Ontario Farms for Sale. A NUMBER OF VALUABLE IMPROVED a stock, grain, and dairy farms for sale, cheap: terms to suit nurchaser; send for list. ButtleR & LAKE, 66 King street east, To-

MANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER, WITH one Provincial and sixteen county maps, and best farm list in Dominion, sent on receipt of ten cents. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Ade

Grey, Ontario, 100 acres; rich clay loam land; 89 acres cleared; 4 orchard; 7 bush; excellentnew outbuildings; good brick house, with cellar; abundant supply of water; (adjoining Holffleigh farm) 41 miles from Meaford; good gravel road; terms reasonable; immediate possession. Apply to J. L. HAMPTON, Meaford P.O.

OOR SALE-SEVERAL CLEARED FARMS

P. St. Thomas, on the Pathet rough 20 ares. 170 cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered; two good houses, two good barns, sheds, stabling, and everything in good condition; good orchard, and plenty of never-failing water; terms reasonable; good reasons given for selling; a daily mail. Apply to JOHN KING, on the premises, or if by letter, Middlemarch P.O.

\$3.200 WILL PURCHASE 100 ACRES-2 miles from Lucknow, Co. Bruce 60 acres cleared, remainder well timbered; comfortable house; excellent orchard; \$1,000 down, balance 7 per cent.; immediate possession; a great bargain. CAMERON & CAMPBELL, Lucknow.

Michigan Farms for Sale.

BAD AXÉ, HURON COUNTY, MICH., IS the place to purchase choice farming lands, Call on or address Mr. ROBERT PHILP, Bad Axe, Mich.

TJARMS-IN GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY. Michigan — improved and unimproved arms, 40 to 200 acres: good soil, good water; school privileges; and all near railroad. Addres GIBBS BROTHERS, Mayfield, Grand Traverse

OLD FARM—130 ACRES—80 FREE FROM stumps; good buildings, orchard, &c.; three miles from Lakeview, Montcalm Co., Mich.; three minutes walk to school; price, \$6,500; terms easy; for particulars address H. C. SMITH, Chase P. O., Mich., or Jasper E. Gilles, Lakeview P. O., Mich.

Virginia Farms for Sale.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WANTS WORK on good farm to improve in Canadian farm-Address J. RICHARDS, 10 Widmer street,

M ANALER WITH \$4,000 to \$6,000—When wanted on a grazing farm in Ontario; two or three young practical farmers can double heir investment in three years; Toronto return sickets, \$7; London, \$9; several excellent grazing farms for sale cheap. Apply to D. J. CAMP-BELL, London, Ont.

Agents Wanted. WANTED-SOME RESPONSIBLE PAR-

BEST AND, CHEAPEST FERTILIZER—
Gypsum, pure Land Plaster, bulk, bags, or barrels. Grand River Plaster Company, 15 Toronto street, Toronto.

Properties for Sale.

CHEAP BRICK RESIDENCE AND grounds; 5 acres land; † mile east of Oshawa, on main road; best fruit of all kinds; good water. ALEX. ALEX.ANDER, Oshawa.

third-class; one having the knowledge of french preferred: \$300 per annum. Address ABEL YANDON, S. S. No. 3, Clarence, Canaan WANTED - A TEACHER - FOR SIX months, S. S. 6, Normanby, holding a third class certificate; duties to commence immediately, with three weeks' vacation; salary \$140, JAMES CLARK, Ayton, Ont.

POAN BULL—(SALVINI)—CALVED OCT.
19, 1882; got by Sir Richard Booth, 739; dam Fifth Rose of Autumn, got by British Statesman, 753; g. d. Imported Rose of Autumn (winner of Centennial Medai), got by Under Sheriff (32,745); this young bull is well grown and in good condition; also Shearling rams out of imported Shropshire downs. Berkshire and Suffolk pigs. Apply to Mr. JOHN M. LARTY, Manager Oakley Park Farm, Barrie, P.O.

Pregisterrd Clydesdales; descended from the most fashionable strains. Send for catalogue R. BELTH. Bomanville, Ont.

Fruit Trees.

Tape Tolormi.

Lusiness Cards.

DONALD S. McKINNON, HAMILTON Ont. Sewing machines retailed at whole sale prices. Sand for circular.

Paeaical.

DR. RYERSON—SURGEON FOR THE EYE Hospital 317 Church street, Toronto; hours, 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m. Saturdays excepted.

Throat and Lung Semedies. URE CURE—SCOTTISH THISTLE MEDI CINAL FUMERS cures Catarrh, Asthma Bronchitis; postpaid to all parts of the world; price \$2; Morrison's patent. Address JAMES F. MORRISON, Bellaire, Ohio, U.S. Agents

Catarrh. A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PER-MANENT cure is effected in from one area treatments. Particulars and treatise for receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, ling street west, Toronto, Canada.

Personal.

A LL GOING TO THE NORTH-WEST WILL save time and money by deciding destination before departure. Government free grants in Saskatchewan Homestead Company's settlements at Crescent lake (9 tps.). North Elbow (6 tps.), and Red Deer Crossing (16 tps.). Official entries recorded by Company's local agents, Jumping off places:—Broadylew, Swift Current, and Calenter Rich and Carlotte Server with

THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION OF Virginia, Richmoud, Va., gives information to parties seeking homes and investments in Virginia.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND-PRIVATE FUNDS-IVI at lowest rates, on mortgage of real estate, cultivated farm property preferred. Apply J. FORREST, 15 Masonic Hail, Toronto st., Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL Sums, according to length of time and char-teter of security. Apply to the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, corner Toronto and Ade-

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL estate at lowest rates of interest; specia tion given to farm applications; farmer will save money by applying direct to me. E. KNOTT, 48 Adelaide street east, Toronto,

Specific Articles. CANCER CURE—\$1,000 FORFEIT—IMMIX
Cancer Cure, cures without use of knife.
The only permanent cure in the world. Send
wo 3c. stamps for particulars. S. C. SMITH,
Coaticook, Q., Canada.

PARMERS ASK FOR "COLEMAN'S IM-PROVED Trace Buckle;" easiest shifted; aves traces: durable. V. A. COLEMAN, Sad-ilery, Hardware Manufacturer, etc., Port Hope. EED OATS-A LIMITED QUANTITY OF EED OATS—A LUMILIAN was also been was pro-the white welcome oats. The seed was pro-ired at headquarters last season and is war-nted pure. White star, white elephant, early need pure. White star, white elephant, early anted pure. White star, white elephant, early debron, and other varieties of potatoes. For prices, address JAMES FORFAR, Lyons, N.Y. TO BRICK AND TILE-MAKERS-FOR 1 brick and tile machines, clay crushers latest improved, address M. C. FREEK, paten see, or C. NORSWORTHY, builders, St. Thomas

Miscellaneous.

DOOKS—SEND FOR IMMENSE CATA-LOGUE of books, plays, trick cards, photos, etc. Address The FRANK COKER NEWS CO., Talladega, Ala., U.S. REE! FREE! FREE-BOOK OF INSTRUC-

TION and price list on dyeing and accouring; can be had free by calling at any of our offices or by mail by sending address to R. PARKER & CO., 203 and 824 Yonge street, Toronto. Feathers cleaned, dyed, and curied, and can be sent NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CHROMO cards, with name, 10c; 12handsome chromo birthday cards, 10c. Queen City Card House,

100,000 PIECES 5c. FULL MUSIC SIZE sheets; 100,000 acting plays, 15c. Cornets, violins, flutes, guitars, banjos, clarionets half price. BUTLAND, King st. west.

SCIENCE GOSSIP.

The Norwegians, twenty or twenty-five years ago, had plenty of oysters, but now they have scarcely any. Their oyster banks have been ruined by over-fishing and care

An expert (in a London will case) lately stated that pencil marks rubbed out revive when the texture of the paper returns to its normal condition. The existence of these marks proved most embarrassing in the case in question. The Boston fire, too, proved that pencil writing was more enduring than

To cleanse oil paintings that have become dingy with soot and coal dust, substances are frequently employed which injure the paintings by acting upon the lighter shades. After the dust and dirt are removed with well water a spongeful of soap will do no harm; but this soap, however free it may b of any excess of potash, must be washed thoroughly off the picture. If the colours look dull after going over it the last time

and letting it dry, give the whole a thin coat of varnish and finish with olive oil. Speaking of the economy of fuel in house fires, Mr. T. Fletcher, F. C. S. says: "J do not find that any person who has a choice between sitting in a room heated by purely radiant heat and one heated by warm air will, under any circumstances, choose the latter, even if the room itself is in other respects far more convenient and comfortable and so long as a coal or incandescent gas fire can be obtained at a reasonable cost, it does not appear at all likely that any stove will

be adopted in ordinary sitting-rooms, whatever its apparent advantages may be. A disinfecting lamp can be easily prepare A disinfecting lamp can be easily prepared for purifying any place where a disagreeable odor is perceived, being especially useful in sick rooms and in damp cellars where vegetables have decayed. Take any glass lamp for burning kerosene or oil, fill it with chloric ether and light. The old-fashioned camphene or burning fluid lamps with a small round wick, will burn longer and be of more service than the flat-wicked lamps. While the ether burns a disinfectant escapes that will soon burns a disinfectant escapes that will soon purify the most offensive atmosphere : ever

that of a sewer. An ingenious device to prevent boiler explosions has recently been patented by two New York engineers. It consists of an elec-tric battery placed on the wall near the boiler connected with a gong by negative and positive wires. These wires run to the water gauge and connect with a glass bulb filled with mercury. When the water falls below the point of attachment the steam rushe into the space surrounding the mercury bulb, and the mercury expands. As it rises in the tube it comes in contact with a platinum wire, thus closing the electric circuit and ringing the alarm bell. When water is pumped into the boiler it forces the steam back. breaks the circuit and puts the alarm in working order again. The invention recom mends itself on account of its simplicity.

When a thermometer is to be made the glass-blower first blows a bulb on the end of Scandalous Treatment of a Woman by Doctor-Tired of Waiting for a Divorce. SCHANTON, Pa., April 12.—Dr. W. S. Madden was arrested here to-day charged with imprisoning and abusing a young woman for seven weeks in his lodgings. She escaped to-day. Her name is Sadie Clenning, of Lewistown, Pa. Madden was getting a divorce from his wife, and alleges that the young long tube. While this tube is hot the end f the tube is inserted in mercury, and as the bulb cools the mercury rises and fills the bulb. This process is repeated until the bulb and part of the tube are filled. The bulb is ther immersed in snow or chipped ice and the mercury settles to the freezing point, which is marked on the scale as 32 degrees if a Fahrenheit scale is to be followed. Next the woman was waiting for him. She got tired waiting, and tried to get away, and he chained her to a bedstead. bulb is put in boiling water, and the point to which the mercury rises is marked on the scale as 212 degrees. Ten degrees of the mercury are now detached from the column by jarring, and the whole length of the tube is tested. The process is repeated with five

Desperate Attack on a Wife in a Police Court. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10 .- Last night is tested. The process is repeated with five degrees of the column being measured all the time by a standard thermometer to see if the tube is conical at any point.—N. Y. Tribune.

Since the column being measured all the time by a standard thermometer to see if the tube is conical at any point.—N. Y. Tribune.

Since the column being measured all the tube is conical at any point.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Budget of News from Over the

Threats of Lynching the nurderer.

MATTOON, Ill., April 11.—A hired man named James Winklebach has been arrested for the murder of an aged couple named Fleetwood. He is threatened with lynching. There was no money in the house, and the cause of the crime is unknown. Winklebach shot his victims and then crushed their skulls and fired the bed. When the daughter, who slept upstairs, smelled the smoke and enquired the cause, Winklebach told her to jump out of the window.

cand their Beenham, Tex., April 15.—A negro named Gibba murdered the wife of L. P. Moore, a prominent farmer of Burellon county, on Saturday evening, because she would not allow him to sit at the supper table with the family. Moore was not at home, but returned ahortly after. The community in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the in which the name of the supper table with the family. Moore was not at home, but returned ahortly after. The community in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the in which the name of the supper table with the family. Moore was not at home, but returned ahortly after. The community in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the in which the name of the supper table with the family. Moore was not at home, but returned ahortly after. The community in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of Patriot in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon the interest of the Salvatia Army against outrage.

La Liberté publishes the conditions of the Army against outrage.

La Liberté publishes the conditions of the Army against outrage.

La Liberté publishes the conditions of the Army again work at Roanoke, Va., a few days ago, was found dead recently. He had starved. All the leading laundry firms of Cleveland have formed an association to protect their interests from the ruinous prices made by It is feared typhus fever will become epi-demic on the east side of New York city. Six patients have been taken to hospital since Augon Hobson, of East Saginaw, who was lisabled for life in a Grand Trunk wreck a year ago, has compromised for \$20,000 and

cently removed and a negro appointed in his piace. The white people have decided to boy-cott and starve him out. Presidential Forecasts.

Ind Logan.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says Lincoln is represented as being much annoyed by the efforts of his friends who perist in pushing his home to the front as one of the candidates to be presented at the Chicago convention. His most intimate friends as-sert that he does not wish the nomination, ertainly not that of the Vice-Presidency.

A Young Wife Tries to Polson Ref Aged Husband—Confession of a servant.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Solomon Froman, an old werlthy resident who married a young widow a few years ago, yesterday filed a petition for divorce. He says his wife attempted to poison him. Louisa Stewart, a servant who was recently arrested on the charge of scaling Froman's watch here conhad been given her by Mrs. Froman to leave the place and keep her mouth shut. She swore before the magistrate that Mrs. Fro-man had been poisoning her husband by degrees. The drug was a slow poison fur-nished by some one who was in the conspiracy to murder Froman. Mrs. Froman has dis-appeared. Louisa Stewart has been jailed.

nducing a Girl to Swear Palsely Against READING, Pa., April 14 .- On Friday Mamie Warner, aged 15, swore out a warrant for the arrest of John Esterly, who she alleged had led her astray. She swore out the warrant in the name of a highly respectable young woman with whom Esterly is acquainted. When the warrant was served the young man denied all knowledge of the affair and de-clared that the lady named in the warrant was innocent. When the young woman was made aware of the facts she declared she knew nothing of the warrant. Mamie Warren was then arrested, and confessed that Mary Schmal paid her fifty cents to swear out the warrant. She was held for perjury, and the Schmal woman was arrested on a charge of subornation of perjury. It is thought the motive of the latter was revenge.

Morgantown, N. C., April 11.—In a quarrel who followed the last war between Alouse Bird and his wife, the latter blurted out a natement which caused her husband's arrest for the murder of Captain Raphael Livingstone, an ex-Federal tives of the allies by a display of diplomatic soldier, seventeen years ago. Livingstone was confined in the Confederate prison at Salisbury. While there Rose Austin, daugiter of one of the officers of the guard, fell in love with him, and effected his escape. After the war Livingstone returned for the purpose of marring Miss Austin. Bird in the mean become a suitor for Miss Austin's

LIVINGSTONE SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED, ried Bird. to the effect that Bird and two companion coloured boy buried his body. was arrested and corroborated All the parties have been gaoled. The affair onged to New York.

racy developments are expected. He has plenty of friends here who speak well of him. Wannamaker was held to bail in \$1,000, but failing to furnish it was sent t

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Pogge, the German explorer, has died

Emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, is dead, aged 74. Dr. James G. M. Ramsey, author, Knoxville, Tenn., and many years president of the Tennessee Historical Society, is dead, aged 87.

ldest pensioners in Ontario. Charles Reade, the novelist, died in Lon don on Friday afternoon from an attack of bronchitis after an illness of a few weeks. The deceased was born in 1814, and was conequently in his 70th year.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Oftawa, the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic cougas it has no equal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE | was denied. The insurrection will increase if the troops are unable to capture the parties Some papers accuse the military authorities of utter ignorance and indifference.

General Gleanings from Distant Lands.

EUROPE.

It is reported on good authority that the

ahortly after. The community in the neighbourhood turned out Sunday afternoon and overtook Gibbs and captured him after a fight, in which the negro was wounded. He

It is said by Annamites that the fortress f Hung-Hoa, upon which the French troops n Tonquin are advancing, has been evacu-

End of the Tonquin Campaign with the Capture of Hung-Boa.

General Millot occupied Hung-Hoa on the 12th without fighting. The enemy carried off their artillery and destroyed the magazines, with a few houses.

It is reported that the French fleet has occupied Amoy to secure payment of an in-demnity from China. The capture of Hung-

Hos terminates the campaign in Tonquin. The French demand on China will be very ours. The First brigade turned the enemy's position while the Second cannonaded it from the front. Our artillery terrified the enemy. The fall of the water prevented most of the flottilla from giving assistance. Both soldiers

The latest advices from Shanghai report a serious political crisis at Pekin. The Em-press has publicly degraded Prince Kung and tour members of the Privy Council. They

four members of the Privy Council. They were stripped of all their honours because of the dilatory manner in which they have dealt with Ibnquin affairs.

Prince Kung, who has been degraded, is one of the most eminent, and has been one in his time of the most powerful of Chinese statesmen. He was an uncle of the reigning Emperor Ki-tsiang, and brother of the Emperor Hieng-fung, who died in August, 1861. For many years he had held important positions in the Empire, and after the death of his brother he became Regent, and held that office during the minority of Ki-tsiang, during the whole of whose reign he was the during the whole of whose reign he was the practical ruler of China. In January, 1875, as nephew, Tsia-tien, a boy only three years of age, became Emperor under the title of Kwang-su, and Prince Kung continued as Regent, but since, then he has been companied to unbardinate his views and relies to

as Regent, but since, then he has been compelled to subordinate his views and policy to those of the two Empresses—the one the Dowager Empress and the other the Empress Mother, and both of them widows or the Empress House June. The Empress Dowager dee in April, 1881.

Prince Kung first obtained a reputation in Europe and America at the time of the diplomatic quarrel which followed the last war between China and Great Britain and France.

as the foundation of the State, and had not the melancholy of former days accompanied him in his after-leif, mostly sleeping deep within his soul, but now and then coming to the surface with

FULL POWER AND BITTERNESS.

In 1853, when yet he had scarcely commenced his political career, he wrote to his wife from St. Petersburg:—

"As God wills. All here below is but a skill they had hardly expected to meet with in China. The treaty which he concluded was as advantageous to his country as to England and France, and was observed with scrupulous fidelity until lately. To the induence of Prince Kung was due the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as Envoy Extraordinary to Foreign Powers, and it is said that he gave the mission a hearty support and du all in his power to make it successful. He has done much to extend the resources of China and to liberative her reclient sources of China and to liberalize her police

and place her on a cooting with the civilized AFRICA. Advices from Berber make no mention of he fall of Khartoum. The Bishareen Arabs are plundering in the vicinity of Berber, and the Governor asks that even a small detachment of English troops be sent to the assistnce of the town.

El Medhi publishes a letter commanding the tribes to push forward the siege of Khar-toum, and to blockade all the roads and em-barrass the Turks and infidels in all other ways possible. Two sheikhs of Tokar tribes have arrived at Suakim to ask pardon. They say they have had enough fighting against Reports from El Obeid convinced Colonel

de Coetlogon that the whole 11,000 of the army under Hicks Pacha were slain, except 150. now prisoners. Not one single soldier or these is allowed to come to Khartoum. That the Mehdi is growing unpopular is be yond doubt. The people are taxed, the soldiers are unpaid and badly fed; they argued that he could not be a genuine rea Mehdi, who would bring abundance. It is pelieved that the Christians of Ei Obeid are sate, but are not allowed to leave. A despatch received at Cairo from Gordon, dated March 30th, says that on March 25th

Gordon disarmed 250 Bashi-Bazouks who had mutinied. The following day he shelled a rebel camp on the Blue Nile, killing forty of the enemy. March 27th the rebels fired upon Khartoum from a village opposite. They were soon forced to evacuate the village of the soon forces. lage, losing fifty-nine men. Bashi-Bazouks occupied it and held it until the 30th. On that day the rebels returned in force and drove them out, but then retired. The Wnite Nile district is quiet. Gordon estimates the rebels, about Khartoum to number two Gordon's Plans,

Colonel de Coetlogon has arrived at Cairo from Khartoum. He considers that the place could be easily taken by the enemy, but doubts present danger. He says that General Gordon's plan is to get the garrison away, hand over the town to the best native authority available, and withdraw. He will possibly try to hold out until May, when the rising Nile will enable him to reach Sennaar.

The postmaster wrote letters to all of the individuals of the name given which he could find in the directory. Several responses came in, among them one from a young man of The other garrisons southward are supposed to be making for the coast, according to orders the same name, who stated that his early history was not dissimilar to that of the inquiring young lady. His first recollections were of being in a foundling asylum in Boston, where he was taken care of till able to do for given to Siatin Bey. Colonel de Coetlogon considers that the sending of troops to Khartoum now is impossible, except at an enormous sacrifice. General Gordon was always against it. The country through which Colonel de Coetlogon passed was, he where he was taken care of till able to do for himself. The postmaster turned over to him the letter received from Jennie Dubbis, and correspondence was opened between the two. Finally he visited her, and it was a clear case of love at first sight, both being equally impressed with the other. The first impressions grew stronger with longer acquaintance, but while progressing in their sincere attachment each detected in the other that which was almost convincing that they were says, perfectly tranquil.

An attempt was made on Monday to assas-sinate the President of Guatemala. He was tachment each detected in the other that which was almost convincing that they were of the same flesh and blood. They loved and would marry, but there was the harrowing fear that they might be brother and sister. Thus the case stands, and they are making endeavours, tutile thus far, to prove their parentage, hoping, while each desires to find relatives, that they are in no way related. slightly wounded. A City of Mexico despatch says business is

entirely resumed. Favourable received from other cities. Iglesias' Government has been recognized by Ecnador, Bolivia, Hayti, the Swiss Confederation, Denmark, Sweden, and by the

It is semi-officially reported that Aguero has penetrated the rich inrisdiction of Colon, receiving everywhere on the road men and horses. He burnt the plantations where help

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Items of Inter rom the United anglo singdom.

ne Dublin Irish Times says the Parnell

Owing to information obtained through the ecent arrests of Fenians in England, an

Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar will succeed General Sir Thomas Steele in command of the troops in Ireland if the Government

Hogan, drill instructor of the Birmingham volunteers, has been suspended and his house searched. He was constantly in the company of Jas. Egan, who was arrested recently.

It is stated that England has submitted proposals to the Powers for setting the finan-cial troubles of Egypt, which contemplate the disbanding of Sir Evelyn Wood's Egyptian

At a meeting of Nationalists at Ennis recently Mr. Kenny, M.P., said he had attended

Drogheda has presented Parnell with the freedom of the borough. In an address Parnell said the borough showed a remarkable example of the results attained by the land league. He congratulated them on the progress Nationalist ideas had made, and laim to self-government.

A Prominent Fenian Arrested. A Fenian named Fitzgerald was arrested in London recently on the charge of treason-felony. He will be taken to Dublin. He is from Cork, and is ostensibly a commercial traveller. He had immediate charge of the details of the murder conspiracy in the West of Ireland, and is understood to be a very

spiracy. He is a man of superior edu Fitzgerald is said to have been in regular communication with P. J. Sheridan, was connected with James Carey's band, and once presided at a meeting of Invincibles in Dublin. He is acquainted with Daly, wno was arrested

Arrest of a Dynamiter. A man named Daly, alias Denman, who has

"As God wills. All here below is our a question of time; nations and men, folly and wisdom, peace and war, they come and go as the waves, and the sea only remains. There The police say Daly is an American. The police say Daly is an American.

Daly's first name is John. The infernal

MILITARY MATTERS.

It is stated, on the authority of Lord Harthe new breech-loading ordna

France and Germany several such firms exist. A new and formidable fighting ship has been built in England for the Government of Brazil. She is named the Riachuelo, and is a steel armoured turret ship, 305 feet long, having a displacement of 5,700 tons. She has 58 water-tight compartments and a belt of steel armour 11 inches in thickness.

There seems to be a strong feeling in France in favour of re-establishing the Lancers, and many old Lancer officers are said to have kept their shapskas in the hope and faith of a resurrection. Curiously enough, the last time the Lancers appeared in the field was at Sedan, where the corps was originally raised in 1811, on the model of the Polish Lancers.

s estimated at 3,000. As far as can be made out from the various accounts in the papers, the hordes under Osman Digma's sheikins did not much, if at all, exceed twice the force under Graham.

is quite in harmony with the customs of Tur-key and Arabia. That of Ali Pasha, the so long against the Sultan at Janma, in Epirus, was set up over the principal gate of Constan tinople, with the inscription, "This head of Ali Tebellin, Pasha of Janina." head of All repellin, rashs of Janina. The chief of the Yemen insurrection of 1870-1 was killed by the Turkish soldiers, and his head, salted and sewed up in a bag, was sent home by a Turkish despatch boat. The home by a Turkish despatch boat. The church tower of Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, was hung with Turkish skulls as thickly as an apple tree with fruit, till the reigning prince, Nikita Petrovitch, forbade the practice. Nor mustit be forgotten that could remember seeing the skulls of executed Jacobites mouldering under the arch of Tem-Jacobites mouldering under the arch of Temple Bar in the capital of Great Britain itself. Sir W. Hewitt's proclamation was thus worded:—"I, the Euglish Governor—General, Civil and Military, of Suakim, make known that whosever will bring in the rebel Osman, the murderer, who has by his lies caused the blood of the tribes to be spilt at El Teb and Tamanieb, alive or dead, shall receive \$5,000 reward."

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat-eating is a foreign innovation, confind e to the rich, or rather to those rich people who prefer it to the nation a dist. Clearly Mr. Okoshi is not one of these. He was enthusiastic about the excellence of his native fish dinners. Ho told us that the reason why fish is not more eaten in England is not because of its price or because of the difficulty of transport, but because we cook it so badly. "To boil it is simply to take away the best part of its flavour; with us there are as many varieties of fish-cooking as there are different kinds of the cooking as there are different kinds of the cooking as there are different kinds of

n, 20,204 bush.; oats, 1,900 bush.; cornmeal, 189 Rs: rye, 1,650 bush.; barley, 2,500 bush.; malt, bush.; pork, 50 bbls.; beef, 1,833 lbs.; out meats, fbs.; lard, 484 fcs.; whiskey, 1,515 bbls. Exports —Flour, 12.253 bbls.: wheat, 52.512 bush.; corn, 57.322 bush.; cats, 1.350 bush.; cornmeal, 318 sacks; pork, 1.367 bbls.; lard, 7.4.078 tcs.; bacon, 359,835 lbs. Grain in sight—Wheat, 27.941,403 bush.; corn, 17.157,066 bush.; cats, 4.90,451 bush.; xrye, 2,060,404 bush.; barley, 1.353,204.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO. April 9, 10.15 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 12.000; official yesterday, 9,753; shipments, 3,956; left over, 5,000; light, \$4.75 to \$5.90; mixed packing, \$5.40 to \$5.35; heavy shipping, \$5.50 to \$6.30. Receipts—Cattle, 6,000; market steady. EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO.

April 9.—Cattle—Market ruled steady and firm at Monday's prices, ail changing hands. Eastern reports were favourable and shippers took the bulk in the best steers. Sales of good to choice steers from \$5.60 to \$6.70: a few good to outchers' cows brought \$4.50 to \$4.75. Sheep and tambs—Receipts heavy, 25. cars being on sale. Reports from the East are unfavourable and weaker. Salesmen took the best offers they could get, which caused the market to rule active, but at a decline; sales of good to best sheep. 190 to 119 lbs., from \$6.40 to \$6.70; fair to good. 85 to 95 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.25; common to fair, 70 to 80 lbs., \$4.75. 5.50 to \$6.50; fair to good. 85 to 95 lbs., \$4.75. 1.50; a few common straw stockers, \$4 to \$4.25. Lambs—15 to 20c. lower; sales at \$6.50 to \$7.50; a few choice at \$7.75. Hogs—Receipts noderate; the market continued dull and 10 to 5c. lower, but few sold at this decline; Yorkers, tood to choice, \$5.50 to \$5.75; a few extra York veights a shade more; light mixed, \$5.25 to \$6.45; good mediums, \$5.90 to \$6.

Manufacturers' Cards.

MARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL MEG COY. (Limited), Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers lealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined ift, force, suction, and tank pumps, pump ubing, pumpmakers' supplies of all kinds, rub-ber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight burns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms. RAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES,

horse mowers, clover mills, mowers, and reapers; send for illustrated catalogue. L.D. NTARIO PUMP COMPANY, TORONTO, NTARIO FUMP COMPANY, TURONTO, Ont. manufacturers and dealers in windmills, 17 sizes, 1 to 40-horse power, for pumping-rinding feed, sawing wood, running straw cut, ers, or any other machinery. Send for illustratic catalogue of above, and L. X. L. feed mills,

HE McCLOSKEY OR DOMINION SEPAR-ATOR—patented 1881; manufactured under upervision of Mr. Juo. McCloskey, inventor and ttentee; send for particulars; agents wanted ery where. Sarnia Agricultural Implement-anufacturirg Company, Sarnia, sole manufac-turers in Canada. VATFORD PATENT COMBINATION

Thresher—a marvel of simplicity, the sost complete separator yet invented; as proved y over eighty machines at work last season; eliable agents wanted. W. H. VANTASSEL, selleville, eastern agent, THOM & DOHERTY, ole Manufacturers, Watford, Ont. WORTMAN & WARD,

fanufacturers of E. L. Church's Hay Elevator nd Carrier, and Revolving Barrel Churns, himble Skims. Good agents wanted in every ounty. Send for Catalogues and Price-list.

LONDON, ONT.,

SAW MILL MEN'S ATTENTION.

HUGH GIBSON, MANUFACTURER OF KNIGHT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

SAW MILL DOGS. e Best Mill Dog made for holding logs on the carriage of a saw mill. See Cut in Canada Lumberman. A caranteed to give satisfaction. Send for rs and price list.

