Powers Against Regicides.

TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND TUNIS. Agitation for the Revision of Land Laws in England.

POLITICAL TRIALS IN RUSSIA.

Execution of the Assassins of Alexander II.

LONDON, April 18. A collision took place to-day between the steamers Andalusian and James Harris on the Northumberland coast, and fourteen

The Austro-Belgian extradition treaty contains provisions that an attempt on the person of the chief of a foreign State, or against a member of his family, involving asnation, shall not be considered a politica offence, or as connected with such offence The same provision is inserted in all the newer conventions concluded by A with Russia, France, and Montenegro. cluded by Austria

PETARD-THROWERS AT MADRID. A Madrid despatch says :- Last evening ee large petards were thrown into houses in this city, causing some damage to property. No person was injured.

Dr. Quain has been summoned to defend himself before the Royal College of Physi-cians for consulting with Earl Beaconsfield's physician, Dr. Kidd, who is an eclectic prac-

EVACUATION OF CANDAHAR. A Candahar despatch says :- The evacuation of the city has commenced. It is announced that the Ameer will come to Candahar in May with more troops and attack Herat immediately. Ayoub Khan is concentrating his entire force to guard against a threatened attack from Turkestan.

NOTES. The Emperor William is suffering from Sir Rowland Hill's remains have been re-

moved from Surrey chapel to Christ church.
Dr. Wm. Russell, the well-known special correspondent of the Times, sailed for New York to-day. A Cape Town despatch says the Basutos have been defeated at Leribe with heavy loss,

while the colonial loss was slight. Sergeant Heron, Q.C., one of the counsel or the Crown in the recent Irish State trials, died on Friday of apoplexy while fishing in A Paris despatch says :- It is stated positively that Adelina Patti has signed an engage-ment for America, and that she will sail in

The Duke of Sutherland the Marquis of Stafford, and a party of London and North-Western directors sailed on Saturday for New York to study the American railway system. Colonel Malcomson has been honourably acquitted of the charge of cowardice. The cross-examinations of Generals Burrows and Nuttall was very damaging to their reputa-

The agitation for the revision of the land laws is making great headway in England. Thousands of farms are lying idle, and the in the midland counties.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. SIR A. T. GALT TO BE PRESENT ON BEHALF OF CANADA-ENGLAND'S ACTION STILL DOUBT-

London, April 16. The statement that it is practically decided that England shall be represented at the monetary conference is certainly premature. The Government is unwilling to take any step having the appearance of compromising it on the subject of bi-metallism. No alteration of the terms of invitation have yet been signified it, and should it send a delegate, he would be merely a spectator. But even that much yet is undecided. Mr. Evarts' party arrived in London on Thursday night. They have not seen any members of the Government, and are not likely to, as the Ministers are all out of town. Sir Alexander T. Galt called on the party to-day. Sir Alexander will probably watch the proceedings of the conference on the part of Canada. Mr. Evarts' party go to

pool Post says the Marquis of Hartington has consented to send a delegate to the monetary conference on behalf of India, who will not,

THE NIHILISTS. LONDON, April 15. A St. Petersburg despatch says:—Of 204 students charged with violating the rules of the university here, 18 have been sentenced to on and 71 to arrest for several days. 100 have been reprimanded and 15 acquitted.

A Moscow despatch says:—One hundred and forty students have been rusticated for a year for holding an illegal meeting. Six political prisoners will be tried by a military court here at the end of April. Three are of noble rank, named Kashintzff, Schedrin, and Prizlakoi; one is the son of a priest, two are women, one the wife of Dr. Bozomslitz, and the other the wife of a teacher. the other the wife of a teacher.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—All the Nihilists, except Hessy Helfmann, condemned for connection with the Czar's assassination, namely, Russakoff, Michaeloff, Kibaltschitisch, Jeliaboff, and Sophie Pieffosky, were hanged this morning. Order was not disturbed. There was an immense concourse of spec-tators, and the excitement has not been paralleled by any event since the Russian capital was thrilled by the story that the Czar had been torn to pieces by a Nihilist bomb on March 13th. At the appointed hour the victims of the law were taken from their cells and placed upon a hurdle drawn by four horses, and surrounded by a strong body of mounted troops. The cortége pro-

breast, on which the words "Murderer of the Czar" were printed in large letters. Sophie Pieffosky attempted to address the vast crowd, but the drums drowned her voice. The prisoners kissed each other and conversed for a moment, and then kissed the cross that was presented to their lips by a priest. They were hanged successively, each dying firm. The execution of the five prisoners occupied but twenty minutes, and drums were beaten incessantly.

The appeals for mercy of the Nihilists
Russakoff and Michaeloff were submitted to the Czar, but he replied that the sentence

The Dead Politician, Statesman, of the court must be carried out. Terrible accounts are being received from St. Petersburg about the execution of the Nihilists. It is said that Jeliahoff had the rope adjusted four times, and that his prolonged torture was a most siekening spectacle. The crowd cried out that the Cossacks should use their lances to do the work of the hang-

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Czar recently presided at a council of Ministers at which a proposition for convoking a commission of elected representatives for the consideration of State questions was discussed. Nine members of the council favoured the proposal, and five opposed it. The Emperor

MATTERS TAKING A SERIOUS TURN - TWO FRENCH EXPEDITIONS TO BE DESPATCHED TO

Events seem to be taking a serious turn in Tunis. The real antagonists of France are showing their hands. A telegram to this evening's France announces that a detachment of Tunisian regulars has been ordered to the island of Tabarca, to oppose any eventual attempt of the French to effect a landing in that neighbourhood, and to take the Kroumirs in the rear.

London, April 19. A paragraph in the Paris Gaulois leads to the belief that the expedition against the Kroumirs will be supplemented by another against the Tunisian regulars. Forces for this special service are assembled at Nismes. The campaign in Tunis is expected to begin in a few days.

DETAINING A LETTER.

Criminal Charge Against the Manager of a Loan Company. LONDON, April 19.—It is reported here to night that a criminal charge has been entered against Mr. J. Kent, manager of the London Loan Company, in this city, for detaining a letter belonging to the London and Canadian Loan Company, of Toronto. It seems that some time since a farmer named Gilbert Gilnour renewed a mortgage with the company, but in addressing his letter sent it to London instead of Toronto. It is stated that it fell into the hands of Mr. Kent, and he wrote to Mr. Gilmour offering to take the mortgage at a lower rate of interest. Correspondence passed between the parties, and the result is that Gilmour wrote a note of the whole circumstances to the company at Toronto. The board there considered the matter, and demanded an explanation, and as it was not forthcoming they took the course decided upon. The directors of the London Company and the postmaster here were summoned to

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT ASTRAY. A \$20,000 Mortgage Thrown into the Deschip It Ultimately Turns Up is a Junk-Shop.

CHICAGO, April 19 .- Yesterday L. L. Gilbert, a railway lawyer from Pittsburg, reported to the police that he had loat from his overcoat pocket a mortgage for \$20,000, made on April Ist, 1881, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Wistar Morris, Eddelphia, as trustees for the mortgagee. The matter was put into the hands of a detective, and he found that the valuable document had been lying in a closet at the Grand Pacific hotel. There it had been swept up with an accumulation of rubbish and dumped into an alley. An Italian ragpicker had carried it off, and after a long search it was found at a junk-shop. It was not publicly known before that the Pennsylvania Company had

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

Washington, April 19.—The Internal Revenue Office is in receipt of the following account of the killing of United States marshal Henry Seagraves, in Summer county, Tennessee, on the 10th. Mr. Seagraves left Nashville on the 7th, and went to Summer country collect means on some accounts of the seagraves of the seagraves. county to collect money on some execution. He was accompanied by a young man named Cox, who says that he went to a new distillery, saying he had an execution against the proprietor, and if they did not pay it he would have to levy on their property. After leaving there late in the evening they started home, and about sundown stopped at the house of Mrs. Weathersford, intending to house of Mrs. Weathersford, intending to feed and get supper, and come home at night. After supper they got ready to start. Mrs. Weathersford got a lamp and went with them to the barn to help to addle their horses when they heard a couple of shots fired at or near the house of a coloured man, who lived near by. They blew out the lamp and started to investigate the cause of the firing. When they were within a few yards of the coloured man's house Mr. Seagraves asked who was there, and they asked who he was. He told there, and they asked who he was. He told them and they fired, killing him instantly. They then tried to get the negro to go to the house and get some valuables, but he refused. They then forced him to go, after which they rifled the dead man's pockets, taking his firearms, watch, papers and money. They then left. Phillips who makes the report, says he left. Phillips, who makes the report, says he thinks that with a sufficient force he can secure the murderers.

AN EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES. The New York Carpenters—Railroad Strikes at Louisville—Fall River Weavers Out—The Cincinnati Strikes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.—Some of the strikers at the Louisville and Nashville freight depot have gone to work again, and the trouble is probably nearly over.

New York, April 19. -Only seventy of the 2,400 carpenters who struck for \$3.25 per day yesterday still remain out, the bosses having

EARL BEACONSFIELD A Distinguished Career Closed A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

FIFTY YEARS OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE. The removal by death of eac who has occupied so unique a place in English politics and literature as the late Lord Beaconsfield is an event more than ordinarily impressive. He had surpassed the allotted span of life by more than half a decade, and had attained the summit of personal ambition. Almost to the last he was an active figure on the public stage; for it is little more than it weeks since he delivered a speech on the class the way are the summit of personal ambition. The Scene at the Death-Bed—Her Majesty's Sorrow—The Place of Burial, &c. LONDON, April 19, 5.20 a. m. Lord Beaconsfield is dead. 'His death was much more sudden than his physicians exd. At 5 a. m. the newspapers an-ced that his symptoms had given heen more restless during the last twenty-hours, and that there was no material

gain in his strength. The news at ten p.m. was that he was restless during the day, and that his strength had diminished. His death took place at half-past four a.m.
Lord Beaconsfield died very calmly. Three
physicians were in attendance as well as Lord ful career, he resembled no other Englishman of distinction. Certainly if any public man of mark and eminence had ever reason to boast of success secured under conditions Rowton. He was perfectly conscious to the

London, April 19.

Earl Beaconsfield's renewed debility began on Sunday night, when an east wind commenced to blow. He continued to lose ground throughout Monday, the unfavourable wind continuing and constantly increasing in keenness. He died at half-past four this morning as calmly as if he were asleep. Intelligence of his death was immediately despatched to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the other members of the royal family, and Mr. Gladstone, who is now at Hawarden. The news became generally known throughout the city towards nine o'clock, when special ditions of the morning papers were issued. Though not unexpected, in view of his physicians' statement last night that his symptoms gave grounds for more grave anxiety than at any period during his illness, his death creates

THE EARL'S EXECUTORS. The executors of Lord Beaconsfield's will are Nathaniel Rothschild and Sir Philip Rose. The latter will go to Hughenden Manor with Lord Barrington to-day. The Cuckoo says Lord Beaconsfield's will divides the property of the deceased between Mr. Ralph Disraeli and Lord Rowton

THE PLACE OF BURIAL No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. It is probable that unless the Queen otherwise orders Lord Beaconsfield's re-mains will be buried at Hughenden with those of his wife. It is understood Dean Stanley visited Lord Beaconsfield's residence to-day to offer a tomb in Westminster Abber for the remains. Strong wishes are expressed in the highest quarters for the acceptain the highest quarters for the acceptance of the offer, but the arrangements are in abey-ance pending the return of Lords Barrington and Rowton and Sir Philip Rose from Hughenden, where they will examine the papers of the deceased. Mr. Gladstone ex-presses a strong desire for a magnificent pub-lic funeral of his great rival. THE SCENE AT THE DEATHERD.

Accounts gathered from the Earl's physicians show that he retained his cheerfulness. He several times during his illness stated his belief that he would die. One doctor says midnight into a stupor from which he was with difficulty roused. He then took nourishment up to half-past one. About two he became comatose, breathing with much difficulty. Drs. Kidd and Bruce at once applied the usual restoratives, but for the first time since his illness they failed to produce their effect, and it became evident that death was imminent. Lord Barrington, Dr. Quain, and Sir Philip Rose were hastily summoned. Sir Philip Rose and Dr. Quain only arrived a few minutes before the end. Five minutes before he expired his breathing became slow and gentle, and his face placid. The heart's action and pulse continued a few minutes after the breathing ceased to be apparent. His friends and nurses continued round the bed a few minutes after the pulse ceased, as the end was so quiet it was difficult to realize that he was so quiet it was difficult to realize that he was dead. All were deeply affected. For a few moments before his death he was perfectly conscious and calm. His refusal to take nourishment, combined with the renewal of the spasmodic attacks caused by the sudden re-turn of the cold wind from which he suffered so much in the earlier stages of his illness, together produced a state of complete ex-When the final moment arrived, he died as a weary man in health falls quietly and softly asleep. Mr. Ralph Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield's brother, was summoned as soon as the more alarming symptoms set in, but arrived too late to witness the end.

PUBLIC MOURNING. The fact that Lord Beaconsfield died without receiving any consolations or sacraments of the Christian religion continues to be commented upon, and certain curious surmises are drawn. The Queen is said to have received the news of the Earl's death with great sorrow. The Daily News and Globe appear in deep mourning. Expressions and manifestations of sorrow are heard and seen all over the city. Flags are displayed at half-mast, and there is a general appearance of mourning and lamentation. Joseph Boehm, the sculptor, has taken a successful cast of Earl Beacons-

A PITIFUL SCENE. When Lord Beaconsfield regained consciousness he called Lord Rowton to his side, feebly grasped his hand, and attempted to smile, and the next moment peacefully breathed his last. Lord Rowton broke down in utter grief, and his sobs, mingled with those of the old valet, filled the chamber of death and gave knowedge of what had occurred to the other members of the household. There was no clergy man with the Earl at the time of his death, nor has one visited him during his illness.

THE PARTY LOSS. Speculation is already rife as to the imme diate political consequences which will follow the Earl's death. In Liberal circles the opin-ion is expressed that the event will be a dis-

of thought. He will be buried at Hughenden, but it is not definitely settled. Tuesday next is mentioned as the day of the funeral. The Prince of Wales sent a special messenger from Sandringham with a letter of condolence. Expressions of regret are being received from over the whole country. The Standard this morning appears with seventeen columns of obituary notice. The foreign press devete a large portion of their space to the death of Earl Beaconsfield, and there is much excitement at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. The Morning Post appears in black this morning. One of the last sayings of Lord Beaconsfield was, "I had rather live, but I am not afraid of death."

THE DECEASED'S CAREER.

his life. The ex-Premier was, in every sense, a remarkable man; and as a statesman he will stand solitary and alone, uncatalogued in the Valhalla of his country. In race, in intellectual characteristics, in habits of thought and action, in the vicessitudes of his wonderful career, he care the career has a second to the country.

the most unpromising and disheartening, Benjamin Disraeli was that man. By descent, as well as in his own person, a Jew, boasting no aristocratic conn assisted by no adventitious aids up the ladder of fame, he nevertheless mounted it until he reached the topmost rung and sat down in a temple where the niche was provided for him. Such a character may not command universal admiration, still it is a study worthy of the closest scrutiny. Those who attribute his triumph to charlatanism, glittering rhe-toric, crafty strategy, or any other of those efficient causes which are the stock-in-trade of the partisan, have yet to explain how the English people, who above all love solidity and worth, hating all shams and false pretences, could have not merely tolerated him, but raised him again and again to the highest place in their gift.

but raised him again and again to the highest place in their gift.

In these columns it is impossible to give more than a superficial ghance at his Lordship's career, so varied, and in a sense romantic, has it been throughout. His family belonged to the Sephardim—the purest Jawish blood. In the fifteenth century—towards its close—they fled from the persecutions in Sunin and actiled in the freeze persecutions in Spain and settled in the free air of the Venetian Republic. There, discarding their Spanish name, they adopted another, marking out their race beyond question—D'Israeli. Towards the end of the ighteenth century one of them-Benjamin by name—hearing good accounts of English eatment of his race—removed to England. There in 1765 he married and in due time a son was born unto him mained Isaac. The author of "The Curiosities of Literature" is better known than his father, whose hopes he frustrated by an aversion to business. It had

for the business tastes of his grandtather, had a son who was to shine in public life, and yet he himself, as that son has related, "not only never entered into the politics of the day, but did not even understand them." Benjamin Disraeli was born on the 21st of December, 1804, so that when he died as Lord Beaconstield, he was in his seventy-seventh year. He was duly received into the Jewish Church; but with the initial rite his formal connection with Israel ended. He was yet of tender age, when his father, who had become tender age when his father, who had become inoculated with the doctrines of Rousseau while at Paris years before, finally renounced his connection with the synagogue. His son, at the instance of Rogers, the poet-banker, was baptized at St. Andrews, Holborn, on was baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 31st of July, 1817, being, according to the parish register, "said to be about twelve years old." Of Disraeli's education little is known; but to judge from some apparently autobiographical reminiscences in his two earliest novels, he had to assert himself against prejudices of race even at that early time. He was for a short period afterwards in an attorney's office at his father's wish; but his attention was chiefly occupied with romances, and he never was articled.

He first came distinctly before the world in 1828, when in his twenty-second year.

in 1826, when in his twenty-second year. "Vivian Grey" then made his first bow to the public, and appears to have taken "society" by storm. There were keys of it, as more by storm. There were keys of it, as more than half a century later we have been favoured with keys to "Endymion." Lord Beaconsfield's characer, as illustrated by this and succeeding word of fiction, may foun the subject of reflections ereafter. It may sufface to say that throughout them there runs a vein certainly autolographical. The influence of race and southern origin is manifest throughout. The exaltation of imagination above reason, admiration for strength of will as the only essential to success manifest throughout. The exaltation of imagination above reason, admiration for strength of will as the only essential to success in life, run through them all. One sentence in "Coningsby" will illustrate our meaning:—"Man is only truly great when he acts from passions; never irresistible but when he appeals to the imagination. Even Mormon counts more votaries than Bentham." Utilitarian ethics were an abomination to him; and in spite of his reverence for his father, which was certainly profound, and his own literary success, he was not fond of literature. The great virtue he admired was caurage, and in his earlier novels he defined his own ambitious sims in life in the most incisive manner. His ardent love of the Semilic race is impressed upon every one of his works—indeed it, slavour to his fiction; as it gave a tone to his foreign policy.

foreign policy.

In politics Mr. Disraeli was a curious mixture in those days of contradictory creeds.

Of late years it has been the fashion to call him a renegate Radical. Yet now that his their cells and placed upon a hurdle drawn pof four horses, and surrounded by a strong body of mounted troops. The cortège proceeded at a slow poce through the streets to the Samework street to the Samework

raeli is descended from him, and with the impression that he is, I now forgive the heirat-law of the blasphemous thief who died upon the cross." After an abortive attempt to fight a duel, Mr. Disraeli published a letter in the Times, terribly scorching in character, and as one of his biographers says, "had his revenge."
At the dissolution consequent upon th

At the dissolution consequent upon the accession of the Queen, in 1837, Mr. Disraeli found himself elected to Parliament as junior member for Maidstone. Before three weeks of the session had passed the celebrated maiden speech had been made. The reason why he was hooted down was not because his matter was hed his manuar grates as in the contract of matter was bad, his manner grotesque, or his dress and general appearance ridiculous, but because he levelled the shafts of his wit and sarcasm at O'Connell, who was then in alliance with the Liberals. His concluding words are well known: several things many times, and I have often succeeded at tast. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me. His colleague in the representation of Maidstone, whose widow he subsequently married, was Mr. Wyndham Lewis. His marriage, from more than a mere worldly point of view, was eminently felicitous; and

her own right. In 1841 Disraeli was returned for Shrewsbury, and in 1847 for Bucks, which he continued to represent until his elevation

touch lightly; nor is it necessary to dwell upon them, since they are fresh in the public ecollection. His bitter assaults upon Sir Robert Peel form perhaps the least pleasant episode in his career. But no doubt he felt bitterly. The party to which he had become attached was broken up by what Disraeli regarded as a political apostacy, and all his work was to do over again. In 1872, a subject to the party to which he had become attached was broken up by what Disraeli regarded as a political apostacy. was to do over again. In 1852 a schism amongst the Whigs gave him an opportunity of tasting, for the first time, the sweets of office for a few months. At once, without official experience of any kind, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the Commons under Lord Derby. This post he occupied during three Administrations, and in 1868 was made Prime Minister of England. In 1867 he effectually outbade the Liberals by the passage of the Reform Act, up to which, as he naïvely said, he had educated his party. It was not, however, till the general election of 1874 that he obtained a second tenure of office. For six years thereafter he remained at the head of the Government, during which period he personally shared in the negotiations at Berlin, bringing back, as he boasted, "peace with honour." In 1876 he was raised to the peerage with the title of Earl of Beaconsfield, and subsequently was

decorated with the Garter. At the last general election he once more found himself in the cold shades of Opposition, but in no way relaxed his parliamentary activity. Although he has not died in office, he has died in harness, and it will be many a long year before so eminently salient and clear-cut a character is seen upon the public stage. With all his faults, and he has had not a few, chiefly inherited, he will make a grand and imposing figure in English annals. He was a Conservative without narrowness, a Churchman without bigotry, and essentially a friend of the lowly and the poor. Amongst the many thousands who will deplore his death, not the least sincere and heart-touched will be the tenants of Hughenden Manor, who knew him frustrated by an aversion to business. It had been the latter's wish to found a rival house to that of Rothschild. He was wealthy even when he arrived in England, and accumulated riches as time passed over his head. His son "disappointed all his pians and to the last hour of his life was an enigna to him." Issac was a bookworm pure and the state of the subject of bitter controversy. For the subject of bit der of attempting to reverse the policy of Sir Robert Peel. The same subtle imaginative faculty which prompted him on occasion to erratic measures, gave him also a clear vision of the possible as if by instinct. Few men who could boast of genius, and relied upon it, have ever succeeded as Disraeli succeeded. He was neither a student of blue-books nor of anything else except men and manners, the ever-varying phases of opinion, and his own proper attitude towards them. It may be said that he was a mere worshipper of suc-

east that he was a mere worsnipper of suc-tess; yet as a matter of fact, no public man ever passed so many years in waiting for it. The leadership of the Conservative party, which fell to him by common consent on the sudden death of Lord George Bentinck, he could hardly have foreseen when he entered upon the crusade against Sir Robert Peel Certainly the road to power and fame did not lie in that direction. Ambitious he confessedly was, but the Ambitious he confessedly was, but the charge of indifference to principle cannot fairly be made against a statesman who lived when the Duke of Wellington and Peel foreswore every principle of their lives by introducing the Catholic Emancipation Act. They were fully justified by the necessity of the time, and Lord Beaconsfield himself, as a democratic Tory, accepted from time to time all clear indications of popular will. The Reform bill of 1867 was a measure far more Reform bill of 1867 was a measure far more Reform bill of 1867 was a measure far more liberal than any that had been suggested by the Liberal party. It "levelled up," to use his own expressive phrase, instead of levelling down; and the best evidence of his wisdom is to be found in the fact that it has remained, through all the changes of administration, for fourteen years. Lord Beaconsfield's appearance at Derlin was his first essay in diplomacy, and yet it is a matter of history that.

macy, and yet it is a matter of history that, not even excepting Bismarck, he commanded attention at the conference to an extent conattention at the conference to an extent conceded to no other diplomatist. Much has been made of the Afghan war, for which he was hardly responsible, and the Zulu troubles, for which he was not responsible at all. He was undoubtedly, above all things, an Imperialist, and the project, at which he once hinted, of Imperial federation, was one of those dreams which naturally flit across a vivid imagination. We do not believe that Lord Beaconsfield was ever insincere in public life; on the contrary, it appears to us lic life; on the contrary, it appears to us that beneath that cold and impassive exterior there lay a fire of personal conviction, indomitable, because it was real and potent.