HATHAM, - - - ONTARIO. HE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing Hams corner to the control of th CARM FOR SALE-ST. VINCENT, CO.

DARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON-TARIO-send three-cent stamp for list to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, FARM-FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM 130 acres; township Morris, Huron county; exceptional terms. R. PYNE, Township

OLD IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—parcel No. 1—a farm of \$20 acres, 260 acres, cleared, fit for any kind of machinery; well drained, well fenced, and in first-class cultivation; balance hardwood bush; there is 8 acres of an excellent-bearing orchard of apples, plums, and pears; stone house, 10 rooms, and cellar all underneath, with a stone kitchen, frame summer kitchen, pantry, and woodshed, with two cisterns, one fresh water and other soft water; fresh water is forced by hydraulic power from a spring; frame barn, 102x40, with stone stables, root-houses, &c., all under also supplied with water brought from a spring; good roads, markets, church, blacksmith shop, post-office, and grist mill within i mile of lot; within 61 miles of town of Meaford; this property will be sold at a bargain. Parcel No. 2—a farm of 200 acres, 170 acres improved, 150 under excellent cultivation; large bearing orchard; good frame building; within 2 miles of the flourishing town of Aylmer; will be sold on very easy terms. E. E. KNOTT, 48 Adelaide street east, Toronto. OLD IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE-

TIWO HUNDRED FARMS-OF ALL SIZES — improved and unimproved; situated in Osceola and adjoining counties, Michigan. Prices low; terms easy. Send us your address on postal card for our monthly bulletin. HOLDEN & WITHEY, Reed City, Mich.

MARMS FOR SALE—FARMS FOR SALE—mild climate and good land. E. C. LIND-SEY & CO., Norfolk, Va., U.S.A.

Situations Vacant. MANAGER-WITH \$4,000 to \$8,000-

W TIES to manufacture or handle as agents the Casaday Bow-facing Oar; a sample sent free. Address, with one three-eent stamp, Lock Box 2.642, Post-office, Toronto.

Teachers Manted MEACHERS WANTED-SECOND OR

Live Stock. FOR SALE-TWELVE HEAD OF FAT CAT-TLE, at CHAS. RANKIN'S, Wyebridge

Clydesdales. FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF IMPORTED

RUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTAL
Trees—I offer a first-class assortment of
apple and other nursery stock at prices very
cheap to intending planters, dealers, &c. Send
for price list, etc. Established 1866. SAMUEL
C. SUNLEY, Nurseries, Dufferin Road, Guelph.

UMMINGS: TAPE WORM EXTERMIN-ATOR; guaranteed to cure the worst case of tape worm; no poisonous drugs, but a sim-pie remedy, causing no suffering; send stamp or circular. W. CUMMINGS, Ennismore,

NTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto, Classes for students begin Oct. 28th. A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

UNITED STATES.

Border.

At a meeting of the New York Presbytery

on Monday lit was announced that a wealthy lady had presented the committee with \$69,-

000 to be distributed among needy churches.

Letters from peach growers, all over the

Delaware peninsula agree on the promising condition of the peach crop. One says the prospect is better than in any year since 1873.

In demolishing a building in Washington formerly occupied by the navy department, the corner stone, laid in 1798, was removed

recently. It contains many objects of in

John H. Perry, Hartford, Conn., missing

since 1865, and for whom his parents erected a tombstone last year in the cemetery, had

written from Texas giving an account of his

wanderings.
The southern Minnesota wheat acreage will

be about the same this year as last. The acreage throughout Dakota will be increased

about 15 per cent., and in northern Minne sota and the Red river valley 10 per cent.

An undertaker in a New Jersey city threw

fever corpse in a stream near a school. 'The

ice was picked up and eaten by the children,

rith the result that an epidemic of the disease

Returns to the Department of Agriculture make the winter wheat area about 27,600,000

acres. Compared with the area harvested at present this is an increase of 5 per cent. The

resent area is greater than that of the census

Thomas Galt, while boring for salt on his

farm at Liverpool, N.Y., struck-salt water at a depth of 1,410 feet. The water stands at 100 test. The average test on the salt reserva-

tion is between 70 and 80. The superintendent of the salt springs says the discovery will be most beneficial to the salt interest.

Garrotting seems to be reviving in New York city. On Saturday last the secretary

York city. On Saturday last the secretary of the Turkish legation was garrotted and robbed, and on Monday afternoon a clerk

was subjected to the same process in broad daylight in the presence of a number of per-

Judge McCrae, of Charlotte, N. C., met J. I. Potts in court recently, whom he recogniz-

ed to be the man who fired the shot that killed Colonel Wintrop, of the Union army, at the battle of Bethel. The judge loaded the guns, while Potts sat up on the edge of the distance and distance the distance of the distan

the ditch and did the shooting. After killing Colonel Winthrop the place became pretty warm, and Potts asked the judge the come up and take his turn, but he succeeded in con-

and take his turn, but he succeeded in con-vincing Potts that it was much harder work to lie in the ditch and load than to sit up

A Lazy Loafer Cowbided by Girls

WAYNESVILLE, N.C., April 11.—W. H. ohnston, a young man who was too lazy work, has been living for some time at

the house of a widow named Crawford. Last night the daughter and granddaughter of Mrs. Crawford cowhided Johnston and drove

Female Teacher Threatened with Death
—A Series of Persecutions.

NEW HARMONY, S.C., April 14.—Some me ago Miss Marion, a school teacher, in-

curred the enmity of certain citizens, who ordered her to leave the town. She refused,

and the school-house was burned three times, the lady's friends rebuilding it each time. She has now been threatened with death,

WHARTON, Tex., April 15. - Yesterday C.

S. Bythewood, an esteemed young citizen, was shot and killed during a quarrel by Jas. Mattison, a gambler. Mattison ran to a

ailroad bridge, and his wife stood on the

bridge with a revolver, holding the authorities

at bay, shooting twice at the sheriff. Matti-

A Negro Wife Murderer,

SHREVEPOET, La., April 14.—Berry Johnson, coloured, choked his wife to death this

morning, filled her mouth full of snuff, and called in the neighbours, telling them she was strangled to death from going to sleep with snuff in her mouth. A bitter feeling prevails

among the coloured people against John-son. It is now stated that he murdered a

oman some time ago at Red River parish.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 10.—Daniel Hawn, aged 84, died yesterday. He had

been insane sixty years, and all that time had

been kept in solitary confinement in a room in a house near here, where five brothers, all

inmarried, lived. No intercourse was per-mitted him with the others. Hawn's malady

is said to have been caused by drinking cold

vater while overheated in the harvest field.

Tragic Deaths of Two Basely Wronged

EBIE, Pa., April 10,-At Corry on Tues-

day night two girls, daughters of respected

families, met tragic deaths. Bertha Mards, betraved and deserted and afterwards abused

betrayed and deserted after giving birth to a by her family, died after giving birth to a child. Lizzie Abbott, a friend of Bertha,

who was also a victim to man's perfidy, on

hearing of her friend's death took strychnine and died. Win. Sponer, the alleged be-

traver, has been arrested.

Win. Sponer, the alleged be-

Death of an Insane Octogenaria

son escaped.

but declares she will continue to teach.

im into the street in his night clothes.

ear by more than two million acres.

is now raging in the place.

Saturday.

the Magistrate's court this morning, her husband sprang at and hacked her several times in the face and head with a knife. He was finally disarmed. The woman was taken to the hospital and Hughes was gaoled.

Cold-Blooded Murder of an Aged Couple-Threats of Lynching the Murderer. Sheep are dying of grub in the vicinity of Jacob Paul Weigler, a drummer boy at the battle of Waterloo, died at Worcester, Mass., on Monday, aged 84.

Eleven tons of bob wat and poor cow meat were seized in New York by the health inspectors Thursday night. A man named Evans, who was looking for

NEW YORK, April 12 .- The Herald's Chicago correspondent says a movement has begun there to bring forward a ticket in the Republican convention composed of Grant and Logan.

charge of stealing Froman's watch, has con-fessed that the watch and a sum of money had been given her by Mrs. Froman to leave

A Crime Committed Seventeen Years Ago Revealed.

and Miss Austin was made to believe he had deserted her. A year afterwards she mar-ried Bird. Yesterday she gave information murdered Livingstone, and with the aid of s ense excitement. Livingstone be

Imprisoned for Trying to Find his Wife and Child—Suspicious Conduct of the Woman. CHICAGO, April 9.—Frank Wanusmaker, who until lately has kept a hotel at Niagara Falls, Ont., is in trouble here. He called at the residence of S. R. Richards, 3,233 Michigan avenue, and charged that gentleman with inducing Mrs. Wannamaker to go to Chicago with him, and demanded to know chleago with him, and demanded to know him, and begged him to postpone discussion on the subject. Wannanaker refused, and drew a pistol, which was finally taken from him, and the patrol-waggon took him to the station. He was booked for assault with a deadly weapon, and placed behind the hars. Wannamaker says that on his way to Niagara Falls he remembered an appointment and got off the train at South/Chicago, telling his wife to wait for him at the Kennard house, Cleveland. On arriving there next day he found that Richards and his wife and boy had gone to the Falls, and he discovered that they had stopped at various hotels as brother and sister, occupying adjoining rooms with a door between them. He does not want his wife, but he does want his little son, and is determined to have him. He threatens to make things lively for Richards, and some

The Duke of Buccleuch is dead. Rev. Jno. Fuller Russell, of London, is dead.

Adolphe de Leuven, the French dramatist, s dead, aged 84. Right Rev. Robert Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon, is dead, aged 67. Rev. John C. Backus, D.D., LL.D., pastor

Mr. John Coghill, late colour-sergeant of the 93rd Highlanders, died at Woodstock, Ont., on Friday. Mr. Coghill was one of the

writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulson of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Pone.

Many threats have been made against Americans residing at Chihnahua. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent an outbreak. The feeling against Americans is very bitter among the lower classes in Mexico.

continued fall in the price of sugar the na-

tives of the island will be driven to disastrous

Aguero's filibustering expedition in Cuba

s making a triumphal march into the interior of the island, his force being swelled by num-

erous accessions on the way. The troops have been defeated in several encounters, and the

overnment has telegraphed to Spain for rein-

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Extract from Dr. Busch's Life of the Great

A more interesting chapter is that on his views on religion and morals. "As in his

nudergone a gradual development. He has gone through his period of rationalism, then he has lived through a time of unbelief, or at

least a time when religion was no necessity

to him. Afterwards he expressed himself in so decided a fashion as to lead to the belief

AN EVANGELICAL STANDPOINT.

In later years he seems to have retained just sufficient of this to be regarded as a deeply religious man, tirmly believing in God, in Divine order, and a personal immortality, who

loes his duty according to this belief, and is

accustomed to draw his strength for the ful-filment of his duty from it, but who cares little for doctrinal formulæ, is not intolerant, and has no great desire to be edified through the mouth of the priest. The first period of rationalism coincided with the time when the

rationalism coincided with the time when the young student was sowing his wild oats, but

ven at the worst of times there was always

longing and striving after something higher

and better, which after a time of melancholy and depression was succeeded by a more healthy state of mind." This was about the time when Bismarck became acquainted with

is wife, Johanna von Puttkamer, the daugh-

his wife, Johanna von Putkkamer, the daughter of one of those prous families who at that time were frequently found in the German nobility. "He had had the feeling of emptiness," says Dr. Busch, quaintly, "but now hewas happy to have become a Christian, and with this feeling was allied the satisfaction of ratrimonial bliss." Some time after his party

natrimonial bliss." Some time after his mar

"I cannot understand how anybody who re-

flects on his own self, and yet knows nothing nor wants to know anything of God, can bear

to live on in contempt and dulness. I do not know how I have borne it formerly; it at present I should have to live as I did then,

without God, without you and the children, I should, indeed, not see why I should not cast off this life as a soiled garment."

It is possible that a nature like that of

Bismarck's would not have been constant t

this belief had he not regarded Christianity as the foundation of the State, and had not

is nothing in this earth but hypoerisy and

juggling; and, whether a fever or a cartridge tears off this mask of flesh, it must fall sooner or later, and then there will be some resem-blance between a Prussian and an Austrian,

if they are of the same stature. Foolish and

are clean skeleto

are still times when

vise also look pretty much alike when they

Since that letter was written years of brilliant success have gone by, and Biemarck stands, covered with glory, at the head of the nation which he has united. But there

THE SAME SADNESS COMES OVER HIM.

sometimes, when in the dusk he sits in hi

quiet room at home, the gloomy thoughts well up in his mind, and he complains that

his political activity has given him little joy

and satisfaction, that nobody loves him, that he has made nobody happy—not even his family: but that a great many have been

made unhappy through him, and that but for him there would be thousands of mourners

less on earth. If, however, this pessimism is strong within him, his belief in the Eternal

Bismarck is no theologian and he has formed no system; he can do much, he is

very active, but still be feels that he cannot

do everything, and that countless things and

stances slip by him unheeded.

this feeling comes over him he seeks and

finds a supplement. Napoleon I. called it "l'ordre des choses." Bismarck calls it "God." With all their power, with all their

oresight, they are both sometimes frightened,

they feel lonely, and from time to time they plunge into that invisible substance, that vast

generality, where the fetters of individual

Love's Dilemma.

Eighteen years ago a female baby a few months old was found one morning on the ateps of a New York residence on East

Twenty-third street. It was prettily clothed

and the marking on the garments was "Dubois." She was adopted by a singular

coincidence by a women of the same name, living in Sullivan County. She was educated

and given all the advantages of the average

child. She was, however, on becoming of

reasoning age told of the circumstances of her early life. She and her foster mother re-moved to Chicago, and the young lady be-

came anxious to know something of her ancestry. She learned that people of her name

lived in Brooklyn, and a few months ago Colonel McLeer received a letter from her, signed "Jennie Dubois." giving the above circumstances, requesting him to find out what he could, if anything, to her advantage,

at the same time sending a notice with the request that he should post it.

Never walk into a parlour at a reception and put your feet on the manticpiece. It will cause the blood to run to your head.

is stronger. A friend of the author writes

that he occupied a Christian and even

GREAT BRITAIN.

party will become an organized section of the Liberal party.

It is stated that ominous signs of an economical crisis in Cuba are multiplying, and that unless radical measures of relief are adouted to avert the ruin threatened by the English inspector is going to Paris to search

gives its consent.

ousebreaker and other names equally true. Mr. Charles Dawson, M.P., and Michael Davitt were presented with the freedom of Limerick on Monday. In connection with the event a monster meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted favouring home rule for Ireland and expressing confidence in

expressed the hope that the extension of the franchise would enable them to return mempers to Parliament who would vindicate their

prominent Fenian.

It is reported that Fitzgerald, who was recently arrested, has turned informer. He was connected with the Tubbercurry con-

been shadowed for a number of months as a dynamiter, was arrested on Friday at Birken-head. Three explosive bombs were found in his possession and several bottles containing a substance believed to be nitro-glycerine. James Eagan, a clerk, formerly secretary of a branch of the Land League, with whom Daly lived in Birmingham, was also arrested on the charge of being Daly's accomplice. Great sensation is caused in Birmingham by the arrests. Crowds have been gazing at Eagan's house. A number of policemen have been digging according in his garden in search of dynamical Among a sack full of documents taken from Eagan's house was a letter from Eagan to Daly in which he says he thought the "cough mixture" all right, it was nice and cold. It is believed the expres-

machines found are of clockwork pattern.
Three more were found in the pockets of his undercoat. The machines are believed to be exactly like those recently found in railway stations. It is expected he will be charged with having caused the explosion at Victoria

tington, that no English firm is able at pre-sent to furnish the Government with steel forgings of the size and quality required for

Including those who fell at Alexandria, the loss inflicted by the English in Egypt is esti-mated at 20,000 men since 1882, not including the slaughter in the Soudan before any Eng lish officer took the field. At Tel-el-Kebir, the Egyptian loss was at least 2,000. It is said Hicks Pasha's losses were about 8,000, but were probably more. Moncrieff's losses were 500. The returns of Baker's losses were 2,335, and the losses of the Arabs at El Teb

The reward offered for Osman Digma's head amous Albanian rebel of 1821, who held out "This is the here are a few men still living whose fathers

DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada

ONTARIO.

The cheese factories in Hastings county Many fruit trees in the vicinity of Belle-ille have been killed by mice during the

A gunner belonging to "B" Battery was trummed out the other morning for disdrummed out the

A number of Confederate ten-dollar bills are at present being circulated in Toronto. They are of course worthless. The price of bread has been raised two cents the four-pound loat in the Forest City, to the indignation of housekeepers.

A body has been found in a large ditch near Cottam, Ont. It is believed to be that of Richard Merritt, a farmer, supposed to have

Saturday's Gazette contained a despatch from England announcing the withdrawal of the Gilchrist scholarship from competition in

A London huckster named O'Hearn was detected on the market Saturday offering potatoes only ten to twenty pounds short weight in each bag. Mrs. Allkins, who was shot in the leg by her husband in a house on Jarvis street l'oronto, several days ago, is still at the hos-

ital. She is recovering.

Owing to a flood in California the return to Belleville of Hon. Mr. Bowell with the remains of hic late wife, will be delayed for ten days longer than he expected.

Fitzgerald, one of the men injured in the Humber railway accident on January 2nd, is still at the hospital. He suffers considerably, from the burns, but keeps cheerful. Geo. Wolvern and Elizabeth, his wife, aged 29 and 21 years, respectively, died on Monday morning in Belleville within four hours of each other. Wolvern was a fireman

J. H. Dugan, greeer, Hamilton, married a wealthy widow. When she put her money into the business she took a mortgage on the stock, and sold him out the other day. His

ther creditors now mourn. Seeding commenced in the vicinity of Forest last week, a large number of acres of spring wheat and oats being sown. Many farmers would have nearly finished this week had it not been for the rain of Tuesday.

At the meeting of the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for Ontario, held at the Department of Crown Lands last week, Mr. Walter S. Davidson, of Arkona, county of Lambton, was duly admitted to practise as a land surveyor.

The Kingston City Council have raised the liquor license fees from \$150 to \$175 for saleon, and from \$125 to \$146 for shop, for reason that the number of licenses to be issued will be reduced. The increase was made so that the city will not lose revenue. Half a million young whitefish have been apposited in the lakes back of Kingston, and a quantity of salmon fry will shortly be placed in the same waters, and also in Lake Ontario. On Saturday five hundred thousand young whitefish were put in the lake south of Toronto Island,

The Government have decided to divide The Government have decided to divide this year's vote of ten thousand dollars for the Dominion exhibition, giving one-half to Ottawa and one-half to Montreal, in consideration of the British Association being in

The Gospel Army had a big time at Brant-The Gospel Army had a big time at Brantford Good Friday. Detachments were present from Galt, Paris, and other places. The Army, however, is not in so prosperous a condition as formerly. The ugly stories in reference to the major's past life and still being circulated, and a number of the solders residual.

the former, we understand, the Telepho company have revenged themselves by passing the city by. It would appear, therefore, to accept either horn of the dilemma. The body of Mrs. J. C. Moynes, who com nitted suicide by drowning horself whilst assue in the river at Believille on February

insans in the river at Believille on February IIth, was found floating in the harbour the other morning. The features of the deceased were but little disfigured, and her watch and feweliery were on her person. The watch had stopped at 6.45. Her remains were interred in the afternoon. Mrs. Solomon Vermilyea, Mrs. Moynes' mother, is down. In May, 1879, an Indian named Bun

murdered a man named Hill on the Six Nation reservation at Brantford and escaped to the States. His wife has been in Brantford and engaged legal assistance with a view to enabling her husband to return to Canada. It is stated that the inquest on the victim was convened on a Sunday, and that the proceedings are consequently null, and as Bumberry's wife is the only witness against him, it is considered likely that his desire to return can be cratified.

The secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, has just received the welcome intelligence from Sir John Mac-donald that the Dominion Government have granted the sum of five thousand dollars to the Provincial Association in aid of the exhi-bition to be held in Ottawa, commencing on the 22nd September next, thus giving it a Dominion character. The show this year will be called the Grand Dominion and 39th Pro-

Mr. J. F. Dean, of 98 Queen street east, Toronto. has a remarkable curiosity in the shape of a stone about the size of a penny. In the centre is the figure of an animal which, by a slight stretch of the imagination, may be and to resemble a jaguar. The head legs, tail, and fore part of the body are very distinct. It was given to Mr. Dean's grandfather by a native when in Brazil about the face. by a native when in Brazil about the year 1824. Mr. Dean has been offered as high as \$500 for it, and for a time it was on exhibi-tion in the British Museum.

tion in the British Museum.

The coming convocation of Queen's College, Kingston, will be very interesting. Miss Fitzgerald, of St. Catharines, and Miss Fowler, daughter of Prof. Fowler, of Kingston, will graduate as B.A.'s, being the first instance in Canada in which these degrees will have been conferred upon ladies. Portraits of ex-Principals Dr. Cook, of Quebec, and Dr. Snodgrass will be presented to the college, and other matters will transpire that will make the convocation especially interesting, among them being the conferring of seven different degrees.

* A Reprieved Murdere

Brantpord, April 12.—Yesterday James McNamara, a reprieved murderer, arrived in the city. It was in the year 1875 that Mcthe city. It was in the year 1875 that McNamara, then onlysome seventeen years of age, had an altercation with another young fellow, which resulted in some hard words. McNamara, finally, in a heat of passion, stabbed his companion with a big jack-raife, killing him almost instantly. When captured he attempted to "do" for one of the officers with the same weapon. He was sentenced to twenty years in the penetentiary for the crime. During his nine years incarceration his conduct was oxcellent. The endeavour put fourth by relatives, together with his extreme youthfulness, no doubt combined to bring about his reprieve after so short an imprisonment.

Mr. Walker, of Hamiton, on behalf of Messrs. Stuart & McPherson, moved recently before Mr. Dalton, Q.C., in Chambers for payment over of the \$1.000 bribery money, handed by Mr. Robert McKim, M.P.P., to the Speaker, Mr. J. G. Scott, Q.C., appeared for the Speaker.

this opportunity of realising a portion of their claim. Mr. Scott was not prepared to argue the case upon its legal bearing, and an enlargement was therefore granted until Wednesday. Mr. Scott stated that Mr. McKim made no claim to the money, but preferred to pay his debts himself. Mr. Walker replied that his payment of debts was rather a slow process. The case will be decided this week.

The Scott A& Campaign.

Brantford, April 14.—A meeting of the Brant county Dominion Alliance was held here this afternoon, a good number of temperance workers being present, their object being to take action on the Scott Act in this county

NAPANER, April 14.—The most enthusiastic temperance convention ever held in this county was held Saturday afternoon. Representatives were present from nearly all the townships. By a unanimous and enthusiastic vote it was resolved to submit the Act to the ratepayers. A Scott Act Association was then formed, with Rev. M. L. Pearson as president, and Dr. Meacham as secretary. It is almost certain the Act will pass. pass,
The friends of the Scott Act have inaugu-

rated a vigorous campaign in the county of Simcoe. It is believed, however, that public feeling in the county is opposed to the adop-

A Good Canadian Invention.

Ottawa, April 10.—This forenoon a new appliance for the purpose of preventing railway cars leaving the track in the case of broken rails, open switches, etc., was tested at the Canada Atlantic railway station, in the presence of Mr. T. Trudeau, Deputy Minister of Railways, Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, chief engineer of the department, Mr. Donaldson, mechanical superintendent of the Canada Atlantic railway, and a number of Senators, members of Parlament, and others. The appliance in queation, which is called a safety truck-lock, is the invention of Mr. Thomas L. Wilson, of Port Hope. The invention consists of a strong iron of Mr. Thomas L. Wilson, of Port Hope. The invention consists of a strong iron bracket firmly bolted into the timbers of the car, parallel with the truck tronsoms, and so arranged that it locks the trucks in such a manner that it is almost impossible that the car could be detached from the truck or that car could be detached from the truck or that the truck could be siewed around. After a test the managers of the Canada Atlantic are so pleased that they have ordered it to be applied to all their locomotives.

Fight Between Railway Labourers at St. Thomas—A Lively Scrimmage. Thomas. A Lively Soriumage.

St. Thomas. A Lively Soriumage.

St. Thomas, April 11.—A big fight took place here this forences between a gang of Italian and Irish labourers employed on the Canada Southern railway. There are about sixty in each gang. The Irishmen did not like the Italians, and made an attack on them, but the Italians proved too much for them and beat them back. After a short time the Irishmen again renewed the fight. A large force of police were called, who, with the assistance of some citizens, succeeded in stopping the fight. Spades and stones were freely used, and several on both sides were severely injured.

St. Thomas. April 14.—The Italian Antonia Maletta, injured at the fight here on

Sr. Thomas, April 14.—The Italian Antonia Maletta, injured at the fight here on Friday last, died at the hospital this afternoon. Flanigan, the supposed ringleader of the Irish brigade, also injured in the fight, is still in a low condition, but was removed to gaol this afternoon. Two more of the rioters, named O'Brien and Baker, have been arrested pending the result of a coroner's inquest, which will be held.

The murdered man Maletta, was about 28

which will be held.

The murdered man, Maletta, was about 28 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in Italy to mourn his loss. A Goat Island Tramedy

PROSPECT PARK, Niagara Falls, Out., April 10.—Thomas Vedder and N. R. Pierson drove on Goat Island about five o'clock yessent from Galt, Paris, and other places. The Army, however, is not in so prosperous a condition as formerly. The ugly stories in reference to the major's part life are still being circulated, and a number of the solders are signed last week.

The inhabitants of Belleville and Brockville are making a vigorous protest against the disfigurement of their main streets by telegraph and telephone poles. In the case of the former, we understand, the Telephone head just over the left eye. The horse and buggy was found tied to a tree on Goat Island, but no trace of Vedder could be discovered. It is supposed the two men, who are brother-in-laws, had an altercation on the covered. It is supposed the two men, who are brother in laws, had an altercation on the island, and in a passion Vedder shot Pierson, and to escape justice, or in remorse, committed suicide by jumping into the rapids. As his body has no doubt gone over the American falls there is no possibility of finding it until the ice breaks away. Pierson and Vedder were respectable citizens of Suspension Bridge, N.Y., and were known all through the country, the latter being a wholesale grocer. Pierson is well known, having filled the responsible position of cashier of the New York Central railroad at this point for the past twenty nine years.

Ontario Appointments.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Archibald Miles McKinnon, of the city of Guelph, in the county of Wellington, Esquire, barrister-at-law, to be deputy-registrar of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in and for the said county of Wellington.

Wellington, Charles Henry Connor and James Hamilton Ingersoll, both of the city of St. Catharines, in the county of Lincoln, gentlemen, solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, to be notaries public in and for the province of Ontario. orne Wright, of the town of Amherst

burg, in the county of Essex, to be bailiff of the Second Division Court of the said county of Essex, in the room and stead of William Sparks, resigned.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has

been pleased to appoint the following gentle-men commissioners under the provisions of "The Liceuse Act of 1876," in and for the undermentioned districts, viz.:—
Toronto—W. W. Ogden, M.D., Charles B. Doberty, Henry E. Hamilton.
Leanox—Reuben Garrett Wright, in the room and stead of John Stevenson, deceased.
Muskoka and Parry Sound—James E. Clupham, in the room and stead of Googles.

Clipsham, in the room and stead of George W. Taylor deseased. QUEBEC.

Nominations for the vacancy in the Dominion Parliament, caused by the resignation of Mr. Methot, for the county of Nicolet, Quebec, took place on the 10th, two Conservatives and one Independent being nominated. A professor of Laval University makes a charge that the students of Victoria Medical College got hold of the printed list of questions upon which their late examinations took place in advance of coming before the faculty place in advance of coming before the facult for their examination and degrees,

Members of the St. Jean Baptiste Soc of Montreal, cordially assisted by their fel-low-citizens, are making herculean efforts to ensure the success of their national celebra-tion on the 24th of June next, a display unqualled in the province for gorgeous dour being promised.

Attempted Sulcide through Heavy Financial Losses.

Montreal, April 12.—Wm. Roper, a member of the firm here of Bowes & Roper, who became affected in his mind by heavy financial losses, attempted this morning to put an end to his worldly troubles by committing suicide by throwing himself out of an upper storey window of the house he was stopping in to the yard in the reat. His left thigh was fractured, and he has received internal injuries from which the doctors pronounce him in a critical stite. The unfortunate man had been drinking heavily to obliterate his misiortune, and it is supposed the drink produced insannd it is supposed the drink produ

A Suicide's Advice.

LONTREAL, April 15.—Joseph Carrier,
retive in a boot and shoe manufactor,
proceeded to the river front coday a

came to the surface with his arms folded and refusing to catch a plank that was thrown to him went down by his own motion, and was never seen again. Before his fatal leap he shook hands with several acquaintances he met at the spot, and his last salutation to them was, "Good bye, boys: take my advice and never get married." Deceased leaves a widow and three children. The body has not been recovered.

Quebec Railway Connections. Quebec, April 12.—The following has been forwarded to the Premier of Canada:— The Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, Pro

"The citizens and commercial men of Quebec respectfully request that provision be made in the railway resolutions for a guarantee of interess or such other measure as will ensure the construction of a bridge near Quebec to connect the Pacific with the Intercolonial, and if it is considered indispensable that a short line be built through the State of Maine to the Maritime Provinces it is earnessly requested that the route angested by the Board of Trade via Quebec and Woodstock be thoroughly examined before the location of the short line is determined. We respectfully deprecate the bridging of the St. Lawrence west of Montreal as tending to throw the trade of the Pacific into American ports, and thus depriving the Province of Quebec and the Maritime provinces of its benefits.

"F. LANGELIEE, Mayor of Quebec.
"Jos. SHEHYN, President of the Quebe oard of Trade."

MARITIME PROVINCES. In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly the other afternoon a measure was passed giving the children of coloured citizens of Halifax the same school privileges enjoyed by those of white citizens. The vote on the measure was 18 to 10.

Thos. Clark, of Truro, N.S., inventor of an Thos. Clark, of Truro, N.S., inventor of an improved car for the transportation of cattle, has received an elegant gold medal bearing the following inscription:—"Awarded by the American Humane Association to Thos. Clark in recognition of his improved cattle car, Truro, N.S., 1884." On the recattle car, Truro, N.S., 1884." On the reverse is a well executed cut of a group of animals, a horse, ox, sheep, and pig, and the picture of happiness and contentment surrounded by the words "The American Humans Association"

Protestants Coming from Church Attacked by Catholica CARBONEAR, N.F., April 15.—On Sunday night when the Protestants were returning from church they were attacked by Roman Catholics with pickets and stones. One man named Squib was fatally wounded. The Protestants then collected, armed with pickets, and dispersed the mob. Yesterday morning a man named Brennan drew his revolver and fired at an Orangaran. a man named Brennan drew his revolver and fired at an Orangeman. He was arrested in the afternoon. A man named Hayden, now under arrest, shot at James, the brother of the Orangeman murdered in the Harbour Grace riot, while standing at Hogan's door on Water street. He fortunately missed him. The revolver is in the hands of the authorities.

The outrages were followed by a genera turnout of Orange Protestants, all armed with guns and bayonets, who kept marching through the streets all night, The streets are all deserted save by the crowd in arms. The executive have ordered her Majesty's war ship Tenedos from Halifax, which port she left last night.

THE NORTH-WEST.

Calgary is to have a newspaper, Conserva-tive m politics. It will be called the North-Wester, and the first number will be issued this week.

The question of the abolition of County, Councils has come before the Manitoba Legis, lature. A special committee is engaged in inquiring into the working of the system, and also that of judicial boards.

Certain Grit politicians of Portage la Prairie are making a vigorous effort to get up a banquet to Mr. Watson, M.P.P. It was ple of all shades of politics were dying to honour to this great young man, but the affair is now assuming its true aspect. The demonstration is to be a Grit one pure and simple, and Conservatives are to be excluded. It might be mentioned that the latter provision is only necessary for the sake of appea

CASUALTIES.

Robert Ledger Wood, of Monteage town-ship, Ont., was killed some days ago by a falling tree. Louis Edward Picard, mill-owner, Sher brooke, Que., while jumping from a train in motion the other day was instantly killed.

Two Accidents in Ottawa, OTTAWA, April 14.-A sad accident o curred here this morning, resulting in the death of Mr. Kavanagh, for many years proprietor of the Queen's hotel, and seeper of the restaurant of the House of Commons. He the restaurant of the House of Commons. He was marketing, as is his usual custom, and while on the home his horse, which was attached to the buggy, ran away, throwing the occupant to the ground, and the buggy passing over his body. breaking several ribs, which pierced the lungs. Medical aid was soon in attendance, but the sufferer only lived two hours. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and leaves a wife and family. A telegram has been forwarded to Winning. A telegram has been forwarded to Winnipeg for a son of Mr. Kavanagh, asking him

come to Ottawa at once.

A man named Laforte choked to death while eating a beefsteak at a Lower Town saloon last evening. He was addicted to drink.

Mr. Robert Ledgerwood, a highly resp Mr. Robert Ledgerwood, a highly respected farmer, residing in the township of Monteagle, in North Hastings, met his death under the following melanoholy circumstances. It appears that he left his home on the morning of Tuesday week, the 1st inst., informing his family that it was uncertain whether he should proceed to the sugar works, or go to another place to chop. As he did not return home in the evening it was supposed he had remained at a neighbour's house near the sap bush. On the next evening, however, as he did not return, his people became alarmed and went out to look him up. On their arrival at the chopping it was observed that one tree only had been felled, and on further search the poor man was found in a swamp, lying on his face in the snow, with one arm broken, and near death. He expired shortly afterwards. It was supposed that the tree struck him to felling, breaters the afterwards. It was supposed that the tree struck him in falling, breaking his arm and probably causing some internal injury. It is presumed he wandered off in a bewildered state in the wrong direction, and the terrible exposure of two days and one night was al-most sufficient in itself to cause death.

A young man named John Grahame, living near Osprey, Oat., was brutally beaten by three roughs last week. Mrs. R. Fiddy, of Bowmanville, died suddealy last week under circumstances that lead to the belief it was a case of suicide. Morton & Christie's hardware store, Windsor, was entered by burgiars the other night, who carried off goods to the value of several hundreds of dollars.

Hodgson, ex-cheese king of Canada, whose failure in Montreal some months ago caused a sensation, and who succeeded in victimizing some local banks, has been arrested in New York.

buggy were stolen on Sunday night from Thomas Ward, Cardinal, Ont. One of the horses was pure white, the other a bay with white spots.

d John Hackett in Toronto some days ago, stated in last week's issue, has been charg-d with wilful murder. Hackett having died om the wound received at Allkins' hands. Holmes and Brecken, the Halifax dynamiters, were brought up before the Supreme Lours on Monday for sentence, which was, towever, deferred by the judge pending the regument of a legal objection raised by prisoning coursel.

wound is not considered dangerous.

Miller, arrested in Hamilton as a burglar, has been sent to the penitentiary for 10 years. Some of the fure found in his lodgings have been handed over to Lugsdin, of Toronto. Miller came to this country several menths ago from Birmingham, England.

Phipps, the wife murderer who escaped from Sandwich gaol across the line, and was captured in Chicago, has been brought back and lodged in his former quarters. His trial will take place about the 22nd inst, The prisoner expresses the belief that he will be convicted only of the lesser crime of manslaughter.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 15.—A man named Pripsers, a Prussian farmer, aged 47, committed suiside in a wheat field near the Falls by hanging himself in a barn-loft. A small rope was attached to a rafter, which the man placed around his neck, drew up his knees so as to keep his feet from the floor, and strangled himself. No cause is assigned for the act. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

FIRES.

The dwelling of Archibald Galbraith, near alermo. Ont, was entirely destroyed on onday.

Clendinning's foundry, Montreal, was seri-ously damaged last week, but the loss will be

Two barns at Glenvale, Ont., owned by Joseph Lernguith, containing 200 bushels of grain, were destroyed last week. The barns and stables of Thomas Cuth-bertson, near Norwood, Ont., were destroyed last week. Five horses and eight cows were also lost.

The barn, stable, and outbuildings of John Duffy, Palgrave, Ont., were totally destroyed on Sunday. A valuable team of horses worth \$400, a large quantity of seed, grain, numerous farm implements and several tons of hay were also destroyed.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The National Roman Catholic Total Abstince Union numbers 36,939 members. The saloons hold the same relation to the penitentiary that the Sunday school does to the church,

The Toronto Auxiliary decided at the meeting Tuesday night to merge into the Provincial Alliance. The Unitarians of Clinton, Mass., have voted to use water instead of wine at the The Methodist ministers of the Ohio con-

ference have voted to sign a pledge of absti-nence from opium and tobacco. The drink bill in Philadelphia last year was \$1,000,000 more than the entire rental of the city, and the rental was \$23,000,000...

The question of introducing temperance in-struction into the Public Schools of New South Wales is being discussed in that far-off

There is not a temperance society of any kind in the county of Hastings. There is plenty of scope for temperance effort in this county.—Madoc Review.

The bill repealing the local option feature of the Scott Liquor Act has become law in Onio. It is thought this will be an end of legislation on the liquor question.

Statistics show that in Germany where Sunday liquor-selling is open and untrammelled, 53 per cent. of the crimes are committed between Saturday and Monday morning.

be to hir. Attentive inactivity Germany has again interested herself in the great temperance movement of the present century, and it is safe to assume from this time; forward she will earnestly labour for the advancement of the good cause.

Those who have carefully studied the subject state that the trouble in Germany arises, not from the great number of distilleries, but from the multiplicity of public-houses or

The late Rev. J. Edson Rockwell, D.D., of State Island, formerly of Brooklyn, in a public address asid "The more I learn of the working of the order of the Sons of Temperance, the more I am convinced of its soundness and assured of its ultimate success. Its sole tendency is to elevate man; and while it does not offer itself as a substitute for reitgen, itselfs as to elevate man; and while religion, it points to-itself as a substitute for religion, it points to-wards it, and inclines it members to respect and venerate its institutions, and to seek and venerate its institutions, and to seek after the mysteries there revealed. There is not an object aimed at, not a ceremony per-

formed, on which we cannot ask the blessing of God." According to Sir William Gull, Queen Viotoria's physician, and, of course, eminent in his profession, it is better, in case of a fatigue from overwork to eat raisins than to resort to alcohol. In his testimony before the Lords' Commission in London a few months ago, he affirmed "that instead of flying to alcohol, as many people do when exhausted, they might very well drink water, or they might very well take food, and they would be very much better without the alcohol. He added as to the form of food he himself resorts to :—In cases of fatigue from overwork, I would say that if I am thus fatigued my food is very simple—I eat raisins instead of taking the wine."

The Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, Bishop o The Rey. Ernest Wilberforce, Bishop of Newcastle, is an eloquent and persistent advocate of total abstinence. Now and then, from a sense of duty, he arrays himself in well-worn clothes and goes about incognito among the poor and criminal classes on tours of observation. On one such occasion he was riding in a third-class railway carriage of which the only other occupant was a pitman. The latter, viewing the Bishop's clerical but "seedy" garments, remarked:—"I'se war'nt ye're a poor curate, noo, travellin' 1' the "seedy garments, remarked:—"I'se war'nt ye're a poor curate, noo, travellin' i' the likes o' huz ?" 'I once was, my friend," replied the Bishop, "but —" 'Oh, aye, I see!" cried the other, in all good faith, "that wretched drink! Aye, aye! Too bad!" The incident—without naming the bishop—has since formed the topic of a cartoon in Passed!

Attention is called to Oak Hall pumpkin Attention is called to Oak Hall pumpkin competition. This unique feature of the clothing business must attract great attention throughout the rural districts. The display and award of prizes will afford much fun to the farmers and profit to the successful competitors. The idea is altogether the property of the Oak Hall firm, whose ingenuity in business enterprise is not bounded by the timeworn tracks.

Sheef Timbes, the famous howesthick when

worn tracks.

Shep, Tinker, the famous horsethief, whose greatest boasts in life were that he had aided in stealing 400 horses, had been in eight different penitentiaries and could repeat nearly the whole of Shakespeare, Milton, Homer, and Byren, is dead. While operating down the Onio he committed several daring robberies, and finally stopped the judge of the county on the highway and robbed him of his money and his horse. He was unable to escape from the officers who pursued him for this offence, and he was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He was pardoned out before his time expired, and returned to his native place, where he made a second effort to be made a justice of the peace. In 1862 he succeeded in gaining the election over one of the most prominent men in the town, but the civil disabilities under which he isboured prohibited him from holding the office. Since then he lived an honest life, but was always proud of his career. He was in his 70s years.

A TRAGIC EVENT.

The graphic occurrence that is described below is one of the most remarkable episodes in the domestic history of America. It is absolute truth which can readily be verified. The inhabitants of the pleasant town of Cortland, N.Y., were shocked on merning by the announcement that Mr. Chinton Rindge, one of their most prominent citizens, had committed suicide. The news spread rapidly and aroused the entire neighbourhood where Mr. Rindge was so well and favourably known. At first it seemed impossible that any one so quiet and domestic could do so rash a deed, and the enquiry was heard on every side as to the cause. The facts as developed on investigation proved to be as fol-

weloped on investigation proved to be as follows:—

Mr. Rindge was domestic in his tastes and took the greatest enjoyment in the society of his children and pridesin their development. And indeed he had good reason to be prond for they gave promise of long lives of success and nestulness. But an evil day came, His youngest son, William, began to show signs of an early decay. He felt unusually tired each day, and would sometimes sleep the entire afternoon if permitted to do so. His head pained him, not acutely, but with a dull, heavy feeling. There was a sinking sensation at the pit of his stomach. He lost all relieb for food and much of his interest for things about him. He tried manfully to overcome these feelings, but they seemed stronger than his will. He began to lose flesh rapidly. The father became alarmed and consulted physicians as to the cause of his son's illness, but they were unable to explain. Finally severe sores broke out on his arms and he was taken to Buffalo, where a painful operation was performed resulting in the loss of much blood but affording little relief. The young man returned home and a council of physicians was called. After an exhaustive examination they declared there was no hope of final recovery and that he must die within a very few days. To describe the agony which this announcement caused the father would be impossible. His mind failed to grasp its full meaning at firstly then finally seemed to comprehend it, but the load was too great. In an agony of frenzy he seized a knife and took his own life, preferring death rather than to survive his idolized son. At that time William Rindge was too weak to know what was transpiring. His face had turned black, his breath ceased entirely at times, and his friends waited for his death, believing that the fiend Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he was suffering, could not beremoved. In this supreme moment William's sister came forward and declared she would make a final attempt to save her brother. The doctors interposed, assuri

land.

Any one who reflects upon the facts above described must have a feeling of sadness. The father, dead by his own hand, supposing his son's recovery to be impossible; the son restored to health to mourn the loss of his father, and the agonized relatives with a memory of sadness to forever darken their lives. Had Clinton Rindge known that his son could recover he would to-day be alive and happy, but the facts which turned his brain and but the facts which turned his brain used him to commit suicide were such a

caused him to commit suicide were such as any one would accept as true.

However sad this case may be, the truth remains that thousands of people are at this moment in as great actual peril as William Rindge, and in as great danger of causing misery if not death to their friends. Liver and kidney diseases are become the most common and most dangerous of any or all modera complaints. They are the most deceptive in their beginnings and horrible in their final stages. They are far more deceptive than consumption, and can rarely be detected even by skillful physiciaus unless a microscopic analysis be resorted to, and few doctors understand how to do this. Their slightest appreach, or possibility of approach, should strike terror to the one who is threatened as well as to all his or her friends. These diseases have no distinct symptoms, but come in the form of lassitude, loss of appetite, aching muscles and joints, dull headsches, pains in the back, stomach and chest, sour-stomach, recurring signs of cold, irregular pulsations of the heart, and frequent dizziness. If neglected, these symptoms are certain to run glected, these symptoms are certain to run into chronic kidney and liver or Bright's disease, from which there is sure to be a great amount of agony, and only one means of escape, which is by the use of Warner's Safe escape, which is by the use of Warner's Saie Cure. The importance of taking this great remedy upon the slightest appearance of any of the above symptoms cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all readers who desire to escape death and pain and prolong life with all its pleasures and blessings.

A CANADIAN CRIMINAL

The day before yesterday, says the Daily State Journal, of Lincoln, Nebraska, of the 10th inst., there arrived in the city from Tanstock, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, a detective named Charles Bluett, and a gentleman named Wm. McLain. They at once visited the sheriff's office and police headquarters, and making their headquarters. neadquarters, and making their busines known, secured the co-operation of our officers in its prosecution.

They informed the officers that they were

LOOKING FOR A MAN NAMED CHRISTIAN who had by forgery and false pretence

who had by forgery and false pretences swindled various persons at his former home in Canada, out of sums aggregating nearly 340,000. The matter had come to light on the first of this month, and Clzehr had disappeared last Friday.

Mr. McLain, whom Clzehr had victimized to the extent of about \$3,000, secured the services of a detective and started on the ringitive's trail. A curious circumstance enabled them to trace him easily and they never lost the trail. He belonged to the Omish religious sect and one, of their beliefs is that buttons are a vain and fleeting show and a snare to the feet of the righteous. They accordingly abjure them and use hooks and eyes to fasten on their modest attire. The absence of buttons made the fugitive a marked man and every one who saw him in The absence of buttons made the fagitive a marked man and every one who saw him in his flight remembered him.

His pursuers found that he had stopped over a day in Mt. Bleasant, Iowa, and had purchased a ticket there for Lincoln. They found on their arrival here that he had changed Canadian money for United States money at one of our banks, and had stated that he was

that he was
GOING TO SEWARD TO BUY LAND. Mr. McLain and Al Beach left on the after-noon train, and got trace of Clzehr as soon as they reached Seward. They found that he

as they reached Seward. They found that he had been negotiating with some parties for the purchase of a section of land, and he had stated that he could pay \$7,000 in cash. At the time of their arrival he was out in the country, but soon returned. Sheriff Brown was called to the assistance of Beach and McLain, and upon going to the house where they were directed the object of their search was found in the kitchen.

Mr. McLain and the officers were greatly GRATIFIED AT CAPTURING THEIR MAN, but they were much disappointed at finding none of the stolen wealth upon him. Subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that a man, who was identified as coming from Mt. Pleasant, had visited the house a few minutes before the arrival of the officers, and it is surmized that the valuables which Cleehr had he turned over to this man. Mr. McLain is so confident of this that he began suit against the man for the amount out of which he was awindled by Cleehr.

Auting on the divice of this man the prisoner refused to have Saward intil no

had to, and Mr. McLain came back here and U. S. Attorney Lamberston draw ap laint which was laid before U. S. Cor anissioner Billingley. The commissioner ssued a warrant, and the officers were expected in with the prisoner on a late freight

THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF RED TAPE about a case of this kind and it will be several weeks, doubtless, before the officers can go back to Canada with their prisoner. He will be kept in the custody of the U. S. Marshall until evidence can arrive from Canada, which will sake three or four days. Then the commissioner will have to take the testimony and, if he finds cause for detaining the prisoner, forward the evidence and his finding to Secretary Freinghuysen. If upon examination he find "probable cause" and the offence is one covered by the extradition treaties between the United States and Great Britain, he issues a warrant in compliance with the demand of the extradition papers from the British Government.

The complaint on which Clzehr will be tried for purposes of extradition charges him with raising a cheque from \$100 to \$500, but this is only a little one among his many swindling operations. He forged McLain's name to a paper to the amount of \$3,000, and obtained money under false pretences, it is claimed, to ten or twelve times that amount. He owned a fine farm worth \$20,000, and is said to have stood high in the community. THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF RED TAPE

FARMERS, BEWARE!

How the Hay Fork and Other Swindler While travelling in the insurance business in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterboro', and Hastings, I often hear of farmers and others being swindled by patent right men, but the most successful swindle is the lightning rod and hay fork deal. Having got possession of one of the bogus order, I deem it justice to expose the mode commonly used by the swindlers. We will suppose in this case it is sewing machines the agent is selling. He is usually a nice dressed, oily tongued fellow. He calls upon his victim and says he has been directed to him by a neighbour as a good man to take an agency for his locality. He also tells him he can have one free of charge for himself, and has not got to pay for any until sold. He also gets an order

signed the same as below:—
This order is negotiable. Agents are no allowed to vary from it. ONTARIO SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

ONTARIO SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

Toronto, Ont.

Deliver at Warkworth, Ont. ten sewing
machines for which I agree to charge twenty
five dollars each, when a sale is made by me.

also agree to pay you twenty dollars for each
machine on demand. Payment to be made to the
collector, if not to him, at Toronto, Ont. I am to
have for my use one machine without charge
which is to be my property.

Dated.....1884. P.O. Warkworth. Con. 1. Lot 40. In reading the order as the agent reads it stopping at "each," as if the sentence ender there, the victim is led to believe he is to bharge \$25 each, and when a sale is made he charge \$25 each, and when a sale is made he pays \$20 each, but the correct way or reading binds him to pay \$20 each en demand. Now, I trust all parties who read this will expose it to the public, and if they near of anyone signing the orders, advise them not to accept delivery of goods from agent No. 2, and not to settle with him in any way, as they never sue on the original order, but scare the man into giving his note which they can sell. The way would be when No. 2 agent comes around, to horsewhip him or laugh at him

around, to horsewhip him, or laugh at him and tell him to sue the order. I trust the above exposure will save many innocent, honest farmers in the above counties. Yours truly, H. S. CASEY.

Colborne, Ont.

RAILWAY NEWS. The number of miles of track open on the Canada Pacific railroad is 2,033, against 1,151 last year.

The longest train ever hauled by one engine consisted of 138 empty freight cars, one loaded eight-wheeler, two caboose cars, and one dead engine. The train was 6,200 feet long, and was hauled by engine 4 of the Pennsylvania on an up-grade between Clark's Ferry and Sunbury in October, 1878.

ing occurred in Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railway, a mail train breaking through a treate and a portion being precipi-tated into a roaring torrent. One of the mail officials was burned to death and several of the train hands were fearfully burned and and otherwise badly injured.

An attempt is being made in England to utilize exhaust steam to heat up railway cars. A three-inch pipe runs under the car with branch pipes extending through the floor to coils under each seat. Live steam is used to heat up the cars before starting and exhaust ateam after the train begins to move. An experimental run made on the Caledonian railway to test this system is reported as having given satisfactory results. having given satisfactory results.

having given satisfactory results.

The ballasting of the Ontario and Quebec railway is being proceeded with rapidly. There are about twenty-five miles of track yet to be laid. The company have let contracts for the erection of a handsome brownstone station on Cottingham street, and also a frame freight shed. They intend erecting a larger wooden station and dining-room at Carlton Junction. The cost of these buildings will be about \$70,000.

The Pike's Peak railway when completed

The Pike's Peak railway when complet The Pike's Peak railway when completed will be in many respects the most notable piece of track in the world. It will moant 2,000 feet further heavenward than the famous Lima and Orova railway in Peru, which is now in operation to a point 12,220 feet above the sea, the highest that the rails have as yet attained. The obstacles that are being overcome units construction are approximately being overcome in its construction are among the most formidable yet presented to engi-neering skill. The entire thirty miles of its neering skill. The entire thirty miles of its length will be a succession of complicated curves and grades, with no piece of straight track longer than 300 feet. The maximum grade will be 316 feet to the mile, and the average grade 270 feet. The line will abound in curves from 500 to 1,000 feet long, in which the radius changes every chain. Forty degree curves are numerous, and there will be one of 43 degrees that will describe three-quarters of a circle. The road is being built in a most substantial manner, and will be laid with forty-pound steel. The running time will be about fifteen miles an hour. The road will cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per road will cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000

The Credit Valley Railway Co. have no in-

tention of abandoning the idea of extending their line to Detroit. The company a present has three sets of engineers in the field, surveying as many differen routes westward. One of the line furthest advanced is parallel with the Great Western, between it and Lake St. Clair, the Thameaville. The second line runs along between the Great Western and Canada Southern tracks, and is heading to strike the river at Windsor. is heading to strike the river at Windsor. The surveyors on this line are now between Chatham and Buxton. The third route lies below the Canada Southern track, and the survey has reached Buckhorn, Kent county, and will terminate at a point opposite the Wabash depot in Windsor. It is understood that the new line will make a direct connection with the Wabash system at Detroit, and from the Wabash depot to a point directly opposite will make the shortest and best run for the transfer steamer that will be operated. It is not believed in Windsor that the company has reserved a right of way for a river approach. While refusals of property at points where the road is expected to end have been given, it is thought the parties ebtaining the refusals are speculators, who will close their bargains if they see a chance to make something handsome. The company will select the land it needs, and if the price asked is exorbitant will institute arbitration proceedings. asked is exorbitant will institute arbitra proceedings.

Mr. W. C. Campbell, 'of Bartonville (East Hamilton), has been appointed assistant mas-ter in the Welland High school. Mr. Camp-bell takes classics; English, mathematics; drawing, and penmanship.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Belleville School Board has decided to imit non-residents free. E. L. Byington, M.A., has resigned his position as principal of the Central school, Winnipeg.

Mr. D. T. Goggin, of Port Hope, succeeds Mr. Byington as principal of the Manitoba Normal school. The Philadelphia School of Oratory will hold its aummer session at Grimsby Camp grounds this year. The date of the holding of the school is from the 7th of July to the 15th of August. Besides the school there will be lectures by Douglass, Talmage, Fowler, and Thomas.

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The Government being about to move from the present departmental building in Winnipeg to the Parliament buildings now just completed, it is intended to afford the Board of Education and the Senate of the University accommodation in the vacated building. This will supply a long-felt want, the present offices being inconveniently arranged. The library of the late A. K. Isbister, given to the university, will be placed in this building.

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The Canada School Journal suggests as a The Canada School Journal suggests as a topic for consideration at coming teachers' conventions, "What means should be taken to suppress the publication of pernicious literature among our youth?" The Journal cites numerous proofs of the terrible effects of such stories as "Buffaio Bill," "Jesse James," and the like, upon the minds of children, and mentions that in Montreal a boy committed a forgery, in Toronto a lad shot his companion on the street, and in each case the cause was, too much dime-novel reading. Insubordination and impertinence are becoming unpleasantly prevalent in the schools—especially in the city Public schools—and any remonstrance by the teacher is most violently resented both by parent and acholar.

Dr. Haavel, of Victoria College, Cobourg, has made a discovery which is destined to revolutionize the methods of blow-pipe analysis. Hydrodic acid is the reagent which Dr. Haavel purposes to use. Plaster of Paris Dr. Haavel purposes to use. Plaster of tablets are used instead of charcoal. tablets are used instead of charcoal. The advantage of the change is obvious. The specimen is placed in a little hollow at the end of the plaster of Paris tablet, and a drop or two of hydriodic acid is added; the specimen is then heated in the blow-pipe flame, and the properties of the mineral are indicated by the colour of the flame. Dr. Haavel's discovery has been sent out to the world in a most creditable way—a series of magnificent lithographs accompanying the explanations.

From Dr. Allison's sixth annual report on from Dr. Allison's sixth annual report on the schools of Nova Scotia the following facts we take:—The year just closed has been the most satisfactory in the history of the province. Compared with 1881-2, the statistics of 1883 show increase in the number of schools in operation, in the number of teachers employed, of scholars in attendance, ber of schools in operation, in the number of teachers employed, of scholars in attendance, in the amount expended in the erection and improvement of school buildings, and in the average salaries of teachers of all grades. The number of sections, 107, reported as having no school at all during the year is the smallest yet recorded.

The number of teachers employed in the Public schools was: Male, 644; female, 1,287. The average salary for first-class teachers in the province for males was \$408, as compared with \$388 in 1882; for females, \$298, as compared with \$288 in 1882; for males of the second class, \$279, as against \$272; for females, \$30, as against \$272; for females, \$30, as against \$298; for females, \$159, as against \$298; for females, \$159, as against \$250.

The demand for professionally trained teachers is rapidly increasing. One hundred and twenty-five students attended the Normal School during the past year, 75 of whom through the entire session.

The Act requiring compulsory education to be adopted has not yet been enforced as stringently as it might have been. On the whole Dr. Allison's report is encouraging.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association will be held in Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, August 12th, 13th, and 14th. The proto be a very interesting one. It is arranged as follows: General Association—Uniformity of text-books, Mr. Wm. Carlyle, Woodstock: Increased Legislative aid to Public school Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, Madoc; How best Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, Madoo; How best to secure the permanence and to increase the efficiency of the county Model Schools, Mr. G. W. Johnston, Hamilton; Status and value of third-class certificates, Mr. F. H. Michell, Perth; University consolidation, and Legislative aid to colleges, Mr. A. P. Knight, Kingston; Industrial education, Mr. James L. Hughes, Toronto; addresses will also be delivered by the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, Dr. Geo. M. Grant, of Kingston, and Colonel F. W. Parker, of Illinois. Public School Section—Our profession from an expession Education, Dr. Geo. M. Grant, of Kingston, and Colond F. W. Parker, of Illinois. Public School Section—Our profession from an experience of thirty-two years, Mr. James Duncan, Windsor; The superannuation fund, Mr. John Campbell, Toronto; A plea for reading and writing in our schools, Mr. F. C. Powell, Kincardine; advancing certificates from grade to grade on experience, Mr. R. Alexander, Galt. Public School Inspectors' Section—Amendments to the school law, Messra. D. J. McKinnon, Brampton, and Robert Little, Acton; How may an inspector be of most service to his inspectorate? Mr. William Mackintosh, Madoc; The public school programme, Mr. A. Campbell, Kincardine; Advisability of extending the time for which first-class certificates are valid, Mr. F. L. Mitchell, Perth. High School Section—A commercial department in High schools and Collegiate institutes, Mr. J. E. Bryant, Galt; Matriculation examination of Toronto University, Mr. H. I. Strang, Goderich; The equalization of the work in High school options for second and third-class certificates, Mr. J. A. Clarke, Smith's Falls; Report of committee on "Subjects in Natural Science for Matriculation," Messrs, J. E. Bryant, J. Turnbull, and D. C. McHenry. The executive committee earnestly call the attention of all who are engaged in the work of education to the importance of attending the meeting. Certificates will be issued to those who wish to attend, entitling the holders to return tickets on the railways at reduced rates. These certificates must be procured from the secretary previous to the commencement of the journey. ommencement of the journey.