The time has not yet come for a complete review of the illustrious life which has just been brought to a close. In time the angularities which alone attract cursory inspection will have been softened in historical per-spective, and the world will then view, rounded and complete, the romantic, unique, and admirably well-adjusted life of Benjamin

PRICE THREE CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT. MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, April 20.

Pork Corner at Chicago. CHICAGO, April 21.—The McGeoch portion or is still solid. McGeoch's friends claim he has already made \$800,000, and is apidly increasing.

Floods in the City of Chicago, CHICAGO, April 20.—The Desplaines river is greatly swelled, and has been pouring into the canal. The canal yesterday burst its barriers. Apprehension of future damage is widespread, ut actual loss as yet is confined chiefly to flooding basements, &c.

Destructive Fire. BOUNDBROOK, N.J., April 20.—Seventeen buildings were burned here yesterday, and forty families are homeless. The loss is stated to be \$75,000. A coloured man was badly

injured by falling walls. Great Destruction by Floods in Illinois.

ELGIN, Ill., April 20.—A dam ten miles north of here broke, resterday, precipitating the swollen waters of Fox river on the city. Two bridges and a dam were swept away.
Damage \$100,000. Bridges and dams at Carpenterville, Dundee, South Elgin, St. Charles,

and Geneva in this county are also swep How Disputes are Settled in Texas. NoAlDE, Texas, April 20.—A man named Gilchrist and his two sons began firing at Pippon's camp. Gen. Baylor and son returned the fire. Gilchrist was killed and one son fatally shot. The other son was wounded, but escaped. Young Baylor was slightly hurt. The affair was the result of an old feud.

Shocks of Earthquake Felt in Indiana.
Goshen, Ind., April 20.—Earthquake shocks occurred in this vicinity, shaking the houses severely and causing considerable alarm. There were no serious results.

the small, equally with the large tenants; proper provision must be made for tenants in arrears through the rent being rack-rent. Resolutions were passed deprecating opercion, and demanding that evictions be stopped. Woollen and Saw Mill Burned. Belleville, April 20.—Wm. Ostrom's woollen and saw mill were burned to the New York, April 17.

ground last night. The fire was first seen about 11.45. The loss will amount to \$10,000; insured for \$3,000. It cannot be learned how the fire originated. When first seen the mill was in one complete blaze. The Shallowness of the Ottawa.

The Shallowness of the Ottawa.

A letter from the Upper Ottawa states that the streams have all dwindled away to their summer level, caused by the gradual melting of the snow in the warm sunshine, and the absence of rain. The ice has all disappeared. The winter's cut of saw logs and square timbers will not, it is greatly feared, get to the market in the ordinary way, unless a flood comes with heavy rains, the season for which, however, is nearly past.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

waited for them with the baggage at the rail-way station. It was impossible to procure dynamite in England, hence powder had to be used, and was purchased in very small quantities to avoid suspicion. The means employed was entirely adequate to demolish Manchester for the express purpose of taking a hand in the plot. After its failure O'Donnell and Mooney made their way to St. John, N.B., April 16.—A sad disaster occurred at St. Martin's yesterday, the news of which was brought by Messrs. Smith and Skillen, who came to break the tidings to the mained in London some time, hiding in various places, closely pressed by detectives. Twenty-five men well armed were comizant of his whereabouts, and were constantly on the alert, determined to sacrifice their lives is his defence if necessary. If driven to extremity, one word would liave been the signal to put London in a blaze. He once was compelled to take refuge on the roof of a house, undressed, in a rainstorm. Finally Coleman was smaggled aboard a vessel in the garb of a Catholic priest, and taken care of by one of the officers. He declares London is in a ferment of the sinking craft in a hoat and made for the shore, but the waves were so high, and the gale so strong, that the boat excitement, that spies are as numerous as at St. Petersburg, and that detectives go around in all manner of disguises; that the attempt on upset, and her occupants disappeared in the surf. The spot where this casualty occurred the Mansion House was only the beginning of the end. When Gladstone and his Cabinet was between the breakwater and the head-land. The captain and Trecartin, who were both from Carleton, St. John, managed to get held of the upturned boat, and clung to her for a time. Their position, as seen from the shore, caused great excitement, and Capt. Geo. Carron, Mr. Sweet, and another man proceeded to the treamer Dufferin, then in port, got out the hie-boat, and endeavour-ed to reach the struggling men, but in vain. The wind and waves were too strong for them, and ere long the captain and his assodisregarded the warnings to discontinue the arrests and convictions operations were begun by burning the Liverpool docks, causing damage of two million pounds. This produced a salutary effect on the Government. He says more surprises are in store for them. It was war to the knife with Irishmen. He was strongly of opinion that the precautions taken to protect Gladstone were by no means them, and ere long the captain and his asso-ciates had all perished. The bodies of Capt. Quinlan and Trecartin were afterwards re-Mr. Dillon, in speaking at Donegal to-day, openly repudiated the resolution which declared the Land bill an honest attempt to

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Rathbun & Son are about starting a car-Mr. Snowball, M.P. for Northumberland, N.B., predicted that the N.P. would ruin the lumbermen. He still runs his mill at Miramichi, and according to the local papers employs twenty-two men and turns out thirty thousand per day.

thousand per day.

The Bruce Telescope wants some one to open a factory in Walkerton, regardless of the fact, so ably demonstrated by Sir Richard Cartwright, that factories should not be encouraged, as manufacturers are robbers. The Telescope is pointed towards protection.

The Baltimore Herald calls the attention of its readers to the fact that the Dominion of Canada has within the last few years developed an energy which changes altogether.

veloped an energy which changes altogether her character as a friendly rival of the United States in the marts of the world. Our revised tariff is credited with a marked increase in the number of our manufacturing indus-tries, and our future prospects are spokes of in the most flattering terms. The Sherbrooke Gazette thinks that "there

and should not have as good a price for their papers as our neighbours over the border, as everything connected with the expense of printing connected with the expense of printing a paper costs as much here as in that country." Our contemporary reasons that, as a fair price secures a good article, the payment of such a price inures to the benefit of

both publisher and purchaser.

People who have been misled into the belief that free trade is doing wonders for the manufacturers of Great Britain should listen to the confession of the London Globe. "It s notorious," says that paper on March 31, "that British exports to foreign countries are declining at the very same time as the imports of foreign goods into England are increasing. If the process now going on continue, our manufactures will, before long, have mainly to rely upon the markets of ou own colonies, as we are being shut out by degrees from the markets of the Continent."

This state of affairs is to be regretted, but it only shows that free trade, unless adopted by all nations, is not what it is alleged to be.

Apologising for Sir Richard Cartwright's commercial heresy in taking shares in a glass factory founded under the reign of a "legalised robbery," to quote himself, the London organ says:—"Sir Richard has confidence in a sounder fiscal policy, and does not believe that any legitimate industry requires to be put in Mr. Tilley's leading strings or requires pap from Grandma Macdonald's nursing bottle." "Sir Richard," "Mr. Tilley," and "Grandma Macdonald is too awfully witty and logical for anything. We feel like a crushed tragedian. Hearing a fellow speak patronizingly of Milton, as a poet, Charles Lamb went behind him, lamp in hand, to examine his bumps, for the purpose of accing where he carried so much brains. There would seem to be an arcellent opportunity for a phrenologist, with a lamters, in the sanctum of our clever and courteous contemporary. all nations, is not what it is alleged to be.

FOR A SUDDEN COLD.—Take one teaspoonful of Perry Davis Pam-Killer in a cup of hot water, well excepted with lonf sugar. It is better to take this dose just before going to bed.

GONE TO HIS REST.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Punshon at the Age of Fifty-seven.

We are sure that the sad intelligence, communicated by cable last week, of the death of this distinguished Wesleyan divine at the early age of lifty. the death of this distinguished Wesleyan divine at the early age of fifty-seven, must have struck many of our fellow-citizens, without distinction of creed, with an unlooked-for pang. It seems but the other day since his stout, manly form was familiar to us and the streets of Toronto, in religious assemblies, and at philanthropic gatherings. Most of us remember the five years he passed in our midst, and recall at this moment the theory voice, the indomitable power for work, and the eloquent speech of the first pastor of the Metrogolitan church. Amongst those especially of his own communion the sad tidings of his death will be received with unfeigned regret. In Mc-Gill square stands a hardsome monument to his work and power as a Christian minister. He possessed a rare power of moving the masses by a fervid manner, and a secret power of persuasion which had nothing of the purely sensational element about it. The speech came from the heart, and did its secret work there. It is not too much to say that Dr. Punshon infused a freaher and higher utility not only into the Methodist Church, but into the entire Christian community, with whom his assentialle catholog minister. but into the entire Christian community with whom his essentially catholic spirit made him, from the first, a welcome guest. The materials at hand for his biography

are somewhat meagre. He was born at Doncaster, in Yorkshire, in 1824. The father of WILLIAM MOBLEY PUNSHON WAS a draper, doing business in that town, and a prominent Wesleyan there. The future ergyman's second name was that of his aternal uncle, Sir Isxao Montay. His maternal uncle, Sir Island Morkey. His early education was conducted at private seminaries, where he distinguished himself by singular aptitude for learning and a prodigious memory. At the age of fifteen he was removed from school, notwithstanding the promise he had given of intellectual power, and placed in the office of his grandfather, a shipping merchant at Hull, whence he subsequently removed to Sunderland. Fortune, however, was in his favour, for at the age of twenty he Section of the control of the contro Sunderland. Fortune, however, was in his favour, for at the age of twenty he went to reside with his uncle, a clergyman of Woodwich. The Rev. Bassaulle close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the railways at the close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the young close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the young close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the young close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the young close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the young close of the year was — Ordinary share capital of the

point. Whether marriage with a deceased wife's sister be justifiable on scriptural grounds or not, the man who believes it to be so has the right to contract such a union where the law admits of it, without subjecting himself to animadversion from

London, April 14.

The Rev. Wm. M. Punshon died to-day at his residence in London, of bronchins, from which he had been suffering for a long time.

London, April 19.

The remains of the late William Morley Punshon, Wesleyan minister, were interred to-day in the Lower Norwood cemetery, on the Surrey side of the Thames, with considerable ceremony. The Lord Mayor's carriage followed in the procession, although it was not occupied by anyone. Two chaplains of the Church of England headed the procession as a mark of respect to the deceased, who had many friends in the Establishment. There was a very large attendance at the funeral, including most of the Wesleyan preachers in and about London, and a multitude of people belonging to the denomination of which Mr. Punshon was the most conspicuous preacher. The procession comprised seventeen mourning coaches, and the services both at the late residence of the deceased and at the grave were very impressive.

Statistics Respecting Roads in Operation and Under Construction.

Statistics Respecting Roads in Operation and Under Construction.

CAPTTO Was a separate to the TAN WW CAPITAL AND GOVERNMENT AID.

The mileage on the 30th June, 1879, was:

In operation, 6,484.51; less erroneously included in former reports, 229.50; under construction, 1,537.83; total, 7,792.84. There was, therefore, an increase of 636.17 miles in operation, and a decrease of 121.52 miles under construction.

onstruction.

The length of lines of various gauges is 7,229,83 The nominal capital on the 30th June, 1880, was as tollows :-

Amount of aid from-Dominion Governament 2,982,037 02 Quebee Government 1,083,419 58 / New Brunswick Government 2,749,000 00 Nova Scotia Government 1,887,50 00

818,750 00 8,313,944 63 235,382 62 100,433,699 29

An Interview with Mr. Duncan McIntyre.

THE DIRECTORS' VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Construction of the Sault Ste. Marie and Souris Branch Lines.

Montreal, April 19.—Mr. Duncan McIntyre, the resident local director of the
Canada Pacific Railway Company, arrived
here to-day via New York from London, England, where he left his co-directors, who intended leaving for Canada a week or ten days
subsequent to his departure. Mr. Mointyre
was tired and weary after his long journey,
but received your correspondent most kindly
at his private residence in the west end, where
he was resting preparatory to the heavy labours that are before him in connection with
the gigantic work in which he and others are
engaged. Our interview in reference to what
was done in London by the syndicate was
brief, entirely unreserved, and quite interesting. In general terms he remarked that

THE DIRECTORS' VISIT TO ENGLAND
had been most satisfactory. They were

had been most satisfactory. They were well received in all circles, and met with no obstruction or unfair treatment from any quarter. There was no apparent jealousy manifested towards them by the representatives in England of the great American through lines, with the exception perhaps of the publication in the English journals of short extracts from the speeches of Canadian members of Parliament, or from newspapers like the Globe, hostile to the Dominion Government, and depreciatory of the Pacific railway undertaking. Up to the period of Mr. McIntyre's departure from London, the directors were steadily engaged in concerting measures for the vigorous prosecution of the work on all the sections of the railway.

SAULT STE. MARIE LINE.

SAULT STE. MARIE LINE. It was determined to build the Sault Ste.
Marie line in connection with the Canada
Central, so as to complete a direct railway
and steamboat route from Montreal via
Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay to Winnipeg. The paramount object in doing this great
work was to reduce the rates to the lowest
point for immigrants to the North-West, and
to avoid taking them through American territory. This work, which will be carried
through by the time immigration sets in next
year, will be pushed to completion from both
ends of the line. It will not, however, be allowed to interfere or retard in the least the lowed to interfere or retard in the work upon

THE BAILWAY TO THE NORTH OF LAKE The construction of that portion of the undertaking will be carried on simultaneously with all the other sections, and with as strong a desire to get it completed as any other part of the line. The branch to the southern coal fields at the Souris, and which will pass through and open up that valuable portion of the territory partially occupied by the Mennonites, was also determined on as a work of immediate importance, and it will also be placed under construction forthwith. No time will be lost in initiating and carrying out these projects. The great point upon which Mr. McIntyre dwelt was in reference to the direct route from Montreal via Sault Ste, Marie, enabling the company to lessen the expense of immigrants going to our great North-West. He estimates that the time

FROM MONTREAL TO WINNIPEG via the Sault, when the route is opened, will via the Sault, when the route is opened, will be under four days for immigrant trains, and he looks to that portion which will be connected by steamer on Lake Huron as greatly alleviating the hardship and fatigue which immigrants now have to undergo in the long roundabout "railway journey through the States. He The evidently much impressed with the cast importance of seeing this connection with Winifpel's Juli accompliations another season's influx of immigrants takes place.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Barns and their Contents Destroyed—Outmeal Mill at London Burned—Frame House at Orillia Consumed.

Uxerioge, April 14.—Mr. M. Williamson's barn, grain, and implements on lot 30, in the first concession of Uxbridge township, were burned, last, night. He was badly scorched in trying to save the contents. A lantern being accelentally broken caused the fire. His loss will, be about \$1,500; insurance \$400.

ance \$400.

LONDON, April 14.—About three o'clock this morning the fire in Muirhead & Gray's oatmeal mill again, broke out, and nothing but the four brick walls was left standing. They threaten to topple over. The loss is \$20,000 and the insurance \$14,000. The fire had not been fully extinguished the first time.

The loss by the fire is covered by the

On stock :-

Guardian \$2,000
Sovereign. 2,000
Obilita, April 12.—To-night at 9.15 p.m. a fire occurred in a large frame house owned and occupied by J. Kanny, one of the keepers in the Orillia asylum for idiots. The building was a total loss, but the furniture was mostly saved. Total loss about \$1,200. The building was insured in the Western Insurance Company for \$600, and the furniture for \$100.

Prospect House, Niagara Falis, April 19.—Lundy's grocery and Griffin's dry goods store at Drummondville were burned to-night. The fire communicated to the dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Wm. Snooks. His furniture was partly saved, and the house badly burned. Lundy and Griffin saved nothing. The fire was caused by Lundy stumbling with a lamp, which exploded. Loss about \$10,000; partly insured in these Western of Canada. GuardianSovereign

THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

Fatal Results of the Carcless Handling of Guns-Mishaps in Factories-A Young Man Ricked to Death-Unfortunate Census Engmerators, &c.

Waterpown, April 14.—Mr. Alexander Jones, a farmer living near Waterdown, took an old gun to George Church, blacksmith, to get the nipple fixed. The blacksmith asked if it was loaded, and Jones assured him it was not. The barrelowas placed in the forge, when the charge was instantly lodged in the bowels of Mr. Jones. Medical aid was summoned, but was single avail, and after a few hours of intense, agony the unfortunate man expired.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was prorogued on Thursday afternoon.

Joseph Whitely has discovered a 12-inch gold lead near Dartmouth, N.S.

The official count of the vote on the Scott Act in Hamilton puts the majority at 1,150.

A glass factory with \$50,000 capital is being started in New Glasgow, N.S., by Ontario capitalists.

A young man named Kenny the other day

A glass factory with \$50,000 capital is being started in New Glasgow, N.S., by Ontario capitalists.

A young man named Kenny the other day caught a nine-pound pickerel at Byron with his hands.

The Canada Temperance Act was carried in Annapolis county on Tuesday by a majority of over 1,200.

The Halifax City Council has agreed to exempt the proposed cotton mill from civic taxation for thirty years.

Andrew Barton, of Tangier, N. S., sold his gold mine on Thesday to Mr. Dreamp, of New York, for \$20,000 cash.

The vote on the Shelburne by-law to raise \$3,000 to build a town hall was carried on Saturday by 22 majority.

Owing to the continued cold weather and want of rain farming operations in the Ottawa district are much behind.

It is expected that the Quebec Central railway will be open for traffic from Levis to Sherbrooke early in May.

The final returns show that the Scott Act carried in Lisgar by a majority of 128. The total vote polled was 372.

There is a great scarcity of shanty men in the Ottawa district, although as high as \$40 per month is paid to some now.

The lighthouses below Father Point have been lit since the 1st inst., and those above, as far as Quebec, since the 10th.

A car load of carriage horses were shipped from Belleville to New York on Saturday, and another car will be shipped this week.

The erection of a cotton mill at Kingston is assured, the necessary hundred and fifty thousand dollars having been subscribed.

The proprietor of a private hotel in Centre Town, Ottawa, left suddenly last week. It is said he is employed in a large hotel in Boston.

The Hon, James Skead is authority for the statement that the old nine recember cut

Boston.

The Hon, James Skead is authority for the statement that the old pine recently cut down on the Bank street road at Ottawa is 280 years old.

Lumbermen returning from the Gatineau and Ottawa-say this is the best year they have had for a long time, wages having everywhere advanced.

A movement is on foot among the French-Canadian workingmen of Montueal for the adoption in that province of a lien law similar to the Ontario statute. A new Methodist church will be erected at West Winchester during the coming summer, at a cost of \$13,000. The necessary sum has

at a cost of \$13,000. The necessary sum has already been subscribed.

Lot No. 13 on the Gilbert 'river, Que., is said to have been purchased by a company bearing the name of the Clarence Gold Mining Co., with a capital stock of \$300,000.