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

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

FITTH PARLIAMENT ---

THE SEN INSOLVENT Sir ALEXANDER C

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NORTHERN I Mr. ALLAN moved t mittee to consider the re tee on Railways and Northern railway bill. T providing for the consoli or stocks, and the issue bonds, was struck out, viding for an extension of ment with the Hamilton company for a period of The Senate adjourned

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THE ONTARIO CO Mr. MACPHERSON n Committee on the No Act Amendment bill, and question:—" The object ernor-in-Council power to ber of registration dist districts are Prince A consists of four separate trict of Regina, the and the Souris district. be created will probably trict and Edmonton created. Then in additi registrar for the North-Voffice is at Battleford, a office all the documents: not recorded in any of th Mr. POWER-From says I see they are going Calgary and Edmonton. ing recent investigation were made to certain had been promised to the hope that if this bill p

the Interior will be mo dividual promises that to registrarships out then I cannot believe that the atended, but I certain be more careful to see pointments to these vac not go astray in the way Mr. MACPHERSONthe hon, gentleman did There is nothing in the not be prepared to write circumstances. The let to the gentleman to who that he would be reco pointment, and whoever struction upon it I have ing is a dishonest and and could bear no other is about to be recom the highest office to the of Lieutenant-Governor the very smallest office the Dominion or Pr The hon, gentleman ter into this matter than I would like me to do spoke in very mild ter occasion when I allude It was very unworthy in of Ontario to name n having some evidence of to justify his doing so. that he had no justifica his object, and that of lowing it up, was to give case. The hon. gent must know that very wat no amount of distor tion in the attempt to d but I see by the Toront that the Police Magisti letter and referred to n he did that for no other Mr. HAYTHORNE

> portant for a corrupt (judge as it is for an corporation to own one. I formed on that subject Mr. POWER-Stro Mr. MACPHERSON than the facts justify. anything more scandal ful. To think of the P tario sitting at the Co by his colleagues, as by seems to have been t worthless men backwar instructions to obtain bids for their virtue and nothing could be more country will look upon

conspirators.
Mr. SCOTT—I hope

continue this discu

comment upon his judg say that when I read s ment as is to be found in

of the Globe, in which m

I came to the conclus

Mr. MACPHERSO tleman interrupted me say that many in the that Wilkinson's error footsteps of the great party in Ontario. The his Ministerial career o Mr. SCOTT-I would and I do not propose some sense of reason. beyond the motion and who are not present he Mr. MACPHERSO on to say that Mr. Bl terial life by making t he induced to betray he stone to office. He d bidding for worthles McKim, but boldly b caught him, and rew public treasury with a seat upon the bench, degraded by placing su The North-West Ter ment bill was then mittee. The bill was then t

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DOMINION PARLIAMEN'

FITTH PARLIAMENT --- SECOND SESSION.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, April 9. INSOLVENT BILL.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved the third reading of the Insolvent Banks, Insurance, and Trading Companies Amendment bill. Carried. ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in moing the second reading of the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Prevention bill, remarked that if the adulteration of liquors were severely punished it would greatly benefit the tem perance cause.

Some discussion took place as to the best means of preventing the deterioration of cauned goods.

DISPUTED TERRITORY BILL. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved the House into committee on the Dominion and Ontario Disputed Territory bill, which was passed with a slight amendment.

The bill was read the third time and passed. NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr. ALLAN moved the House into co Mr. ALLAN moved the House into committee to consider the report of the Committee on Railways and Telegraphs on the Northern railway bill. That part of the bill providing for the consolidation of the bonds or stocks, and the issue of new stock or bonds, was struck out, also the clause providing for an extension of the existing agree-ment with the Hamilton and North-Western company for a period of 999 years. The Senate adjourned at 5,30 p.m.

OTTAWA April 10 SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved the House into committee on the Treatment and Relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners which was reported without amendment, read the third time, and passed.

THE ONTARIO CONSPIRATORS. Mr. MACPHERSON moved the House into Committee on the North-West Territories Act Amendment bill, and said in answer to a question:—"The object is to give the Govdueston - I he ower to increase the num-ber of registration districts. The present districts are Prince Albert, Regina, which consists of four separate divisions, namely, the city of Regina, the rural district of Regina, the Touchwood district, and the Souris district. One of the next to be created will probably be the Calgary district and Edmonton district will also be created. Then in addition there is a general registrar for the North-West Territory.

office is at Battleford, and in that general office all the documents are registered that are not recorded in any of the district offices, Mr. POWER—From what the Minister says I see they are going to have registrars in Calgary and Edmonton. I notice that dur-Caigary and Edmonton. I notice that dur-ing recent investigation in Toronto, references were made to certain appointments which had been promised to these offices, and I only hope that if this bill passes the Minister of the Interior will be more careful as to in-dividual promises that he makes in respect to registrarships out there. Of course after the disclaimer of the hon. Minister in the House I cannot believe that there was anything wrong intended, but I certainly hope that he will be more careful to see that promises of ap-

be more careful to see that promises of appointments to these vacant registrarships do not go astray in the way they have done.

Mr. MACPHERSON—I am not sorry that the hon, gentleman did bring the matter up. There is nothing in the letter that I would not be prepared to write again under similar circumstances. The letter was an intimation to the gentleman to whom it was addressed that he would be recommended for an appointment, and whoever puts a different construction upon it I have no hesitation in saying is a dishonest and dishonourable man. ing is a dishonest and dishonourable man. That was the meaning of the letter. It bore and could bear no other construction, and it is about to be recommended for office, from the highest office to the lowest, from the office of Lieutenant-Governor or Senator down to the very smallest office that is given by either the Dominion or Provincial Governmens. The hon, gentleman tempts me to go further into this matter than probably his friends would like me to do, and I must say I spoke in very mild terms on a previous occasion when I alluded to the subject. It was very unworthy in the Prime Minister It was very unworthy in the Prime Minister of Ontario to name me as he did without having some evidence other than he possessed to justify his doing so. He knew |very well that he had no justification for doing it, but his object, and that of his colleagues in following it up, was to give importance to their case. The hon, gentleman from Halifax must know that very well, and they scrupled at no amount of distortion or misrepresentation in the attempt to do so. Not only that, but I see by the Toronto Globe of yesterday, that the Police Magistrate alluded to that letter and referred to me by name, I think

e did that for no other purpose than—
Mr. HAYTHORNE—I think the hon. gentleman is out of order in such remarks.

Mr. MACPHERSON-I shall make no comment upon his judgment other than to say that when I read so much of his judgent as is to be found in the editorial columns of the Globe, in which my name is mentioned, of the Good, in which it was as important for a corrupt Government to own a judge as it is for an unscrupulous railway corporation to own one. That is the opinion

corporation to own one. That is the opinion I formed on that subject.

Mr. POWER—Strong language.

Mr. MACPHERSON—Not any stronger than the facts justify, for there never was anything more scandalous or more disgraceful. To think of the Prime Minister of Ontario sitting at the Council table surrounded by his colleagues, as by their own statements seems to have been the case, sending these worthless men backwards and forwards with instructions to obtain the highest possible instructions to obtain the highest possible bids for their virtue and their honour. I say nothing could be more unworthy, and the country will look upon them as being the real

continue this discussion.

Mr. MACPHERSON—When the hon. gentleman interrupted me I was only going to say that many in the Dominion will believe that Wilkinson's error was in walking in the footsteps of the great leader of the Liberal party in Ontario. The man wno entered on his Ministerial career on the wreck of— Mr. SCOTT—I would like to remain silent,

MANITOBA LANDS CLAIM.

ring which the straits may be safely navi-Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL said the precise manner in which the observat were to be made had not been decided up but he had no doubt that it would be done in the most satisfactory manner possible.

NORTH-WEST BILL. The North-West bill was read the third INDIAN BILL

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved th second reading of the Indians of Canada Privilege bfil, an Act for conferring certain puvileges on the more advanced bands of the Indians of Canada, with a view of training them for the exercise of municipal powers. The general idea of the bill is that these Indians may have municipal powers conferred upon them, such as are now possessed by municipalities, within certain restrictions. After some discussion on the bill, Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in answer

to the member for Niagara (Mr. Plumb), said that he would bring the subject of relief to the family of the late Chief Johnson before the Department of Indian Affairs. The motion was carried.

MANITOBA LANDS CLAIM. Hon, Mr. MACPHERSON moved the House into committee on the Manitoka Lands Claim Settlement Amendment bill. The only amendment was the striking out of the second saving clause.

The bill was reported, read the third time,

WINNIPEG AND HUDSON BAY RAIL-WAY. The Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railwa bill was reported from the Railway Commit tee.
The amendments being concurred in, the bill was read the third time and passed.

OTTAWA, April 15. CIVIL SERVICE ACT AMENDMENTS. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in moving the second reading of the Civil Service Act Amendment bill, said one of the objects of the bill was to do away with the preliminary examination for those who wished to be clerks, and who had to pass the qualifying examination. The preliminary examination would only be for would-be messengers, etc. The bill also contained amendments with regard to promotion.

After some discussion the motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved the House into committee on the Independence of Parliament Act Amendment bill. ence of Parliament Act Amendment bill.

Mr. POWER said that the clause indemnifying Sir Charles Tupper from any penalty for occupying the position of High Commissioner while Minister of Railways was a very unique one. As he thought it would be con trary to parliamentary etiquette to extensively amend the clause, he would abstain from moving an amendment, but felt at liberty to express his views, which he did. He thought that while in London Sir Charles Tupper ne-glected his duties as Minister of Railways, but received his salary as such for duties which received his salary as such for duties which he did not perform, and that while in Ottawa the position of High Commissioner in London was vacant. He altogether objected to Sir Charles Tupper holding the dual position, and supported his objections with various poetical and classical allusions.

The bill was reported without amendment. THE INDIAN ACT. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved the House into committee on the Indian Act of 1880 Further Amendment bill. Considerable discussion took place on the suppre-sing the custom of the "gift dance" which is practised by the Indians with very disastrous consequences to their moral, in tellectual, and worldly welfare. The clauses in question were held back for further consideration. LINEY ASSENTS

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, April 9. INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT ACT.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the third

reading of the bill to amend the Indepenbill, on the ground that it permitted the Administration of the day to give members of ministration of the day to give members of Parliament offices without salary. Under it a collector of Customs, whose patent stated that no salary should be paid, could, though a servant of the Government, sit in the House and vote, and at any convenient time the Government could affix a salary to his office. The bill thus removed an important safeguard to the Independence of Parliament. He objected to the removal of this safeguard, and would have infinitely preferred seeing that the bill was intended to meet red seeing that the bill was intended to meet the case of Sir Charles Tupper alone. He moved that the bill be recommitted with in-structions to the committee to insert the clauses indemnifying Sir Charles Tupper for

occupying his seat during the present session Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the House. through the Committee of Privileges and Elections, had already decided that Sir Charles Tupper had not vacated his seat, and that the hon. gentleman, unless he committed some disqualifying action, was entitled to sit and vote as long as this Parliament lasted.
After this decision the bill was made to relieve Sir Charles Tupper in respect of an
action brought against him, and to indemnify him for any action that night be taken against him for sitting and voting. Now, the hon, gentlemen opposite proposed that this indem-nification should only continue for the present session. Such a proposal was illogical, as it only involved the passage of another Act mnification next year.

The House divided and the amendment was ost, yeas 58, navs 117. The bill was read the third time and passed.

A GRIT LIBEL EXPOSED. On motion to go into Committee of Supply Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN made a persona explanation. He called attention to an attack upon himself in the Globe, in which he was upon himself in the Globe, in which he was accused of having given favourable consideration to Goodwin, Dunsmuir, Charlebois, and Davis, contractors, and to H. J. Morgan, who had been promoted, while he (Sir Hector Langevin) was acting Secretary of State. The reason given for this favourable consideration was that the men named had contributed to the testimonial given Sir Hector Langevin some time since. In explanation Sir Hector Langevin said Davis and Dunsmuir had never received a dolllar from his department, and that as far as Dunsmuir was concerned in the matter of the Vanconver concerned in the matter of the Vancouve Island, he (Sir Hector Langevin) had merely mr. SCOTT—I would like to remain silent, and I do not propose to discuss this subject, but I think that my hon, friend should have some sense of reason. He ought not to go beyond the motion and abuse other people who are not present here.

Mr. MACPHERSON—I was merely going on to say that Mr. Blake began his Ministerial life by making the wreck of one whom he induced to betray his leader, his steppingstone to office. He did not then descend to bidding for worthless characters such as McKim, but boldly bid for a Minister and caught him, and rewarded him out of the public treasury with a salary of \$6,000 and a seat upon the bench, the bench which he degraded by placing such a man upon it.

The North-West Territories, 1880, amendment bill was then proceeded with in committee.

Toe bill was then reported with a slight amendment.

MANITOBA LANDS CLAIM.

Mr. MACPHERSON moved the security of the Crown, given his assent to the crown, given his as minister of the Crown, given his assent to the arrangement of the Legislature and the Government of British Columbia with Dunsmir. As regards charlebois Sir Hector Langevin showed that his tender was by far the lowest, and he accordingly got it; that Goodwin got paid for extra work on report of competent of ficiala, a uncalled for and so utterly groundless an aspiration on the character of a public man. But, to the surprise of the House, Mr. Blake MANITOBA LANDS CLAIM.

Mr. MACPHERSON moved the second reading of the Manitoba Lands Claims Settlement Amendment bill. The bill is to extend the time in which old settlers may establish their claims. Carried.

The Senate adjourned at 5,30 p.m.

Ottawa, April 14.

Mr. WARK called attention to the subject of the man. The partisan has swallowed up the man. The silence of Mr. Blake may be said to have given consent to the completeness of Sir Hector Langevin's reputation of the Intercolonal railway. The total liabilities undertaken this year. We had made a loan to the Canada Pacific railway, provided for a bonus to the Esquimal tand Nanamor railway. The total liabilities undertaken this year. The total liabilities undertaken this year. The total liabilities undertaken this disapproval of the many provided for a bonus to the Esquimal tand Nanamor railway. The total liabilities undertaken this year. The total liabilities we had undertaken this year. We had made a loan to the Canada Pacific railway, provided for a bonus to the Esquimal tand Nanamor railway. The total liabilities undertaken this year. The total liabilities under

inst the mean warfare of the Glob inst its unhappy predilection for i king below the belt. IN SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into Committee

The House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

On the item of \$4,000 for the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. DAVIES made an attack upon the expenditure upon fish hatcheries, and declared that the money was wasted, as the catch of fish instead of having increased had fallen off.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN said the catch had not fallen off as represented where the rivers had been supplied with fry from the hatchery. The yield of those had been kept up, while the rivers that had not been supplied with fry had ceased to yield. Had there been no hatchery the catch in all the rivers would have fallen to nothing.

The item was passed.

The House adjourned at 1,45 a.m.

where the voters were scattered and where, as in Manitoba, large numbers of soters were non-residents, an application for a hotel license should be accompanied by a certificate signed by one-th-rd, instead of two-thirds, of the registered voters. There was also in the bill a provision that in certain cases the personal attendance of the applicants for licenses should not be required, and there was a clause amending the section which provided that no license should be granted to hotels where there were shops in the same building. This clause, it was found, would cut out such hotels as the Rossin, Toronto, the Windsor, Montreal, and the Russell, Ottawa, and a number of other large hotels, the ground floors of which were let as shops. The amendment would deal with that point. Then there were a number of other suggestions dealt with in the bill which could be more conveniently dealt with when the bill

last part of the resolution, providing that in case of there being any deficiency in the hoense fund in respect of expenses that de-ficiency would be met out of moneys voted by Parliament for the purpose, he proposed to strike out. The resolutions were then carried and reported, and
Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced a
bill founded on the same, entitled, "An Act
to amend the Liquor License Act of 1883,"

The pill was read the first time. A NEW MANITOBA JUDGE. The House resolved itself into a committee on the resolution to provide a salary of \$4,000 for an additional puisne judge of Manitoba.

The resolution was adopted.

THE RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS. Sir CHARLES TUPPER introduced the railway resolutions he gave notice of last week, and which appeared in our issue of the 11th. After lengthened explanations by the mover and remarks by other speakers they

THE BOUNDARY BILL. The Act respecting the territory in dispute between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Manitoba, reported from the Senate, was introduced and read the first

The House adjourned at 12,45 a.m.

THE GRAND TRUNK BILL. Mr. MITCHELL drew attention to certain Mr. Miltonella drew attention to certain amendments which had been made in the Seuate to the bill enabling the Grand Trunk Railway Company to double track their line between Toronto and Montreal. The amendments in question were represented to be only verbal, and when the bill came back to the Company for concurrence in them they verbal, and when the bill came back to the Commons for concurrence in them they were allowed to pass through without any very close scrutiny. He claimed that, through misrepresentation on the part of the Grand Trunk railway authorities, the Senate Committee had been induced to modify the bill, so that in effect the money which the company were to be allowed to raise ostensibly to double track the line might be applied to any other purpose they chose. He thought that any interference of this kind by interested parties was an insult to the dignity of the parties was an insult to the dignity of the House. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Govern

ment would take the matter into con PRIVILEGE

Mr. BLAKE called attention to a report of the utterance of a member of the Administration in another place, in which he was charged with having adopted dishonourable tactics while he was leader of the Reform party in the Legislature of Ontario. He was not aware whether or not the report was correct, but he desired to say that the statements were false.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved concur rence of the House in the Railway Aid Reso-Mr. BLAKE said the House had not suf-Mr. BLAKE said the House had not sufficient information regarding the lines to be subsidized to give either an intelligent assent to or an intelligent dissent from the resolutions. The propositions involved a grant of about \$8,500,000 in cash and the cession of a road costing \$1,200,000, so that they looked to an expenditure of nearly ten millions of money, but that was not the only railway responsibilities we had undertaken this year. We had made a loan to the Canada Pacific railway, provided for a bonus to the Esquimait and Nanaumo railway, and arranged to purchase the eastern extension of the Intercolonial railway. The total liabilities undertaken this session in respect of railways amounted to thirty eight million doilars. In his opinion, so far as the Maritime Provinces roads were concurred, the country was pay-

the Government railway. Thus if the subsidized line was a success, it must injure the through trade of the Intercolonial. Our own money was therefore being granted to companies to provide a means to take away the trade of a road which our the Government has not seen fit to prorose being granted to companies to provide a means to take away the trade of a road which our own money had built. But there was another feature of these grants. They actually bonused a line, a portion of which—horrible to relate—passed through the State of Maine. He kneed the company had pacific railway, but he had doubts whether the Canada Pacific Railway Company had yet changed its opinions on the terminus question, which, when last expressed was in favour of Portland. He had other points to raise regarding the short line road, an important link of which ran through Maine. The first was as to the desirability of spending Canadian money on a road through the States. The next was as to whether Parliament should not have the right to say what the route of the road should be. The Minister of Railways had said that it should be approved by the Government before the bonus was given, but in his opinion Parliament should have the right to approve of the route also. He objected to the proposal to divide the short line between Montreal and the seaboard into several sections, part of which should be retailed by the Government

ing the time that what was called the crisis regarding the Cauadian Pacific railway loan resolutions was in progress with considerable agitation the decisions of the Quebec members, and that when at last the members where there were shops in the same pulliding.
This clause, it was found, would out out such hotels as the Rossin foronts, the Windoor, and that when at last the members, and that when at last the members, and the Russell, Ottawa, and a number of other large potels, the ground and the Russell, Ottawa, and a number of other large potels, the ground the flow of the large potels and the point. Then there were a number of other arguerations deal with that point. Then there were a number of other arguerations deal with in the boil which could be members. It was not the same of the same of the same and the point of the same po

view of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia having decided the Scott Act not to be in force in many counties of Nova Scotia and the recent legislation introduced to amend the said Act, it is the intention of the Govern-ment to make any provision to indexity. ment to make any provision to indemnify those parties, who have incurred the expense in the said counties of applying for licenses under the provisions of the McCarthy Act in consequence of the Scott Act being inopera-

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Government could not answer this question until it knew the fate of the recent legislation in-Mr. TUPPER (Pictou) then asked whether Mr. TUPPER (Pictou) then asked whether the Government intends to provide for indemnifying the parties who have prosecuted in good faith under the provisions of the Scott Act in counties in Nova Scotia where the said Act was proclaimed to be in force, but where, according to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, the Act has been declared inoperative?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Government would take the matter into con-

nment would take the matter into con THE MANITOBA JUDGESHIP. On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD.

the resolution providing for the salary for an additional judge for Manitoba was concurred THE RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GIROUARD resumed the debate on the motion of Sir Charles Tupper for the se-cond reading of the Railway. Aid resolutions, cond reading of the Railway Aid resolutions, and the motion of Mr. Blake in amendment thereto. He stated that he was sorry to hear the member for Quebec East (Mr. Laurier) say on Saturday that Quebec had no claim to the indemnity provided in the resolutions under consideration, and that the indemnity was offered by the Government only in consideration of the votes of the French members in favour of the Canada Pacific railway resolutions. These statements he believed to be erroneous. So far as the latter was concerned he might say that he was not a member of the little French Parliament or caucus to which the leader of the Opposition had referred. But if he had been, he would have considered himself perfectly justified in claiming to know how the Government proposed to deal with one end of the Canada Pacific railway—that built by Quebec—before coming to a conclusion with regard to proposals touching the other end. There was nothing improper or extraordinary in that, besides, with reference to the first point referred to by the hon gentleman, namely, the principle of aiding lines which were in reality an extension of the Canada Pacific railway, he might say that that principle had been recognized long ago, not by the present Government alone, but by the late Government, which offered extensive bothuses to the Canada Central as a continuaand the motion of Mr. Blake in amendment

added to it:—"And this House regrets that the Government has not seen fit to propose that, pending the expenditure of the sum of \$960,000 reserved to provide for the extension of the Canada Pacific railway to Quebec, the interest thereon should be paid to the Government of the Province of Quebec."

Sir CHARLES TUPPER pointed out that

THE LICOUR LAW.

From Management of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of the communication of the winds of the filling of pistol to our heads and saying that the fate of the Pacific railway resolutions depended upon aid being granted to Quebec. I take occasion to deny that assertion altogether. The hon, leader of the Opposition asserted it again and again. He said it was well-known that while the Canadian Pacific railway debate went (on negotiations were in progress with the Quebec members. I knew of no negotiations. How did the hon, gentleman himself know of any? (Hear, hear.) He says there were communications going on too.

come to recognize that the future prosperity of Canada rests upon the efforts of the men on this side of the House.

The members were called in and the amendment to the amendment was lost on division. Yeas, 55, navs, 110.

The amendment was then voted upon and negatived. Yeas, 55; nays, 111.
On the motion for the second reading of the resolution, Mr. LAURIER thought the Government should hesitate about locating part of the short line through the United States unless it was shown from careful surveys and explanations that this was the most practicable

line. He moved in amendment a reference back to committee, with power to amend resolution by providing that the route for the line of railway connecting Montreal with the harbours of St. John and Halifax should be Subject to the approval of Parliament.

The amendment was lost on division. Yeas, 52: nays, 109. Messrs. Weldon and Gillmor voting with the Government.

The motion for the second reading was then carried on the following division: -- Yeas, 128; nays, 35.

carried on the following division:—Yeas, 128; nays, 35.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison (Hants), Allison (Dennox), Amyot. Auger. Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Mississquoi), Baker (Victoria), Beaty, Bechard, Mississquoi), Baker (Victoria), Beaty, Bechard, Mell, Bellevu, Benoit, Benson, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Billy, Blondeau, Boiduc, Bosse. Bourassa, Bourbeau, Brecken, Bryson, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Capadil (Victoria), Gillmor, Girouard, Gordon, Grandboils, Guilbault, Guillet, Hackett, Hall, Hay, Hickey, Homer, Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jamieson, Kaulbach, Klivert, Landrey (Kent), Landry (Montmagny) Langevin, Laurier, Lesage, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), McDonald (Cape Breton), Mackintosh, Macmillan, (Middlesex, McMillan (Vandreuil), McCallum, McDonald (Cape Breton), Mackintosh, Macmillan, Orton, Ouimet, Paint, Pinsonnoault, Ray, Reid, Rinfret, Riopelf, Robertson (Hastings), Scott, Smail, Sproule, Stairs, Sutherland (Selkirk), Tasse, Taylor, Temple, Tilley, Tupper (Cumberland), Tupper (Picton), Tyrwhit, Vail, Valin, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Weldon, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Strockville), Wood (Strockville),

The resolution was then concurred in, and a bill founded thereon was introduced by Sir Charles Tupper and read the first time. FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTI-

Sir LEONARD TILLEY presented a message from his Excellency transmitting additional supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

estimates were referred to the Committee of The House adjourned at 3 a.m.

OTTAWA, April 15. THE CALLENDAR BRANCH. Sign Charles Tupper laid on the table a draft of the contract for the construction of the interest thereon should be paid to the Government of the Province of Quebec."

Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that the words in the resolution were "shortest and best."

Mr. Houde said that such a provision in the bill would remove one of the objections he had to the scheme. He thought, however, that Parliament should be consulted before a final choice was made of the short line route. He supported the resolutions proposed by the Government as a whole, and pointed out that the amendment of the member for Sheford (Mr. Auger) did not essentially conflict with it. The amendment of the leader of the Opposition on the other hand expressed a regret which was not well founded and a censure which was not deserved. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table adraft of the contract for the construction of the link between Gravenhurst and Callendar. Mr. BLAKE enquired if the draft showed the contract as completed and executed. Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the contract had not yet been executed, but the document laid on the table inhold on the table ink between Gravenhurst and Callendar. Mr. BLAKE enquired if the draft showed the contract for the construction of the link between Gravenhurst and Callendar. Mr. BLAKE enquired if the draft showed the contract for the contract for the construction of the link between Gravenhurst and Callendar. Mr. BLAKE enquired if the draft showed the contract as completed and executed. Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the contract for the contract as completed and executed. Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the contract had not yet been executed, but the document laid on the table ink between Gravenhurst and Callendar. Mr. BLAKE enquired if the draft showed the contract as completed and executed. Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the contract had not yet been executed, but the document laid on the table inhold on the table inhold on the table in Sir CHARLES TUPPER laid on the table

payable to the provinces would be as follows:—Ontario, \$142,400; Quebec, \$130,000; Nova Scotia, \$39,668; New Brunswick, \$30,225; Manitoba, \$5,541; British Columbia. \$5,155; Prince Edward Island, \$9,148.

Mr. BLAKE—What is the total amount involved?

Act of 1883.

The bill was read the second time, and taken up in Committee of the Whole.

On the sub-section of the Act which provides that no hotel or saloon shall form part of or communicate by any entrance with any shop or store wherein any goods or merchandise are kept for sale, several proposed modifications were negatived, and the original amendment to exempt hotels from the restriction imposed by the sub-section was carried.

Mr. McCARTHY introduced an amendment providing that any local by-law passed

The following bins poor time and passed:—

To amend the Act to extend to the Province of Columbia certain of the criminal laws now in force in other provinces.

To amend the Act to extend to Manitoba the Act for the more speedy trial in criminal cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours in the Provinces of Ontario

SESSIONAL NOTES.

From a return laid on the table on Tuesday by Sir Hector Langevin, it appears that there are eight life saving stations in Canada, five on Lake Ontario. at Cobourg, Poplar Point, Port Hope, Toronto, and Wellington; one at Port Rowan on Lake Erie, one at Sable Island, Atlantic Ocean, and one at St. Paul's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Further supplementary estimates were brought down this evening The total amount estimated for is \$822,616 of which \$774,910 is chargeable to capital and \$47,706 chargeable to income,

and \$41,700 chargeable to income.
For Ivil government
For legislation.
Intercolonial railway, to pay contractors and others as reported by the commissioners appointed to enquire into claims.
C. P. R., to pay amount awarded to contractor's section B.
Salaries and expenses inspecting engineers, land, and other contingencies
To pay Sefton & Co.
Canals—Welland canal, to pay John Page.

decided by its ordinary tribunals in the usual course of the administration of justice. The Minister of Justice is of opinion that it is not

wanter of fack they were not. All they prove not all they wanted was to know the complete railway policy of the Government, which the ment of which if an unworrishilly the Chief course contain its decisions with reference to the application for aid siready submitted by the Quebec. Government, which the Province of the application for aid siready submitted by the Quebec. Government, which the Province of the application for aid siready submitted by the Quebec. Government, which the Province of the application for aid siready submitted by the Quebec. Government, which the Province of the proposed grant to Quebec. Government, which the Province of the proposed grant to Quebec. Government, which the Province of the proposed grant to Quebec. Government, which the Province of the proposed grant to Quebec. Government, which the Province of the proposed grant to Quebec. Government that the form the proposed grant to Quebec. Government that the form the hour gentlement of the Government that have been in the hour gentlement of the Government that have been in the debate.

The GIROUAKD moved the adjournment of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Government for a great many years and have gentlement of the Governmen MUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the House into committee to consider are solution declaring the expediency of making a free grant of 6,400 acres per mile in Manitoba and 12,800 acres per mile in Manitoba and 12,800 acres in the North-West Territories in aid of the construction of a railway from Manitoba to Hudson Bay. He said it had been considered by the Government that the nature of the undertaking required that the land subsidy should be a free grant. It was intended to take the lands contiguous to the line of railway as far as possible, but that would, of course, depend somewhat on whether or not the route chosen lay through available Government fand.

The resolution was reported.

THE RAILWAY ACT.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Consolidated Railway Act.

The bill, after slight amendments, was read the third time.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

SIR L TILLEY moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Liquor License Act of 1893.

The bill was read the second time, and taken up in Committee of the Whole.

On the sub-section of the Act which provides that no hotel or saloon shall form part of the Dominion Government in selling to the new to the Dominion have to deal with lands in all parts of a widely extended area. In ment of the Dominion devated area. In certain localities, in other parts not, and the laws have been adopted to meet the exigencies of the position of the Executive of the Dominion. They have not made any sales to fand companies, nor do they propose to make any, in the territory in dispute, which would seem sufficient for the consideration of this question. No object could have been accomplished by continuing a correspondence with the Province of Ontario in their despatch of the Estimate of Justice observes that while the Attorney-General of Ontario and the Liquor License Act of 1893.

The bill was read the second time, and the laws have been adopted to make any, in the territory in dispute to make any, in the territory in dispute to make any, in

ment providing that any local by-law passed by Quebec Municipal council since 1867 prohibiting the sale of liquor should remain valid.

The Minister of Justice thinks inexpedient, but he sees no objection to any legislation which might be necessary in the direction indicated, so only that it shall affect the whole

The amendment was carried.

On motion of Mr. McCARTHY two additions were made to the bill, one removing doubts which existed as to the position of the North-West Territories under the Liquinese Act, and declaring that nothing in the Act authorizes the issue of licenses there; the other permitting license commissioners to issue to persons refused licenses permits to sell out within three months their stock of liquors.