The polling on the Scott Act in Hamilton last week resulted in the defeat of the Act by the overwhelming majority of 1,148, the figures being:—For, 1,664; against, 2,812.

The Canada Temperance Act was carried in King's County, N.S., on Friday, by a majority of over 1,200. Voting on the Act will take place in Annapolis County this week.

tollgate-keeper west of Westminster bridge, London, was disturbed by the shouts of a crowd of disorderly boys passing up and down before his house. He had scarcely opened the door when a volley of stones was hurled toward him, breaking the windows and passing close to his head. On his coming boldly out the boys took to their heels.

boldly out the boys took to their heels.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning a special freight train, consisting of 25 cars, left London for Manitoba. Of the lot two cars came to London on the line of the London, Huron, and Bruce, and 16 from various stations cast. The contents of these lots consisted for the most part of the stock, implements, etc., of intending emigrants to the Prairie Province. The remainder, seven cars, were filled by London merchants.

The Napanee Town Council has resolved to submit a by-law to the people to grant a bonus of \$5,000 to a company with a proposed capital of \$50,000 to assist in the erection of glass works with a ten pot furnace, to employ not less than \$5 men, and pay out weekly not less than \$700 in wages. The promoters have engaged 300,000 feet of lumber and secured about ten acres of land, of which five were given gratis by Mr. J. S. Cartwright, of Toronto.

UNITED STATES. The lack of five votes killed the compu-sory education bill in the Legislature of Ir

During last month 48,234 emigrants arrived in the United States, and during the last nine months 351,422.

An old reliable engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad was discharged at Altoona on Monday on account of refusing to work on Sunday.

There were 9,105 deaths in New York city during the past three months, being an increase of 2,303 over the corresponding period ast year.

Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles are

Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles are prevailing to such a fearful extent in New Brighton, Pa., that the Public Schools have been closed.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the proprietors of and actors at several places of amusement at Cincinnati for violation of the Sunday law.

Smallpox is prevalent at Blissville, Dutch Hill, L.I. It has been for some days spreading rapidly, and a number of deaths have already occurred.

Governor Ordway, of Dakota, is in New York seeking relief for the 70,000 sufferers by the recent floods. He says from \$50,000 to \$70,000 are needed.

Mountain fires east of Wilkesbarre, Pa.,

\$70,000 are needed.

Mountain fires east) of Wilkesbarre, Pa., threaten an explosion of Oliver's powder mills, three miles distant, and the possible destruction of a portion of the city.

One hundred and twenty-one smallpox patients are now in hospital at New York. The increase for the week is 31. There are 103 sufferers from typhus fever, an increase of 47.

The latest phase of the celebrated Morey-Garfield letter case is the sentencing of O'Brien, or Lindsay, who testified that he knew the non-existent Morey, to eight years'

imprisonment for perjury.

A Baltimore despatch says:—The Pope's encyclical, prepared at the suggesting of Archbishop Gibbons, of this city, deplores the profanation of the Sabbath by keeping open stores and shops and performing manual labour.

Adolph Gager is at Bellevue hospital, New York, suffering from trichinosis, but it is thought he will recover. He has been accustomed to eat raw ham. Another patient is under surveillance suspected of having trichinosis.

nosis.

An order has been issued by the Post-office
Department declaring all publications that
violate the international copyright laws shall
be regarded as unmailable matter. The decision was called out by certain Canadian publications of 3.

week.

The Kingston Cotton Company have signified their inclination to accept the offer of the city Finance Committee, a free site or \$5,000 and exemption for a period of ten years. An order has been issued by the Post-office of the city Finance Committee, a free site or \$5,000 and exemption for a period of ten years. An order has been issued by the Post-office of the city Finance Committee, a free site or \$5,000 and exemption for a period of ten years. An order has been issued by the Post-office of the Committee, a free site or \$5,000 and exemption for a period of ten international copyright laws shall be regarded as unmailable matter. The decision was called out by certain Canadian publications of the the international copyright laws shall be regarded as unmailable matter. The decision was called out by certain Canadian publications of the committee.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday of a number of petitions were presented in free ence to the case of Michael Boyton, the alleged American citizen now a prisoner in Ireland. They were referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

At Hardton and years and feelings of the respectable portion of the community, were on Friday night captured by a number of masked men to committee.

emigration, but says it should be an emigration of the landlords.

Tuesday's hurricane in Mississippi crossed the Mississippi river at Commerce, proceeded eastwardly to Hernando, cutting a path 200 yards wide, and laid waste forests, houses, and bridges. A great number of negro cabins, full of occupants, were blown down without a single case of injury to the inmates. The storm is known to have killed four persons Some people were picked up after being whirled several hundred yards through the air by the wind, but escaped material injury.

The executive committee of the western section of the Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet in London in September next, had a session at Cincinnati yesterday. This section embraces all the branches of the Methodist Church in America. The object was to assign nineteen speakers and the same number of essayists. This was done, but the list will not be made public till acceptances have been received. It is understood that Bishop Simpson will make the opening address.

The Easter Monday volunteer review at Brighton was unusually successful this year.

The Ministerial crisis in Italy is at an end, the Ministers having withdrawn their resignation.

The powers, including Turkey, have decided to accept Greece's modifications of the Porte's terms in regard to the frontier question.

The first national piscicultural exhibition ever held in Great Britain was opened at Norwich on Monday by the Prince and Princess of Walker.

The Sultan has asked the Bey of Tunis to punish the rebel tribes and prevent any fur-ther excuse for a French invasion of Tunisian

territory. The plague is making terrible ravages in the vicinity of Bagdad, those attacked dying within ten hours of being smitten with the

Mr. Gladstone justifies his action in the Transvaal business on the plea that it was a question of saving England from sheer blood-guiltiness.

As an earnest of his pacific intentions the Czar has countermanded the orders for the erection of additional fortresses on the German frontier.

Intense excitement prevails in Greece over the frontier question. A royal decree has been issued at Athens ordering out the whole population capable of bearing arms.

Three more persons have been convicted at Brussels of decoying English girls to that city for immoral purposes, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to six years.

six years.

Notwithstanding its 14,000 sheets and 255,000 signatures, the German anti-Jewish petition is to be ignominiously pigeon-holed. Bismarck is opposed to any change in the existing laws, and when that is said all is

The Bothschilds have declined to nego-tiate the Italian loan, which was to have been contracted for the purpose of bringing about specie resumption, until the difficulties be-tween that country and France have been, smoothed away. The international monetary conference met in Paris on Tuesday, and after electing as president M. Magnin, French Minister of Finance, appointed a committee to report on the subject in hand at the next meeting of the convention.

the convention.

The new Victoria University of Mancheste has decided to grant academical degrees with our demanding from the students a knowledge of Latin or Greek. This causes a sensation among old pedagogues. The degrees aren't be for science and not arts.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech in

THE IRISH LAND

of Commons. THE AIMS OF THE NEW

A Review of Rece Legislation.

When the last Allan mail le the English Premier had not mad speech in introducing the bill into the House of Comm ing under instructions from ters, however, our Halifax dent boarded the Circassian on her arrival last Sunday, and unearthing a passenger who lead the paper obtained when the vess Moville. This paper contained telegraph of the speech which by Mr. Gladstone the night the from Forderd Output Description. m England. Our corresponde the report to us, and we wer place it before our readers sever f our contemporaries :-

Mr. GLADSTONE rose amid prole to move for leave to introduce the (Ireland) bill. The right hon. It the course of his remarks said:

"Mr. Speaker, in addressing nexposition of I think the most dition which in the course of my ever had to deal with, I have satisfaction in changing the drest repression in which we have he for nearly the whole of the past for legislation which at all hope will be of an improving an character. (Hear, hear.) At the I cannot but contrast the circum I cannot but contrast the circulder which we address ourselves der which we address ourselves i with the happier circumstances of the Government last undertook to the question we are obliged now the consideration of, the question things requiring tranquility, impa-strict balance of mind, in the mind do not wish to characteric strong language, but in of a state of things in happily in the course of mit which we cannot call less than state of things, a state of things which they have contributed not than others to the real and perm ment of the question. It is impoutset to consider what are which have induced the Government time to proceed with legislation question. I am bound to some of those alleged reasons or most emphatically decline to ach being worthy of consideration. said that the iniquity of most I yery strong reason for legislation.

very strong reason for legislation land question. Under the land land the people have lived, and tent, while the country has conti

THE IRISH LAND LAV are different, because they con provisions which prevent the of the Irish tenant. (H of the Irish tenant. (Ho There are others who co much passion, and appeals to the ment of the Irish people, who ar cent events in Ireland constitute reason for approaching the circu the land question. But I am b that I think those persons, by they have suggested for dealin question, caused us much diffic proaching it. I do not wish to member of this House, or any pe it, with a consciousness of the member of this House, or any perity with a consciousness of the and tendencies of their proposal but having considered them the me to be little removed from schelic plunder. (Hear, hear.) It is the people of Ireland in general they do not participate in the view of in Ireland have proposed a Having referred to the evidence, the Bessborough Commission, the the Bessborough Commission, the gentleman continued: "I do not it is just to say that le necessary on the ground of e implied faults in the conduct of landlords. They have stood the rule, and they have been acquereport of the Bessborough Commis is not destitute of popular feeling paragraph 10 that the Irish lan not exceeded their legal rights—and that if they had they would been guilty of great injustice. If 9 the report states that what we land be considered a fair commit had never been the custom from the Irish tenants for their he that at the present day that is the from the Irish tenants for their he that at the present day that is the than the exception in Ireland. Be is pleasant to refer to the good de landlords, there are other grounds der a great necessity for legislation of these is

arising not so much from greed or really meaning land scarcity, one of the Irish land difficu which we have not hitherto to deal, and which, with the bad the last few years, has forced the upon us. As to the Land Act of bound to say that some defects developed in it which have marry pleteness of its operation. Some defects it would be invidious to reunderwent changes in which we defects it would be invidious to re underwent changes in which we, ernment, very reluctantly acqueven if the bill had passed in it shape it would have been inadequed wants of the Irish people. (Hear, he a strong and conclusive reason for tion is that a limited class of Irishas been distinguished by conduct not been characteristic of the prenumber of landlords, and their of been described as arbitrary, and mean proceedings as harsh and cruel. (It may seem hard to say that a be liable to interference on acceexcesses of a few, but it must be siron necessity of public affairs. I reinstance of this when in 1832 this by a great and a wise, Act emans slaves of the West Indies, but interdate of the emancipation by sithope the House will not think comparing the then slave-holders (Indies and their slaves with the lords and their tenants."

Mr. Healty—"It is very like it

THE OLD AND STANDING EVIL OF LA

lords and their tenants."

Mr. HEALY—" It is very like it
Mr. GLADSTONE—" In the same
of the Irish landlords have contri
troduce much hardship and iniqui
this has not been the sole
for the important legislatio
about to propose. We found wh
into office that a Commission ha
pointed by the former Governmer
Commission was chosen to inqui
into the land tenure, but the wor
Land Act of 1870. It was not to
we would be content with the sole we would be content with the sol the Commission appointed by ou sors, so we appointed a Commiss own to give undivided attention is question. From these commission of having only two reports, we have A LITTER OF REPORTS.

Laughter.) Mr. Bonamy Price, the report of the majority of one of was the only member of it will courage to apply abstract econor question the same as if he was lefthe inhabitants of Saturn. (Laugh coming to the Bessborough report is one of the ablest and most into I have ever read. Of the four complete and the member for Consigned a counter report; the O's signs a report of his own recomment of the willing vendors; and then there plate report from Mr. Vanagh, ablest members that Ireland has

Capt. Boycott recently in New York. He says that Boycott was one of the most brutal and foul-mouthed agents in western Ireland. He compelled his tenants to stand bareheaded upon his passing them, and never addressed the people without an oath. Redpath agrees with Boycott that Ireland needs emigration, but says it should be an emigration of the landlords.

Theselay's hurricone in Ministeriori agents.

tion of the landlords.

Tuesday's hurricane in Mississippi crossed the Mississippi river at Commerce, proceeded eastwardly to Hernando, cutting a path 200 yards wide, and laid waste forests, houses, and bridges. A great number of negro cabins, full of occupants, were blown down without a single case of injury to the inmates. The storm is known to have killed four persons Some people were picked up after being whirled several hundred yards through the air by the wind, but escaped material injury.

The executive committee of the western section of the Œcumenical Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet in London in September next, had a session at Cincinnat yesterday. This section embraces all the branches of the Methodist Church in America. The object was to assign nineteen speakers and the same number of essayists. This was done, but the list will not be made public till acceptances have boen received. It is understood that Bishop Simpson will make the opening address. take the opening address.

EUROPE.

The Easter Monday volunteer review at Brighton was unusually snecessful this year. The Ministerial crisis in Italy is at an end, the Ministers having withdrawn their resigations.

The powers, including Turkey, have decided to accept Greece's modifications of the Porte's terms in regard to the frontier ques-The first national piscicultural exhibition over held in Great Britain was opened at Norwich on Monday by the Prince and Princess of

The Sultan has asked the Bey of Tunis to unish the rebel tribes and prevent any fur-, her excuse for a French invasion of Tunisian

The plague is making terrible ravages in the vicinity of Bagdad, those attacked dying within ten hours of being smitten with the

Mr. Gladstone justifies his action in the Transvaal business on the plea that it was a question of saving England from sheer blood-quiltiness. As an earnest of his pacific intentions the Czar has countermanded the orders for the erection of additional fortresses on the Ger-

Intense excitement prevails in Greece over he frontier question. A royal decree has been issued at Athens ordering out the whole

population capable of bearing arms. Three more persons have been convicted at Brussels of decoying English girls to that city for immoral purposes, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to

Notwithstanding its 14,000 sheets and 255,000 signatures, the German anti-Jewish petition is to be ignominiously pigeon-holed. Bismarck is opposed to any change in the existing laws, and when that is said all is

The Rothschilds have declined to nego-tiate the Italian loan, which was to have been contracted for the purpose of bringing about specie resumption, until the difficulties be-tween that country and France have been moothed away.

The international monetary conference met in Paris on Tuesday, and after electing as president M. Magnin, French Minister of Finance, appointed a committee to report on the subject in hand at the next meeting of the convention. moothed away.

the convention.

The new Victoria University of Manchesterhas decided to grant academical dagrees without-demanding from the sindents a knowledge of Latin or Greek. This causes a sensation among old pedagogues. The degrees are to be for science and not arts.

The prize petition in point of length has just been presented to Prince Bismarck. It is that circulated for signature by the anti-Jewish agitators, consists of twenty-six volumes, comprising 14,000 sheets, and has

ended to it 255,000 sig A sensation has been caused in Madrid society by the announcement that the dishonest Cuban officials have been sentenced to penal servitude. As many of the ill-doern are related to persons of rank at the Spanish Court the effect of this stern administration of systics may be readily imagined.

Court the effect of this stern administration of justice may be readily imagined.

Gen. Skobeloff telegraphs to St. Peters burg that the chief leader of the Tekke Turcomans has surrendered, and that the war is at an end. Apropos of this subject, the London Daily News declares that unless Skobeloff's movements can be satisfactorily explained a return to the old-time jealousy and suspicion between England and Russia is inevitable.

More petard-throwing is reported from Madrid, the latest scene of this pastime being in front of a crowded church. It looks very much as if wanton and indiscriminate destruction of life were the object of the wielden of these deadly missiles. So far there is nothing to make it appear that any particular individual is the object of their murderous practices.

practices.

They have queer ways of doing things in Russia. The St. Petersburg police, the other day, captured a man with unlawful prints in his possession. As he was unknown to the authorities, they hit upon the plan of standing him up on a chair at the prefecture of the police, and inviting the public to come forward and inspect him. And for all that has been heard to the contrary he is standing there yet. Up till a late hour on Thursday, at all events, he had undergond the ordeal without being recognized.

Affairs on the Tunisian frontier are looking serious. Active skirmishing is already going on, and the prospects of war are greater than was hoped a few days since. The insurgents have fired upon a French gunboat, and the matter has been brought before the Bey with a demand for satisfaction.

fore the Bey with a demand for satisfaction.

A City of Mexico despatch, dated April 10, says:—An expedition to the cave of Cacauhamilpa in honour of General Ord nearly resulted fatally to the Governor of Morelos and several others, who were evereome by the foul air. The party numbered 500, including women and children, and were sleeping in tents erected underground, three miles from the mouth of the cave.

VEGETINE.—By its use you will prevent many of the diseases prevailing in the spring and summer season.

The elements of bone, brain, and muscle are derived from the blood, which is the grand natural source of vital energy, the motor of the bodily organs. When the circulation becomes impoverished in consequence of weak digestion and imperfect assimilation of the food, which should enrich it, every bodily function flags and the system grows feeble and disordered. When the blood becomes impure, either from the development of inherited seeds of disease, its contamination by bile, or other causes, serious maladies surely follow. A highly accredited remedy for these evils is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which eradicates impurities of the blood, and fertilizes it by promoting digestion and assimilation. Moreover, this final terative and stomachic exerts a specific action upon the liver, healthfully stimulating that organ to a performance of its secretive duty when inactive, and expelling bile from the blood. It likewise possesses diurctic and depurent properties of a high order, rendering the kidneys active and healthy, and expelling from the system the active elements which produce rheamatic pain. Price, \$1. Sample bettle, 10 cents. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and paperte Cure. The writing the series of the life of their structure. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech in the House

CHR AIMS OF THE NEW MEASURE. A Review of Recent Irish Legislation.

When the last Allan mail left Liverpool the English Premier had not made his great speech in introducing the Irish Land bill into the House of Commons. Acting under instructions from headquarters, however, our Halifax correspondent boarded the Circassian immediately on her arrival last Sunday, and succeeded in unearthing a passenger who had an Irish paper obtained when the vessel touched at Moville. This paper contained a report by telegraph of the speech which was delivered by Mr. Gladstone the night the steamer sailed from England. Our correspondent telegraphed the report to us, and we were enabled to place it before our readers several days ahead of our contemporaries:—

House. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The result is that the more numerous Richmond Commission produced three reports, and the less numerous Bessborough Commission produced four. The total is seven. We are greatly indebted to the members of these commissions for the disinterested pains and for the great ability with which they have addressed themselves to their task. But our gratitude is mixed with bewilderment. Although these commissions have not been able to lend us that immense assistance which we would have derived from the union in a body of their fundamental recommendations, yet allow me now to say that they have notwithstanding, and amidstall their authorities, been of the utmost value, because I look not-only at the points in which they differ, but still more at the points in which they agree. And what do I find: I find that, setting saide the single report of Mr. Bonamy Price, the whole body of the Resborough Commission, without extended with many minds. That was the normal transmant of the country of Donegal; and the only circumstance which made it different was that in lonegal you had tenant right, and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right, and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right, and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right, and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right, and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right, and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right, and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right, and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right, and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right and in Mayo and Galway you had tenant right and in Very Country of Donegal; and the right of the landlord to get which in extravagance, and for proceeding as to the country of the Mercountry of t

The state of the control of the cont

"I now come to that group of provisions which relate to public advances. Before, however, I come to them I must say something as to the constitution of the court. That which will be in one respect a court will be in another the land commissioners as a court. It will be charged with the final authority over the decisions of all the inferior land courts, and it will be its business to lay down rules for the civil bill courts, which will be the court of first instance. The Land Commission will then, of course, be a court of appeal. It will consist of three persons, one of whom must be a judge or an ex-judge of the Supreme Court. Its proper seat will be in Dublin, but inasmuch as its operations may be extended we have invested it with the power, not only to appoint assistant commissioners, but if necessary to appoint commissioners to sit in various parts of Ireland and conduct the affairs under the control of a central authority.

The state of the part of the p

The Truth About the Climate of Dakota and Iowa.

WHERE THE FARMERS FIND THEMSELVES

GRANITE FALLS, Minn., April 14.—The past has been a severe winter, and the longest ever known here. It is six months to-day since it actually set in, and the snow during February was four feet deep on a level, and at present there is over a foot on the prairie, but it is fast disappearing. The Minnesota river here has not yet broken up. There has been no suffering for want of wood or provisions in this section during the winter, and an abundant crop is locked for by the farmers.

Stoux Crry, Ia., April 14.—Farming pros-Stork City, Ia., April 14.—Farming prospects were never so discouraging at this season. The snow is from eighteen to thirty-six inches deep. In northern Iowa and Nebraka and southern Dakofa the farmers cannot commence ploughing for some weeks yet, and the cold weather set in so early last fall that very little was done towards preparing the ground for spring sowing. Spring wheat is sown usually before this time. The weather continues very cold, the temperature seldom rising above freezing point even in the middle of the day, and it freezes hard every night. Snowstorms are frequent. At present the outlook for the wheat crop is anything but favourable.

Yankton, Da., April 14.—Fifteen inches of

private and confidential conference. Hon, Mr. Huntington, with his usual love for scandals, is reported to have counselled the dishing up of several charges against the local Premier and his colleagues at the opening of the Legislature. Hon, Mr. Mercier, who was so anxious not long ago to form a coalition with Mr. Chapleau, is to be intrusted with the ventilation of the scandals in the House. Several gentlemen expressed a hope here to-day that whatever information has been obtained in connection with the so-called charges was got legitimately this time.

MONTERAL April 19.—Mr. L. O. Arm.

called charges was got legitimately this time.

Montreal, April 19.—Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of this city, has organized a party to proceed to the North-West, and the first instalment, consisting of sixty persons, will leave on Tuesday next.

There was an active business done here last week in horses. American dealers purchased 243, costing \$26,315, and shipped them to the States. A pair of fine black Ontario horses, weighing 1,200 lbs. each, were sold for \$500, and also sent to the States. A chestnut stallion changed hands to go to Albany, N.Y., the price being \$300. Nearly all the horses on the market were from Ontario, and a fine lot they were.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

There is not a vacant house in Beeton. The Merritton cotton mill is to be enlarged The Scott Act is to be tried in Cape Breton There is only one unoccupied shop in Col-

Twenty or thirty new houses are going up at Newmarket.

Building operations are expected to be brisk in Whitby this summer.

The Port Hope Orangemen will celebrate the Glorious Twelfth in Toronto.

It is thought that the new census will give Collingwood a population of 4,500.

Preparations are being made for the holding of a large military camp at London in June, the largest ever held in Western Ontario.

Cobourg can have a lifeboat if a volunteer crew is organized. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in securing the crew.

A 'Presbyterian church was opened last week at Bell River, county Essex. The village is a hundred years old, and this is its first Protestant church.

Boss & Southwood, of Chatham, N. B.

Boss & Southwood, of Chatham, N. B., have closed a contract for fitting up six Allan line steamers with freezers for carrying fish and meat across to Great Britain this spring.

Several letters have been received at Wingham from parties who left this spring for Dakota, and they all unite in saying that the Far West is not quite the paradise it is painted.

The residence of Ber. A Clark Housterill.

us." Thus Canada was left without a defender for weeks, but we are glad to see that Sister Anne is once more upon the watch tower.

The policemen who guard Ottawa appear to be quite as vigilant and hardly as wise as the geese that watched over Rome. Emulous of the fame acquired by his comrade who arrested two respectable girls because the style of their hats offended his fastidious eye, another of the force has been distinguishing himself by nabbing a contractor under the impression that he was a burglar. If half is true that has been told of contracting at Ottawa, the latter blunder was the more pardonable one.

It is stated that the remains of the victim.

here. He was almost paralyzed when taken into causody, but when brought before the judge his confidence had returned, and he judge his confidence had returned his has been told of contracting it in the his heavy control of the feather had been defined to the force of the feather of the feather of judge his confidence had been gradient of the feather of the feat

The Weekly Mail.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID

Post-office address in full.
THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY MAIL

possible that our contemporary desires the syndicate to depreciate the value of the soil, and by so doing deprive the Government of the full value of the resources from which it hopes to have the railway constructed without costing the tax-payers of the Dominion a dollar? Was it likely that a corporation indebted to the sagacity of the Privy Council for its existence of the privilege of the privileg

e growlings of the organ nor the

THE BLIND ASYLUM.

ment on the investigation, recently closed at Brantford, of the charges made against Dr. HUNTER, the principal of this institu-tion, because it did not appear to us that there was anything to call for journalistic comment. Into the evidence it is not our ention to enter at this late day. Still it may not be amiss to remark that it discloses a state of things in a public asylum most sincerely to be deplored. How far Dr. Hunter was responsible for it we do not care to enquire, since the testimony against him discloses nothing worse than a certain amount of arbitrariness of conduct and brusqueness of manners which are certainly to be regretted. We are not altogether satisfied, however, with the conduct of the Ontario Government in the matter, although we have no desire to treat the matter in a party spirit. Either Dr. Hunter was guilty, and in that case he should have been summarily dismissed from Government employment, or he is mnocent, in which case the executive should have manfully supported him. Our contemporaries, the Courier and Expositor, of Brantford, allege that there has been a conspiracy against the Principal within the asylum walls; if that be the case the Government ought to have sifted the matter to the bottom, and placed the blame on the right shoulders. On the other hand, if the Inspector were fully satisfied of the Principal's unfitness for his office, there was but one course—his dismissal.

But the Provincial Secretary has neither acquitted nor removed Dr. Hunter, but certain amount of arbitrariness of conduct

THE MAIL has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements.

MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. Paneots Xavier streets. A Mokim. Agent.
HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Holls street. H. A. Jennings. Agent.
HAMIJTON—22 James street north. Lancefield Bros. Agents.
LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents.
NEW YORK—30 Union Square, Brentano's Literary Emporium.

TORONTO, THUHSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THERE appears to be no possible method of satisfying some people. It is not so long since the organ and its leaders or followers were assuring their dupes that the syndicate would lock up the lands in the North-West, and obstruct seftlement. It was in vain that we pointed out the absurdity of such a contention. The Opposition would have it that a land monopoly was being created in the North-West, and that the territory was sealed for years to come, until the company offors its property, not at a fancy price, as the organ would endeavour to make its readers believe, but at the Government rate. Is it possible that our contemporary desires the syndicate to depreciate the value of the

member for North York was treated rather scurvily by the Globe, and is not a man whom the party should turn out in the cold. Still, the removal of the Principal to make room for him, the removal of the Inspector of Insurance offices to make room for the Principal, and the creation commend themselves to one's sense of the Privy Council for its existence of the Privy Council for its existence of propriety. The whole business who had given it being?

The company naturally took the Government price as a starting-point, and then, as acquitted nor condemned; and the sub-

The street of the control of the con

minently beneficent one.

There is no use in disguising the fact hat both in Great Britain and Ireland

tion so mixed that it may in process of time become homogeneous, owning but one nationality, and made up of Canadians. All comers are welcome; yet we want no old world jealousies to be transplanted hither. At present Ireland stands most sorely in need of help; but she is not altogether alone in demanding our sympathies. Both in England and Scotland the population is already in advance of the means of comfortable existence, and whilst we shall welcome to a broader and freer air the sufferers in the Green Isle, our sympathy ought not to make us partial. At all events, we should not prefer one nationality so far as to exclude all others. We shall look forward with great interest to the full development of the scheme, confident that, whilst it will be judiciously devised, it will also result in unspeakable benefits to the Mother Country and the Dominion.

EDUCATION AND ORAMMING. Our age, which prides itself upon a good many things of more or less debatable value, has some right to be conceited about its educational efforts. But this is not all that must be said. The pedagogic art has been raised to the dignity of a science, and the world is perpetually worried by theories of all sorts on every conceivable branch of instruction. To the writing of teachers' manuals there is no end. The press teems with them, and if any earnest dominis reads but a portion of the books and addresses made for his benefit, he must be fairly dazed. The fate of the man, his son, and the ass must represent but feebly the depth of perplexity to which he is plunged. The harpies have laid hold even of the rudiments, as our forefathers

with small facts and utterly aimless figures is not a help but a burden, wearisome to flesh and intellect alike. The tendency to make the nascent mind a mere lumber-room for utterly useless facts is the natural result of the examination system at present in vogue. What is wanted is a healthier development of the reason and judgment, and a less severe strain upon the memory. "Cram" is in its very nature valueless, because it is evanescent; learning, of the sound and thorough type, will remain an everlasting pessession.

MR. BLAKES PARADISE. AMERICAN citizens are noted for their patriotism, and consequently, when we find one writing to another in disparagement of the section of country in which he has settled, we are justified in believing

must of the section of country in which he has settled, we are justified in believing that the description given does not go beyond the facts. Let, therefore, the following extract, then from a letter of description given in Pullippi of Country, Kansas, warm the realiss portion of our population against mingrating to of our population against mingrating to of our population against mingrating to description in the more than 1 May be said as the late of the said and t

and the form of the system of

manded, passes belief; but the events of the next week will give us all the necessary information on this head.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The excursion season commenced early this year. The Peterboro' people—at least some of them—inaugurated it by making a trip to Belleville on Good Friday differs from that of England. In London recently the Middle-sex magistrates prohibited a proposed Good Friday performance of "The Messiah," in a theatre. It is strange, but true, that it would have been legal to have performed the oratorio in an ordinary hall.

The Tunisean situation furnishes ample material for a war between France and Italy and Turkey. Italy has long coveted a slice of territory in Northern Africa, Sicily being only about one hundred miles from the city of Tunis. The announcement of a French invasion was followed by a Ministerial crisis.

House of Commons in favour of the adoption of the decimal system of coinage, but as yet no Government has been radical enough to abolish pounds, shillings, and pence, and to require the British public to transact business in dollars and cents. Mr. A. Dyke introduced a resolution the other week setting forth that the decimal system should be adopted without delay, but he was met by a statement from the Government that it would be easier to abolish the House of Lords or to discestablish the Church of England than to deprive the shopkeepers of their pounds and their farthings. It may be remarked that the change to the decimal system can be made more easily than was at first suspected by its advocates, as if the sovereign be made the unit very few new coins will be required. House of Commons in favour of the ado

While Canadian prohibitionists have been seeking to carry the Scott Act in some counties and in Hamilton, their fellowcounties and in Hamilton, their fellow-labourers have been carrying on a vigorous crusade in the United States. There an attempt has been persistently made to convert prohibition into a political issue, and in this respect, it is held, the agitation has proved less fruitful of results than would otherwise have been the case. This question has been discussed in Ohio probably as fully as elsewhere, and the Cleveland Leader gives some advice which is worthy of the consideration of prohibitionists in the Dominion. It says:—

"Temperance is not and cannot be successfully made a party question. It is a great moral and social issue above and beyond the province of mere party politics. Past experience has demonstrated that every attempt to drag it into the political arens as a party issue has proven seriously detrimental to the cause, and the friends of prohibition or of other temperance reforms make a grave mistake when they insist upon presenting it in that way. Public sentiment in favour of temperance must be created by the careful and patient education of the people. Such a sentiment cannot be made nor strengthened by simply adding it to a party platform or attempting to carry it as a party measure."

OBITUARY. way these appointments have been madedeputations gravely waiting on the Government to influence the appointment of matron,
or to settle the vexed question as to whether
Grit Brown or Grit Jones is to be turnkey."
Similar sentiments are entertained by many
of Mr. Mowat's supporters, but party loyalty
prevents their expression, save in private.

Sir Fenwick Williams, the new Constable of
the Tower, is the General whose name is so
honourably connected with the gallant defence
of Kars. For the preservation of that city
he was nominated a Knight Commander of
the Order of the Bath, created a baronet, and
awarded a pension of £1,000 a year, besides
being made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford,
and admitted a freeman of the city of London.
Like many other eminent men, he has had
Canadian experiences. His first experience
here was in Nova Scotia, where he was born
in 1800. He commanded the artillery in
Canada in 1859, and was Lieutenant-Governer
of Nova Scotia from 1865 to 1869.

From present indications Ottawa will be
the first Canadian city to adopt generally the
system of lighting by electricity. The plan
proposed to be tried is that of diffusing the
light by means at lamps placed on towers,
and it has so far, we believe been used only
in. Akron, Ohio. In London, Paris, and
other large ontice street lighting by electricity
is being gradually introduced. Extensive
experiments were made at London recently
experiments ON A CATTLE

London Dally Tel

Crossing the Atlantic w Footed Emigra HOW THE DECK LOAD W

Our ship was a vessel of thirty of us to g the skipper, but not attle. These men wer specimens of the gangs of shipped in American ports by sels to look after the live ot come across an uglier, dir don't know whether it is the sowners of the cattle who are them, but whoever may be t people they seem to belie and more degraded and inhu fitter he is to look after th brought across the Atlantic. sort of person, but the other they had been undergoing a of solitary confinement in gaol made them seem like been near their faces for weeks plood hot to see the way the self, their language, when the temper with the beasts, is one don't like to think about. The It's a shame that a better class shipped for this duty; but, as can't tell you who are respon my first voyage in a cattle sh not until we were under we York, with our decks choc moaning beasts, that I could should relish in helping in thi "On the evening of the the leaving New York the pleasant

ly breeze failed us, and short fallen dark a few puffs came d south-east. It grew intensely sudden, I remember, and from the sky overhead, some of us minds for white caps and a na I came on deck at eight o'cloc not much wind just then, thou steaming head on into what trushing of the wind amid the i aloft sounded like a stout breeze a good deal of phosphorus in trushing it, and I recollect taking it wake looked like a band of gree up the blackness—for nothing up the blackness—for nothin of the sea—it was one great si sky. Now and again, when were fed the sparks would astern, as though a whole were rushing headlong from in the sky; but the ship wa the sea, excepting here where a bull's-eye twinkled like a glowworm, or side lights forward threw a ha I can't recall having been more any night I had ever spent at s on that occasion. Somehow or ing of the cattle—I prefer to ca shouted one to another—thumping of the engines, a ng foam, and the wind in the rigging, strange sounds in my ears. Long bells the breeze was blo on our starboard bow, ing 'a hard and swinging s it. It is my belief that, could trees, we might have seen running than the force of account for. Big as our ship plunging heavily into it, and h plunging heavily into it, and made wild by a strong north-

that was running very wind on our port beam.

covering board; and when he over she would topple on the that we had the benefit of a be over she would topple on the of that we had the benefit of a bea sea all at one time. It was har to keep our footing, and I may guess that the cattle felt the toe The scraping of hoofs was quite violent movement was a new to and I believe they were too frightow. Anyway, I heard no othe that of their hoofs; but after a a man with a lantern going all way looking at them, I jumped how the poor brutes were gettin a strange sight, I can tell you, their large, dark eyes flashing light—whole rows of them—a them trying to balance their un by swaying to and fro with the ship, while the muscles of their haunches stood out upon the knotted ropes, and long streahung from their jaws. The aft were pretty dry, but forward taking in water over her forecas cane deck, and the animals the streaming with the wet that dra the uncaulked planks, till they lantern light like soaked tart wind had risen quickly; every not blowing harder and harder, bells a whole storm was roar ears. From that hour until broke it was one long time of wing long time to wing long time to wing long time ears. From that hour until broke it was one long time of wi—I don't mean as to the discs the men; I speak of the horrible The beasts were never quiet a mitimes half-a-dozen of them wou once, and you can imagine the e a deep tremendous sound mingli crash of the waters, and the the by the great iron bows of the swing in hundreds of tons weigh lows of the waves, and the greatings, and the greatings, and the greatings, and the greatings, and the greatings. engines, and the gale echoing li earthquake, in the blackness or stood waiting, as we had been whole long night, for daylight at last the dawn brightened in of the gale, and presently we see and the ship and one another decks were in a frightful mess decks were in a frightful mess just one great horror. In most the cattle lay in heaps, each other—some of them dead, some faintly bellowing and breathing writhed up in the strangest attit of them slipping to and fro with of the ship, like so many dead or what a sight was the sea! The as high as our funnel, and came as high as our funnel, and came as fast as a locomotive can run of the wind was beyond any

as fast as a locomutive can run of the wind was beyond any remember. It was enough to off a man's shoulders, and it swe in smoke that came flying upon as though we were alloat on a On a sudden the order was given to put the ship before the wind, heard the second mate mention intentions this order would hame; but I knew that it was the sary step to be taken in the which were to follow. The over, and the vessel, rolling frigoff, and in a few minutes we we gale, with the water sometimes cliffs on either side of us, and shollow of a sea, like ander the bows, and all hands breath for a giddy and I wo of our boats had baway in the night, but, strange one had heard them go, and the known until we looked an were gone. We were half a wr pearance of the ship scared the new and sharp idea of danger mabout as active as cats when the strangent of the ship scared the new and sharp idea of danger mabout as active as cats when the strangent of the ship scared the new and sharp idea of danger mabout as active as cats when the strangent in the condition of the tat the strangent in the dattic.

with a view to ascertain the comparative merits of different systems. The Brush light was considered the best in almost every particular. Each lamp gave a light of twe thousand candles; the cost of plant for thirty-two lamps was £750, and of maintenance the same sum that is now expended on lighting the same district with gas. Although improvements will continue to be made, the practicability of the electric light for street purposes has been already solved.

ware that heads of departments have had heir confidence in those under them mistheir confidence in those under them mis-placed." Just so. That worthy ally of our contemporary's party who rifled the desk of his Conservative employer, and sold the con-tents thereof to the McMullen combination against the Canadian Pacific railway, was a "horrible example" of the fact that such things have been. But that there is a wide dif-ference between the requirements of common honesty and the exactions of "loyalty to the Cabinet" even our excellent Brantford con-temporary may not unreasonably be expected to admit.

The London Advertiser says that "the representation of Ontario is in this Parliament exceptionally Tory, but is becoming less so, as the only elections held of late in the province abundantly prove." Which is to say that the Conservatives, having gained two seats in Ontario since the last general elecseats in Ontario since the last general elections, and the Reformers having gained one seat during the same period, two seats count for less than one! But, as we have the Advertiser's authority for saying that "byelections" are "deceptive" and of no importance, anything else that it says upon the same subject may be philosophically regarded as disingenuous and unimportant.

When a despatch was published to the efect that the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick had visited a deaf and dumb asylum and made a speech to the inmates, it struck us that he might be soon heard of as the exhibitor of panoramic and dissolving views to the inmates of a blind institute. views to the inmates of a blind institute. But the Moncton Times explains that the speech was made in the sign language, and congratulates its province upon the possession of so gifted a secretary. We would suggest to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario that he emulate this example by acquiring the sign language, and that he confer a further boon upon his fellow-members by always using it in the House. sing it in the House.

The foreign sugar bounty system having injuriously affected the refining interests in England, a number of free-traders, among England, a number of free-traders, among them several members of Parliament, are agitating for the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty supported imports from abroad. This looks very much like a cry for protection, but they say it is nothing of the kind. The principle of countervailing duties, it is stated, is in the direction of free trade, as the very essence of free trade is to secure equality of competing conditions. If that is the case the Canadian protectionists are the true free-traders here, for all they aim at is to place the agriculturists and manufacturers of Canada in a position to compete on equal terms in their own markets with the foreigner.

Since 1840 no less than five Parliamentary Committees have reported to the Imperial House of Commons in favour of the adoption House of Commons in favour of the adoption of the decimal system of coinage, but as yet no Government has been radical enough to abolish pounds, shillings, and pence, and to require the British public to transact business in dollars and cents. Mr. A. Dyke introduced a resolution the other week setting forth that the decimal system should be adopted without delay, but he was met by a statement from the Government that it would be easier to abolish the House of Lords or to discatablish the Church of England than to deprive the shopkeepers of their pounds and their farthings. It may be remarked that the change to the decimal system can be made more easily than was at first suspected by its advocates, as if the sovereign be made the unit very few new coins will be required.

The city of Winnipeg is suffering from a scarce, and wages rule high from seven to fifteen dollars per month. The Times says that in addition to this liberal remuneration, the privilege of equality and companionship with the family is demanded, including in some cases the use of the piano. As an illustration of the situation, a written answer to an advertisement for hired help is given:—

"I understand housework pretty well, except to wash and iron. Igget the hiest wages going, and stayes a long time in a place; if you want me to go please state the waiges and how many of a family you have, and if you let your hired girl eat with the family, etc., etc. Let me know the full particulars. No more at present. Address your letters to

Winnipeg would seem to be a good place for smart, sensible working girls to go, but un-fortunately the supply of such is limited in most other cities as well as in the capital of he Prairie Province.

While Canadian prohibitionists have been seeking to carry the Scott Act in some counties and in Hamilton, their fellowcounties and in Hamilton, their fellow-labourers have been carrying on a vigorous crusade in the United States. There an attempt has been persistently made to convert prohibition into a political issue, and in this respect, it is held, the agitation has proved less fruitful of results than would otherwise have been the case. This question has been discussed in Ohio probably as fully as elsewhere, and the Cleveland Leader gives some advice which is worthy of the consideration of prohibitionists in the Dominion. It says:—
"Temperance is not and cannot be success." prohibitionists in the Dominion. It says:—
"Temperance is not and cannot be successfully made a party question. It is a great moral and social issue above and beyond the province of mere party politics. Past experience has demonstrated that every attempt to drag it into the political arena as a party issue has proven seriously detrimental to the cause, and the friends of prohibition or of other temperance reforms make a grave mistake when they insist upon presenting it in that way. Public sentiment in favour of temperance must be created by the careful and patient education of the people. Such a sentiment cannot be made nor strengthened by simply adding it to a party platform or attempting to carry it as a party measure."

OBITUARY.

REV. R. J. REEKIE.

The cable announces the death of Mr. R. J. Reekie, of Montreal, in London, where he had gone in connection with a new railway contract in the United States. As a contractor for public works, and especially as a railway builder; Mr. Reekie was known in nearly every part of the world. He was identified with railways from an early age. Coming to Montreal 30 years ago, he soon became connected with the Grand Trunk railway enterprise in its inception, and when the work of building the read was begun he received the contract to construct the section from Richmond to Point Levis, and subsequently the extension to River du Loup. Mr. Reekie also built the entire Northern railway from Toronto to Collingwood, besides having partial contracts in connection with roads of lesser note in Canada. But it was in Europe that he was best known as a railway man. Long associated with the eminent railway magnates Brassey, Peto, Betts & Company, he, in connection with them, built several of the principal sailways in England, France, and the Argentine Republic. During the reign of Louis Philippe, Mr. Reekie received from the Government of France the contract to build a portion of the new fortifications around Paris, which he carried out. He had amassed a large fortune, but it was greatly impaired lately by the disastrous failure of the Consolidated Bank, in which he was the largest shareholder. REV. R. J. REEKIE.