The bill was then reported.
The House adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

BILLS INTRODUCED OR ADVANCED THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:—

To amend the Act to extend to the Pro-

tario in this respect."

The order concludes with a recommendation that a despatch based on it be sent to the Lieu tenant-Governors of Ontario and Manitoba.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

WARNING.

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

MR. BLAKE AS A COMIC POLI-

TICIAN. THE older Mr. BLAKE gets, the more impossible it is to treat him seriously. We publish this morning his speech, necessarily condensed and translated into English on the railway subsidies. It will be found to be full of jokes, none of them good we regret to say-for we dote on a good joke and all of them are very artificial.

He begins with a confession-the only form of confession the honourable gentleman believes in we do him the justice of saying, for he has recently repudiated the "errors of Rome." He winds up with a resolution. But his resolution contradicts his confession, and his confession makes his resolution superfluous. His confession is that "the House had not sufficient in formation regarding the lines to be subassent to or an intelligent dissent from

That really means that he is sadly puzzled to know what to do in the circum stances; whether to attack the resolu-tions, or whether to accept them. But, all the same, after a two hours' excursion into the realms of finance and philosophy, he winds up by declaring that the subsi-dies, which he thinks are wrong, are yet

> And made him that delirious man Whose fancy fuses old and new And flashes into false and true, And weighs all without a plan.

During all the session of the Local Legishis provincial friends have been screaming in shrill falsetto that the Doion was ruining the provinces by robcontrol over them. Now Mr. BLAKE goes back on his HARDYS and his PARDEES and declars that it is "proposed to sap the "independence of the Local Legislatures by leading them to look to the Federal favours, which it was not in accordance with the constitution that the Federal power should bestow." If the Local Government had it in their power just now to offer Mr. BLAKE a testimonial we strongly suspect it would take the form

He says that the policy of granting aid to provincial railways is open to objection but he wants more of such subsidies! He says that such subsidies lead the provinces into extravagances, but he demands more subsidies! He thinks that pian of giving these subsidier is destructive to provincial autonomy, but he demands more subsidies for Ontario! This is the very acme of glorious imbecility, the very roof and crown of ludicrous inconsistency. As we have said it is impossible to treat Mr. Blake with seriousness. If we offer him the funny-bone it is because it is the only joint that can in the least satisfy his newly developed faculty for political jocularity.

THE GRIT ORGAN AND THE SUBSIDIES.

THE Grit organ has made a discovery. It is that a new policy regarding railways has been forced on Parliament by that wicked statesman, Sir John MacDonald. Inasmuch as Mr. PARDEE old his best during the late session to force a similar view on the Legislature by declaring it to have been part of SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S and Mr. BLAKE's old policy, the Grit organ's sudden discovery of it is amusing. We read as follows in Mr. BLAKE's

"Perhaps this policy would not have been fastened upon the Dominion if the Macdonald Government had not thought it necessary to secure support in Quebec and Nova Scotia at the elections of 1882 by undertaking the construction of the St. Charles branch and by offering subsidies to other railroads in those provinces. Perhaps, having attained their purpose then, they would have gone no farther than to make such illusory offers of aid as were the majority of those made last year if the C. P. R. syndicate did not want that thirty millions, or if the Quebec Blens had not insisted on getting the \$12,000 a mile for the road from Ottawa to Quebec, and so much else as the price of their vote for the C. P. R. bill. We might but for this have drifted more slowly towards the policy of building or subventing local roads out of the Dominion Treasury, if this bargain had not been made with Quebec, but it might have been impossible to close the door which was opened in 1832."

question demanding specific treatment. 1. Mr. BLAKE was present during the ession of 1882. He duly considered the

santing of these subsidies. He fully re-garized the importance of the precedent tey created. But where is his speech tainst the precedent? Where is his re-duction in Opposition? He made no such

speech. He offered no such resolution. He discussed the bearing of the details. But, as the general election was approaching, he did not say a word in opposition to the grants. We are not at all certain that the Grit organ exerted itself in opposition on the grants.

2. Mr. BLAKE'S OFGAN, and Mr. BLAKE 2. Mr. BLAKE'S organ, and Mr. BLAKE himself, were this very session willing to concede anything at all to the Quebec members if only they would support Mr. BLAKE—especially, of course, in his repudiation of "the errors of Rome" in connection with the repudiation of the malignancy of secret societies. The Quebec members could have had any terms from Mr. BLAKE. And the Crit crean offered members could have had any terms from Mr. Blake. And the Grit organ offered them any terms. If the offer had been accepted it would have necessitated, of course, like liberal grants to other provinces; and thus the principle which Mr. Blake denounces as dangerous—though in practice he is willing to accept it fully, and wants some more!—would have been imposed on the country.

The public will see that the Opposition organ and the Opposition leader are alike.

organ and the Opposition leader are alike in a tight place on this question. There is no course which does not lead them to confusion. There is no refuge from inconfusion. There is no refuge from inconsistency, and no escape from the conviction of dishonesty. The public will not therefore pay much heed to either the protests or the warnings of the Grit organ and its leader in regard to this matter. They raised no protest in 1882; Mr. Blake could only whimper, at some length, about the "want of information." In 1883 they raised no protest; Mr. Blake still protested, at considerable length, about "the want of information." And in 1884, while still complaining of And in 1884, while still complaining of "want of information," this precious statesman condemns the subsidies in one breath as dangerous, and in the next de-mands that they should be increased!

THE BPISODE IN THE SENATE.

- SENATOR POWER does not admire that appears in THE MAIL, and would be sorry, he says, to make Senator MacPHERson responsible for the paper. Well, Senator Power's name has appeared in THE MAIL now and then, in a friendly mood on our part ; we can in the future order our columns better in that respect. Shall we retaliate by saving that we should be sorry to make Senator Scott responsi ble for all Mr. Power's blunders and speeches. A gentleman who has mainly distinguished himself this session by perpetrating a bad joke (made in an impertinent manner), by inserting secretly the words "cheers and laughter" after his witticism, in the Senate Hansard, contrary to rule, ought not to challenge anything like a close comparison between his own efforts and those of THE MAIL.

-And in particular this gentleman ught not to chailenge the attention of the House and the country by making malicious insinuations against the Minister of the Interior when an apology and retraction have to follow with cruel emphasis on the boorish offence. Hon, Mr. Mac-PHERSON'S courtesy in the Speaker's chair, and his courtesy in the place of a Minister. have been placed by common consent as among the pleasantly accepted facts of the Senate's justory. And when Mr. Powers was guilty of the wanton outrage on the decencies of debate which we published in our last issue he violated not cally the dignity of the Senate but the will be the senate but the wanton. dies, which he thinks are wrong, are yet nity of the Senate, but the rules of comnot enough, and he wants more of them.

The demon of inconsistency has got hold the just indignation of the Minister; and the just indignation of the Minister; and the partons to arrow himself with these who, in regard to this rascally Grit con-spiracy, have forfeited all right to the consideration which gentlemen usually ex-tend to each other. We had hoped of the Grit party in Ontario had not affect ed their friends in the Senate ; but Sen ator Power hastens to undeceive us.

-He took occasion of a debate on the North-West Territories Act to use the fellowing language:

"I notice that during recent investigation in Toronto, refer uses were made to certain appointments which had been promised to these offices, and I only hope that if this bill passes the Minister of the Interior will be more careful as to individual promises that he more careful as to individual promises that he makes in respect to registrarships out there. Of course after the disclaimer of the hon. Minister in the House I cannot believe that there was anything wrong intended, but I certainly hope that he will be more careful to see that promises of appointments to these vacant registrarships do not go astray in the way they have done."

This "honourable" gentleman puts in at the same time a sneer and his expression of disbelief in the truthfulness of his sneer. He professes to think that nothing is wrong, but insinuates that something is wrong. He uses the language of courtesy to cover his approach to a Minister—and then tries to stab him. When he is rebukad for his shocking and shameless attack he says—he did it very "quietly"! Of course he did! Assassination is always done as quietly as possible; and if political assassination can be accomplished by a sneer, which leaves the sneerer free, or

course all the better for the crit When the Minister had made what Mr. Power calls an "explanation"—but which reads to us very like a scathing and scornful denunciation of Mr. Power's had manners and bad faith, and the trickery and treachery of Mr. Powne's leader, Mr. BLAKE—then the offending Senator goes on to eat 'umble pie in this way :

Mr. Power—I hope the hen. gentle explanations will be accepted by the co with such a humiliating rock ahead of him was it worth Mr. Power's while to run amuck at THE MAIL and the Minis ter; to violate the ordinary decencies o life; to outrage the dignity of the Senate debates, and to insinuate a falsehood which he must have known to be such, and for which he was compelled so promptly to

-Mr. Power's leader in the Senate Mr. Scott (who also in the early part of the session expressed his want of con-fidence in our unoffending columns), could not support Mr. Power in this matter. He said ;

"I think it extremely unfortunate, and "I think it extremely unfortunate, and that the senior member from Halifax (Mr. Power) was ill-advised when he made any reference to the subject in the way he did. It does not meet with my approval, or, I am quite sure, with that of the Senate. I do not think this is the place for discussing local matters of this kind that have been introduced into the provincial politics of Optario."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Power will tak this lesson from his leader to heart, and will not exhibit himself in so indefensible and indecent an attitude. There is a class of Grits with whom no man with the ineither public controversy or private rela-tions; they are impossible persons. We

gain approach so dangerously near their

The Grit organs are not satisfie with Hon. Mr. Macpherson's "explanation;" they dislike his "fierce" indignation. We would hardly have forgive tion;" they dislike his "fierce" indignation. We would hardly have forgiven him if he had been anything else than fierce and indignant and aggressive on the occasion. A sneer is flung across the public floor at his public and personal nonour. He is expected to treat it quite calmly. Grits must not expect to be always merely despised. Sometimes they must get kicked; it does them good. We are glad that Mr. MACPHERSON did not abate one jot or tittle of the natural and righteous indignation he must have felt at the language of Mr. Power. When a man has felt the point of an assassin's knife, he is hardly to be blamed if he exhibits some signs of temper. When a man is calumniated, it is but natural to resent the calumny.

-Mr. MACPHERSON SAVS : Mr. Macpherson — The hon. gentleman knows very well that if I took no notice of

knows very well that if I took no notice of his quiet suggestion—

Mr. Power—Except to explain.

Mr. Macpherson—The result would be that articles would appear in to-morrow's Liberal papers to the effect that the hon. senior member for Halifax gave the Minister of the Interior an opportunity of explaining the letter in question, but he did not avail himself of it. As a gentleman behind he has just said: "A stab under the fifth rib can be given very quietly."

That is quite true. Every malignant Grit sheet in Canada would have accepted the Minister's silence as an evidence of guilt. Mr. Power would have preferred a calm "explanation" of his "quiet"

a calm "explanation" of his "quiet" insinuation. No doubt but he has yet to learn that a calumniator deserved only a drubbing : no explanation in the calumniant of the calumniant is the calumniant of the calumn a drubbing; no explanation is due to him.

Mr. Macpherson had already explained all that was necessary to explain; and no one, not even Mr. Power, certainly not his leader Mr. Scott, ven-

tured to question the veracity of the statement made by the Minister after Mr. Mowar's inexcusable speech in the Legis-lature. Instead of an explanation Mr. MACPHERSON gave Mr. Power the full benefit of a sound drubbing; the Grit leader in the House condemned Mr. Power, and not another Grit rose to de-

-The episode is of some value. shows the opinion entertained by leading Senators of the vile conspiracy hatched in Mr. Mowar's Council chamber and carried Mr. Mowar's Council chamber and carried out successfully by all his hired agents so far. It shows that any reference to the vile business by any Grit at Ottawa is looked on as bad policy by the party leaders, who are afraid of the business. Senator Power's indiscretion has revealed the unwillingness of his party leaders to discuss the affair. And their unwillingness is one of the few testimonies we have that there remains among them, some regard for the emains among them some regard for the decencies of life and some fear for breath of public contempt.

CATCHING THE PARLIAMENTARY CAT.

THE state of affairs at Ottawa; the plorable capture of Mr. BLAKE, and the incommonly happy result for the Premier. s us of some nursery rhymes which will fit the situation and do the reader no harm. They are as follows :

"The mice had met in council,
They all looked haggard and worn,
For the state of affairs was too terrible To be any longer borne! Not a family out of mourning. There was crape on every hat,

And done at once, to the cat An elderly member rose and said : It might be a possible thing To set the trap which they set for us— That one with the awful spring The suggestion was applauded Loudiy by one and all,

About ninety-five times too small. It was finally decided that one valorou mouse, whose name may in mouse-land have been Blake, should undertake the capture himself. He could do it, he said : he was sure of it; he had an inspiration! The other mice applauded the idea and winked at each other as they saw him venture forth to meet the feline enemy. He was quite brave about it, and went out of his hidingplace on his terrific errand. He did not return to dinner—they dined in the middle of the day; nor did he appear at tea. The other mice, the diminishing company who had suffered so much, were in "a state of

"mind." And at this point we will take up the nursery story again for a conclusion and a moral : nd a moral :—
"There was dreadful consternation Till someone at last said, 'Oh, He's not had time to do it Let's not prejudge him so!'
I believe in him; of course, I do, Said the nervous mouse, with a sigh,

But that cat looks uncommonly happy,
And I wish I did know why! The Cat, I regret to mention, And no message, letter, or telegram
Has come from that champion mouse;
The mice are a little discouraged,

The demand for crape goes on;
They feel they'd be happier if they knew
Where that champion mouse has gone."
The moral of this story is not as far to seek as the North Pole, nor so deep as one of Mr. Mills' discourses. It just amounts to this, that when the Grit mice want to capture Sir John MacDonald they will have to send out a smarter champion than Mr. BLAKE, and give him a better weapon than an amendment to one of Sir John's resolutions.

BAITING THE CLERGY

WHENEVER the Grit organ gets into a religious" frame of mind-that is when it is unusually malignant and lapses from profanity into cant-it calls on all creation to witness its sincerity, and yells at "the " cleray" to quote its rant in their pulpits. The clergy" show a fine sense of the fitness of things by not noticing the invitation. In the exchange of pulpits the Grit organ is seldom asked to take a part.

Its latest essay in hypocritical snivelling is devoted to some expressions of Principa GRANT, which we have not elsewhere seen. The organ replies to him as follows: "But we should be sorry to think that there are not thousands of honest, upright Conservatives who are deeply grieved and mortified by the facts which they feel that

they cannot call in question." Yes, there are at least hundreds of Conservatives who regret these events; men who have too long given a measure of support to Mr. Mowar on the ground that he was professedly honourable, and made a certain profession of practical Christian-ity. These men find at last that this "Christian politician" was bad enough to onnive at bribery, to concoct conspinacy, o encourage spies and informers, to lay raps by means of lies and talse pratences.

raudulent trick which is resented by every hristian man in Canada, and is condemned y every man having the commonest in-incts of honour.

The organ also says : "On the other hand, we should like Principal Grant to specify any words spoken or written by any representative man or newspaper on the Liberal side which course construed or twisted into anything lime exultation over the bribery plot recently brought to light."

All that Principal Grant has to do is to send the organ copies of the Globe from the 18th March to date, in order to exhibit the 18th March to date, in order to exhibit plenty of specimens of "exultation." All that Principal Grant would have to do would be to send in copies of the comic illustrated paper of the party, in which the true feeling of Mr. Mowar and his friends was indicated by the delighted manner in which they "jumped for joy" over the victims they had "trapped."

Again we read: Again we read :

"It is one thing to 'exult' in a crime against one's country, and a very different one to be pleased that that crime has been discovered and is in a fair way of being punished."

Let us suppose for a moment that Mr. BUNTING had discovered that Mr. MOWAT and his colleagues were conspiring to en-trap him into an illegal act, and that he had been quick enough to trip them and proceed against them, would the organ be likely to show such segard for "the coun-"try" as it does now? No one supposes it for a moment

"try" as it does now? No one supposes it for a moment.

"The clergy" are 'not likely to accept Globe invitations. They are not fond of Grit politics in their pulpits. The mixture of cant and cunning, of greasy profession, and grotesque self-glorification, which is patent in the Globe articles, is not one to the taste of any elergyman who is not likemunded with the Globe itself.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

More than a year ago a very influential putation of clergymen waited on Mr. Mowar to urge on him the more systematic and widespread reading of the Bible in the Public schools. The usual interest was manifested by the Premier but the usual delay has occurred. And the following letter, which has been communicated to the various members of the deputation gives the valuable policy of the Government:--

Copy. "TOBONTO, April 5th, 1884. "My DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 3rd. Something is to be done in the matter to which it refers; but the Minister of Education had been in office too short a time to deal at the recent session with this and other important school matters."

"Yours truly, "O. J. Mowat." This is the outcome of months of learned discussion and earnest endeavour, followed by a deputation, and then followed by a year of delay. Could not something have been done before Mr. Ross became a Minister? Was not the religiously-minded Mr. A. S. Hardy acting Minister for a time! Was Mr. Mowar powerless in his own Cabinet? Or were they all much too busy seeing how far they could go in reconciling the conflicting interests of Mr. Gage, who had subsidized Mr. Ross, and Mr. Nelson who had subsidized the Globe and roped in Mr. Mowar:

SIR JOHN "MACDONALD AND "THE BLACKMAILERS"

"BYSTANDER" is not always quite as generous to Sir John MacDonald as we think he ought to be; and sometimes he blames where we think he ought to praise; and misinterprets, without meaning to do so, the real aspect of affairs. Let us, for instance, quote the following :

instance, quote the following:

"The task of his political life has been to hold together a set of elements, national, religious, sectional, and personal, as motiey as the component patches of any 'crazy quilt,' and actuated, each of them, by paramount regard for its own interest. This task he has so far accomplished by his consummate address, by his assiduous study of the weaker points of character, and where corruption was indispensable, by corruption. It is more than doubtful whether anybody could have done better than he has done. His aims, if they have not been the loftiest, have always been public, and in the midst of daily temptation he has kept his own heart above pelf. Indeed, if he had not, he could scarcely have played so successfully upon the egotism and cupidity of other men. By giving the public interest the full benefit of his tact, knowledge, and strategy, he has probably done the ledge, and strategy, he has probably done the work for us as cheaply as it was possible to do it. Let it be written on his temb that he held out for the country against the black-mailers till the second bell had rung." The last sentence is, we think, a striking

instance of misinterpretation, as we shall endeavour to show.

1. Is a statesman or ruler never to give way? History holds in grateful remembrance the names of rulers who yielded to popular demands when the second bell had rung. MACAULAY embalms in stately and splendid periods the act of ELIZABETH in yielding to the demands of ELIZABETH in yielding to the demands of her subjects the repeal of the monopolies. History holds the Duke of Wellington in honour for yielding Catholic emancipation "when the second bell had rung." "Bystander" is a Peelite in, we believe, the true sense; and he does not condemn his chief for yielding Free Trade to an agitation that had rung three bells. Reform was conceded to a nation that had rung its "second bell." Mr. GLADSTONE yielded the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the Land Acts. and is now engaged in and the Land Acts, and is now engaged in yielding again on the Franchise Act, when the second bell has rung. We do not need to prolong the illustrations; "Bystander can supply them from a richer treasury than ours.
2. Is it "blackmail" that Sir John Mac-

DONALD has yielded up? Was it yielding to blackmail when in 1869 he saved the to blackmail when in 1869 he saved the Union by concessions to Nova Scotia? The demands of that province were politically just and legally maintainable. They secured years of peace for the Dominion, and would have secured prosperity for the province but for its own wicked and corrupt Grit Local Government. Was it "blackmail" when Lord CARNAR-von gave an award to British Columbia which has necessitated the Pacific railway? Was the railway loan blackmail? And can it be said that the Pacific railway? Was the railway loan blackmail? And can it be said that the settlement of provincial grievances by the subsidising of provincial public works, which are for the public good, is "black-"mail?" We do not think so. Canada has already invested \$150,000.000 in railway subsidies, general, provincial and municipal. Ten millions more, to be spread over several years, is not so tremendous a concession. The settlement of grievances and the strengthening of the Dominion at such a price is a cheap accomplishment. Mr. BLAKE would have paid a higher price than that for the privilege of ruling the Dominion.

We will trust to the historian of the future to write on the tomb of Sir John Magnovally a uphlest epitaph, than that the strength of the supplies. A hall

A STORY AND ITS MORAL. WE ask pardon of our contemporary the New York Tribune for stealing one of its

ndeavour, of honours nobly won, o ower, popularity, and social prestige hould crystallise themselves into language

that shall crown as with a garland th

close of a great career.

very good things; but really the story is uite good enough to cover not only the ocratic party, but to cover up the Grit party here also. It is a tale of the experience a wholesale liquor dealer had a while ago with a well-dressed custome of dignified manners and pleasing address who said he would like to sample some gin as he intended purchasing a few barrels i he could find some that suited him. The dealer responded with alacrity,

In the course of the next half hour the genteel customer managed to get outside of several "snifters," while he entertained the dealer with reminiscent of some excellent gin he had in 1837 which this reminded him of. At length he said he liked the gin very much, but wouldn't give his order just then he had one or two other matters to attend to and

would call again.

In the course of an hour or two, sure enough, he did come in again. This time he said he was going to buy a barrel of rin—only one—and would like to sample and select it. While this sampling was going on he repeated the same story about the gin of 1837 and managed to absorb three or four "corkers." Then he selected the barrel he liked best, and, remarking that he would presently come round with a carman, pay for it, and take it away

again departed.

An hour or two later he came in and said he had been disappointed in finding a carman, and consequently couldn't take the barrel away to-day, but the gin reminded him so much of that he had in 1837 that he thought he mustatake a gallon of it with him. of it with him anyway, and send for the rest the next day. He had forgotten which barrel it was, however, and would have to find it with a proof-glass. By this time the dealer had begun to comprehend that this was getting to be a transaction in which there was a great deal of sample for a very little sale. He accordingly stopped short and looked the genteel customer in the

"Look here, my venerable friend," said he, "do you want to buy any gin?" The genteel customer was somewhat taken aback by the shruptness of the question, but gathering himself answered confidently: "Why, yes, of course I do."

tired of hearing you smack your lips and talk about that gin of 1837. How "much do you want?"

The genteel customer hesitated. "Well," said he, "if you can give me a few days "time on it, I would like"—drawing out

small black bottle-" half a pint-in And the dealer didn't give him timedidn't give him enough to get outdoors.

The names being changed the story will stand for the people of Canada and the Grit party. That precious party is always BLAKE or Mowat, to the people to make big professions of a desire for "reform;" reform in the election laws, reform in expenditure, reform in public morals, reform of the Senate, and so on. But someho the pretentious persons never come down to business. They dabbled in Government from 1874 to 1878, but they never made any good attempts at reform. They have been dabbling in Opposition since

shallow pretences of a wish for "lashins" of "reform"; reform of the tariff; reform of the constituencies; reform of the Pacific railway policy; and so on. But whenever the people get mad and rise up shouting, "Say, you venerable humbugs, 'do you want any reform?" the answer always is, in stuttering confusion, "Well, "if you can give us a few years to think of "it—we'd like—half a pint—in this." On reflection we do not think we need add anything to the above story by way of

moral. DEATH OF CHARLES READE.

ONE of the foremost novelists of this half One of the foremost novelists of this half of the nineteenth century has departed. Charles Reade is no more, The vibrous, belligerent, benevolent, and brilliant man has become silent at last. For some years he has not been as much before the public as formerly; and in all probability the younger generation, the people say under thirty, are not as familiar with his books as their elders, and in this respect the elders have the advantage.

age. Charles Reade's books have a combination of advantages. They had plots, which modern novels too often lack. They had a very marked, original, and brilliant style, and most modern novels read as if written by the same person, on the same machine. They had also elaborate atudies of character, a fulness of incident, and not a line of padding above most of the novels presented to us now. In his studies of female character he was, it seems to us, very acute: if at times a little too ingenious that was because he attributed to the sex a variety of faculties and a complexity of emotions which are rarely found, but which can be found, and were therefore proper He made his work as a novelist serves the

He made his work as a novelest serves the purposes of social improvement. The state of the prisons, and of the asylums, the conditions of penal servitude, the combinations of workmen, the technical education of women, &c., these were among the topics be treated; and his studies were made with great elaboration. His power of pictures que writing was very great; witness the groups sea fight in 'Hard witness the groups sea fight in 'Hard search and the search of the condition of the search power of picturesque writing was very great; witness the giorious sea fight in "Hard Cash," the island scenes in "Foul Play," the picture-scene in "Peg Woffington," and several scenes in "Griffith Gaunt." At times, as in the "Terrible Temptation" and in "Griffith Gaunt," he was open to the charge of coarseness, but he defended himself valuantly from his critics. We can do the younger generation no better service, in this kind, than sending them to read "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," and "Hard Cash."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has extended the franchise in municipal elections to widows and unmarried women.

It seems that the Silver Islet mine, which has been for some years the most celebrated of Canadian mines, is at lest exhausted. It will be closed finally on May 1st, and a general exodus of the inhabitants of the island is

On Thursday last Brooklyn celebrated its semi-centennial. Fifty years ago on that day the charter, which conferred on the village of Brooklyn the rights of a city, went into effect. In that time its population has in-creased from sixteen thousand to six hundred

The Irish "bull" is an article that is often very spurious. Anyone who makes a bad joke is apt to palm it off on "an Irishman." But the following are youched for by an English paper as having been committed as a recent Dublis meature.

vexed Irish land question, the speaker said—
"The country is overrun by absentee landlords," and after a magnificent percration,
delivered from the tub on which he was
standing, he said, "I tell you the cup of old
Ireland's misery is overflowing; aye, and it's
not full yet."

The sheriff of Essex has at last issued a cirllar giving a description of the escaped murlerer Callaghan, which will be sent to all police offices in the States. This should have been done weeks ago. The only reward of-fered for his recapture is the pakery one of \$500 by the Ontario Government.

The party who absconded from the neighourhood of Tavistock, and was cleverly capsured by Detective Bluett in Nebraska, will not recognize himself when he returns. When he departed on his visit to the west his name was Zehr; a few days ago it seems ts have become Clzehr, and yesterday an exchange had it Clezeher. He need not be surprised to fine himself a Cæsar by the time he reaches his anxious friends.

THE MAIL lately referred to a resolution passed by the Reform Association of Mc-Killop, and intimated that the locality was unknown to it. The Mitchell Advocate comes to the rescue and gives us the following in-

"McKillop is a township in the county of Huron. It is settled by some of the best Irish blood in Canada, and although once a Grit stronghold it gave the Conservative candidate upwards of one hundred majority at the election of February, 1883."

In a statement made to a reporter of the Halifax Herald, the captain of the Daniel Steinmann said :-

"I cannot account for how I managed to get so out of my course, except on the follow-ing grounds:—We had had foggy weather for several days previous to the accident, on the last two of which I had been unable to take any observations whatever; added to this there must have been an exceedingly strong easterly current, and my compasses have been subject to some attraction.

The foggy weather is of constant occurrence of the current we know nothing, but the variation of the compass has long been a familiar topic. There has been nothing in the evidence to show that the captain or other officer violated duty in any direction.

Mr. Mills' organ has suddenly develope nto an illustrated paper, and bids fair to rival the Globe. Saturday's issue contained several wonderful efforts in this direction. A contemporary asserts that the picture on the first page represented the editor. It is particu-larly noticeable that full justice was done to his cheek, and that the hoofs were pared down to a fine point. The alleged illustration of the building, in which the paper i printed, reminds us of a picture of the Cin innati Court-house after the fire, or of gridiron struck by lightning. The public was not informed as to which of the staff was im-mortalized on the fifth page.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent impr ently stated the other day that the report of Senator Macpherson's speech would be suppressed or mutilated in the Hansard. The Ottawa Grit organ contained the follow-

We are assured by the official reporter of the Senate that the report of the debate on the Toronto conspiracy, which took place in the Senate last week, has not been curtailed in the slightest degree, or even altered in any way to affect the sense, but will appear in the regular way in the Senate debates. The delay in publication is due to the fact that the printer has had unusually beavy reports to issue of late, and has not the facilities to cope with such a sudden and unusual mass of

The New York Times finds a parallel to the Cincinnati riot in ancient history. In the year 51 B.C., a hotly-contested election was pending at Rome, in which T. A. Milo and P. Clodius were candidates on opposing tickets. A collision occurred between the supporters of each, in the course of which Clodius was wounded and took refuge in a Clodius was wounded and took refuge in a hotel. He was dragged out by order of Milo and summarily killed. When the body reached Rome an indignation meeting was held, speeches were delivered by prominent wire-pullers, and appropriate resolutions adopted. At the instigation of a county official of some sort a bon-fire was lit in the court-room, which was fed by the judicial bench, the tables, and chairs, the law-library, and the corpsa. The court-house itself was bench, the tables, and chairs, the law-library, and the corpse. The court-house itself was eventually consumed. Mile was tried, and although he had retained all the leading counsel of the city, Cicero among them, was sentenced to exile. All attempts to fix the jury were futile. The *Times* points the moral as follows:

"It may be interesting to add that the R. man Republic ceased to exist, and that the Roman Empire was firmly established twenty-four years after these occurrences."

The following paragraph from the New York Dial is a fair comment upon the state of affairs which Mr. Charlton's bill was call

culated to encourage :-"Blackmail is one of those social enorm ties that it is exceedingly difficult to get at.
Where there is some fire to cause the smoke. 'squeal.' Where absolutely innocent persons are victimized, they submit to the robbery in silence, thinking that appearance in court and being hazed by shameless criminal lawyers is making bad worse. It is a public duty, however, to bring blackmailers to condition with the condition of the condition with the conditi dign punishment. A society for prosecuting blackmailers would not be a bad idea. Two

Our neighbours are waking up to a realiza tion of the importance of preserving their forests. A bill has been introduced at Washington by Mr. Edmunds to provide for the establishment of perpetual forest reservations at the head waters of the Missouri and Col-umbia rivers. The subject is one which must sooner or later engage the attention of our own legislators. It is the opinion of many that the time has even now come to take ac-tion. The ravages of axe, saw, and fire are rapidly denuding the country of the protecting shades of the great forests.