ON A CATTLE SHIP.

Crossing the Atlantic with the Four-Footed Emigrants.

Court and Datily Telegraph.

Court and Datily Telegraph.

Court and postly Telegraph.

**Court and

THE ALL OF THE PROPERTY AND CONTROL AND ADDRESS AND AD

that we running very nearly attwert the account of the way wind oncern port beam. You employed that a compound motion, six for whilet the house that it is not to be the property of the world toppies on the color was an experiment of the property of the world toppies on the color and a post of the property of the world toppies on the color and a form on the keep our coloring, and it may have yor to guess that the cattle felt the tooding terribly. The screeping of hoods was quite introduced to the color of the property of of the prope

To the Editor of The Mail.

Sir.,—Is your issue of the 12th inst. I read a letter from Mr. Brennan, superannusted teacher, in which he states that his pension was discontinued in 1880 because he could make his living at his present employment. I have consufted the Public Schools Act, but cannot find any dause therein to sustain this decision of the Education Department. I have waited for a few days to see if any of the public school teachers would express an opinion on this question, which is of more than ordinary interest to the profession; but as nothing has appeared since the publication of Mr. Brennan's letter, I beg to express my opinion, which I think is what the law will uphold. If the disability for which Mr. Brennan became superannusted till continues, and that he can prove such to the satisfaction of the Education Department, also if his moral character is above reproach, then according to the Act relating to the fund I can see nothing to prevent him from receiving his pension, no matter what his means of living are at present.

Thus is a question worthy the notice of our profession throughout the province, and I am glad Mr. Brennan has laid his case before the public.

Yours, &e.,

The Gun Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Mad.

Sig.—On Good Friday a practice was brought foreibly to my notice which I think deserves some attention on the part of the authorities. Being a holiday, everyone set about thinking how he could best enjoy himself, Strange to say, a gun occurred to a great many as the best means of attaining this object. Now a gun is all very well applied to its proper pursuit, sport; but the appearance of the motley crowd of men and boys on the Humber road, popping away on all sides, would not lead anyone to believe that they had such an end in view.

Daily notices in your paper testify that this implement is a most fruitful source of accidents, especially in the hands of foolish boys or carcless, inexperienced men. I will give you a couple of instances of their folly, and perhaps wanton brutality. Attracted by a shout, I looked around, to see two young miscreants, one of whom was pointing a gun directly at me at about twenty paces distance. A puff of smoke with a slight report assured me there was no fears of immediate death. Their distance from the city probably saved them from answering for their conduct in the police court. A great many of these accidents are the result of just such foolish playing with a gun. On reaching the Humber I heard that, after the pigeon match, some outsider, may be by accident, though this was not the opinion, had fired into the crowd, wounding one man in the neck and another in the face.

Can nothing be done to check this sort of thing, and prevent such reprobates from endangering their own lives or those of more useful citizens? This is food for our legislators. Why not do, as I believe is done in England, make everyone wishing to carry a gun pay a license fee or a fine for hon-compliance? Such a proceeding would confine the use of the fire-arm to those who required it for its legitimate purposes.

Yours, &c.,

BREECH-LOADER.

AQUATICS.

TRICKETT CHALLENGED BY KIRBY Wm, Kirby, who was defeated by Trickett in the boat race yesterday, has challenged Trickett for another race over the same course

THE BUSHES HANDICAP. NEWMARKET, April 19.—For the Bushes mandicap, one mile, seven ran. Mr. W. S. Crawford's Master Waller won easily. Mr. Pierre Lotillard's Wallenstein, riddens by Barbee, finished last.

RUSSIAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

that he will stop there, as the circuit stew-ards have made the 2.15 class a go-as-you-please, and he will not enter Santa Claus in any such race,

Mr. Lorillard's Barrett, in the last English apers to hand, is reported to have sprung a urb.

curb.

It is reported that the well-known stallion
Phil Sheridan has been sold to a New Jersey
party far \$4,000.

The trotting stallion Wedgewood has been
shipped from Greenport, L.L., to Washington. An insurance of \$20,000 was effected
on his life.

Massers. Potter and Williams of Learner.

ton. An insurance of \$20,000 was effected on his life.

Messrs. Potter and Williams, of Lennox, have purchased War Cry from Major Gracey, of Weston. He will prove a great acquisition to the district, and will undoubtedly make his mark among the stock.

"Mr. Somerville," the New York World says, "whose colours were seen at Jerome Park last fall, will again try the experiment of racing English thoroughbreds against American this season."

A bet of £1,400 to £100 was accepted in England on the 6th inst. against] Iroquois for the Two Thousand Gnineas. £1,500 to £200 was at the same time and place accepted against 8t. Louis for the Derby.

On the 6th inst. George Fordham won three races at Northampton, his last win of the day being on Commandant in the Stakes, which he won for the third time, having captured the same race in 1858 on Borderer, and in 1862 on Stampedo.

The Town Council of Kincardine have dedecided on purchasing the driving park for pleasure grounds, and the mayor and clerk have been instructed to have the necessary papers drawn up conveying the property to the town, providing the owners will accept \$1,800 in five payments at six per cent. interest. Considerable feeling has been raised in the town regarding the purchase, and a petition is in circulation asking the mayor to call a public meeting to discuss the question and delay the purchase.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. V., Forest, Ont.—Apply to Mr. J. A.
Donaldson, Immigration Agent, this city.

W. P. G., City.—Madame Tietjens was
never in Toronto. Signor Mario sang here in
1872.

never in Toronto. Signor Mario sang here in 1872.

SUBSCRIBER, Brockville—(1) Isaac Pitman's. (2) Get Frost's Laws and By-Laws of American Society.

N. T., Gesto P. O.—Much of it is at for farming. Write to either the Local or Dominion member for the district.

BETA, Caledonia.—Sir Tatton Sykes was imported by Mr. Cooper, of Davenport, and was by Stumps, he by Whalebone.

A SUBSCRIBER, Walkerville.—Write to Messrs. Onderdomk & Co., Yale, British Columbia, or care of D. O. Mills, of Pine street, New York.

B., Barrie,—Terror by Ruric out of Mari-

New York,

B., Barrie.—Terror by Ruric out of Mariltana, she by Flatcatcher cut of Our Nell by Nutwith. Our Nell was brought out from England in foal to Flatcatcher.

R. H., Russeldale—If you wish to sell your receipt, you should advertise it. We do not keep letters asking questions, and, therefore, cannot now tell you the name of G. A. S., Lakefield. B. McC., Humberstone—(1) Hanlan broke his rowlook in a race on Silver Lake, June 13, 1877, and Frenchy Johnson got second place to Plaisted. (2) He never rowed a match against Hanlan.

Against Hanlan.

CHICKEN, Blenheim—The Canadian Poultry Review is published by James Fullerton, at Strathroy, Ont. A mistake was made in our answer the other day, stating it was published at Tavistock.

M. A. McN., Ford River, Mich.—We can only give you the figures according to the last census. The new census is now being beedes, the beloved with of Edmund beedes, Esq., sherill of the county of Norfolk.

TORONTO ITEMS.

There is some talk of a conference of the chiefs of police of the various towns of Ontario, to be held in this city about the middle of next month, for the purpose of discussing police matters.

attack wherever there is a weak point. Wa may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "Civil Bervice Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 101-25

THE REASON WHY.—Mr. Fellows, in his "Medical Monthly," gives reason for the peculiar action of his Hypophosphites in the cure of diseases, which seem to be borne out by facts. From tonic action of the Symphathetic Nerves all the Organic Muscles are strengthened, and the patient overcomes his malady simply, pleasantly, and rapidly,

Maedical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BROUGHTIS.—
It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured
by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions
for treatmentsent by letter and the instruments
expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer
free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and
cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, er aide-Surgeon. French army, 13 Phillips
square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps
for reply.

MASSIAN—At Quebec, on 18th April, the wife of C. Massian, of a son.

Moore—At Yorkville, on Saturday, the 9th April, 1881, Mrs. John T. Moore, of a son. HODGSON Att Brantford, on Monday, April 11th, the wife of J. E. Hodgson, M.A., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, of a son.

FALCONER—On the 18th March, the wife of Blass Falconer, 507 Youge street, of a son.

SYCHY—On the 12th inst., at 61 Bagg street, Montreal, the wife of G. I. U. Story, of a daughter. er.

HUNTER—At Colling wood, on April 15th, the
wife of H. O. Hunter, of the firm of Lindsay,
iunter & MacDonald, of a daughter.

GROVER—At 93 McNabatreet south, Hamilton
Ont., on April 18th, the wife of G. A. Grever, of

PURDIN On the morains of April 11th, at 141 Brock street, the wife of D. H. Purdin, of a daughter.

HARMAN—At 267 Spedina avenue, on Tuesday.

April 19th, the wife of George F. Harman, Esq.,
of a son.

Boddy—On Tuesday, 19th inst., at 178 Strachan
street, the wife of Ulysses Boddy of a son.

MARRIED.

PRPLEN-BERNARD—On Tuesday, April 19th, at St. George's church, Toronto, by the Rev. J. Cayley, assisted by the Rev. Canon Morgan, Francis E. P. Fepler, of Barrie, barrister-at-law, to Dora Bernard, eldest daughter of the late Behard B. Bernard, Esc., barrister-fifth, and stepdaughter of D'Alhon McCarthy, Esc., Q.C.

WRIGHT—SUTHERLAND—In Goderich, on the 18th inst., at "The Rookery," the residence of Mrs. Albert Crane, by the Ven. Archdeacon Ellen, third daughter of the late David Sutherland, Esq., of Almonte.

HARRIS—GRIFFIN—At the Mohawk church, Brantford, on Thesday, April 12th, by the Ven. Archdeacon Nelles, Dr. William T. Harris to Mary Mande, enly daughter of Egerton Griffin, Esq., M.D.

GARRETT—GOODFELLOW—At Redwing, Co. of Grey, on Friday, 15th of April, at the Methodist Church, by the Rev. A. T. Colter, Presbyterian minister, E. Garrett, editor of the Bradford Witness, to Susie M. Goodfelhow, third daughter of Adam Goodfellow, Esq., Gellingwood Township, Ryley—McQuilkin, April 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. John Pearson, George M. Ryley, D.L.S., Collingwood, to Ellie Wallace, daughter of Sanuel Moguilkin, Esq., Toronto, formerly Londonderry, Ireland.

Derry and Dublin papers please copy.

RUDDY—HENDERSON—At St. John's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 18, by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Joseph Ruddy, lumber merchant, of Wick, third son of James Ruddy, Brock, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Henderson, Markham.

Oyears.

Hamilton—On the 14th inst., fell asleep in lesus, at 85 Scollard street. Yorkville, Mary Jown, relict of the late James Hamilton, Chinquacousy, in her 87th year.

CHARTERS—On the morning of the 14th inst., it his late residence, No. 5 Robert street, Mr. Thomas Charters, a member of the Toronto Fire Srigade, aged 38 years and 8 months.

CHEWETT—At the Nest, Davenport Road, the residence of her son, William C. Chewett, M. D., on the 16th inst., Martha S. Chewett, in her 7th year.

Vegetine

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists





IN THE WHOME HISTORY OF MEDICAN No preparation has ever periorined such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PROTORAL, Which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against or dinary colds, which are the forerunners of a serious disorders, it acts speedily and su always relieving suffering, and often saving. The protection it affords, by its timely use broat and chest disorders, makes it an incubate and chest disorders, makes it an incubate and chest disorders.

BRISTOL'S AND PILLS

For Sale by all Druggists and De

Micdical. RADICAL OURE

DR.J. ADAMS

(HYDRATED OIL) OR THE TREAT-Winter Cough, fection of the Chest, and

THE MILD POWER CURES

SEWING MACHINES.

Situations Vacant.

HOWLES LE HUMOR T WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of PILES, two to four in life. worst cases of LEPROSY; SCHOFULA. PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BIOOD. Entirely vegetable. Internal and external use. I authorize and thank all dealers to return the money and charge it back to me in all cases of failure. None for over twenty years, at a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send for NEW PAMPHLET PREK. H. D. FOWLIE, Chemist Boston. PERRY, DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, Montreal.

tion free. Rich and poor invited,

81,000 REWARD

STAMMERING.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELTS AND BANDS mediately relieve and permane rvous Debility, Rheumatism, Neur diseases of the nerves, and revi odd. Circular and consultation free. A. NORMAN, Queen street east Toronto.

Finia Beet. Johnston's Fluid Beef.
Its adaptability is general to the invalid, the convalescent, and the vigorous. To children it secures a strong musnursing, physical ex-haustion, in diges-tion, or mental over known food.

Beeds. FARM, GARDEN. AND FLOWER DELL

WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman

Miscellaneous

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. S 777 a year and expenses to age free. Address P. C.

66 a week in your own town. Term outfit free. Address H. HALLET GLOBE CARD CO., Northlord, Ct. 457-52

CHROMOS, NAME IN NEW TYPE, 10c. by mail. Forty agents samples, 10c. U. S. CARD CO., Northlord, Ct. 457-63

BEAUTIFUL ROSEBUD, JAPANESE, with name 10c.; agents outfit 10c. QUEEN CITY CARD HOUSE, Toronto.

GGS FOR HATCHING-PERIN DUCKS, R. HAMILL, Box 54, St. Catharines, Ont.

CHDER WANTED-BARRELS FURNISHED Correspondence invited. B. E. CHARLTON, vinegar manufacturer, Hamilton. Excellent stock of vinegars on hand as usual.

LOR SALE A TUFFNEY BRICK AND FOR SALE—A TUFFNEY BRICK AND The Machine in good repair, with complete sets of diel for tile or brick; sold cheap for each. Address Box 109, Petrolia.

SALT! SALT! SALT! COLEMAN'S DAIRY SALT

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Witness, COSEPH SCHULTHEIS, LHAS. SCHUETES. Dated at Mildmay, this 2nd day of April, 1881.

RARE CHANCE ORCHARDISTS AND PLANTERS.

THE WILSON B A Perfect Picture.

GUARANTEED THREE YEARS

WILSON & CO.,

A GENTS WANTED — BIG PAY—601
A STANT employment; light work; no copie
required, JAS, LEE & CO., Mentreal, Qm. Ca.
A GENTS FOR NEW BOOK— MERICA
A and select Sermons of Doctor Pumo
Ready in few days, Address A. H. HOVE
Publisher, Toronto.

Q 10 PER WEEK—AGENTS WANTED
DINNIS, 215, Yonge street, Toronto.

572 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home castly no
DINNIS, 215, Yonge street, Toronto.

Learn telegraphing at the Canadian Silvo
of Telegraphy, 131 Church street, M. T. FITT.
Manager. for any case of Carbuncles, Felons, Absocsses, Uleers, Cuts, Burns, Flesh Wounds, Piles, Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Corns, Inflamed Joints, Chiblains, Frost Bites, etc., which Mrs. JULYE MYERS' DRAWING AND HEALING SALVE fails to cure. Price 25 and 50c, per bex. For sale by all druggists. General agent for Canada—J. COOMBE, 155 King street east To-conto, Ont. 427-6 3rd w As we could not accommodate all who wished to join our April class, we will form a special class for May. All who wish to be cured of their impediment in special can join this class from the let to the lith of May at HALF THE USUAL CHARGE. For circulars and testimonials from hundreds whom we have cured, address STAMMERING INSTITUTE, London, Ont. Caynga, One

40 TO \$50 PER MONTH PAID OFFE

40 TORS—Learn at Dominion Telegraph
stitute, No. 32 King street east, Toronto, or
JAMES THORNE, Manager.

THE GRANDEST OFFER EVER RAD

50 Beautiful Chromo and Lithographic Care
all bright colours and no two alias, with ro
name on and his handsome case, for only il can
J. T. Lively, 4 Market Lane, London, Or

MPLOYMENT LOCAL OR Tree
preferred, Also SALARY per man
All EXPENSES advanced. WAG
promptly paid. SLOAN & Co., 2
George street, Cincinnati, 0,

SALESMEN WANTED To begin work at once on sales for fall, 1881, FONTHILL NURSERIES. THE LARGEST IN CANADA We pay good salaries and give steady emplement to successful men. Do not apply unless year give your whole time to the business.

Address, STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Toronto, Oct.

N.B.—Orders by mail for our celebrated white Grape Pocklington can be filled during month of April. Price, \$2 each.

Business Thances.

BARGAINS IN IMPROVED FAR hotels, mills, and city property send list of over 400 farms. ADAMSON & LA FOR SALE—STEAM SAW AND GRA
mill; village of Trowbridge; in good ra
ning order. Satisfactory reasons given is
sale. Apply to JOHN THOMPSON, Constant
P. O., Ont. OTEL FOR SALE IN DUFFIN Creek; best stand in village. Apply I. LEONARD, or S. F. LEONARD, Other Ont.

HOTEL. BUSINESS FOR SALE — THA well-known stand, the "Mitchell House Market square, Guelph, with furniture and figures; immediate possession. Apply to MiTCHELL Guelph.

HARNESS, CARRIAGE, TRIMMING, AN fancy poultry business, well established, thriving village; excellent farming country as thickly settled; one of the best stands in Oada; house, shop, barn, and henneries; dish fruit trees; also, grape vines and small fruit satisfactory reasons for selling. Address B 439, Mat. Office. CUPID.

she follows him to the hall holding his had as if her close, clinging clasp could keep in from all harm. Her whole life seems die up of this one passionate absorbing love her husband, and well she knows that it hald kill her if aught happened to him. But a smiles bravely while he mounts his horse dides slowly away under the bare branch-of the big elms. At the end of the enne he turns and waves his hand and tiles at the little figure watching him, tohing till the last gleam of his red coat appears, and then with a sigh going back to the dining-room, where the children are sying on the hearthing.

It is also in the thought that in the thought that in the throught that in the throught that in the wife I standing on the hearthing.

The seem is forgotten in the thought that in the throught that in the with her safe by his own fireside, and she makes up her mind to be very bright and cheerful this evening, and never to tell him how frightened and twetched she has been all this long horrid day.

Poor Dolly! Poor little wife! standing on the hearthing, in her pretty white dress, a smile on her sweet watchful face, a loving look in the brown eyes turned so often toward the door waiting for the moment when her husband shall come in. The door opens.

"Jack!" she cries, and springs forward with a sled cry of welcome.

It is also tin, standing on the threshold, his two hours since her husband left, and to the will be with her safe by his own fireside, and she makes up her mind to be very bright and cheerful this evening. Matters are now in abeyance. Johnston won't have anything to do with her further, and the German don't seem very preticular either, so between the two the wonth and the German don't seem very next day. Winglam Corr. Huron Record.

"Henry is so practical!" said Mrs. Youngwise, "Young the ideal Enoch in more ways than one.

"Jack!" she cries, and springs forward with a spaid cry of welcome.

It is also tin, standing on the threshold, his very next day, he said she might want some of them, you know. And it's k

heart is full of vague for

Why do you look like that, Martin?" For the old man is lifting his trembling hands as if to push her back.

"God keep him from harm!" he gasps. "But, oh, ma'sm! the horse has come home without the master!" And then he breaks down. "But maybe he's only had a fall, and hurt himself. The police and all have gone to look."

There is no grief on the wife's face as she listens. In one second all the joy had been stamped out, but there is something awful in the expression of her eyes—a look that, thank God! is not often seen in a woman's face. All the soft womanly beauty has given place to this fierce strange woe. Then the words fall from her lips like a wall: "They have killed him! Oh my husband!"

There is woe and weeping and desolation in Ballyhague; lights flashing, servants running about wildly, the women sobbing, the men with pale scared faces; all instinctively keeping out of sight of the stricken wife, who, with a face like death, gives her orders with such awful calmness. She has no hope, will listen to none. She knows as surely as if he lay dead at her feet that her husband has been murdered—that she will never hear his voice again. Never again, and she does not cry yet. The fountains of her grief will have all the rest of her life to weep themselves dry.

Yet there surely must be some lingering of a faint shadown hope in her breast; for, dur-

his name.

The following amusing wail is from the reminiscences of an ancient real estate lawyer of Boston:—And here I take coession to remark that invariably, if an woman own a large landed estate, ahe is sure to know go ing married from time to time, as often and own along the compartment, the compartment in tracing titles.

Melville Griffin deserted his wife at Indianapolis, and eloped with her cousin. Mrs. Griffin followed the couple, and, at the conclusion of an interview, said to her rival:

"My husband evidently leves you better than me. I will get a divorce, and God will provide some way, for supporting myself and children." The words had a powerful effect on the man's new partner, and that night she committed suicide.

AMERICAN NOTES

AGRICULTURA

EDITORIAL NOTE The returns to the Department ture at Washington, up to April 1

As evidence of the strides the ca trade is making in Canada, it is freight room on the steamers sai Montreal has at this early date bee for more than twice the total num tle shipped in 1880, and thrice that

The United States Department ture reports the successful growth facture of jute in Virginia. The there are "millions in it," as a America independent of jute sup India, "and means a saving of annually to this country." It is that this plant can be successfully New York State, and further to If so, there is nothing to preve coming to maturity in this province

In our agricultural columns will be found despatches from point tending emigrants to those lands full enjoyment of fifteen inches of its concomitant blessings of block roads, interrupted mails, and scarce In Iowa the farmers are unable to spring operations, the ground bein with from fifteen to thirty-six inch and the mercury standing straight freezing point. Canadians have resgrateful that their lot is not cas arctic climate.

There are two members of I named Blake. One is an Irishman longs to the Imperial House of the other is a member of the Canad ment. One Mr. Blake said in L other day: "He did not think to his countrymen who were di emigrate could find a better or mable field for their operations than the work of the second seco West Territory"—referring to the North-West. The other Mr. B North-West. The other Mr. Bl time previous devoted hours to an a prove that the Canadian North-We half so valuable as it was represent and at a later period stated that if a from Ireland settled in it they won worse, position than they were Strange to say, it was the Irish who spoke so favourably of the North-West, and the Canadian I who spoke against it. The Mr. I lives across the Atlantic has no serve in depreciating our country. serve in depreciating our country.

and radiance it will not be for lac soapsuds. The Windsor Review when the Globe gloated over the I Mr. W. E. Beech, a staunch Co. the United States, it told only which is admittedly worse than a whood. Mr. Beech has not, as yet decided to cross the border. decided to cross the border. Due he should see fit to make the cha-boots it? Two gentlemen from have bought farms and settled in bourhood which he has left. The too exacting when it demands med morning contemporary sha loaf is better than no bread. It is less, deplorable that the Opposit should so persistently and systematort, to the disadvantage of their every little fact capable of distortrue petriot, like the good wife, sp to praise.

for Canadian farmers, Mr. Mack tains a preference for Texas. T sufferings endured by emigrants to State were dwelt upon in an art Saturday's issue. Texas is equal for farming or even Americans fully shows. Acco special correspondent of the New bune now travelling through that co stock-raisers affirm that the soil is u agricultural pursuits; yet the la everywhere rehearse the most glow tions of the unsurpassable fertility of and of the wonderful variety and v productions. "The wild or na gives incontestible evidence that gives incontestible evidence that drought is the normal condition of try during a great part of the year, correspondent. While the Reform cry Canada and uphold Texas an the Dominion Government are see up the North-West with young and English emigrants, and their being daily made more manifest.

Millions of pounds of oleoma sent annually from America and Continent to England, where it competition with English-made but dairymen, who are naturally indigr dairymen, who are naturally indign asked that the importation of the dairy produce be prohibited; but they have received is that oleomarg no means unwholesome, though i is not so good as butter. Besides, sold cheaply to the poor, while for high priced butter there is a large than the cows of Great Britain veniently meet. It is a comfort to oleomargarine is not unwholesome does not know, unless he is a good the flavour, when he is eating it. Sago the disgusting rumour spread ago the disgusting rumour spread England that the very best flavour was manufactured from the greas found in the Thames at low tide, a as Thames mud. The rumour w tionless; but now it turns out wholesome butter can be made of

reverse Horace Greeley's advice men, which is no longer sound, unl and modified. Our Chicago con considers it folly to go west in the

considers it folly to go west in the all sections of the West, are emine able for settlement. On this point "Experience has proved that a pursuits cannot be profitably or undertaken anywhere west of the gree of longitude in any of the tory south of Dakota. The dro the grasshoppers are the plague region. Even irrigation, expensifunder all circumstances, has been practicable for want of water outs mediate valleys of the Platte and rivers. None of the tother stre from the snows of the Rocky Mon run dry just when their waters from the snows of the Rocky Mon run dry just when their waters for hrigation. Thousands of far moved beyond the line of nines striving to secure homes further find them more costly now than abandoned them."

These statements are quite true of

Incee statements are quite true of tions of the far western States, a extent true also of Dakota and but they do not apply to the n lian territories, where water is q lul, and droughts do not come.

Coloured men are represented handsome farms and valuable herd in Texas. Senator Burton, of County, is coloured, and is estimated worth \$50,000. He is also an edu While a slave in Virginia have reading and writing by his miss was made very poor by the war, a showed his appreciation of her insormer days by simporting her veryity until hierdeath. One her weeding any he will first present the weeding and her weeding any he will first present the weeding any he will first present the weeding any he will first present the weeding any he will be a proper than the weeding any he will be a proper than the weeding any he will be a proper than the weeding any he will be a proper than the weeding any her will be a proper than the weeding any her well as the weeding any her well as the weeding any her well as the well as th

A profitable investment. The Sonora railway costs only \$12,500 per mile, and gets a subsidy from the Mexican Government of \$12,350 per mile.

A Colerado man amused himself for a little while by throwing his revolver into the air and catching it. A local paper says that it slipped and went off, and he died in two It is reported that a well-made copper hatchet was discovered some three feet below the surface of the earth by workmen who were digging a grave near Girard, Ill., a few

days ago.

The three houses Vanderbilt is building for himself and his two daughters, on Fifth avenue, will make a brown stone wall over 700 feet long, 60 feet high, and costing over \$1,500,000.

Jennie Hyland was divorced from Mark Hyland at des Moines in September, because he abused her, but he pleaded his cause with such earnestness that she immediately re-married him. Now, for continued abuse, she

An aged negro was the other day showing the scars of the wounds inflicted by the lash when he was a slave. "What a picture!" exclaimed a sympathizing looker-on. "Yes," responded the coloured brother, "dat's de work ob de old masters."

A shoemaker in Broadway has adopted a novel mode of advertising. A large dog stands in front of his store, holding a basket filled with business cards in his mouth. He can be seen at his post through the whole day except when he is called into the shop to get his dinner.

At the alms house near Allentown, Penn., John Gyumber, a Hungarian, has slept for 57 days, it not being possible to wake him by an electric shock or the firing of a revolver, and he having to be fed with a spoon. He has just recovered his full respiration and opened his eyes. pened his eyes.

There is a division in the First Congregational Church at Bangor, Me. One of the accusations against the pastor is that, after modestly retiring from a meeting while resolutions in his praise were being discussed, he listened to and watched the proceedings through the crack of a door.

speaking of the recent cold weather in that city, a Washington letter writer says: "The \$10,000 premium beauty was also a sufferer, as she had to sit on her elephant wrapped in her fur-lined cloak, with her lovely features veiled, dodging the telegraph wires and the over-hanging boughs of the trees."

Fairfield, Iowa, seems to be a cheerful region for suicides. A man broke into a school-house there recently and hung himself to a joist, using his own drawers for a hanging rope, and the same day a man got off a train there, walked into the post-office, and taking a seat, calmly proceeded to cut his throat with his jack-knife.

Boston total abstinence people are now ex-cited against the Rev. Dr. Bartol on account cited against the Rev. Dr. Bartol on account of a sermon of his on the evil of intemperance. He took the ground that the war on rum, as commonly waged, is worse than useless. "Beer is not wrong," he said; "wine and ale are not wrong; rum and whiskey and brandy are not wrong; nothing purely material could be wrong. Insobriety, inordinate self-indulgence is wrong, be the fleshly appetite for particular meat or drink what it may, and eating or drinking to excess is not the cause of profilticular meat or drink what it may, and eating or drinking to excess is not the cause of profligacy, murder, theft, arson, housebreaking, or any vile, indecent assault, any more than one fowl is the cause of the flock or brood." Dr. Bartol's idea is to so educate man that he will take to intellectual enjoyments, and thus loss his appetite for intoxicating beverages.

his appetite for intoxicating beverages.

John Baldwin Hay, formerly United States consul general to Beirout, called on Mayor Latrobe yesterday, in company with Robert T. Baldwin, and stated that a statue of Baal, the god of the Philistines, which formerly stood at Gaza, in Palestine, could be obtained at a comparatively small sum if the city of Baltimore desired to obtain it for one of its parks. Mr. Hay says he was offered the statue for \$50. It would cost a considerable sum to import it, as its estimated weight is 12,000 pounds. The statue was found in a recumbent position, buried in the sand on the 12,000 pounds. The statue was found in a recumbent position, buried in the sand on the top of a hill near the sea, evidently removed from its original site. The total height is 15 feet. The hair hangs in long ringlets upon the shoulders, and the head indicates a man of venerable age. The mayor told Mr. Hay that it was not probable the city council would go to the expense of transporting the statue, but suggested that it would be a good object to be placed in the Smithsonian institution, and that the Government could transport it as comparatively small cost in one of its returning war vessels.

and that the Government could transport it as comparatively small cost in one of its, returning war vessels.

The great question in Baltimore, now undergoing adjudication in court, is, Did Postmaster Tyler kiss Miss Murray? He was on the witness stand day before yesterday and told his own story. The nearest he came to the kissing charged is described in his testimony as follows:—The days after Miss Murray had been assigned to duty she came to my desk after work had ended for the day, and said she had come to tender her thanks for the appointment. She expressed her gratitude, and said that a man in my position could appreciate her feelings, and that she would never be able to repay the debt. I was writing, and without removing my pen from the paper or lifting my head, replied: "Ladies always have legal tenders for such debts." She asked: "What is it, General?" I responded: "Kisses of course." Allusions were afterward often made by both of us to this debt. It does not appear from this that Gen. Tylerwas very intimately acquainted with Miss Murray. The allusions to the debt on his part were probably not accompanied by any threats of suing for the claim.

The recent storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome, General and the storms in the vicinity of Rome.

his part were probably not accompanied by any threats of suing for the claim.

The recent storms in the vicinity of Rome, Ga., swelled all the streams to overflowing. Among others, the Coosa river passed its banks and submerged the country throug which it runs. The Coosa flood was sudden and its recession was so rapid as to tear up and disarrange the land in many places. The farm of Frank Perry was deeply overflowed, and when the waters subsided they did so with a rush, which literally peeled off the farm all the top soil to a greater depth than it had ever before been penetrated by either plough or spade. After the departure of the waters the greater part of the farm was found to be an uncovered battlefield and burying ground. Part of the territory consisted of mounds and evidently fortifications, which were strewn with implements of aboriginal warfare, beads and earthen vessels. The remainder was covered thickly with skeletons, all perfectly exposed, in good preservation, and all lying in regular rows. The place is attracting crowds from all directions. It is almost impossible to prevent vandalism from seriously impairing what will undoubtedly prove to science one of the richest finds ever made on the American continent. Among the countless number of Indian pipes found is one of great size and exceedingly fine workmanship. The bowl is carved with great skill into the form of a human head.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually, Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized

See Contingent from the property of the contingent with figure of the contingent contingent with the contingent contingent of the contingent co

AGRICULEURAL.

PARE NOTES.

Commonwealth of the process of depths of the process of the process

The Precautions taken in England.

Not content with ordering the speedy alaughter of cattle imported from this and from other countries where disease is known to exist, the English Government has had recourse to the precautions used in preventing the spread of a contagious disease among human beings. When a ship-load of cattle or sheep arrive from America at Liverpool or London, they are immediately put sahore at great slaughte-houses, or larrages, as they are called, while the vessel that has brought them over has to undergo a thorough fumigation. In these inclosures the animals, if they are not obviously and dangerously diseased, may live for fourteen days, their owners having them killed at any time within that period warranted by the market prices of meat, and hence, except as dead meat, he cattle and sheep are never taken on English soil outside of the lairages. But certain diseases among cattle are quite as infectious as those among human beings. Those whose business calls them there may enter, but before doing so they have to take off their own clothes and put on suits provided for them. On leaving the place, each person has to remain for a time in a fumigating room, and is then theroughly brushed over, even to the hair and whiskers, with a preson hare is a barrier raised around these inclosures against the free admission of human beings. Those whose business calls them there may enter, but before doing so they have to take off their own clothes and put on suits provided for them. On leaving the place, each person has to remain for a time in a fumigating room, and is then theroughly brushed over, even to the hair and whiskers, with a presquent attention of chloride of lime. After this ordeal he may put on his own clothes and go way. It might be thought that these precautions were unsecessary considering the little likelihood here is of the spread of a castile disease has broken out in several countries.

OUR NEIGHBOURS' CROPS.

April Returns to the Department of Agriculture at Washington—The Wheat Crop Generally Below the Average—Spring Operations Belayed.

Chroace, April 16.—Fruit-growers from the east shore of Lake Michigan report that the peach crop near the lake is not materially damaged, but three or four miles inland scarcely any live bude can be seen. The trees are not niqued. There is a propert of a fine crop of cherries, plums, grapes, raspberries and strawheries. The Wisconsin and Illinois farmers report that winter wheat and clover are not damaged, but are looking finely as the snow disappears. They are very impatient for the ground to dry sufficiently for spring seeding. It has been a first-rate spring for maple sugar and syrup, and farmers could do inttle else. Rain fell here during the night, and light rain mixed with mow to day.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Reports to April 1st received at the Department of Agriculture show an increase of nearly 4 per centim the area sown in winter wheat. Kansas and Missouri show the largest increase, Ohio and Illinois but slight, and New York and Pennsylvanis remain the same as last year. Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia each report some decrease, owing to the prevalence of snow at the date of the return. The condition of the strop is not given in large portions of the principal wheat growing States, but wherever mentioned it was stated to be below the average of last year. The alternative of the strop is not given in large portions of the principal wheat growing States, but wherever mentioned it was stated to be low the average of last year. The alternative of the strop is not given in large portions of the principal wheat growing States, but wherever mentioned it was stated to be low of the country, notwithstanding the scarcity of food and provender caused by the long and severe winter, as come out in fair health although reported very low in flesh. No malignant or prevailing dissease is reported over any large extent of country. Local disorders of

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

The Largest Importation Yet Made in Canada.

A Stock Farm of 10,000 Head for the North-West From the Halifax Mail. One of the largest consignments of thoroughbred cattle ever imported into Canada arrived here in the Dominion line steamship Texas this morning. They have been specially selected from the best herds in England and Scotland by Senator Cochrane, proprietor of the stock farm at Compton, Quebec, assisted by Mr. Simon Beatty, a well-known Ontario cattle dealer. The shipment consists of a number of valuable animals of both sexes of the Shorthorn, Polled Angus, and Hereford breeds. Among them are a Duke bull, a Barrington heifer, and a Leavington heifer. These are to enrich Senator Cochrane's stock at Compton. But besides these there are sixty pure bred bulls, purchased by the same parties for

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY,
an organization of Ontario and Quebec stockraisers, who have secured 140,000 acres of
grazing land in the Bow river district, this
side of the Rocky Mountains. They intend
raising a stock of 10,000 head of cattle.
This lot of sixty pure bred bulls will be followed in the fall by fifty more, and another
fifty next spring; besides fifty now being purchased in Ontario, making over 200 pure bred
bulls on the farm within a year. Those will
be of the Polled, Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorp breeds—but principally of the two former. Besides these cattle the company are
importing two valuable Clydesdale stallions.
Four of other breeds—two heavy horses and
two thoroughbrods—will be purchased in Ontario and sent to the farm early this spring.
On the Texas were also three Guernsey cows,
imported by Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, to enrich
his stock at St. Ann's, near Montreal;

EIGHT GLYDESDALE STALLIONS

ing out of the with anough discounties of one and of the trade. Shippers are prevented from obtaining the full benefit of English markets, when landing in an infected district, even though their cattle may not be infected. For instance, Liverpool is an infected district. A shipment, if not sold in Liverpool, can only be removed to another market—say Manchester. The cattle must be killed there. Perhaps the Manchester market may be over stocked and prices low; while there may be a demand at an adjoining market, but the cattle cannot be removed from Manchester. This is not an embargo on Canadian cattle, out applies to English as well as foreign animaks. Sociland, is not an infected district, and any of all-the market is found.

Sil'on desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silverpool is not infected district, and any of all-the market is found.

Sil'on desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silverpool is an infected district, and any of all-the market is found.

Sil'on desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silverpool is an infected district, and any of all-the market is found.

Sil'on desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silverpool is an infected district, and any of all-the market is found.

Sil'on desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silverpool is an infected district, and any of all-the market is found.

Silven desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silven desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silven desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silven desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silven desire plus de testimonies on information en regard des merites dels BLOOD SYRUE. Silven del silven de secondario de la consonitation en

longer than that, especially as the British resolutions are very strict."

NO DISEASE IN CANADA.

heart, and the doctors told me I was liable to drop off at any minute. I tried your BLOODI SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be the best medicine ever introduced.

MOSES HERINGTON.

NO DISEASE IN CANADA.

No DISEASE IN CANADA.

"Is there any sign of foot and mouth disease in any part of Canada?"

"Not the alightest at present. And should it break out anywhere, the infected district would be immediately quarantined, and the most stringent measures taken for stamping it out."

"In your last annual report to the Minister of Agriculture you estimated the export of cattle from Canada, during the coming season, at 75,000 head. Have you any reason for altering that estimate now?"

"Yes, I think it will be more. I think it will go 80,000. Most of that large number has already been contracted for by dealers at an average of six cents per lt., live weight. The largest number of them will be shipped from Montreal and Quebec during May and June; but I think the shippers will lose heavily, as they have engaged freights on all steamers leaving the St. Lawrence during those months at £5 to £6 per head, while the current rates now are much below that, and the tendency is downward, with plenty of vessels."

MORE ADVICE TO OUR FARMERS.

MORE ADVIGE TO OUR FARMERS.

"What disadvantages are there at this port as a point for the export of cattle?"

"None. You have splended shipping facilities."

"Then why are so many Canadians shipping the Boston and Portland this winter?"

"Because they are sending over eattle purchased in the States, and cannot bring them through Canada; and another thing is that they have secured cheap freights from those ports—some steamers wanting cargo having taken cattle as low as £2 10s. and £2 per head."

"What are the prospects of Halifax as a point of shipment for Upper Province cattle in winter?"

"Upper Province cattle will undoubtedly continue to be shipped from Halifax, but in what quantities depends altoget or on circumstances. Your own farmer build go into the business in earnest. No part of the Dominion is better adapted for raising cattle than the Maritime Provinces. You have every advantage; and all you need is to improve your stock and make a profession of the business."

Medical. DR. LLMAN JOHNSON'S

UKES Ague, Rh
tiem, Dr
Heart D
Biliousness, Nervous Debili

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Proper
It Silmulates the Ptypilme in the Switch converts the Starch and Sugar,
tood into glucose. A dedicacy in Pty
couses Wind and Souring of the feed
stomen. If the medicine is taken im
ately after eating the formentation of
la prevented.
It acts upon the Liver,
It acts upon the Kidneys,
It fregulates the Borels,
It of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the
It of the Court of the C

it Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Bignetten.
It Nouvishes, Strongthens and Invigo
It carries of the Old Blood and make
It opens the pores of the skin and in
Bonithy Perspiration,
It neutralizes the hareditary taint, or poison
blood, which generates Scrofula, Errapieus,
manner of skin diseases and internal humor.
There are no spirite employed in its manufacts
t can be taken by the most delicate babe, or TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA

Victoria Harbour, Simoce Co. of I took one bottle of the INDIAN SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. The mend it to all for Dyspepsia and Laver plaint. SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIA.

BLOOD SYRUP has completely eured me of dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH.

CAN'T BE BRAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat for
Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time be
ore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and
am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY

CRAMP IN STOMACH.

Cross Hill, Waterloo County, On

I was troubled with cramps in my atom
and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLO
SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANOY LI

CURES RHEUMATISM.

BOTHWELL, Kent Ca., On
Dear Sir.,—I have used your reliable INDI
BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it on
me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGIN:

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

MRS. JOHN KINNEY. I had been troubled for years with sciatics, an tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieve me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now from pain, can sleep well and have gained sever pounds in two weeks, Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia an
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRU
proved a most efficient remody. It is the be
medicine in the country. MRS, ROWAN.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 187
Dear Sir. I have taken your INDIAN BLO
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion a
Nervous Headache, and have derived gr
benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Paint benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS. Painter.

Dyspepsis and Kidney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 29, 1879.

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

DAVID BlaaCK.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspepsis and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

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

fiter all other medicines failed. I advise a

similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LARQUE. North Mountain, Dundas Co, Ont., Can.

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

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE,

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin Hrant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almist continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician Afbr using your INDIAN BLOOD STRUP to aonief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

ing my life. MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontario.

I had dyspessia, indigestion and bilousness in 10 years. I had to give up work. I propure some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully a stored to health in a short time. I gained pounds in three weeks. I recommend it as tagenuineomacheleanser and blood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT:

Cannot Recommend to the to Highly.

Nackawick, York Oc. N.B.

Dear Sir.—My wife has used your INDLA BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results.