One of the distinguished and noble-minde gitators of the North-West, Mr. W. M. Smith, better known as "Billy Smith," is at present "agitating" for payment of his little ecount. He has rendered it to the Town Council of Portage la Prairie in the following

convention in Winnipeg, in the interest of the town :-

I am hard up and want to buy some seed wheat."

The account was laid over for future consideration. William should have been more explicit as to the \$2.95%. If it was expended in stimulating the "horny-handed" Bailer and his following to renewed exertions, the Portageites will want to know it. A rigid investigation should be instituted as to the expenditure of the half cent. If the "interests of the town "have been sacrificed through the exercise of false economy, and the winholding of an extra half cent, an exam should be made of Mr. Smith. It is possible to the exercise of the exercise of

RELIGIOUS.

The Bishop of Niagara, Dr. Fuller, is again The next Methodist Œcumenical Conference is expected to be held in 1887. In 1871 the number of pative Protestant teachers in India was 2,291; in 1887 it was 4,345, having almost doubled.

Rev. Father Gearin, ordained priest at Thoroid a few days ago by Archbishop Lynch, has been appointed assistant to Rev. Father McCann, at Brockton.

The Free Church of Elgin, Scotland, wilf be the first in that denomination to introduce an organ. The Free College church of Glasgow has also resolved to erect one. Monsignor Capel has been obliged to cancel his lecture engagements on account of the injury done his voice by constant usage. He will remain in New York for the present.

The centenary medal of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, will bear Bishop As-bury's face on one side and Bishop Pierce's, or the senior bishop in 1884, on the other side What Sunday is to Christians Monday is to the Greeks, Tuesday to the Persians, Wednesday to the Assyrians, Thursday to the Egyptians, Friday to the Turks, and Saturday to the Jews and seventh day Baptists. The Rev. Dr. B. Hawley has presented to the American Methodist Historical Society

the original manuscript of the sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D., at the Recently, when excavating and preparing the foundations of the new St. Swithin's church, Lincoln, the workmen came upon a perfect Roman altar, which has been carefully preserved. It is of very early date and is

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The Mennonite method of choosing a parish minister was illustrated at Weaverland, Lancaster county, Pa., last week. Twenty candidates stood before two bishops and their retinue of clergymen. Twenty books with clasps exactly alike were laid on the table, one in front of each man. A bishop arose and approached the candidates, opening book after book. In the eleventh was found a slip of paper with the words, Ein Diener des Wort, and the corresponding man was declared the choice of the congregation. No investigating committees sent in diaguise to neighboursing towns to "size up" the most popular preacher in each and devise plans for seducing him from his charge; no congregation divided on rival candidates, no jockying, no driving of bad bargains. All left to chance—and Providence. Happy, happy Mennon-The Mennonite method of choosing a parish -and Providence, Happy, happy Mennon-

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AN ANCIE

Copy of the "Caledoni A very old and curio to Mr. Hallam, chairm Board, recently, to be of the library. It is a Mercury, published in on Tuesday, January 8 quently over 223 year paper is faded and yell tolerably fair state donor is Mr. Malcolm sion for a very long tin the affairs now in sgits a survey of Forraign tains items of news Europe, the dates of w of time it took the new days. The news from 20th, 1660; Rome. Dec. 31st; and fr under date of Monday, scription is given of "Lord Marquesse of Mo Hay, of Dalgety, who for their prowes and to king and country." Aft

it says:- "The trunck coffined was covered w

black velvet cloath, tal

carried by the noble ea

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OF NOBILITY to the number of 200 they came to the place under which they set ceremonies were infinite acclamatio great volleys of sho panie, s and thunde the castle." After ref the article conclude which is our great tained so much know to be juggled out of notion of specious pre siest clown of our n with content smile at and the good old car blasphemers, rumper archical vermin in somewhere else than land." The docume dress written on it:

at Livingstone & Gi
Bridge, Edinburgh."

The Library Boar dress written on it : handsomely bound to be viewed by v permission from the

> I came across a other night. You nothing? Nor did I unt to me and explained. kranz masquerade. the Academy of Music ways is when the au notable dancing. A of the numerous tables The waiter started at whiskey, and none other Torrido was not the tion of fiery liquid is one which he was a was a professional dr leading whiskey ma business to order th whiskey in public p dressed, middle-aged competent judge of be to hold a considerable ing his gentleman.

RELIGIOUS.

The Bishop of Niagara, Dr. Fuller, is again The next Methodist Ecumenical Confernce is expected to be held in 1887.

In 1871 the number of pative Protestant eachers in India was 2,294; in 1887 it was 1,345, having almost doubled Rev. Father Gearin, ordained priest at Thoroid a few days ago by Archbishop Lynch, has been appointed assistant to Rev.

Father McCann, at Brockton. The Free Church of Elgin, Scotland, will be the first in that denomination to introduce an organ. The Free College church of Glas-

gow has also resolved to erect one Monsignor Capel has been obliged to cancel his lecture engagements on account of the njury done his voice by constant usage. He will remain in New York for the present.

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A TALK WITH EL MEHDL

Bis Religious Views and Aspirations for the Fature.

Dr. Irvin B. Tenny, a widely-travelled and highly-cultured gentleman of Baltimore, who has been visiting for some weeks with friends here, is, perhaps, the only American who ever saw El Mehdi, says the Kansas City Star, Said Dr. Tenny recently:—"I saw him in 1878, before he was heard of outside his own province, and I shall never forget the profound impression he made upon me. It was one evening, while I was near Sennar, travelling with Rufoh, my interpreter. El Mehdi was then a man of, I should judge, thirty-three or thirty-four, and, although he stood some six feet high, he was so spare I doubt if he would have weighed over 130 pounds. His complexion was dark olive, his beard coa black and his eyes deep set and piercing. His bearing was severe, and there was undeniably that intangible something called magnetism about the man. He was clothed in simply a white tunic that left the arms partly exposed, and the form hely the sould the way of the world. white tunic that left the arms partly exposed, and fell from a belt at the waist straight to the feet. Around his head was a many-folded

"He gave a keen glance at my European costume and then assumed his apparently vacant gaze straight ahead.

"I had never seen a real prophet before, and was rather embarrassed to know what to say. Finally, in sheer desperation, I told Ruich to tell him that I came from across the sea, where we have no prophets.

"'I am no prophet,' he replied through
the interpreter: 'I am the mouth of Allan.'

"'What is the faith you teach?' I asked
of the mouthpiece of the deity.

"'That Allah will give to his people what
belongs to them.'

pelongs to them.

"The prophet scrutinized me sharply, and urmising that he might take me for a spy, sent there to pump him on his politica views, I changed the channel of my enquiry "What is man's greatest fault?" I asked.

"From the phase that Ruson used I be-lieve the prophet understood me to ask what was man's greatest tendency or inclination, To gratify his vanity.' "I put the question again, and after pon-dering a moment he said: "'Selfishness."

These struck me as rather broad views for a humbug pagan seer to entertain, and I asked him what he considered the future of his creed

and country.
"There is one God, one prophet and one people, he said; we will cover the face of 'There are several millions of people in

the world, I suggested.
"There are millions of drops in the river, but they come at last to one sea.'
" 'Where do you hold converse with the

Deity? I ventured.
"The prophet looked at me proudly, and exclaimed in a loud tone defiantly, for the benefit of the crowd:—
"I am with him always! He is I and I At this the crowd of natives began utter ing loud cries, and a great many of them threw themselves upon the ground. We were sigent for a moment, and he took up the strain

questions. " Across the waters. Two hundred times as far as from here to Cairo, I replied at a venture.

"The prophet pondered for some time over the immensity of space, and then asked:
"What is this water like?"

"This rather stunned me, and finally I pointed up to the sky and told him that if it was reversed it would be something like the ocean. A flash of intelligence shone in his eyes and he nodded gravely.

"How many people are there in your country?"

Millions and millions, rich and happy. "Millions and millions, rich and happy."
"The prophet evidently regarded this as a deep-dyed falsehood and signified with a wave of his hand that the interview was at an end. Turning then to the natives, he addressed them in a dull, one keyed voice that grew louder and louder in pitch, with strange and sudden breaks, when he stopped altogether, and closing his eyes seemed to be in a trance. While he was in the midst of this extraordinary proceeding Rufoh all at once clutched my sleeve and hurried me off." clutched my sleeve and hurried me off."

AN ANCIENT RELIC. Copy of the "Caledonian Mercury" of 8th January, 1661.

A very old and curious document was given to Mr. Hallam, chairman of the Free Library to Mr. Hallam, chairman of the Free Library Board, recently, to be placed on the shelves of the library. It is a copy of the Caledonian Mercury, published in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Tuesday, Jannary 8th, 1661, and is consequently over 223 years old. Although the paper is faded and yellow from age, it is in a tolerably fair state of preservation. The donor is Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane, 77 Jarvis street, who has had the paper in his possession for a very long time. The heading is as tollows:—Mercurius Caledonius—comprising the affairs now in sgitation in Scotland, with a survey of Forraign Intelligence." It contains items of news from various parts of tains items of news from various parts of Europe, the dates of which show the length Europe, the dates of which show the length of time it took the news to travel in those days. The news from Naples is dated Nov. 20th, 1660; Rome, Dec. 3rd; London, Dec. 3lst; and from Paris Dec. 24th. under date of Monday, 7th December, a description is given of the obsequies of the "Lord Marquesse of Montrose and Sir, Henry Har of Delegar the montrose and Sir, Henry Hay, of Daigety, who were murthered both for their prowes and transending loyalty to king and country." After discussing the coffin it says:—"The trunck of his Excellency thus coffined was covered with a large and rich black velvet cloath, taken up and from thence carried by the noble earls of Marre, Athol, Linlitugow, Seaford, Hartford and others of these honourable families * * Being

accompanied with a body of horse OF NOBILITY AND GENTRY to the number of 200 rallied in decent order

to the number of 200 rallied in decent order, they came to the place where the head atood, under which they set the coffin on the scaffold made for that purpose, " * " The ceremonies were accompanied with infinite acciamations of the people, great volleys of shot by the city companie, and thundering of canon from the castle." After referring to the murderers the article concludes as follows:—" And which is our great comfort, we have attained so much knowledge as never again to be juggled out of our reason under the notion of specious pretences, for the drowsiest clown of our most northern islands can with content smile at the cheats of liberty with content smile at the cheats of liberty and the good old cause. And therefore the blasphemers, rumpers, and other anti-mon-archical vermin in England must cast about

somewhere else than for companions in Scotland." The document has the following address written on it:—"Mr. Alex. McQuarrie, at Livingstone & Gibons', clothiers, South Bridge, Edinburgh."

The Library Board will have the paper handsomely bound and placed in the library to be viewed by visitors who may obtain permission from the board.

A Professional Drinker

whiskey worth drinking. An hour later he was emphatically demanding Torrido at the bar, and again he held an argument on the subject with a chance acquaintance in the midst of an overhearing hundred. "There is nothing that folks are so exacting about in their ignorance," said the friend who explained the professional drinker to me, "than in the matter of drinks. The slightest thing will set a man to ordering a special brand. There is no telling how many fellows are now specifying Torrido for no other reason than they heard this man mention it at the Liederkranz ball. He no doubt cost the firm \$20 that night, altogether, but how else could they have done so much effective advertising for the same money? But how much will it cost the professional drinker? Perhaps his death in an inchriate asylum.

NOTES OF SPORT.

Duncan C. Ross is said to be worth \$20,000

Two Boston men have played 23,001 games of cribbage. One of the players is one game ahead of the other. There is at least one spot on this fair earth where the baseball fiend cannot get in his work. On a vacant lot near Covington, Ky., is posted this sign:—"No plane bace-Bol on

heas primaces,' Amy Howard, now exhibiting at a dime museum in Montreal, beat all the competitors in a contest for the alleged female pedestrian six days' championship of the world in San Francisco in 1879.

Capt. Traynor started from Bath, Me., April 5, to row to New York in a dory 13 feet long and 5 feet wide, having a cabin and two air-tight tanks. He contemplates making an attempt to row across the Atlantic, starting in June and carrying four months' provisions.

The Y. M. C. A., of Brookyln, is to shortly erect one of the finest gymnasiums in the country. It will be in a separate building, 60 x 100 feet, and will have a floor space clear of all obstructions. There will be a swimming bath, and also shower, sponge, tub, and spiral baths. A suspended running track, twenty-two laps to the mile, will be built

At a chicken dispute on the outskirts of Chicago a black-red, after fighting about one-tenth of a round, flew over the heads of the spectators and ran like a hare across a forty-acre lot. Paddy Ryan, who had bet on the fowl, said it was no good. "Oh, yes, it is, Paddy," answered an admirer of Sullivan; 'it is a splendid fighter; it has only gone to

Wallace Ross, while passing through Boston last week, was asked about the probability of his challenging Hanlan to a race. He said he would try to arrange a race with Hanlan upon the latter's return from Australia. Still he did not wish to talk very much upon this subject, as many might consider that by so doing he was only taking advantage of Hanlan's extended absence to make apital for himself. "That matter can wait until Ned returns," was his closing remark.

A sawing match came off at Sylvan, near London, on Thursday. Messrs. Dawson and Nicholson were time-keepers, and Mr. Brown general manager. A large number of people gathered to see the contest. The log was a twenty-inch maple of a hard sample. Three large knots were sawed through. First prize, \$15 with gold medals, won by Loomis brothers, time 31 seconds; second prize, \$10, won by Blanchard brothers, time 46 seconds.

Sava the Chrosey will the death of Lorest won by Blanchard brothers, time 46 seconds. Says the Clipper:—In the death of James Ward, the painter-puglist and last of his race, who was considered champion of England for eight years, the prize-ring has lost one of its most intelligent, humane, and brightest ornaments. He was liberal to a fault, and, except when aroused, had a temper as gentle as that of any woman. His advanced age was something remarkable, and as late as six morths ago he had never been actually laid up with sickness.

QUEER OCCURRENCES.

A young lady in Napanee called her in-tended "a foot," which so worked on his feelings that he jumped into the river with the intention of terminating his carrier now consoles himself with the thought that she was not far from the truth in her assertion after all.

Mrs. G. L. Saulthorpe was caught out in a vindstorm while returning to her home near Vattsboro, Va., with a child two years old in her arms. A tree was blown down across her path, striking and crushing the head of the infant, causing its death soon afterwards. The mother was also struck and badly injured. She had other children with her, but they escaped

hey escaped. they escaped.

The hair and beard of James Campion, of Rochester, Minn., which have always been so black as to give him the sobriquet of "Black Jim." suddenly began to turn gray, and in less than one week became as white as the driven snow. Mr. Campion is about 45 years old, was in perfect health at the time, and can assign no reason for the strange occurrence.

A Chicago woman loved and married a man who seems to be a boy in everything but age and stature. He loves to romp and loaf around just such places as a man would be expected to woid. She is well off and keeps him nicely, but he is an awful sight of bother to her. She found him the other day with his boots off running foot-races with a pack of hoodlums. of hoodlums.

A woman in Portland, Me., took a notion that she was cut out for a dancer. Her fav-ourite step was that invented by the Lone Fisherman in "Evangeline," and she would go skipping around the room tike one possess-ed until she would collide with something ed until she would collide with something that was heavy or strong enough to bring her to a standstill. Her husband, a delicate, nervous man, was so annoyed by her antics that he got her a hass to Boston, where sh said she was dying to go. She is now learning to dance under a great master, and writes her hubby that he need never expect to see her again unless he lays his conscientious scruples aside and visits a concert saldon on the wharf. Several physicians have decided that she is insane and, should be sent to an asylum, but the laws of neither Maine nor Massachusetts recignize a mania for dancing as evidence of insanity. If they did half the population of the two States would be in the madhouse.

In 1843 Mary Poythres, the handsomest

In 1843 Mary Poythres, the handsomest young lady in Sylvania county. Ga., became engaged to John Gross, the son of a wealthy plantation owner. He went to New Orleans on some business and from there wandered away to Texas, and did not return for one year. He fully expected to find her married, but not so. Although she had not heard a word from him all this time she remained true to him. They renewed their engage-mentagain, and once more became estranged. Recently he returned to celebrate his sixtleth birthday on the old homestead, and was sur-prised to find Mary waiting for him. This time he got a minister and they had the ceremony performed before he had an opportunity of getting away. It is said that no less than three of those who had sued for her hand and were refused on account of her love for Gross, were afterward members of Congress, one was in the Senate and one was

A Professional Drinker.

I came across a professional drinker the other night. You never heard of such a thing? Nor did I until I had it pointed out to five and explained. It was at the Lieder-krazz masquerade. The great bar-room of the Academy of Music was crowded, and it always is when the auditorium is in use for notable dancing. A man took a seat at one of the numerous tables, and ordered whiskey, The water started away to fetoh the drink. "Say, here," the man called in a loud, but not boisterous voice, "lef it be Torrido whiskey, and none other."

Torrido was not the name, but that suggestion of fiery liquid is better to write than the one which he was advertising. Yes; this was a professional drinker, in the employ of a leading whiskey manufacturer. It was his business to order this particular brand of whiskey in public places. He was a well-dressed, middle-aged man, who looked like a competent judge of beverages, and quite able to hold a considerable quantity without losing his gentlemanly bearing. When the liquor was brought he talked to the waiter again as to his attoms preference of Torrido, which he declares to the waiter again as to his attoms preference of Torrido, which he declares to the waiter again as to his attoms preference of Torrido, which he declares to the manufacture and Mary waiting for him. This time he got a minister and they had the ceremony performed before he had an opporation that no less than three of those who had sued for her hand and were refused on account of her love for Gross, were afterward members of Cougress, one was in the Senate and one was elected Governor.

There is an odd sort of an old genius living down in Cennecticut who prides himself in being able to hake everything he knows. He manufactures all the writing paper, envelopes, and postage stamps that he uses, all the articles bought by other people. He also manufactured bank notes and silver coin at one time so nearly like the genuine that his manufacture and they had been down in Cennecticut who prides himself i

ake all the articles of Inriiture and clothing he and his wife need. There is no positive proof of his counterfeiting exploits, but he people are morally certain he is guilty. To one has suffered yet from this because his noney passes the same as the genuine, and to one can pick out a coin or note that will not be taken at any heal.

THE OLD LOVE AND NEW.

A Romance From the Wilds of the Far

The tragedies of these new lands come to the knowledge of the public, the romances never do. A cowboy's jamboree is telegraphed all over the land; but many we chapter in real life which would grace the pages of a novel remain untold. A young fellow disappears from his ranch, is absent a few weeks, reappears with a bride he has captured, a la Lochinvar, settles down to work, and Mrs. Grundy is none the wiser. Some fifteen years ago Katie Walsworth was a school teacher in a New York country town, of whom William Emerson, a well-to-do young farmer in the same violnity became enamoured. She recip rocated his sentiments and

In anticipation of the happy day when she would assume joint partnership in the darry farm, she visited her brother, who was well versed in the detail of dairy work, a knowledge of which is so necessary to the presiding genius of the New York farm house. While visiting this brother she met young farmer No. 2, by name Samuel Hull, the reputed possessor of many acres of rolling prairie. He laid siege to her heart, but the school ma'amwas coy and toth to leave the old love for the new. But when the Illinois farmer had pointed out farm after farm, whose broad acres he dlaimed to hold in "fee simple," his case progressed with wonderful rapidity, and in three months she returned to New York wearing the betrothal ring of the western farmer and ready to return to the dairy farmer his plighted toth.

The scene which ensued has been kept THEY BECAME ENGAGED

The scene which ensued has been kept secret, but the result was that in the future they were to be as old friends; furthermore, the New Yorker stipulated that through her whole life, either married or not, they were to correspond,

EXCHANGING AT LEAST ONE LETTER PER MONTH and if ever trouble hovered over her pathway the old lover was to be informed of the fact, binding himself to risk purse and life to She married the western farmer to find

that farms and broad acres had melted away with astonishing rapidity, and ere the honeymoon was fairly over the bonanza farmer, undisguised, assumed the proportions of a

undisguised, assumed the proportions of a Chicago salesman.

Twelve years passed, during which the school ma'am supported herself, and most of the time her husband, by teaching. Every month she received a letter from her her exfover, which she dutifully read to her husband, who enjoyed the correspondence more than did his wife.

One of these letters told how the dairyman had solaced himself by bringing to the altar one of Eve's fair daughters, who wasn't a school mistress. Other letters told of continued success, many bringing witt them the best wishes of the writer's wife, with often a bank note to keep the wolf away.

bank note to keep the wolf away. About two years ago Illinois husband and wife came to Dakota and located a claim some 12 miles south of the city of Jamestown.

Eearly last fall the old lover appeared upon the scene. He was rich, travelling through the west, and stopped in Jamestown and determined to see his old flame.

He arrived at their "shack" just in time to clear the array of the array drummer.

He arrived at their "shack" just in time to close the eyes of the ex-Chicago drummer, and remained long enough to comfort the widow and to assist in consigning the remains of his successful rival to the dust.

Returning east, he arrived just in the "nick of time" to see his own wife buried.

The last chapter closed a few days ago, when the old lovers appeared before a local preacher and were married, boarding the casters-bound train en route for the dairy farm in New York.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

the table at a dinner-party. Ans.—The gentleman takes the head of the table.

J. McL. Port Perry.—What is the exact age of the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald? Ans.—Sir John Macdonald? Ans.—Sir John Macdonald? Ans.—Sir John Macdonald was born Jan. 11, 1815; is therefore aged 69 years and three months.

ORANGEVILLE—Will you answer among the queries and replies, if the firm is reliable that advertised an article called "Neutro Pillone." or hairsolvent? Ans.—Can't express an opinion, as we never used it.

E. G. Perth.—Whith are the strongest religious bodies in Canada and the United States? Ans.—In Canada, the Roman Catholics; in the United States, the Methodista—by a large majority.

Upfington—Oblige me by putting in the next week's issue of THE MAIL how much has to be paid for a license for auctioneering in the County of Victoria. Ans.—Every municipality regulates its own license fees. Write to the clerk of the county, I. Junkin, Bobcaygeon.

WALKERVILLE—I was disappointed in not reading the whole of the story called "Ida Chaloner's Heart; or a Husband's Trials," which appeared in THE MAIL, last year. Can you please inform me where I can purchase it. Ans.—It has not, so far as we know, been published in book form.

in book form.

SUBSCRIBER—To whom should I apply for a situation to learn to be an engineer, either on Credit Valley or Canada Southern? Ans.—Apply to engineer of the C. S. at St. Thomas, or the same special of C. V. at Parkdale. It is not customary to teach engineering in railway offices or works.

customary to teach engineering in railway offices or works.

A. B. C.—(1) How many words ser minute can the fastest short hand reporter write? (2) Has a person who can write eighty a minute any chance of getting a situation as short-hand reporter? Ans.—(1) 200; there are about three men in Canada capable of writing at this speed. (2) No; you might get employment as an amanuensis or private secretary.

H. E., Pleton—Where can "Nova Britannica" be had, and the price! (2) What is the Sons of England Society, its objects, constitution, standing and following? Has it a Grand Lodge, and how is application made to open a lodge? Ans.—(1) From Hunter Rose & Co., Toronto; price if cents. (2) J. W. Carter, 84 Queet street west. Toronto, Grand Secretary Sons of England, will give you the desired information.

READER Muskoka—My boy got hurt on the top of the head with a chip; the wound healed up, but pains him, can you recommend anything for it? He also cut his big toe; it healed up but likewise pains him. Can you recommend anything for it? He also cut his big toe; it healed up but likewise pains him. Can you recommend anything for it? He also cut his big toe; it healed up but likewise pains him. Ans.—The wound on the head may be dangerous, and we would advise consulting a physician, as the boy's system may be out of order. The injury to the toe should not be trified with.

SUBSCRIBER, Belleville.—I. Where can I obtain the directory of British Columbia? 2. How near has the Canadian Pacific railway been completed to British Columbia. B.C.? 4. Do you think it a good country to emigrate to? Ans.—I. From R. T. Williams, publisher, Government and Broad streets, Victoria, B.C.? 2. The Canada Pacific has been nominally completed to within a short distance of British Columbia. British Columbia is four hundred miles across. 3. Via the Northern Pacific Hallway. 4. Cannot give any advice.

SUBSCRIBER, Keene.—Are Warmanbie horses noted either for speed or endurance? A friend

ELLIS—On the 6th inst., the wife of P. Ellis, station agent G.T.R., Cannington, of a daughter. HAMMET—On the 9th inst., at Midland, Ont., the wife of F. Hammet, of a son.

HARPER—At Chatham, on the 11th, the wife of J. F. Harper, of a son.

JAMIESON—In Durham, on April 8, the wife of Dr. Jamieson, of a son. KENT-At 95 Gloucester street, on 9th April, the wife of James Kent, of a daughter.

LAKE-On 9th April, at 236 McCaul street, the wife of Edward Lake, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALLOMONG—At Walnut hills, Cincinnati, billo, on the 1th inst. Frankie Gertrude, bevored wife of John Allomong, Esq., and youngst daughter of W.H. Gibbs, Esq., Oshawa, ged twenty-three years. BARBER—At Alton, on April 7th, 1884, Jam D., son of S. Barber, aged 6 years, 2 months, BETHELL—In this cite at 193 Elizabeth street, on Thursday, April 10th, Mrs. Mary Bethell, aged 72 years, 11 months.

BOURNE—On Friday, 28th March, 1884, at the Mission house, Blood Reservation, N. W. T., Wm. Henry, infant son of Rev. H. T. and Jane Georgina Bourne, aged 11 months and 23 days.

BOYS—At Niagara, on the 9th, jest. Filter Ly. Boys-At Niagara, on the 9th inst., Eliza Lu-cinda, wife of John Boys, Esq.

DE AUGUERA—At Toronto, on Wednesday morning, Raymond ide Auguera, aged 23 years and 7 months. Deeply regretted.

EWING—On the 12th instant, Eliza Ewing, youngest and beloved daughter of John and Eliza Ewing, in the 22nd year of her age. Ewing—On Thursday, April 10th, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Cameron, 53 Hazelton avenue, Mrs. James Ewing, formerly of "Burnhouse," Galaton, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 77 years (mother of Mr. R. D. Ewing, of this city).

HEARN—April 12th, aged 19 year and 5 months, John, third son of W. Hearn, druggist, 1,022 Queen street west.

Mope.

HAWKINS—At Scarboro, of consumption, on Saturday, April 12th, Mary Beurne, beloved wife of Henry J. Hawkins, aged 56 years.

INGLIS—At Owen Sound, on the 4th inst., Ann, the beloved wife of Peter Inglis, aged 67 years.

KEMP—On the 13th instant, at the General Hospital, George Kemp, of county Cavan, Ireland. land.

McKenzie—On Tuesday evening last, at the family residence, Ingersoil, the Rev. D. McKenzie, late pastor of Knox church, Embro, in the 86thlyear of his age,

MeaDows—On April 9th, at the residence of her father, 31 Queen street west. Ann Eliza, second daughter of Samuel and Mary Meadows, aged 21 years and 11 months.

Muze—At her residence, 27 Bay street north,

of R. Park & Co.

RAMSAY—On the 13th instant, Alexander Ramsay, eldest son of W. M. Ramsay, manager Standard Life Assurance Company, Montreal, aged 18 years and 7 days.

REID—At Belleville, on the 9th inst., Harriet Ann, the dearly beloved wife of Andrew Reid, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 20 days.

REINEART—April 12 1884 our belowed april 20 days. REINHART—April 12, 1884, our beloved child, Alfred, aged 4 years. Rogers—On Saturday, April 12, at his late resi-dence, 168 Front street east, John Rogers, 32 years. rears.

TAYLOR—At McKellar, on Tuesday, 1st inst., Eliza Matilda. youngest daughter of E. O. Tayor, aged seventeen months and eight days. or, aged seventeen months and eight days.

WEULE—At his residence, Streetaville, on
April 72th, 1884, Isaac Weylie, aged 24 years, 2
months, and 19 days. He was a native of Londonderry, Iroland.

WYLLE—On April 13th, on Lot 10, Con. 10,
Mariposa, daughter of James and Margaret
Wylie, age one year, one month, and 25 days.

Medical.



CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

NIVEN-At Haliburton, on the 7th April the wife of A. Niven, D.L.S., of a son. ROBARTS—At 311 Huron street, on the 14th inst, the wife of S. B. Robarts, of a son. STREET—At 157 John street, on Thursday, 10th April, the wife of R. B. Street, of a daughter. WALLACE—At Woodbridge, on Easter Sun-day, 13th April, 1881, the wife of Mr. N. C. Wal-lace, M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALISOP—MCLEAN—On the End inst., by the Rev. Mr. DePew, of Beaverton, W. J. Allsop, of Goodwood, to Barbars Ans, eldest daughter of Mr. Allen McLean, Mera.

KANE—RİACKLOCK—On Thursday, April 10th, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 10 Morrison street, by the Rev. T. W. Patterson, John Kane to Isabella W., daughter of Jonathan Blacklock, Esq., all of Toronto.

LITTELL—LANGSTAFF — At Trinity church, Thornhill, on April 9th, Richard D, Littell, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of the late Judge Littell, to Miss Lucy Langstaff, Esq., of the Grange, Thornhill.

ROWLAND—ALLAN—At the residence of the bride's father, Newmarket, on Thursday, April 10th. inst., by the Rev. John Brown, James C. Rowland, of Collingwood, to Marian, only daughter of James Allan. Esq. WESTMAN—MACKENZIE—On April 9th, by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, E. J. Westman, daughter of the late Samuel Westman, to A. E. Mackenzie,

DEATHS.

this city).

FAWCETT—At Gravenhnest, on the 10th April, 1884, Mary Jane, beloved wife of Thos. Fawcett, P.L.S., aged 30 years 6 months.

GARDNER—At No. 6 Gildersleeve avenue, Annie, infant daughter of Obarles E. and Kate Gardner, aged 3 months, and 5 days.

Good—On the 15th inst. at 26t Simcoe street, George, the infant son et Heleu and H. J. P. Good, aged two months. HAND—In this city, on the 13th inst., at her nother's residence, 76 Oak street, Dulsy Hand, ged 10 years and 8 months.

MILLS—At her residence, 27 Bay street north, Hamilton, Margaret, wife of John Mills, Nichols—At 284 King street east, 12th inst., R. C. Nichols, beloved husband of Hannah Nichols, aged 36 years, I month, and 17 days. PATERSON—On 7th inst., at his residence, 67 Argyle avenue, Montreal, James Paterson, in his 71st year. PARK—In the town of Newmarket, on the 13th inst., Anna, aged 42 years, wife of Mr. R. Park of R. Park & Co.



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PATE TORALLE THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

"Has your husband always been an artist?"

at once what it means."

There was an energy, a vivacity about her, which considerably startled Mrs. Carstone, and made her feel at a loss how to continue

CHAPTER XXIV.

Carstone. "You must give me time to thin and to speak. You must not hurry me."

"Then you have something to tell me!" oried Violet. "I felt sure of it, What is it, Mrs. Carstone?"

have undertaken it, but that my husband and son insisted upon it."
"Your husband and son!" said Violet,

roudly." What have they to do with me?"
"Nothing; but they felt that the mystery

Unfortunately there is a very unmistak-

lieve nothing but what is good of him."

"He is not what he seems to be," repeated Mrs. Carstone, "He calls himself 'Mr. Randolph,' and he professes to be an artist, in both respects acting untruthfully. Your husband's name is not 'Randolph,' neither is he an artist."

Who and what is he then?" asked th

"I do not believe it !" the girl gasped, at length. "I will not believe it! I should hate him if it were true!"

hate him if it were true!"

"It is as true as that the sun shines in the heavens," replied Mrs. Carstone.

"I will not believe it!" Violet repeated.

"It is most positively true," said Mrs. Carstone. "He is Randolph Lord Ryvers, and he belongs to one of the grandest old families in England: he is a thorough aristocrat."

"An aristocrat!" cried the girl; and the

word, as it came from her lips, was worse than a sneer. "I—I hate them!" she gasped. "I will not believe it."

"It seems to me that, if I had told you your husband was a thief, or a forger, instead of a nobleman, you could not be more angry," said Mrs. Carstone.
"I should not be one half so angry," declared her companion. "You construided."

"I should not be one hair so angry," de-clared her companion. "You cannot under-stand; you have not been trained as I have been. Hatred of all such runs with the blood in my veins."

"It is very foolish," Mrs. Carstone said, astonished; "there is no sense nor reason an it."

it." But Violet flashed a look from her grand

And Mrs. Carstone felt that she spoke the truth. Such sentiments as Violet had uttered were beyond her comprehension. The girlish, graceful figure was drawn to its full beight, the flashing area looked down upon

height; the flashing eyes looked down upon

"Why do you say this of my husband?" she asked. "And who has told you?"

she asked. "And who has told you?"
Mrs. Carstone repeated the storylexactly as
she had heard it. An old college friend of
Lord Ryvers had recognized him, and had
gone away lest any complication or unpleasantness should arise through his recogni-

eyes which almost silenced her.
"You cannot understand," she

"I do not like my task at all. I would not

"You are so quick," my dear, said Mrs.

CHAPTER XXIII.

"Tell her?" cried trichard Carstone "Why, most certainly she ought to know She must know! My dear," he continued She must know! My dear, he continued turning suddenly to his wife, "you are the person to do it. Women understand women best. You must manage it. I could not as an Englishman stand by silently while so cruel a wrong was perpetrated. The girl may be motherless, she may be friendless; it is our duty to interfere."
And, when Richard Carstone once became

I dread to undertake such a task," said Mrs. Carstone. "Suppose it is all right-sie will be angry that we have suspected anything; so will he. She will be sure to tel

And, on the other hand, if it be all wrong, what am I to do with her? She wil break her heart,"
"Nonsense!" said her husband, curtly "This is no time for hesitation or to be in-fluenced by fine scruples. I hope you will make an opportunity for seeing Mrs. Ran-dolph to-day, and get to know, first of all,

whether she understands her true position.
Indeed you must lose no time about it. Try
to see her this morning."
Fate favoured Mrs. Carstone. Lord
Ryvers went to a neighbouring town to make
some purchases, and Violet, as she always
did in his absence, came to see her new friend.
The colour and light faded out of that lady's
face when she saw her, for she did not like face when she saw her, for she did not like

"Has your husband always been an artist?"
the other pursued.

"Yes, so far as I know. At least, he must have been; he is young now, and he has been studying all his life. He could not have been anything else."

"You do not seem to know much of the past, my dear," remarked Mrs. Carstone.

"Mrs. Carstone," the girl said, suddenly, "you have something to tell me. All these questions and suggestions make me feel quite sure of it. You are, as Mr. Carstone would say, beating about the bush. Now, tell me at once what it means."

There was an energy, a vivacity about her, "You are not well, Mrs. Carstone," said Violet after the first greetings were over. **
am glad that I have a few hours to spare this morning. My husband has gone to purchase some wonderful paints."

some wonderful paints."

"And you have come to spend your leisure time with me," said Mrs. Carstone. "That is really good of you. Shall we go out? The sun shines, but it is not too warm." There was a little green square amongst the orange trees, where a large vine had trained over pretty trellis-work, and little stands and chairs had been

chairs had been placed underneath. Here Mrs. Carstone paused. "Sit down, my dear," she said. "I cannot walk far to-day."

Violet wondered a little at her strange manner—it was so nervous, so timid, so unlike Mrs. Carstone's usual kind, unconcerned way. And, above all other topics, Mrs. Carstone chose to speak of her wedding day. "We always keep up the anniversary of our wedding day," she said. "We have quite a little fête. Do you, Mrs. Randolph? I think it is a very nice custom for all married people

"I have had but one anniversary," she re-plied, with a smile; "but I quite agree with you; it is a very pleasant custom. I must tell my husband that we also must plan a fête for next year."
"My dear," said Mrs. Carstone, trying to

speak carelessly, "what- is your husband's Christain name?" "Randolph," Violet replied—"the same

as his surname."
"That is a strange thing—very unusual, I should imagine." observed Mrs. Carstone.
"Yes, it is unusual," said Violet. "I knew a Philip Philips, and I have read of an Owen "Speaking of names and marriage," said Mrs. Carstone, "what was your maiden

"Now, Mrs. Carstone, what is the mystery?" she persisted.
"If you are going to be angry with me," said Mrs. Carstone, "I cannot tell you at all."
And Mary Carmichael, and me?
"But, my dear," said Mrs. Carstone, with something of awe, "do you really belong to a family so ancient as that?"
"No," laughed Violet; "I should say not 'Beaton' is by no means an uncommon name, I have never thought as to whether I was descended from the Beatons mentioned in the seconded from the s

song or not."
Still Mrs. Carstone felt that she was n

nearer the knowledge she wished to obtain.
"I was married at St. John's, in the City,"
she said, "Where were you married, Mrs.

Violet, who knew of no necessity for keeping the circumstances connected with her marriage a secret, answered readily enough:

"In one of the prettiest of old churches—at St. Byno's where I lived.",

"Then she was married." thought Mrs. Carstone. "Tell me about your wedding," she continued; "I like to hear about love stories and weddings." But her host trembled as she spake and there was great

stories and weddings." But her hands trembled as she spoke, and there was gree anxiety in her eyes.

"There was nothing very remarkable attending my wedding," said Violet. "Mr. Randolph and I were married on the 22nd September, and it was one of the loveliest

days that even a poet could imagine." And you were very happy, my dear," she said, gently.

"Yes, very happy. The only drawback to my happiness was that my aunt, with whom I had always lived, detested men, love, lovers, and marriage. She prophesied the most to rible things for me." "None of them have come true, I hope?"

"None of them have come true, I hope resaid Mrs. Carstone,
"No," laughed Violet, blithely, "not one of them; and they never will."
"Your aunt went to your wedding with you, I suppose?" said Mrs. Carstone.
"You have man present; but as Mr. Range." "Yes she was present; but, as Mr. Ran-dolph said afterward, it was like a Death's-head at a feast, She never smiled, and she looked profoundly miserable all the time."

looked profoundly miserable all the time."

"It must be all right," thought Mrs. Carstone. "This aunt was evidently a keen woman. If there had been any flaw in the proposal, she would gladly have seized upon it. Certainly there must have been a marriage. The only question that remains is whether it was a legal one."

"Why did you marry an artist?" she asked, as though the idea had suddenly occured to her.

But there was no consciousness on Violet's face as she answered :
"It must have been my fate."

Evidently she had no idea that her husband was anything but an artist.

"You must forgive me if I say that, with your beautiful face, you might have done much better. You might have married a lord."

"A lord!" cried Violet, with indignant scorn, "I would not have married a lord to have saved my life."

ingly.
"I hate all aristocrats!" cried Violet.
"So did my aunt; she brought me up to hate them."

But she never thought of the connecting link. It did not occur to her that perhaps Lord Ryvers had hidden his name and title

link. It did not occur to her that perhaps Lord Ryvers had hidden his name and title to win his wife. She looked at the beautiful face that would have graced sny station.

"Do you know, Mrs. Randolph," she said, "you are quite an original character? You are unlike any one I ever met."

Then her doubts assailed her again. That marriage could not have been legal, or why had Lord Ryvers kept it so secret?"

"I do not see that I differ from others," Violet replied, "except that I have strong likes and disilkes, and I am true to them."

Mrs. Carstone did not believe that such a thing was possible as a true dislike to the aristocracy. It made no impression on her. Her one desire now was to find out if the marriage were legal or not.

"Do you visit your husband's family at all?" she said, trying to speak as though the idea had occurred to her quite accidentally.

"No," was the girl's reply. "I do not know anything of them. My husband has never spoken to me of them."

"That seems strange," said Mrs. Carstone; "but of course they know he is married."

have told you on proper authority," said Mrs. Carstone. "Ask yourself why your husband should live in such conclusion. There must be a reason for it; there must be a reason for his avoidance of all English people."

"I will not believe it!" reiterated Violet. Yet, when she remembered how he had in all truth avoided in mixing in English society, her heart sunk.

"I must tell you frankly," continued Mrs. Carstone, seeing that hints and allusions were all in vain, "that my husband and my son are afraid of you."

"Afraid of what?" asked her companion, wonderingly.

wonderingly.

And the kindly woman, who had found her ask so much more difficult than she had excepted, shrunk from the flash of the glorious

"I do not know. It is a subject we have never discussed, Mrs. Carstone."

"A young husband is generally so proud to introduce his wife to his friends. It is one of the first things of which he would think. My husband was delighted, I remember to take me home."

"I have never thought of it," replied Violet, "I should think my husband is very much like myself, almost alone in the world."

And again Mrs. Carstone felt at a loss what to say. eyes.

"When a rich young nobleman hides his rank and his name, assumes a disguise—acts, in fact as your husband has acted—there is but one interpretation to be placed upon his

anduct."
"And what is that?" asked Violet, according that Mrs. Carstone was almost afraid

And again Mrs. Carstone felt at a loss what to say.

"Do you think—have you any reason to think that your husband has married without the knewledge of his family?" she inquired.

"No," laughed Violet; "I have not thought of his family, nor do I think that he himself has. I must ask him."

"Would it vex you to find that he had done so?" Mrs Carstone asked.

"No, I do not think it would," replied Violet. "I should feel sure that he had some reason for it. If he had relatives living for whom he cared, he would have talked about to answer.

"I had better tell you," she replied,
"though I know you will be angry. I cannot help it. You ought to know; you must
know. When a man acts as your husband
has acted, the inference is that either he is
not married at all, or that his marriage is not
legal. Any one who heard the story would
form the same oning."

form the same opinion."

It was the white heat of rage that changed It was the white heat of rage that changed the beautiful face of the woman who listened, into something almost too terrible to behold. Yet she controlled herself, though her lips were white, and quivered as she spoke.

"Do you mean to tell me," she said, "that any one lives who dares throw even the least shadow of doubt on my marriage?"

"My dear Mrs. Randolph, you must be calm and listen. Everyone who hears your story will draw the same conclusion that we have done."

"Then the world is a vile, wicked place, and the people in it are vile and wicked too."

"Then the world is a vile, wicked place, and the people in it are vile and wicked, too. My marriage was as legal, as honourable, and as secure as I had been a queen."

"Then it has been a foolish thing to make all this mystery about it," said Mrs. Carstone. One thing is quite certain—your husband's friends know nothing of it. They have, if all be true that I hear, very different views for him. You know, of course, that there are some formalities in the marriages of noblemen under age. I cannot tell you what they are—I only know that they exist—and it is just possible that in your case they have not ust possible that in your case they have not complied with Why should any one think that? Why

"Why should any one think that? Why suspect it?"

"Because of the mystery," replied Mra. Carstone. "If all were as it should be, why need your marriage have been performed so privately? I do not say there is anything wrong; but I do think appearances are so much against you that those who have the truest interest in you should make inquiries, and see that all is right."

"No one is interested in me," said Violet, "except my Aunt Alice; and she is far away."

ought to be cleared up."
"What mystery? There is no mystery concerning me," said the young girl, more proudly still. away."
"I beg your pardon," rejoined Mrs. Carston, "we are all interested in you—my husband, my son, and myself. We are your true able mystery," replied Mrs. Carstone.

Then Violet rose from her pretty garden chair, and stood, erect and haughty, before band, my son, and myself. We are your true friends; we would do anything to serve you. My husband was most indignant when he heard what an imposition had been practised upon you. If you will give him authority he will sift the matter for you, and will give himself just as much trouble as if you were his own daughter. her companion.

"You must say more, now that you have said so much," she declared. "To my mind, the very word 'mystery' is distasteful, and I am proud to say that there is none attached to me."

"You are very kind," said Violet, proudly;
"but I need no assistance; I have my husband. Nothing will ever shake my faith in she stood erect and naughty enough, most fair to see, her dress of pale blue sweeping the ground in graceful tolds, the slanting sunbeams falling on her golden nair and beautiful face—a face flushed now with indignation. The proud, aweet lips trembled, and the white hands toying with the vine leaves were not quite steady. Let me find Mr. Carstone, and then he can advise you," said Mrs. Carstone. "We have been talking about you all the morning. I assure you that our only anxiety is to serve

ot quite steady. "Now, Mrs. Carstone, what is the mys "I am grateful to you. My husband will serve me. No, you need not send for either Mr. Carstone or your son. I was startled when you spoke to me at first; I have recovered from my surprise. My trust is in my nusband. I feel sure the whole story is a mistake—a case of mistaken identity, I should

"I am afraid you will not find it so." I need not have spoken. Still it seems right that you should know. Mrs. Randolph your husband is not what he seems to be." Violet's face grew paler and prouder. "In what way?" she asked, "I will betold me, and ask him to let me know the truth. He will not deceive me."

She was hastening away, when she turned suddenly to Mrs. Carstone:

"Whatever happens," she said, "I must thank you. You have done what you thought kind and wise. You mean to be friend me, but I are use these is a mistake." She raised her am sure there is a mistake." She raised her head with the proud gesture of an insulted queen. "I shall come back to tell you what nonsense it is. I do not know whether my husband will laugh or be angry at the idea of being mistaken for an English nobleman." girl, in a low, hoarse voice.

It seemed to her impossible that he should be anything but the gallant, loyal lover she

man."
As she crossed the grounds and re-entered the hotel, she laughed contemptuously at the idea. He who-loved her so, who worshiped her, who had tried so hard to win her—he to had always known.

"He is Lord Ryvers of Ryverswell, one of the welthiest men in England."

The effect Mrs. Carstones words produced was quite different from what she expected. The beautiful face before her grew white to the very lips, and the light died from the west.

have deceived her! It was absurd!"

She had an hour to wait before Lord
Ryvers came in, and, as she sat watching from the window of her room, she thought of all that had happened; and at the end of that time her faith was so far shaken that she feit it would be a pleasure to hear his denial. Suddenly she saw him coming. She hastened to meet him.

"('Quee straight to my room Pandolph!")

"Come straight to my room, Randolph!" she cried, eagerly. "I have something to say to you—something a thousand times more important than life or death to me."

Then husband and wife stood face to face with the great question of their lives at issue between them.

CHAPTER XXV. CHAPTER XXV.

Lord Ryvers wondered at his wife's strange haste and excited manner; she was pale, trembling, and agitated. When they had entered her room, she closed the door carefully behind her, and then stood against it. He held out his arms as though he wished to embrace her. She repelled him by a proud gesture that startled him.

"You must not touch me!" she cried. "I have something to ask you which is more important to me than life or death. Tell me, tell me," she continued, with eager, flashing eyes, "was my marriage with you perfectly legal and in accordance with all the forms necessary?"

legal and in accordance with all the forms necessary?"

"Most certainly it was," he answered.

"I did not doubt it!" she exclaimed.

"Always remember that I did not doubt it. Others have done so; I did not. That doubt and myself would never have lived one minute. You have answered me one question; answer another, Are you Randolph Randolph, an artist painting for your daily bread, or are you Lord Ryvers of Ryverswell, a noble and wealthy baron? Answer me."

But he was so startled that he shrunk a few But he was so startled that he shrunk a few acces from her: his face, usually so bright and debonair, grew white and lowering, his eyes filled with an angry light.
"Why do you ask me in this fashion?
What do you mean?" he asked.

hat do you mean?" he asked.
"That is no answer to my question," she
plied. "Are you an artist or a nobleman?"
Her eyes were fixed intently on him. They med to hold him so that he could not look away from her.
"I am both," he said, drawing a deep

"I do not believe one word of it," declared Violet, emphatically, when Mrs. Carstone had finished her recital. "He has been deceived by Mr. Randolph's resemblance to some one else he knows. Such a thing frequently happens. It is easier for me to believe every man in the world mistaken than to doubt the honour and integrity of my own husband." And in that moment, while she was defending him, she cared more for him than she had ever done. "The more I think of it," she said, "the more sure I feel that I am right, My husband would never have won me by fraud."

Mrs. Carstone looked at her with profound pity. How little she suspected even what might possibly await her.

"It is out at their true liking and affection for you that my husband and son desire that you should understand your position. If it be true that your husband has married you in this secret fashion, that he is living here under a false name and in hiding, you must ask yourself what is the motive."

"He can have no motive," replied Violet: "You will be compelled to believe what I have man have man had been described by the compelled to believe what I have man had been described by the ceived me in the mark you should understand your position. If it be true that your husband has married you in this secret fashion, that he is living here under a false name and in hiding, you must ask yourself what is the motive."

"He can have no motive," replied Violet: "You will be compelled to believe what I ath. You are Lord Ryvers?" "I am Lord Ryvers, my darling; but I am your true lover and true husband in spite of that."
"Then it is true!" she cried, with a gesture "Then it is true!" she cried, with a gesture of despair. "It is true—and I swore it was false! If you have deceived me in one thing you have doubtless deceived me in more."

"I have not deceived you. Violet, darling. Do not look so horrified. There is nothing the matter. I merely suppressed the truth. I told no lie."

"I see no difference," she declared. "If you would do one thing, you would do another." no harm," he said, gently.
"You have done me harm; you have deceived me. If I had known you were Lord Ryvers I would not have married you. You have made me false to the habit and training

teaching of my whole life; you have de me false to every instinct of my own rt; you have married me by fraud. I ll leave you; I will not remain with

"You have married me by fraud," she re-ated—"you who have professed to be the est honourable, the most loyal of men!" "Will you listen to reason, Violet?" he "There is no reason in it," she replied, owing more angry as she saw him grow tre pained.

more pained.

"You speak as though I had injured you,"
Violet, he said.

"You have done so. You have injured me in a way I shall never forget. You have taken from me my own self-esteem; you have made me talse to all my thoughts, ideas, and instincts; you have placed me in a false position; you have exposed me to almost unbearable insult and comment. Do you know what those who know your secret are saying?"

"How should I know?"

"I will tell you," she cried, with a burning blush that rose even to the roots of her golden hair. "I am ashamed to repeat the words, but I was compelled to listen to them. I, the girl you affected to worship, have been exposed to insult; I have had to listen when those who knew of your disguise wondered whether my marriage were legal or not. Do you think I shall ever forget that disgrace or recover from it?"

you think I shall ever forget that disgrace or recover from it?"

His face grew perfectly white, and a look such as she had never seen upon it before spread overit. It was deeper than pride, more bitter than contempt; it was more of outraged dignity than anger; it was the expression of a man mortally wounded.

"Who has spoken so?" he asked.

"Those who found out your disguise," she replied.

"Who are they, Violet?" asked Lord

Ryvers.

And she told him the whole story as it had been related to her. He listened attentively.

"My old schoolfellow Forest-Hay!" he said. "A stone thrown by the hand of a friend cuts doubly sharp. Why did he not come to me? Could he possibly imagine that there was anything in common between such people as the Carstones and me?"

"Such people as the Carstones do not marry under false names." she retorted, "Of what use is a title to a man who is not a

what use is a title to a man who is not a

"Not in my eyes—and you never will be again," she replied, angrily. "You have deceived me and subjected me to insult; you have placed me in an utterly false position. I repeat that no gentleman would behave in such a manner to the girl he loved." "I have not consciously or willingly exposed you to insult," he mid, slowly. "The suspicions you have named would arise only in coarse minds. One word from me will disperse all these foolish doubts as the wind disperses vapour. Violet, believe me they are not worth resenting. It is only people like the Carstones who would think of such

"Your own friend evidently had his idea "Your own friend evidently had his ideas on the subject," said Violet, proudly, "or he would not have gone away."

"My triend in a——. Well, it is useless to blame him. I wish that he had spoken to me instead of to Mr. Carstone. You seem very angry, Violet, even more so than I feared you would be whenyou learned who I really am."

as long as the world stands there must be different grades of society." I acknowledge no such thing," she replied. "I never disguised my sentiments from you, and you ought to have respected them."

"Violet," he said, with gentle patience she would have admired in anyone else—"Violet, darling, listen to me. I was your faithful lover from the happy day in June when I first met you dear, until the day in September when you became my wife. Was it not "Yes," she answered.

your sweet sake, I gave up the whole world, when my life was but one dream of you, did you see anything wrong in me, anything Almost reluctantly she answered "No."

Did you find me untruthful, unfaithful, light of purpose, light of love, ungenerous, false, wanting in courage? Think before you

And again she said "No."

"I thank you," he replied. "We have been married rather more than a year. During that period have you seen anything in me to dislike, to despise, or contemn?"

"No," she replied, "I have not—honestly, I have not."

"Until to-day I had your love and respect?"

"Yes," she admitted, "you had both."

"To-day you find out that I am a nobleman, and not an artist, and you withdraw all that you have given me, and intend to leave me, I am the same man I was yesterday—my moral and mental qualities have not changed in the least; yet, because I have more money than you thought, you talk of leaving me. Is it just?"

"You are not just," she replied. "It is not because you have more money than I thought that I—I shall leave. It is because you have deceived me. That is the thing I can never forgive."

Still he lost none of his gentle patience.

"I loved you, Violet," he said. "The moment my eyes fell upon your face you became the one woman in the wide world for me. I lost sight of everything else. I saw you, my "Until to-day I had your love and

lost sight of everything else. I saw you, my darling—only you."

But Violet listened unmoved. He had de-

But Violet listened unmoved. He had deceived her, and she was one of those who never forgave an act of deceit.

"I loved you so much." he said, "that to have lost you would have been worse than death. Death is the end of all pain; life with an unhappy love is all torture. When I thought that I might fail in winning you, I could not work or eat, or sieen or rest. Oh could not work, or eat, or sleep, or rest Violet, believe me, darling, that no man has ever loved a woman as I love you!"

"Still you deceived me," she reiterated, clear, cold tone. "Answer me just one question, Violet," he said, pleadingly. "If you had known that I was what I most unfortunately am, Lord Ryvers of Ryverswell, would you have married me?"

Ryvers of Ryverswell, would you have married me?"

'No," she answered, quickly; you know that I would not have married you."

"Then you do not love me very much, Violet, after all," he said, sadly—"not half so much as I love you. Oh, my darling, I thought I had all your heart!"

Some wives would have relented at once; but Violet's beautiful face grew colder and harder. Her heart was not touched in the least; her pride was aroused and all in arms. least; her pride was aroused and all in arms. She could think but of one thing—he had de-ceived her. There could be no extenuation of

ceived her. There could be no extenuation of that fact.

"Violet," he cried, despairingly, "I did not think a young girl could be so cruel. I know women of the world often are; they enjoy the misery and torture of men; some of them walk through life over the bleeding hearts of men. One expects cruelty from such; but you, fresh of heart as you are fair of face—one could not expect ornelty from

you."
"I am not cruel; I am only just," she replied.
"Then may Heaven preserve me from such justice!" he cried. "If I had injured you, Church.

if I had brought you to poverty or to worse, if I had offered to you a tarnished name, you could not be more angry."

"The chances are I should not have cared so much," she replied.

"But, my darling, this must not be," he said, earnestly; "you must forgive me. You cannot be so cruel as to punish me my whole life long for one act of deception, when that deception was practised solely and entirely for the sake of winning you."

"You could never be the same to me again," she replied, coidly. "I could hever like you as much as I did."

"I will not believe you," said Lord Ryvers.
"You cannot change in one day from a loving gentle-nearted girl, into a cold, heartless woman."

"I am only taking example by you!" she ried, angrily. "In one day you have changed from an honest artist to a dishonest nobleman! Am I worse than you?" CHAPTER XXVL

CHAPTER XXVI.

Lord Ryvers went up to his wife. She was standing with her hands clasped; he took them gently in his own. She would have resisted, but in any struggle, however slight, she would have ittle chance. So now she merely turned away her face. In spite of his sorrow and dismay he smiled. It was so exactly the action of a forward, willful child.

"You will not let me look into your face, Violet?" he said. "Come with me. You need not stand like a sentinel at the door. Come and let me talk to you."

need not stand like a sentinel at the door. Come and let me talk to you."

He took her to the great bay window, where they could see the grand sweep of water and the blue sky above it. Perhaps he thought the golden sunshine and the song of the birds might soften her heart; but they did not

the birds angular and the said, "will you forgive me? This is my only sin against you, and it was committed solely for love of you. You see there could have been no other motive. Will you forgive me?"
She raised to his a face as white as snow

cold as ice, frozen. 'I have told you," she said, "that you can "I have told you," she said, "that you can never be to me the same again."

"But will you forgive me," he persisted.
"I am sorry now. If the time were to come over again, I would not do it. I see now that it would have been much better had I told you the truth and left my fate in you hands; but it did not seem so to me then. Violet, my darling wife, will you forgive me?"

"I may forgive you," she said; "but you will never be the same to me again—never. I have lost my faith in you; it will never return."

"How cold you are to me, my wife! Still I love you the more. I know that most girls would be overwhelmed with delight at find would be overwhelmed with delight at finding themselves mistress of Ryverswell. I bow to the nobility of character that passes all such advantages by. I love you better, angry, indignant, and scornful as you are, than if you had cried out for joy. But do not let this part us. We have a long life, I hope, before us. Forgive me."

Still there was no softening in the violet eyes, and the lines around the mouth grew more firm. She was thinking to herself how he must have laughed at her when she had been anxious concerning money. when she

been anxious concerning money, when she had called him to account for lavishing valuable presents on her. The thought of it brought a flush to her face and made her eyes

dash angrily.

'You must have found me very easy ! "You must have found me very easy to deceive."

"I am so angry," she cried," that from this time all is over between us! I consented to be the wife of an artist, of a man equal to myself in position, who would have to work for his living, and to whom I could be a help mate. I never consented to be the wife of a rich nobleman —nor will I. My feeling on the matter is so strong that I would rather die!"

"My darling, do not say such cruel words."

"I mean them," she declared. "You seem to torget that from my very cradle I have been taught to hate any despise the class to which you belong. See how right my aunt was, after all, in teaching me that people of your position are not to be trusted! You are an aristocrat. What have you done? Deceived a very ignorant girl, taken advantage of inexperience and innocence!"

"Violet," he cried, "you stab me to deceive."

"Oh, Violet," he cried, "you stab me to the heart, my dear! Let ms tell you a little story. I had a schoolfellow—true he was many years older than I—but as a iad often beve a big one I loved him: His name was Charlie Anchester, and he was her to the Earldoon of Atherleigh. He succeeded to it be the most beautiful girls of the day, Lady Maud Trevor, and they were married. He worshiped her; but soon after their marriage aprint in the army, and had married Lord your position are not to be trusted! You are an aristocrat. What have you done? Deceived a very ignorant girl, taken advantage of inexperience and innocence!"