HARRISON CLARE.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIC Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Co. Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your vinDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has complete me of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CRO.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

At Montreal to-day sterling exchange stood at 103 to 109 for round amounts between banks, and 100 over the counter. Gold drafts 3 to 3

At New York to day sterling exchange was inchanged at \$4.84 for demand notes, and \$4.82

r to 140, with sellers at 141. Building and Loan old twice at 1021, closing with bids up 1. Im-erial was offered 1 lower. Farmers' was offered perial was offered 10 wer. Farmers' was offered at 134, without bids. People's was held 1 higher, or at 113, with 1102 bid. Huron and Erie sold twice at 164, closing with sellers at that figure, and 165 bid, being a rise of 1. Dominion was held 4, with bids 1 higher. Bids for Ontario fell 2. Canadian Savings was offered at 131, with bids as before at 127. London Loan not offered. Hamilton Provident sold at 134, at 133, and 1334, closing with sellers. I lower and bids. I below closing with sellers 1 lower and bids 1 higher. Bids for Real Estate fell 1, with no sellers. The following is the official report of the To-ronto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, April

4 . 1 . 1 .

| Stocks. | Sellers. | Buyers. | Trans, |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Montreal Toronto Ontario. Merchants Comperce Dominion Hamilton Do. 50 per cent Standard Federal Molsons. | 185 150 102 122½ 143 163 120 147½ 122½ 109 | 184 149 1014 1214 142 1614 1184 1084 1064 147 122 | 10 at 1424 20 at 162 |
| Consolidated Fineurance, &c. British America. Western Assurance, Canada Life. Confed. Life Association. Opnsumers Gas. Dominion Telegraph. Montreal Telegraph Globe Printing Co. Rathways. Toronto, Grey, and Bruce. | 222 141 93 125 | 151 220 333 210 138 90 | 10 at 141 |
| Loan and Nipissing. Loan and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent. Freehold Western Canada Union. Canada Landed Credit. Building and Loan Imperial Savings. Farmers L. and Savings. London and C. L. & A. Co, National Investment. | 155 141 1022 1204 134 152 | 206 163 170 151 140 102½ 119 | 10 at 163 |
| People's Loan Manitoba Loan Huron and Erie Dominion Sav. and Loan Ontario Loan and Deb. Canadian Sav. & Loan London Loan Hamilton Provident Brant Loan London & Ont. Invest Debentures. &c. | 113 125 164 123½ 134 131 134 103 | 110½ 163½ 122 133 127 112 133½ 102½ 115 | |
| Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c They (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c Lity Torquitor 5 p.c. Stock. | 1071 | 110 1108 1108 | 172 |

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

PRODUCE. The market has been decidedly quiet all week; the general feeling has been of a holiday racter. Offerings have generally been small, holders have been firm, save in barley, and in all else prices have been fairly well main-tained. Still the only grains for which anything tained. Still the only grains for which anything of an enquiry can be said to have prevailed are peas and rye, which have been wanted for England and the States. Stocks have shown but little change during the week, and stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 10,241 bbls.; fall wheat, 134,128 bush.; spring wheat, 112,428 bush.; oats, 700 bush.; barley, 170,050 bush.; peas, 92,877 bush., and rye, 13,605 bush.; against on the same date last. year-Flour, 13,065 bbls.; fall wheat, 182,902 bush.; spring wheat, 131,740 bush.; oats, 23,050 bush.; barley, 72,746 bush.; peas, 70,623 bush, and rye, nil bush. English advices show markets, after having been quiet for several days, taking a turn yesterday towards activity and higher prices. Cargoes advanced bd.
to is. per quarter. Trade last week was very
quiet in consequence of the holidays; a great
many cargoes arrived early in the week but none
sold up to Thursday. Receipts showed some increase, but were still small, with the total supply Fall whe still below the consumption. The imports amounted to 235,000 to 240,000 qrs. of wheat, and 135,000 to ed to 233,000 to 240,000 qrs. of wheat, and 135,000 to 140,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 125,441 qrs., making a total supply equal to 436,381 to 447,191 qrs. of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 451,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 14th inst. was 2,550,000 quarters, against 2,631,000 quarters on the 31st ult., and 2,247,000 on the corresponding data less than 12,247,000 on the corresponding data less than 1200 to 140,000 quarters. 000 quarters on the 31st ult., and 2,247,000 on the corresponding date last year. Continental advices state that in France the wheat trade though not active was firm, the prices in country markets still tending upwards and supplies small. The week closed with the markets in the neighbourhood of Paris, and in north-west, north, and north-ast, again generally dearer and firm for wheat, but in the east and south-west more quietness. Rye was becoming very scarce and continued in active damand. At Paris flour for consumption was unchanged but firm; and "term" wheat was firm but not active. The stock of flour in Paris on 31st March was 145.517 qtls., against 134,141 qtls. Sist March was 145.517 qtls., against 134,141 qtls. last month, and 304,280 qtls. on March 31, 1880. Potatoes, per bag.
Apiles, per bbl.
Onions, per bag.
Cabbage, per doz.
Celery, per doz.
Turnips, per bag.
Carrots, per bag.
Beets, per bag.
Parsnips, per bag.
Hay, per ton.
Straw, per ton.
Wool, per lb. last month, and 304,250 qtls. on March 31, 1830. Of eight marks the stock (comprised in the above) is 44,173 sacks, against 146,387 sacks last year. Of wheat the stock is 89,837 qtls. against 88,051 qtls. last year. At the ports there had been some depression, but markets generally closing with an improvement. At Marseilles transactions on the 31st ult. in wheat were completely nil. At Bordeaux prices remained firm for both wheat and flour. Nantes was quiet, but Havre quoted prices firm at 50s. to 50s. 6d. per 430 lbs. for red winter, free on railway waggon. At Marseilles the imports of wheat during the week were small, viz., 29,500 qrs.; at Havre 23,500 qrs., and at Bordeaux nil. At Marseilles the stock in the docks decreased to 174,000 qrs., against 210,000 qrs. last year. Belgian advices report Antwerp firmer, red wheat closing at 47s. to 43s. 3d. per quarter, and rye steady. At Amsterdam both wheat and rye, to arrive, closed rather lower on the week. German markets PROVISIONS. TRADE—Has been generally active at firm prices.

1 BUTTER—Is the dullest article in the trade. Offerings have been small but sufficient, for the demand has been for the local market exclusively, and rather slack even for it. The only movement here has been in choice tubs, which have usually sold about 18c., and good rolls, which have brought 18 to 18c. The demand for culls which prevailed in the previous week seems to have disappeared, and medium is purely nominal. Street receipts small, and prices unchanged at 22 to 25c. for pound rolls, and 18 to 19c. for choice tubs and crocks.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged, at 13½ to 14c. for small lots; stocks seem to be running low, but to be sufficient.

EGGS—The demand was very active in the latter part of last week, but since then it has fallen off somewhat, though all offering yesterday were wanted and readily taken at 13c. Street receipts small, and prices from 14 to 18c.

PORK—Sales small, but prices advancing in sympathy with outside. Some small lots have sold at \$20.50, but \$21 was the price generally asked yesterday.

BACOM—Has been active at still advancing TRADE-Has been generally active at firm Amsterdam both wheat and rye, to arrive, closed rather lower on the week. German markets seem to have been quieton wheat, but improving on rye. At Berlin, on the 1st inst., stocks of wheat were 5,301 tons, against 14,206 tons last year; and those of rye 514 tons, against 13,419 tons. At Hamburg there occurred a sharp frost, retarding sowing operations. Wheat met a slow sale at unaltered prices. Holstein and Mecklenburg, 50s. 6d. to 52s. per 504 lb. fo.b. Red American winter 47s. 6d. to 48s. per 480 lb.

and Mecklenburg, 50s. 6d. to 52s. per 50i lb. Lo.b. Red American winter 47s. 6d. to 48s. per 480 lb., delivered. At Danzig and Konigsberg business remained on a very limited scale, but navigation was partly reopened for steamers. In the leading Austro-Hungarian markets prices seemed to do the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second second state of the second second state of the second state of th

and prices were rather higher. In flour a better trade had been done. Russian advices say that in the first five months of the advices say that in the first five months of the current year cereal serson, say from August 1st to December 31st, the exports of wheat have been only 1,327,000 qrs., and those of rye, 1,448,000 qrs. According to the last reports from South Russia, the further exports this season are expected to be quite insignificant. From Egypt and India, the recent shipments have been small, and India, the recent shipments have been small, and from South Australia they are also proceeding slowly. States crops reports leave no doubt Inchanged at \$4.81 for demand notes, and \$4.82 for sixty-day bills.

London, 5 p. m.—Cohsols, 100 11-16 for money; 100 13-16 for account. Bonds—New 41's at 162; acw 5's at 12; Eric at 473; Illinois Central at 1392.

STOCKS.

The market was active and prices were firm nearly all over to-day. Merchants was offered i with bids 2 lower. Commerce was weak; sold at 1122 and closed with sellers 1 and bids 1 up. Federal sold at 162 and closed with sellers 1 and bids 1 up. Federal sold at 163 and 147, closing with sellers 2 and bids 2 higher. Imperial was held 1 higher. All others as before.

Miscellaneous stocks varied. Bids for British America rose 1, with none offered. Western was offered at 222, with bids up 1, or to 220. Consumers' Gas sold at 141, but closed at a fall of 3, Dominion Tolegraph was held I higher, with bids 1 lower. Montreal Telegraph was offered 3 lower.

Loan and Savings stocks were firm. Freehold sold at 163, and closed with bids any 1. Bids for Western rose 1. Union was 1 higher. Landed Credit sold at 141, closing with bids advanced 1, or to 140, with sellers at 141. Building and Loan sold twice at 1621, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1621, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1621, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1621, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1621, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622, closing with bids and Loan sold twice at 1622 and Loan sold twice at 1622

| а | frozen in on New York canals on the dates in- |
|---|---|
| 8 | dicated, was as follows :- |
| 8 | 1881. 1881. 1880. 1879. |
| 8 | Apl. 9, Apl. 2, Apl. 10, Apl. 12, |
| 8 | Wheat 20,723,131 21,752,359 23,838,359 18,187,114 |
| 8 | Wheat 20,723,131\21,752,350 23,838,359 18,187,114 Corn 13,469,444 14,266,400 15,877,576 12,668,245 |
| 룅 | Oats 2,948,583 3,241,930 2,253,504 2,129,415 |
| 즲 | Barley 1,766,072 1,979,208 1,669,128 2,205,609 |
| g | Rye 447,491 438,801 637,073 1,003,715 |
| ä | Total 39,354,721 41,678,707 44,275,690 36,194,098 |
| 칉 | The following statement shows the top prices |
| 뎚 | of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool |
| 8 | markets for each market day during the week:- |
| 8 | 4 6 6 6 6 |
| 8 | |

| S. D. |
|---|
| S. Wheat. 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 |
| Barley. 5 3 5 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 6 5 5 3 6 5 5 3 6 5 5 5 5 |

buyers could readily have been found had holders consented to make slight concessions, but this they firmly refused to do. Superior extra sold on Tuesday at \$5.f.o.c., and extra brought equal to \$4.50 yesterday, when anybody wanting any more of either grade must have paid these prices. Spring extra has been mominal.

BRAN—Steady, with sales of cars at \$14.50.

O.TMEAL—Car-lots quiet but firm; holders ask. \$4.30 to \$4.40. with buyers at about ten cents less. Small lots firm at \$4.50 to \$4.71.

WHEAT—Has been quiet all week; the demand for all sorts seems to have fallen off, but holders have remained steady. No. 2 fall has been worth \$1.12 to \$1.13; and No. 3 fall has sold at \$1.10 f.o.c. No. 1 spring quiet, but held firmly, and brought \$1.20 f.o.c. on Tuesday; No. 2 spring inactive, with buyers not inclined to pay over \$1.17. There was no improvement yesterday; indeed it seems probable that nothing over \$1.12 would have been paid for No. 2 fall. On street fall has sold at \$1.00 to \$1.10, and spring at \$1.12 to \$1.20.

'OATS—Scarce, firm, and wanted, with seles of cars on track daily at \$0.c. and once on Tuesday at \$3c. On Thursday there was a lot of 5,000 bushels offered for May delivery at \$60. on track, or \$1.6. f.o.c., with a cent less bid, and two cars sold at \$60. on track. Street prices \$60 to \$10. to 4ic.

Barlisy—Inactive, with no orders in the mark, and prices weak and declining. No. 1 has en offered at 96c and No. 2 at 89c. f.o.c., witht buyers, and extra No. 3 sold con Monday at c. f.o.c. There was no improvement yestery, no enquiry heard for any sort, nor diddlers seem to think it any use to offer to sell. reet receipts small, and prices down to 70 to 2.

and on Tuesday a mixed lot, the bad so and products to a second to the s

No.1 and 9c. for steers, with more offering at the same figures.

Calfrights—Have been in fair supply and selling as before, but a fall seems probable.

Sheepskins—Very few have been offered or wanted; prices have been easy at \$1.00 to \$1.65 for green, with a few still bringing \$1.75; dry inactive and nominally unchanged.

Wool.—Has shown no improvement; there has indeed been some demand for factories, and some sales to them at 30 to 31c. for super, and 35 to 36c. for extra; but dealers are not buying, and bid one to two cents below these figures. Fleece is nominal, with buyers and sellers apart; if pressed on the market it would not be likely to bring over 27c., and holders usually want 30c.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$8.00; choice No. 1 steers, \$5.00; No. 2 inspected, \$7.00 to \$7.50; No. 3 inspected, \$7.00 to \$7.50; No. 3 inspected, \$6.00 to \$6.50; calfskins, green, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, cured, 16jc.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fleece, 29c.; wool, super, 28 to 29c.; extra super, 34 to 35c.; wool, pickings, 11to 12jc.; tallow rough, 3jc.; rendered, 6 to 6jc.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been quiet all over.
HIDES—Green offering slowly and selling-efore. Cured quiet, but have sold at 85c.
to.1 and 9c. for steers, with more offering at

| I, small lots 2 90 3 00 | extra super. 34 to 35c.; wool, super, |
|---|---|
| BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. | extra super, 34 to 35c.; wool, pickings, 1 tallow rough, 34c.; rendered, 6 to 64c. |
| er bag 2 40 2 45 2 40 2 45 2 40 | THE MAN WAS ASSESSED. |
| GRAIN, L. o. b. | CATTLE. |
| at. No. 1, per 60 lbs 1 15 1 18 | TRADE—Is a trifle better, but the s various lines equal to the demand. |
| No. 2, 1 12 1 13 | BEEVES-No change is noted in prices |
| No. 3, 1 09 1 10 | local market was stiffer. Export cat |
| rheat, No. 1 | picked up when offered, but both the and supply were light, those suitable |
| No. 2 1 17 0 00 | from \$5 to \$5.25. Lighter steers and helf |
| No. 3 | be had for \$4 to \$4.50, and from \$4.7 |
| nadian), per 34 lbs 0 39 0 40 No. 1. per 48 lbs 0 94 0 95 | was paid for the Montreal market. The remained at the old figure, and a good |
| Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 90 0 91 | changed hands at from \$4.25. |
| Vo. 2, per 48 lbs 0.85 0.87 | [Nove.—The rules governing the sale for the Toronto market are as folio |
| Stra No. 3 | for the Toronto market are as follo |
| 1. per 60 lbs | 1 300 lbs.: first-class butchers' cattle from |
| hadian, per 34 108 | port cattle are required to weigh not; 1,300 lbs.; first-class butchers' cattle from 1,300; second-class from 1,100 to 1,200, a |
| | class from 950 to 1,050; but in the fall t |
| PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. | class are not expected to reach so standard. These when sold live we |
| all, new, per bush | taken at 5 per cent. off, or twelve hours' |
| spring, do | SHEEP-Were scarce, but equal to the |
| do 0 40 0 41 | those for export and suitable for exporting 150 lbs. live weight, bringing \$5.50 pe |
| do 0 66 0 75 | First-class for the local market we |
| do | First-class, for the local market, we from \$7.50 to \$8,50 per head, and second-c |
| hogs, per 100 lbs 7 50 8 00 adquarters, per 100 lbs 6 00 7 00 | \$5 to \$7, the latter being an exceptional LAMBS—Spring lambs were in light |
| by carcase, per 100 lbs 7 50 0 50 | as the prices are still too high. A fe |
| , per pair 0 60 0 70 | and found purchasers at from \$4 to \$5. |
| per pair 0 60 0 70 per pair none. sach 1 25 2 25 | CALVES-Were coming in more fr |
| each 1 25 2 25 | choice first-class, dressing from 125 to |
| pound rous 0 22 0 25 | brought from \$8 to \$10. Second-class, from 100 to 125 lbs., sold from \$6,50 to |
| rge rolls none. | third class were taken at from \$3 to \$ |
| sh, per doz 0 14 0 17 | few being offered or wanted. |
| , per bag 0 65 0 70 | RV TELEGRAPH |
| | |

BY TELEGRAPH. April 20.—Flour—To the near approach of navigation the market is rather more active, there being more enquiry mostly for straight grades at full current prices; spring extras are scarce. Sales—200 bbls superior extra, \$5.25; 100 bbls. extra superfine, \$5.25; 250 bbls. spring extra, \$5.20; 125 bbls. do., \$5.15; 125 bbls. do., \$5.17; 120 bbls. medium bakers, \$5.35; 120 bbls. middlings, \$4; 500 ontario bags, \$2.60; 500 do., \$2.65; 250 do., \$2.60. Quotations—Superior extra, \$5.32; to \$5.35; extra superfine, \$5.25; to \$5.55; spring extra, \$5.10; to \$5.55; spring extra, \$5.10; to \$5.55; spring extra, \$5.10; to \$5.55; is spring extra, \$5.10; o \$5.55; is pring extra, \$5.10; o \$5.55; is \$2.70; City bags, delivered, \$3.00; to \$5.00; superfine, \$4.70; o \$4.80; middlings, \$4 to \$4.05; pollards, \$3.60; o \$4.70; ontario bags, \$2.55; to \$2.70; City bags, delivered, \$3.00; to \$3.70; ontario bags, \$2.55; to \$2.70; City bags, delivered, \$3.00; to \$3.50; corn.—\$60. Barley—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario, \$4.50; to \$4.60. Rye—Nominal. Oats—35 to \$5.00; Peas—\$60. Cornmeal—\$3. Butter—Old, nominal for export; Western, 12; to 14c.; Brockville, 14 to 15c.; Morrisburg, 16 to 17c.; Eastern Townships, 16 to 18c.; creamery, 20 to 21c.; new, sells 19 to 22e. Cheese—13 to 14c., according to quality. Lard—15 to 15c. for pails. Pork—Heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$21.50. Hams—Uncovered, 13 to 13c. Bacon—11 to 12c. Eggs—16c. Ashes—Pots, \$3.90 to \$3.95; per 100 lbs., for firsts. Timothy seed—\$2.50 to \$2.65 per 45 lbs. Clover seed—\$4.60 to \$4.70 per 60 lbs.

BRANTFORD

TRADE-Very dull and much of a holiday char-

prices. Small lots, however, have been selling fairly well and steady. No sales of green in lines reported, but low-grade Japan has sold at '6c., and fine Congou at 4c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 25 to 35c.; medium to good, 38 to 45c.; fine to extra choice, 48 to 60c.; extra, firsts, 65 to 70c.; Twankays, 25 to 30c.; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 30 to 45c.; fine to extra choice, 50 to 80c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekoes, 38 to 55c.

Coffee—There was a lot of Government Java sold on pt., and Plantation Ceylon at 24c., but the market generally is quiet. Quotations are as follows, outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 27 to 31c.; Singapore, 20 to 22c.; Rio, 15 to 18c.; Mochs, 30 to 33c.

Sucasa—There has been scarcely anything doing save in Canadian yellows, which have sold in job lots at from 7; to 88, according to quantity and quality. Granulated easy with sales at about 94c. Raws inactive; a few hogsheads of Porto Rico sold at 74c., but they will be dull until receipts of the new crop are in. Scotch on hand but nominal. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots, and all sugars now being sold at sixty days.—Porto Rico, per 1b., 7 to 71c.; Barbadoes, 7 to 0.; Scotch, low grade, 7 to 71c.; Barbadoes, 7 to 0.; Scotch, low grade, 7 to 71c.; medium, 7 to 81c.; bright to choice, 38 to 9c.; Canada refined, 71 to 9c.; Paris imp, 104 to 104c.; granulated standard, 94 to 96c.

SYRIPS—Jobelots inactive and nominal, but small lots selling freely at steady prices. Quotations stand as follows, per Imperial gallon:—Common, none; medium, 50 to 5cc; and choice, 52 to 55c.; singar-house molasses, none; and West India, in hhds., 37 to 40c.; in bbts., 40 to 42c.

FRUIT—Has been stirring somewhat. A lot of 1900 boxes of Layers and Muscatelles sold for retailers' lots:—Raisins, layers, \$2.30 to \$2.50; London, do., new, \$2.75. to \$3; loose Muscatolle, \$2.50 to \$

ST. CATHARINES. April 20.—Flour—No. 1 superfine, \$5.25 to \$5.50.
Fall wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10; spring do., \$1.10 to \$1.12.
Corn., 50 to 58c. Barley, 85c. to \$1. Peas, 90c.
to \$1. Oats, 38 to 40c. Butter, 18 to 25c. Eggs,
14 to 16c. Cheese, 14c. Hay, \$11 to \$13. Potatocs,
per bag, 70 to 80c. GUELPH.

GUELPH.

April 29.—Fleur, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to \$3.00. White wheat.new, per bush., \$1.01 to \$1.08; Tread well, do., \$1.04 to \$1.08; spring, \$1.06 to \$1.10; Oats, 37 to \$6c. Barley, 65 to 85c. Rye, 65 to 70c. Peas, 60 to 73c, Hay, per ton, \$9 to \$10.50. Straw, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Wood, per cord, \$3.50 to \$4. Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 10 to 11c. Butter, dairy packed, 18 to 20c.; rolls, 15 to 18c. Apples, per bag, 25 to 50c. Potatoes, per bag, 70 to 75c. Sheepskins, 50c. to \$1.25. Hides, \$6.50 to \$7. Dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7.25. BUFFALO.

April 20.—Barley—Bull; Canada, 95c. to \$1.20; wo-rowed State, 90c. April 20.—Wheat—Fall, \$1.15 to \$1:25; spring, \$1.25 to \$1.40. Barley. 75 to 89c. Peas, 68 to 72c. Rys. 80 to 85c. Oats, 38 to 40c. Corn, 65 to 68c. Buckwheat, 55 to 60c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

April 20, 10.30 a.m.—Cattle—Slow; best, \$5.75 to \$6; fair to good, \$5 to \$5.50; common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; receipts, 187; shipments, 51. Hogs—Active; receipts, 187; shipments, 500; Philadelphias, \$5.40 to \$6.05; Yorkers, \$5.80 to \$6.15; Sheep—Dull; receipts, \$0.00; shipments, 7.800.

East Buffalo.

1.10 a.m.—Hogs—Slow; receipts, 28 cars; shipments, 22 cars; 8 nois; to New York; selling light to fair Yorkers, \$6.30 to \$6.25; asking \$6.35 to \$6.40 for good; sales of a few lots of medium and heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.25; asking \$6.35 to \$6.40 for good; sales of a few lots of medium and heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.26; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; choice stock, \$6.

Noon.—Cattle—Receipts, \$67; shipments, 1,150.
Hogs—Receipts, 4,265; shipments, 3,220. Sheep—Receipts, 4,300; shipments, 3,600. Cattle—The supply exceeded the deciand, and several loads will probably he holdstoned of Bhogs avere about ten loads on sales but buffary were holding off, as ceastern; response are averaged will consider a sale but the sales and a sales and a

prunes. 5\(\) to 8c.; Brazii nuts. 7\(\to 8c. \); lemon peel, 18\(\to 20c. \); orange do.; 19\(\to 20c. \); citron do., 35\(\to 38c. \)

RICE—Inactive: round lots not offered, but small selling at \$4.25\(\to \$4.37. \)

FISH—Scarcely anything beyond cod in the market, and it selling quietly as before; quotations for other sorts may be regarded as nominal. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers lots:—Herrings, Labrador, No. 1 bbls., \$6.25\(\to \$6.50 \); No. 2\(\to 6.52 \); fo \$6.50 \;; No. 2\(\to 6.52 \); fo \$6.50 \;; No. 2\(\to 6.52 \); fo \$6.50 \;; No. 2\(\to 6.52 \); fo \$6.55 \;; o \$6.50 \;; No. 2\(\to 6.52 \); fo \$6.55 \;; o \$6

CHICAGO.

April 20.—Opening—Wheat—\$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June.

Corn—13\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May. Oats—35\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May. Pork

\$\times 18.30\) now; \$18.35\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July. Lard—\$11.29\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$1.33\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July. Lard—\$11.29\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$8.52\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July. Pork—\$17.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) nominal for April; \$18.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) nominal for May; \$18.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$18.47\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July. Lard—\$11.17\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for June; \$11.40\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for June; \$11.40\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for June; \$11.40\(\frac{1}{2}\) nominal for April; \$10.6\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May and June; \$4\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July; \$6c. for May; \$6c. for June; \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\) nominal for April; \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May; \$6c. for June; \$5\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. for August. Oats—\$4\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. for August. Oats—\$4\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$5\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. for August.

MILWAUKEE. April 20, 3,30 a. m. Wheat \$1.04 for May; \$1.06 for June. 1.06 p.m. Wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 for cash and April; \$1.04 for May; \$1.06 for June.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

5 p.m.—Flour, 9s. 6d. to IIs. 0d.; spring wheat, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 2d.; red. winter, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 9d.; white, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 9d.; white, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 8d.; club, 9s. 7d. to 10s. 0d.; corn, old, 5s. 6jd.; new, 5s. 4d.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 6s. 10d.; pork, 63s.; bacon, 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; beef, 75s.; lard, 58s. 6d.; tallow, 34s.; cheese, 69s.

MONEY TOK LOAN AT SIX PER CENT

dvertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in column, 20 words for 50c.; each additional d, 2tc. Parties replying to advertisement please state that they saw them in The Mati AN BE HAD AT A BARGAIN-SPLEN DID 200 acre farm, 25 miles from Toronto: OID 200 acre farm, 25 miles from Toronto; 5 to Oakville; immediate possession. WILLIAM TRIMBLE, Trafalgar P.O.

CHEAP AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN THE west; mild climate, good soil, good crops, good markets; fuel and timber plentiful. For information apply to S. R. BADGLEY, St. Catharines.

CHOICE 100 ACRES—90 CULTIVATED, 10-beach and maple; well watered; good build-ings; Brighton 4 miles. WM. BALE, Brighton, Ont. Ont. 473-eow

TARM FOR SALE—FRONTING ON NORTH

street. Forest, east half of lot 40, south
boundary Bosanquet, county of Lambton, Ont.;
best wheat land; 30 acres ready for chopping;
balance a pasture grove. Terms, apply THOS.
E. EDGAR, Queen's Hotel, Forest, Ont. E. EDGAR, Queen's Hotel, Forest, Ont.

TOR SALE—ELEVEN FARMS IN NOTTA—WASGA, Sunnidale, and King. Apply to LAIDLAW & NICHOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAID-LAW, Toronto.

TOR SALE—IN THE COUNTY OF EAST Elgin, in town of Aylmer, 200 yards from Air line station; five acres of good land, splendid for gardening; good brick house on property. W. E. MURRAY, Aylmer, or OWEN ROBERTS, Manyerwood.

Manverwood.

FARM FOR SALE—101 ACRES—LOT 41,
con. 3, township of Minto. Co. Wellington,
86 cleared 1 corner lot 1 good buildings; saw mill
opposite premises. Apply WILLIAM BARKER,
Newbridge.
472-3 FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, township of Derby; distant by good road from Owen Sound five miles; in excellent neighbourhood, and capable of being made a first-class arm. Apply to CREASOR & MORRISON, owen Sound, Ont.

WM. WOOD, Keswick, Sutton.

TARM FOR SALE—LOT 10, CONCESSION 8, Charletteville township, county Norfolk—200 acres, 100 cleared with good bearing orchard of fruit, balance well timbered; good sugar bush; brick and frame dwelling house, good barns and stables; spring creek running by the barn; seven miles from Simcoe. Apply on the premises to JAMES LANGTRY, Walsh P. O., or to WM. WILSON, Simcoe, Ont.

TARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTARIO; list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, London.

E. LAKE & CO., Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, Toronto. 467-13

FARM AND BRICK AND TILE-YARD FOR sale in East Oxford, containing 125 acres, 106 cleared; brick house, good barns ard outbuildings, orchard, wells, tences; well under-drained; situated three miles from Woodstock; brick and tile-yard, well-furmished with brick and tile machines, etc.; will sell together or separately prices moderate; possession immediately. Apply to EDWARD MAGEE, Woodstock, Ont. ply to EDWARD MAGEE, Woodstock, Ont.

TARM FOR SALE—BEING THE REAR
Part of lot No. 6, and a part of the rear of
lot No. 7, in the 6th concession of the township of
East Flamboro', county Wentworth, containing
200 scres; 125 acres are cleared, stumped out,
and fenced, and in a high state of cultivation;
the balance of 75 acres is heavily timbered with
beech and maple, black ash, clm, pine and
cedar. The barn 92x30, driving-house, 40x24, and
other outbuildings are in a good state of repair,
and suitable for the premises; there is also a
comfortable dwelling-house. The property is
well watered both by wolls and otherwise; there
is a thriving orchard twelve years planted out,
together with grape whee, plum trees, peach
trees, and most of the other varieties of fruit,
which all do well. The property is well situated
for good roads and markets, being distant from
the city of Hamilton about eight miles. For
rurther information apply to STEPHEN SPECK,
the proprietor, on the premises, by Flamboro',
Centre P. O., Ont.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE OR RENT-\$750 Island—100 acres; aplendid is watered. E. SALE, 490 Optario street.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT. CO. GREY.

CO. HASTINGS. North § 15, con. 7. Marmora, 100 acres; 65 acres cleared; soil clay loam; well watered by three springs and creek; log house and stable; roads good; 5 miles from Marmora.

North 1 of south 1 lot 1, con. 4, Caradoc, 50 acres, 25 acres cleared; balance hardwood soil good; well watered by spring creek; land well drained by Government drain; close to Canada Southern and G. W. Railways. Other farms for sale, apply to
A. WILLIS,

Real Estate Agent, 62 King street east, Toronto Live Stock.

Stratford P.O., or personally on Lot 3, Con. 4, Tp. Downie.

To. 271.3

To. 271.3

To. 271.4

To. 2

COMMISSION CATTLE SALESMEN. AT TORONTO,

all cattle, milk cows, sheep, lambs, and hogs consigned to us will receive our prompt attention. Parties consigning cattle, &c., to us should forward intimation thereof by post or telegraph or send some person in charge. To save expense farmers should join together in making up a carload and put their marks upon their stock. As to security for our intromissions we can refer to our bankers, the Federal Bank of Canada. Our terms are as follows, viz.: On sales being mad remittance by first post, less expenses and 3 pecent. commission. Our Mr. Mathers has been upwards of thirty years in Canada, and has had great experience in buying and selling stock; he is well known in Toronto and the country. We solicit the patronage of all farmers in this new business, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. We are able at any time to give information in regard to the markets.

MATHERS & RIDDELL.

Till further notice please address all letters,

MATHERS & RIDDELL.
Till further notice please address all letters, &c., to 63 Isabella Street, Toronto. NOTICE TO FARMERS. Our business having succeeded better than we expected, we have reduced our commission to three per cent. See advertisement above.

Excursions.

MANITOBA THE FIRST OF THE SEASON. PRITTIE'S POPULAR EXCURSIONS

SLEEPING CAR ATTACHED.) APRIL 19 This Pretion two days before, and conting of the co Machinery.



450 CHAMPION

211 SOLD IN 1880. The Most Popular Engine in Canada The only Engine Safe from Pire and Explosion.

We Test One Every Day!

Earms For Sale.

The Detroit, Mackinac, and Marquette Railroad Company, NOW OFFER FOR SALE OVER 1,350,000 ACRES.

Of the Choicest FARMING and TIMBERED LANDS in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, ted to be the best wheat-producing region in the world. These lands are situated in the counties ppewa, Mackinac, Schoolcraft, and Marquette, and embrace many thousands of acres of the gricultural lands in the State of Michigan. most those in the counties of Chippewa and Mackinac are tracts of what are known as the tor cleared lands." These lands offer many advantages over the prairie lands of the West, as more lands adjoining insure a supply of fuel at little cost. The soil being a rich clay loam of depth. The timber remaining upon the land being generally sufficient for the settlers use in my and fencing.

great depth. The timber remaining upon the land being generally sufficient for the settlers' use in building and fencing.

These partially cleared lands are now offered at the low price of from \$4 to \$4.50 per acre, one-fourth cash, and the remainder at purchaser's option, at any time within nine years, with interest payable annually at seven per cent.

Ecads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

The lands more immediately on the line of the Detroit, Mackinac, and Marquette Bailroad, from the Straits of Mackinac to Marquette, are more heavily timbered, and are almost universally good agricultural lands, leaving splendid farms when the timber is remeved.

The iron and lumber that the timber and wood upon the lands will produce—this will enable the settler to make good wages while clearing the land.

Lumber Mills and Charcoal Klins will be built at various points along the line, and Furnaces are now being creeted along the line of the road at Point St. Ignace.

The great demand and good prices for labour, both in winter and summer, make these lands particularly desirable as homes for the poor man. The lands adjacent the railroad are offered at prices from \$U opwards. according to location, value of timber, etc. The lands are at your very door, and are being rapidly settled by Canadians.

For pamphlets, maps, and other information, address

W. O STRONG, Land Commissioner, 39 Newberry and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.

THE STARR

KIDNEY DISEASES,

and Complaints attendant thereon.

ELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAME BACK (the only permanent cur: for Lame Back), Inflammation of the Kidneys, Biadder, and Urinary Passages, causing pain in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Pisorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or copious Micturation, etc., Inability of Retention, and suppression of, and Sedimentary Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Dinbetes, Piles, Leucorrhea, Nervous Debility, and all diseases, disorders, and allments the Urinary System (on y) is subject to MOTHERS, our Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., r from your Druggist obtain them.

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.,

31 King Street West, Toronto.

Waire Fencing.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED

"Lyman" Four Point Barb Steel Wire Fencing

AT THE

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, 1880, Previncial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880, For Excellence and Superiority Over all Competitors.

When buying barbed wire see that our Trade Mark "LYMAN BARR" is stencilled on each reel, Buy no others. Send for circulars.

DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE CO.

42 and 44 Foundling Street, MONTREAL.

BURNELL'S

FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL

WIRE FENCING.

The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railway

H. R. IVES & CO.

Queen street, Montreal.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

WM. PARKS & SON

COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS, New Brunswick Cotton Mills

ST. JOHN, N.B.

COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single and doubly and twisted.

CARPET WARPS, white and coloured.

BEAN WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the varieties required.

HOSIERY YARNS of every description.

BALL KRITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported.

These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and

A GOLD MEDAT.
at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal.
Diploma and Seven first class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John.

ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGHI St., Montreal. WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.

Tobaccos.

BLACKBIRI

NAVY TOBACCO.

This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plug bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of

MONTREAL

Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c.

For cuts and prices, send to

Starr's Ridney Zad.

Books and Stationery. ESSONS FROM THE LIFE AND CHARAC-TER of Robert Shields: a handbook for the guidance of youths generally, especially for those about to enter upon commercial pursuits, by G. W. Grote; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.00, mailed free. CLOUGHER BROS., Toronto. THE SCOT IN NEW FRANCE—INAU GURAL Address, lecture season 1890-81—read before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec by J. M. Le Moine; 50 cents, mailed free. CLOUGHER BROS., Booksellers, Teronto THE REMEDY, BY ABSORPTION. WILKIE COLLINS' BLACK ROBE - paper, 50 cents, cloth, \$1.00. CLOUGHER BROS., Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUT By Atlan PINERRON.
A collection of his most remarkable Defective storms.
A collection of his most remarkable Defective storms.

A collection of his most remarkable Defective storms.

A collection of his most remarkable Defective storms.

A Collection of his most remarkable Defective storms.

AND THE DETECTIVES. for large circular and special terms. Address
L. S. BOBERTSON & BROS., Whitby, Ontario.

THE MYSTERY OF LOVE MAKING SOLVED



learts and Hands to be United in Marriage. Vhat strange things regarding Love Making you an find in this Book. If your Love is not recipocated, this great Book will open wide the arred door, and make Loves Pathway clear. tart Right and the Battle is Half Won! This look sent by mail for 25 cents CURRENCY, or of three cent postage stamps. Five Books for LOO BILL. Valuable Catalogue of 1,000 fast-elling articles for Agents free.

E. NASON & CO., Publishers,



Heal Thyself THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION, Is an indispensable medical
treatise for every man, whether young, middleaged or old.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION, Is a medical treatise on Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility,
or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too
close application to business.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION. Contains one hundred and
twenty-five invaluable prescriptions for all forms
of acute and chronic diseases, for each of which
a first-class physician would charge from \$3 to
\$10. or acute and chrome useases, no cade was a first-class physician would charge from \$5 to \$10.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRE-SERVATION, Instructs those in health how to remain so, and the invalid how to become well. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRE-SERVATION, is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatever that the married or single can either require or wish to know but what is fully explained.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRE-SERVATION, Contains 300 pages, fine steel engravings, is superbly bound in French muslin, embossed, full gill. It is a marvel of art and beauty, warranted to be a better medical book in every sense than can be obtained elsewhere for double the price, or the money will be refunded in every instance.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRE-SERVATION, Is sent by mail, securely sealed, postpaid on receipt of price, only \$1.25 (new edition.) Small illustrated sample, 6c. Send now.

The author can be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. 'Address.

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or; W. H. PARKER, M.D.,

4 Buifinch Street, Boston, Mass.

Canada Shorthorn HERD BOOK.

The Fourth Volume of the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book is Published in Two Parts and Ready for Sale.

Part I.—Containing Pedigrees of Bulls, \$2.50. Part II.—Containing Pedigrees of Cows \$2.50. The Ist, 2nd, and 3rd Volumes are also for sale at the following prices, viz.:—Vol. I., \$4.00; Vol. II., \$4.50; Vol. III., \$4.50. The Set complete, \$18.00.

Apply at the Office of the Association, or Sectories of Agricultural Societies in Ontario.

JOHN R. CRAIG. SECRETARY. Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario

THE WEEKLY MATT ill be Sent to any Post Office in CANADA, UNITED STATES, or GREAT BRITAIN For the Dollar per amun, postage propa

Maria Maria

FARM ENGINES SOLD IN FOUR YEARS!

LATEST CABLE and Explosion.

13 Insurance Companies License the Five-proof Champion.

See the Traction Engine for 1881 Capacity of works per week:—1 Portable Saw Mill, 1 Portable Grist Mill, 3 Standard Chopping Mills, 6 Champion, Farm Engines.

CALL AND SEE THE CHAMPION TESTED. Rumours of Another Seces the English Cabine

A FASTING WOMAN IN C

The Difficulty Between T France.

VOL. X. NO.

CANDAHAR COMPLETELY

More Trouble Reported in th

LONDON,

It is rumoured that Earl Spencer the Cabinet and that Lord Derby ceed him. The Duke of Richmo posed to be the coming leader of the vatives as a temporary arrangement THE SUFFRAGE AND EDUCAT

day M. Gambetta insisted upon of developing and perfecting untage by universal education. LONDON The Viceroy of India telegraphs Office that the local officers fear m

forcements from Bombay. ANOTHER FASTING WOMA A Glasgow despatch says:-Marshall, aged 14, has not taken the beginning of the present takes a little water daily, but scar She is greatly emaciated, but her p

FRESH TROUBLE IN SOUTH AT A despatch from D'Urban says it that the Boers are making such of renders the commission a farce, renewed accounts of ill-treatment tives, and an exodus of English

A DISGRACED CORPORATIO At a meeting of the Dublin corp day a vote of condolence for the Lord Beaconsfield was lost

LONDON. A Hull despatch says contracts made to carry sixty thousand emi Norway and Sweden to America.

THE MURDER OF ABDUL A Constantinople despatch a secret enquiry into the death of Abdul Aziz is actively progressin man Pasha, defender of the Shipks participated in the deposition of A and who has been living at Bagda has been summoned here to give e

DEATH OF A VETERAN GERMAN A despatch from Meran, in the Tyrol, says the German General der Tann, who commanded the larmy corps at the battles of Sedan, died to-day in his 76th year FRESH TROUBLE IN BOER-LA

Advices from the Cape state that ing outbreak has taken place be Boers and the English at Potcher many street fights, public and procedured. The antagonism is Four hundred loyalists have left lear of assassination. Newcastle

NOTES. Earl Granville, who has bee ported as having somewhat imp Mr. C. B. Hall, of Quebec,

Art Union.

A Melbourne despatch says that plosion of a torpedo on Saturday i were blown to atoms. The ex-Empress Eugénie passe Paris on her way to Milan to atte veiling of the statue of Napoleon 1

Sir Stafford Northcote has wri Charles Bradlaugh, recently re-elect diament, intimating that he will taking the oath. John Olive & Son, extensive r terial manufacturers and propriet mills at Manchester and Bury, I Liabilities, £100,000.

A Candahar despatch says:—I tion has been completed and the I on the citadel hauled down, und All the troops have left the city. A thousand emigrants left Que New York and Boston to-day, thousand are ready to start to-mo are mostly of the farming class. The Allan steamship Walden Boston, which arrived at Glasgy landed her live stock of 234 oxes order, with the exception of two, w

on the voyage. THE BRADLAUGH CAS THE MEMBER FOR NORTH AMPTON ED TO TAKE THE OATH-HE I

FROM THE FLOOR OF THE HOL CITING DEBATE. LONDON. In the House of Commons this e Bradlaugh advanced to the Speake be sworn. Sir Stafford Northeo and the Speaker requested Mr. Br withdraw. Mr. Bradlaugh withd

he bar.
Sir Stafford Northcote move bradlaugh be not permitted to tak Mr. Daver (Liberal) moved in a hat in case any member desires to the House would not, on the transcus information, offer any interests.

Mr. LABOUCHERE (advanced Limited the amendment. He said of Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of the smouldering element elem Mr. John Bright defended

haugh's right to take the oath on that the oath would be binding of Mr. GLADSTONE asserted that had no right to inflict disability of who it was admitted had no legal

who it was admitted had no legal ration.

Sir Stafford Northcote's motion and by 208 to 175 amid tremend from the Conservatives,

Mr. Bradlaugh again advance Speaker, who asked him to with Bradlaugh declined on the groun resolution was illegal. The Speaked for instructions.

Sir Stafford Northcote asked the total the resolution?

Mr. Gladstone declined, saving not take the function out of the homeority.

majority.
Sir STAFFORD NORTHOOTE said that Mr. Gladstone had abdicated hions as leader, he moved that Mr.

Mr. GLADSTONE insisted that it blace to move in the matter.
Mr. Bright advised Mr. Bradlaugh the Mr. Bradlaugh declined. Thirected him to withdraw, but and the Sergeant-at-Arms removable has

PEARER then asked for