"Violet," he cried, "you stab me to the heart, my dear! Let ms tell you a little story. I had a schoolfellow—true he was many years older than I—but as a iad often beart, my dear! Let ms tell you a little story. I had a schoolfellow—true he was many years older than I—but as a iad often beart, my dear! Let ms tell you a little story. I had a schoolfellow—true he was many years older than I—but as a iad often beart, my dear! Let ms tell you a little story. I had a schoolfellow—true he was many years older than I—but as a iad often beart, my dear! Let

been so fond of me. The doctors had given some long Latin name to his disease, and they said he was dying of it; but he was not; his ailment was a broken heart. He told me some, his little schoolfellow, the little lad he loved—when I went to see him. I was just eighteen years then, and it made a great impression upon me. I remember the expression on his face, the pain in his eyes, the pitiful voice; I remember the room and sunlight that came through the window and fell upon the floor. He called me to him; his hands were so thin and white. He took mine in his. 'Randolph,' he said, 'my little schoolfellow, I am going to die, and I have sent for the lad I loved so well to whisper one word of warning in his ear.' He drew my face down to his. 'You will be a rich man some day, Randolph; mind what I say to you. Let no woman marry you for your money. Marry woman marry you for your money. Marry someone who marries you for yourself alone. To be married for money, or rank, without love, is to be cursed; guard yours.' I never forgot the words, Violet,—I never shall; and from that moment I made up my mind, even if I never married at all, I would wait until I mat someone who exact for all control or the state of
met someone who cared for me alone. Lister to me, Violet. Women misjudge men because me poet has chosen to write some poet has chosen to write:

"'Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence.'

Everyone believes that to be true; I say it is not true. Love is quite as much to a man as to a woman, often more; but men say perhaps less about it. Look at my friend! He died because the woman he loved did not love him. You must not think that all the fret him. You must not think that all the fret and the fever and the passion of love lies with women; it does not. Listen to me, Violet. You will not turn your face toward me. How can you be so cold to me when I love you so well? I began my life with this idea fixed in my mind, that I must be loved and married for myself alone. I went a great deal into society. It is true I was only a youth; but I understood why people flattered me, why mothers courted me for their daughters. I will not say more; I have a chivalrous love for all women, and I cannot bear to speak even against the worldly ones. It is enough to say that it was my wealth and title that were the attraction and not myself; perhaps with one or two it may have been different. People said, but I never believed them, that Gwendoline Marr would have married me, even if I had been penniless. I cannot say she was not to my taste."

Slowly enough the fair head turned, and the heartiful fewer mere and the married meters. Slowly enough the fair head turned, and the beautiful face was raised to his. There

was a faint gleam of interest in eyes. "Who was Gwendoline Marr?" Viole asked.

"Gwendoline Marr is a wealthy heiress, the daughter of Lord Marr of Marsland, and considered to be the most perfectly beautiful brunette in England."

"Why did you not marry her?"

To be continued.

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Mr. Spurgeon's Pastors' College, in England, in 27 years has educated 652, 486 of whom are employed as pastors, missionaries, or evangelists in connection with the Baptist

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Three Fair Faces Three fair faces, fairer than all others, each the fairest when alone in thought, launt me in my dreams of day and night, ears pass: new faces come and old ones go, but none usurp the places of these three, and if I would I could not banish them.

one's brown eyes look out repreachfully drop,
And say I wrong her when I doubt her love—
A gentle, modest girl; she loved me once,
And loved me well—but that was years ago,

The second face is round and pink, with full r ips,
And broad, high forehead, with a curl or two
Eyes, blue and clear, are always questioning me
And asking if I'm lover, friend or what?
It does not matter now—I love the face,
And it will never be less fair or pure to me,

A small, dark face, with features regular, And black eyes, always loving when they at me— This one comes oftner than the other two, And every visit leaves a new warmth in heart No truer, gentler wife than she e'er lived— My wife—an angel now, if angels be.

Fashion Notes.

Federa ruches are not popular. Black stocking are used with any dress. The long suede gloves will be very popular Butterflies will be used in clusters on bor

Tulle veils of all colours, dotted with steel

Lenten blue is the name of the last

Bonnet strings tied in cravat bows are very

The Byron collar is always put A great deal of ribbon velvet will be n spring costumes. Surplice waists are used on the

sses of young girls. Mushroom coloured cashmere is one new colours for spring. The postillion basque will be much used for ringham and white suits.

Handsome paste buckles and classes avourite bridal ornaments. Basques will not change their shape much rom those worn all winter. Flower and leaf fans are among the novel ies for Easter balls and receptions.

They are still making dresses with the back readths massed in a cluster of plaits. Porcelain blue is a colour that will be mu-Turkey-red calico will be much used next ummer for children's morning dresses. Long paletots, with pointed sides and shor backs, are the fashionable spring wraps. Chenilie fringes in two kinds, the leech and

the caterpillar, divide fashionable favour.

A great deal of jet will still be used connets, but we find few coloured beads, Daffodils and violets are considered the correct flowers for corrage bouquets in Lent. The Hamburg embroidery is outlined lelicate colours to match summer dresses. Satin waistcoats covered with plaitings of lace are very fashionable on black silk dresses Ruby velvet wraps have white bead leave

The velvet ribbon dog collar is still worm The high aigrette is still seen springing rom the side of a bonnet where roses are

For and About Women.

The only place where women care to vis at a baby show,

Of women who never marry there are moleondes than brunettes. The only large thing about the newest styl of spring bonnets is the price.

The young fellow who proposed and was refused, afterward alluded matchless affair.

A southern editor asserts that angels are all blondes, but blondes are not all angels. It is painfully apparent that his wife is not a

Mrs. Upshur, wife of Col. Upshur, recently, in India, was standing on a rock while a tiger was raging rousd. The lady killed the tiger at first shot.

"Yes," said a young lady, who had been thumping on the pisno for two hours, "that baby in the nexthouse fairly sets me wild vith its noise. The wife of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is a very charming deaf mute, who accompanies her husband to frequent receptions and is made much of by the best people in Washington

ociety. "I see Miss Fussanfeather has put on mourning." "Yes; it is quite fashionable now, I believe." "Oh, yes, but I think a great deal of the mourning now-a-days is affected." "Yes, I think myself there is a good deal of

Monsigneur Capel says all women should marry or become nuns. All the unmarried ladies will doubtless agree with the reverend gentleman. They will all be willing to get married themselves and let the other unried ladies become nuns.

ried ladies become nuns.

Mary Raspberry is the romantic, ruby, and fruity name of an ardent old lady who aspires to be in Atlanta what for many years Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines was in New Orleans. She sues the city for the recovery of 25 acres on which are 80 houses, claiming the property as inherited from an aunt whose will was lost or stolen. The lawyers will pick the Raspberry.

Two ladies moving in the lighest circles of Washington society, during a friendly meeting on the street, got to quarrelling about their age, and used very strong language toward each other. At length, as if to end the dispute, one of them turned away and said in a very conciliatory tone of voice:—"Let us not quarrel any more. I, at least, have not the heart to do it. I never knew who my mother was; she deserted me when a baby, and who knows but that you may have been the heartless parent!"

A Roston letter, writer says of Mar. Fline

have been the heartless parent!"

A Boston letter-writer says of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Peabody, now 80 years of age:—
"She is almost totally blind, but she is giving the entire winter to writing personal letters to the Senate and Congress about the Piute Indian matter. She writes entirely by the sense of feeling, and seldom blots a sheet, and her penmanship is perfectly legible. Her mind is as clear as if she were 18 natead of 80. She insists on knowing the events of the day, and old friends go daily to read to her the newspapers and special books which she designates." which she designates.'

Modern Shams,

Miss Emily Faithful, the English philan-thropist, said in her lecture at Utica on "Modern Shams and Extravagances," that "Modern Shams and Extravagances," that in another fifty years at the present rate of progress there will be little left in social life that is genuine. "When ladies are not ashamed to be seen in painted faces," she continued, "and to dose themselves with choral to quiet abused nerves; when the novels which succeed are those which discuss men and women under the influence of bases passion or abnormal condition; when the play which holds the town is of the same character; when the public appetite craves for what is morbid and base, it has seemed to me that the hour had struck for plain

A young lady recently arrived at Nev Bedford, Mass., on the bark Veronica, from Fayal. This young lady was married at the islands several weeks ago, yet, singularly, the first glimpse of her husband was obtained through the cabin window of the Veronica, a he stood on Propeller wharf impariently waiting for the vessel to come alongside the dock. The courtship had been conducted by

the friends of the young people. Photographs were exchanged, and the compact was made. The bridegroom-forwarded a power of attorney, and the ceremony of marriage was performed by a priest at Fayal, marrying the young girl to a man thousands of miles away. When they met in the cabin the girl blushed, the husband smiled, and they prosaically shook hands. Both were apparently completely satisfied with their venture, and the husband bore his young wife proudly away.

A Joke on the Queen, One evening at Windsor, in the drawingroom, the Hon. Amy Lambert danced a
Highland fling with one of the young equeries,
much to the delight of the Queen, and she
said:—"Why, Amy, you dance charmingly;
ask what you will, and you will have it."
The young lady instantly and wittily replied:—"The head of Mr. Gladstone upon a
charger." The Queen applauded the saying
with her hand, and said:—"At least you
may have the charger." and sent immediately may have the charger," and sent immediately and had fetched a gold waiter which was standing upon a sideboard in the dining room, and then and there presented it to the fair

The demand for harmony, not to say uniformity, in the toilet, is imperative. The bonnet must match the rest of the suit, and bonnet must match the rest of the suit, and it is becoming altogether the thing to have a parasol for every street and carriage dress. Thus the gingham parasol is no longer the symbol of poverty, but when made to match the suit, whether plaid, plain, or striped, is decidedly chic. It is not a difficult thing to re-cover an old parasol for this purpose, proprovided one is clever at needle-work and has the requisite patience. For this, rip the old cover carefully apart, taking the utmost pains not to stretch it. Then press each piece with equal care and cut out the new cover exactly by the old. Baste carefully right side out and try on. The seams in basting should be taken deep enough to allow for a French fell. When it fits, stitch up on the right side, outside of the basting thread, which is then to be pulled out, turn, trim the seams close and stitch once more—hem and fasten on to the stitch once more—hem and fasten on to the frame. You may probably thus be able to make a very pretty gingham or sateen para-sol, but it is scarcely prudent to attempt richer materials—the true economy is to leave them to professional hands.

Frightened by a Kiss. Senoritas have but a faint idea of kissing-Senoritas have but a faint idea of kissing—that art from which so few possess the 'capacity of extracting the most available ecstacy—and I one day endeavoured to show a darkeyed, raven-haired young lady how los Americanos performed the act. She laughingly agreed—it is unnecessary for me to say that the male members and duenna were out of the way—and I advanced upon her; my left arm encircled her waist, extending over the right shoulder downward; my right arm bent at the elbow, afforded my hand an opportunity of accumulating her dimpled chin. bent at the elbow, afforded my hand an opportunity of accumulating her dimpled chin.
Gently folding back her head and throwing
a rapid series of looks of unutterable nothings into my eyes, I gazed clean through
her's for a moment, and then with a longdrawn breath I tapped her lips. It was a
revelation to her; she quivered visibly, but,
instead of returning my kiss, she broke away
away from my embrace and ran off to lock
herself up, frightened, pleased, but astounded. I was satisfied that I had done myself
and country justice, although, to be candid. ed. I was satisfied that I had done myself and country justice, although, to be candid, it was merely a mechanical operation with me, done for the sake of effect, as I did not really care for the girl. I think she remained in maiden meditation for two days, but at last I saw her, and she told me, with a deep blush, that she wished she had been born an American, to be kissed like that,

To a Cold-Footed Lady. Madame, allow me to prescribe for yon. I have had a long experience in the management of delicate women, and believe I can give you some important advice. For the present I prescribe only for your feet:—
First Procure a quantity of woellen stockings, not such as you buy at the store under the name of lamb's wool that you can read a newspaper through, but the kind that your Aunt Jerusha in the country knits for you, that will keep your feet dry and warm in spite of wind and weather.

Second—If you want to be thorough, change

nd—If you want to be thor them every morning, hanging the fresh ones by the fire during the night.

Third—Procure thick calfskin boots, double uppers and triple soles, and wear them from the first of October till the first of May.

Make frequent applications of some good at

Make frequent applications of some good oil

blacking.

Fourth—Avoid rubbers altogether, except a pair of large rubber boots, which may be worn for a lifetime through snow drifts or a flood of water.

Fifth—Rold the bottoms of your feet in cold water a quarter of an inch deep just before going to bed two or three minutes, and then rub them hard with rough towels and your naked hands.

then rub them hard with rough towels and your naked hands.

Sixth—Now, madam, go out freely in all weathers, and believe me, not only will your feet enjoy a good circulation, but as a consequence of the good circulation in the lower extremities, your head will be relieved of all its fulness and your heart of its palpitations. Your complexion will be greatly improved, and your health made better in every respect.

Dr. Dio Lewis.

There died at Wicomico, Md., Mrs. Francis Hastings at the age of 90. She was the mother of 13 children, the grandmother of 67, the great-grandmother of 77, and the great-great-grandmother of three, mak total number of her descendants 160.

IS THE TIME TO CURE

T is at this season, when the blood and perspiration are loaded with impurities, that Disfiguring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psyriasis, Tetter, Ringworm, Baby Humors, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores, Abscesses and Discharging Wounds and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimph Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most speedily Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most speedily and sconnections.

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Hundreds of letters in our possession (copies of which may be had by return mail) are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp, and Blood Humours, whether Scrofulous, Inherited, or Contagious, may NOW be permanently cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautiflers, externally, in one half the time and at one half the expense of any other season.

CREATEST ON EARTH

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which acting relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES

The half has not been told as to the great cura-five powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure liseases of the blood and skin, and never-found the CURROURA REMEDIES. CURE IN EVERY CASE.

Your CUTIOURA REMEDIES outsell all other nedicines I keep for skin diseases. My cus-omers and patients say that they have effected a cure in every instance, where other remedies Franklin Falls, N.H. BROCKWAY, M.D.

AGRICULT

We will always be please of enquiry from farmers of ing agricultural interests, given as soon as practicable

WHITE LEGHOR! STAFFER—Would you through the columns of twhere I can get a setting horns stating price per 13.

Correspond with E. Hod or F. J. Grenny, Brantford

HALTER CH

LEAMINGTON—I have a hochews his halter rope or line post. What is the reason, Chewing the halter is me it over with a solution of bitter substance.

A BARN'S CAL CAMDEN EAST—Will you k columns of the WEEKLY measuring hay in the barn?

Find how many cubic fe barn, which is done by mu by the width, and the prod height, and then dividin represents the number of timothy hay will occupy.

RIGIDITY OF THE WOMB. Oakwood-I had a fine he could not calve. On exam of the womb was almost clos Can you tell me the cause, remedy is such cases? It is difficult to state wh dition referred to, but the no means uncommon. Re afforded by a surgical o

under the direction of a viperson accustomed to the

WINDGAL MILLS—I have a colt, four y 1,300 lbs, who has windgall o above the fetlock. They can Windgalls are caused h sprains, and are of a similar spavin. Reduce your col apply a blister to the enlar ceases to act give a run weeks. If there are no be weeks. If there are no be region of the joint, complaxative diet, and the appl bandages, repeated time, will reduce the enla

REMOVAL OF AF A correspondent in Chat

I notice in THE MAIL tha I notice in THE MAIL that procure a remedy for rem have had considerable experent many remedies, but for so well as the following, a di have tried it for years, an once. Take from a half pin best whisker; mix it with a it to the cow as soon as posilvered. If the cow has bee half pint will be sufficient, by take cold I always give a pin invaluable, and I recomment to try it.

THRUSI MILLS-My colt had thru that cured, but is coming

A horse with the thrush doors on a plank floor, fur-dry straw bedding. Keep colt as clean as possible, a cleft of the frog. Dress da with carbolic acid and wat tion of one part of carbo parts of water. Sometime to cure bad cases of thr patience and perseverance

DOG WITH C MUNSTER—I have a value has something wrong with about five weeks ago he seen or something in the throat, deal. That has stopped, and the at the even and has a week the seen and the seen a the eyes, an

the breast and one front starting to run he will turn me know what is the matter Your dog is suffering bromide of potassium in giving it for five days. If

SCALY LI

NETHERBY—Will you be know in your agricultural of the cause of the less and toes covered with a thick hard in nates in killing the fowl? It it, and what is to be done? the Dominiques, the commothered much with it. The name usually applied disease is scaly leg, but it elephantiasis. The disease capable of cure if taken at stage, but some strains hereditary tendency to it, attention to prevent its sp the affected fowls, but also said to be infectious, to The most popular remedy

cation of coal oil, but oth sulphur ointment on the ternally half a teaspoo

PRUNING FRUIT

SUBSCRIBER-Please info columns of your valuable post time to prune fruit trees If the pruning is for t moting fruitfulness it sho tree in leaf and while favour a free growth of th it should be performed v leafless. It is generally a mer pruning tends to a m unless the trees are in a and then but small proportion away. All severe should be done in winter or sap in spring. If perform sap runs out and wounds made in winter with paint, tar and win alcohol, the last nam

Unless pruning has been a trees are young, very little Putting rings in pigs' animals are to run in an o trees. What rooting is dorchard will not destroy a

and the trees and fruit w A correspondent asks ho A correspondent asks no ging an old sow or a young raw potatoes, and wheth produce milk. Raw pot duce much milk, and we dwould eat enough of them at any time. We know o

they should be directly Rural. Almost any form of except the chronic kind, or perhaps cured, by adminis of charcoal and lime wate proportions: Finely powd ounces; lime water, two matico, one ounce; wat One-eighth of the above which may be repeated

Sheep are one of the be keep in orchards. After a will pick up fallen fruit and this is often very imp ling moth worm generation after it drops.
or hoge, sufficient for

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CURE IN EVERY CASE.

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old by all druggists. Price-Cuticors, 50c.; solvent, \$1; Soap. 25c. Potter Drug and emical Co., Boston, Mass. d for "How to Cure Skin Diseases,"

EAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Blackheads, apples, Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Human, ase Currous & Assa, a real Heautier.

AGRICULTURAL

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

WHITE LEGHORNS WANTED.

STAFFER Would you please inform me through the columns of the WEERLY MAIN where I can get a setting of pure White Leg horns stating price per 13.

Correspond with E. Hodges, Myrtle, Ont. or F. J. Grenny, Brantford.

HALTER CHEWING. LEAMINGTON—I have a horse that continually ews his halter rope or lines when hitched to see. What is the reason, and is there a our

Chewing the halter is merely a habit. Rub t over with a solution of aloes or some such bitter substance.

A BARN'S CAPACITY.

CAMDEN EAST—Will you kindly give me in the columns of the WERKLY MAIL the rule for measuring hay in the barn? Find how many cubic feet there are in the barn, which is done by multiplying the depth by the width, and the product of these by the height, and then dividing by 550, as that represents the number of cubic feet a fon of timothy hay will occupy.

RIGIDITY OF THE NECK OF THE WOMB.

Oakwood—I had a fine heifer this spring that could not calve. On examining her, the neek of the womb was almost closed, hard and gristly. Can you tell me the cause, and if there is any remedy is such cases? It is difficult to state what caused the con dition referred to, but the occurrence is by no means uncommon. Relief can usually be afforded by a surgical operation, but only under the direction of a veterinarian or some person accustomed to the care of live stock.

WINDGALLS.

MILLS—I have a colt, four years in June, weighs 1,300 lbs, who has windgall on each hind leg just above the fetlock. They came on last fall. Windgalls are caused by over-exertion o sprains, and are of a similar nature to blood spavin. Reduce your colt in condition and apply a blister to the enlargements. After it ceases to act give a run to pasture for four If there are no bony deposits in the region of the joint, complete rest, a cooling laxative diet, and the application of cold wet bandages, repeated continuously for some time, will reduce the enlargements.

REMOVAL OF AFTERBIRTH.

A correspondent in Chatham writes as fol

I notice in THE MAIL that, someone wishes rocure a remedy for removing afterbirth. procure a remedy for removing afterbirth. I have had considerable experience, and tried a great many remedies, but found none to answer so well as the following, a discovery of my own. I have tried it for years, and it has never failed once. Take from a half pint to a pint of the best whiskey; mix it with a bran mash, and give it to the cow as soon as possible after she is delivered. If the cow has been well cared for a half pint will be sufficient, but if she is likely to take cold I always give a pint. This remedy is invaluable, and I recommend my fellow-farmers to try it.

THRUSH.

MILLS-My colt had thrush on both feet; got hat cured, but is coming again. Please give A horse with the thrush should be kept in A horse with the thrush should be kept indoors on a plank floor, furnished amply with dry straw bedding. Keep the feet of your colt as clean as possible, and cut down the cleft of the frog. Dress daily for a few days with carbolic acid and water, in the proportion of one part of carbolic acid to twenty parts of water. Sometimes it takes months to cure bad cases of thrush, and therefore nationce and perseverance are required.

DOG WITH CHOREAGIT-Jeil

MUNSTER—I have a valuable collie dog that has something wrong with him. Symptoms—about five weeks ago he seemed to have a bone or something in the throat, and coughed a good deal. That has stopped, and now he runs a little at the area, and has a new your tritchist. tle at the eyes, and has a nervous twitching in the breast and one front leg. Sometimes on starting to run he will tumble over. Please let me know what is the matter, also the remedy. Your dog is suffering from a form of chorea, a result probably of distemper. Give bromide of potassium in doses of 20 grains daily, and continue for ten days, then cease giving it for five days. If the symptoms still continue repeat as before.

SCALY LEGS.

NETHERBY—Will you be pleased to let me know in your agricultural department what is the cause of the less and toes of chickens getting covered with a thick hard scurf, which terminates in killing the fowl? If there is a cure for it, and what is to be done? It is mostly among the Dominiones the Dominiones. the Dominiques, the common breeds not being othered much with it.

The name usually applied to this disgusting disease is scaly leg, but it is also known as elephantiasis. The disease is almost always capable of curs if taken at a reasonably early stage, but some strains of poultry have a hereditary tendency to it, and require close attention to prevent its surread not only on attention to prevent its spread, not only or the affected fowls. but also to others, as it is the anected rowis, but also so others, as it is said to be infectious, to a limited extent. The most popular remedy here is the appli cation of coal oil, but others prefer rubbing sulphur ointment on the legs and giving in ternally half a teaspoonful of powdered

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

SUBSCRIBER—Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper which is the best time to prune fruit trees.

If the pruning is for the purpose of pro-moting fruttuiness it should be done on the tree in leaf and while growing, but if to favour a free growth of the shoots and leaves favour a free growth of the shoots and leaves it should be performed while the trees are leafless. It is generally admitted that summer pruning tends to a more speedy healing of the wounds but should not be practised unless the trees are in a vigorous condition, and then but small proportions should be cut away. All severe or heavy pruning should be done in winter or before the flow of sap in spring. If performed in spring the sap runs out and injures the wood. Large wounds made in winter should be covered with paint, tar and whiting, or shellad with paint, tar and whiting, or shellac in alcohol, the last named being the best. Unless pruning has been neglected when the trees are young, very little is needed as they

LIVE STOCK.

Putting rings in pigs' noses to prevent rotting is a needless precaution where the animals are to run in an orchard of bearing trees. What rooting is done under such an orchard will not destroy any valuable grass, and the trees and fruit will be all the better for it.

A correspondent asks how soon after pigging an old sew or a young sew should have raw potatoes, and whether they are good to produce milk. Raw potatoes will not produce much milk, and we do not think a sew would eat enough of them to do any damage at any time. We know of no reason why they should be directly harmful.—Western

Almost any form of diarrhea in sheep, except the chronic kind, can be checked, and perhaps cured, by administering a few doses of charcoal and lime water in the following proportions: Finely powdered charcoal, four ounces; lime water, two ounces; tinctare of matico, one ounce; water, one pint; mix. One-cighth of the above is a dose for sheep, which may be repeated every six hours.

Sheep are one of the best kinds of stock to keep in orchards. After a little practice they will pick up fallen fruit quicker than hogs, and this is often very important, as the codling moth worm generally leaves the apple acon after is drops. But, with either sheep or hogs, sufficient food must be supplied or

the trees will be barked. The food the

and fairest fruit.

The dam in soft should have liberal allowances of oats to supply phosphate for the coming offspring. Corn is not a bone forming food. See that the udder is kept free of fluid, as a safeguard against garget. Bathe often after the day's work is done. See that the bowels are regular. When not at work let her have exercise, as her legs are apt to stock when standing in the stable. Attended to as we have outlined, the mare will keep in good condition and bear a better colt.—Ohio Farmer.

The treatment for ringhous in horses con.

The treatment for ringbone in horses con sists in a course of blistering, freedom from work, and liberty outdoors in proper season for some time. The usual fly blister, com-posed of one part of powdered cantharides and four parts of hog's lard, may suffice Firing is often resorted to with benefit. Although the enlargement may remain, the animal may become useful for slow work on the farm; but more or less stiffness is likely to be permanent. There is no sure or positive cure for this ailment.—Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

A calf may be raised without milk, as follows: Tie up in a cloth three or four pounds of dry rye flower and boil it for six hours. When this is cold grate off from it two ounces and boil this in two quarts of water with two ounces of cornneal; boil the gruel well and stram it; add cold water to reduce it to the heat of new milk and let the calf drink it; four quarts is enough for one meal. Add to it a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar. This is given twice a day. As soon as the calf will take it give it a little soft hay. The gruel must be well boiled and increased in quantity gradually as the calf grows older. This quantity is for a month old calf; for a younger one two quarts at a meal is sufficient. A calf may be raised without milk younger one two quarts at a meal is sufficien

Pig Prescription. Under this heading Col. F. D. Curtis writes to the *Tribune*: "Farmers would be surprised to see how much salt pigs will consume if allowed all they will eat. I have come to the conclusion that it is essential for their health as for that of any other domestic ani-mal, if not more so. I have seen two of my pigs in a pen eat a small handful of salt. It should not be mixed in the food lest too m be given—but be put in the pen either in a clean dry spot or in a box where they can help themselves as instinct or appetite may direct. Two other things pigs crave, sulphur direct. Two other things pigs crave, sulphur and charcoal. I buy dirty salt very cheap, which is just as good for pigs and also for cattle, and keep a barreiful in the pig house all the time. I buy crude sulphur by the barrel. Charcoal is easily made by burning green wood in the stove and raking out the coals. The cinders from coal are also good for pigs and they will pick out the smallest bits. They seem to have an instinct to know that the little notash (alkali) they contain is that the little potash (alkali) they contain is good to correct acidity of stomach and to good to correct scidity of stomach and to check fermentation. Charcoal does the same thing more effectually. The sulphur acts as a

corrective in the stomach, purifies the blood and heals and prevents skin disorders. Colic in Horses, The horse has a comparatively small stom-ach which is adapted to the use of concen-trated food, but that concentrated food should be mixed with bulky or fibrous food. In a state of nature, horses live upon grass and its seed, but the seed is not eaten alone. It requires bulk as well as nutriment. The bulky or fibrous food must be eaten with the bulky or fibrous food must be eaten with the concentrated, so as to separate the particles of meal and render the mass as it goes into the stomach porous. It is quite easy to see why the contents of the stomach should be in a porous or spongy condition. The gastric or digesting fluid must circulate through this mass of food in order to effect its digestion. If corn be ground into fine meal and moistened, it becomes very plastic, and adheres in a solid mass, almost impenetrable to any liquid. Now when a horse masticates corn meal so that he can swallow, it, saliva sust have esturated it, and it becomes a plastic, adhesive mass; and being in this condition in the stomach of the horse, the gastric juice cannot penetrate it, and the muscular juice cannot penetrate it, and the muscular movements of the stomach cannot break this adhesive mass so as to allow the gastric juice not be digested. And it is for this rea that whole corn, or that very coarsely ground may be fed to a horse with less danger of colic or other diseases, induced by a feverish stomach, because, in the form of cracked kernels, it cannot adhere in a solid, plastic mass, and what is not digested will pass away in the droppings. But in the case of the plastric dough, the gastric juice only comes in contact with the outside, and the mass remains so long in the stomach as to creat more or less fever, and cause colic or othe

disease. - National Live Stock Journal, Chicago. THE POULTRY YARD.

A Western farmer believes sorghum seed, if fed to poultry, will prevent chicken

Eggs from hens that have been forced by high feeding through the whole winter will not hatch so well nor produce as strong shicks as eggs from heus where nature has been al-lowed to take her course. Brood hens should always be gently treated and made as tame and tractable as possible. A hen that is abused and frightened is a very difficult bird to get along with afterwards, and

generally is not a good mother. If you want the hens to lav well and pro duce good strong shelled eggs, give plenty of broken or ground oyster shells. All experi enced poultry keepers understand the useful-ness and profit in furnishing a liberal lime

Old nails, etc., laid in the drinking fountain will do no harm, but sometimes good, as iron is a tonic for poultry. Old rusty iron may not dissolve in water, but if the rust is fine and mingles with the water, iron is sometimes taken into the system in that way. A solu tion of copperas, however, is better, as copperas is sulphate of iron.

As soon as one hen is the yard begins to sit every other hen in the yard feels it to be her duty to lay in the same nest. The nest must either be protected or both hen and nest be moved to a hatching room or coop. The removal should be made at night and the hen land to the hen that in artisl darkers for the continuation of t kept in partial darkness for a few days. Hens that will not be transferred in this way are not fit for incubators.

The long fought dispute in regard to the identity of the black Cochin fowls and the Langsbans seems to be dying out by the gradual mutual absorption of the contending races. Certainly the differences between the two breeds have now become very slight, so much as to indicate that the two had a commuch as to indicate that the two had a commuch as the contending that there is a difference. An much as to indicate that there is a difference. An unfortunate accident brought a fine Langshan cockerel to the kitchen table of the writer, where it underwent the final test of the where it underwent the final test of the quality and character of a fowl, viz, the cooking pot. Here its special quality was apparent. Its flesh was beautifully white, and the breast meat was tender and juicy. The flesh of the Cochin is yellow and its breast muscle is dry. This particular Langshan had the fine flesh colour of a French Crevecceur or of a black Spanish fowl, and was semi-transparent and clear as that of a was semi-transparent and clear as that of a Bucks County capon for the Philadelphia market.—New York Times.

Eggs are Cheap Food.

Eggs are usually esteemed expensive diet-in fact a luxury which only the rich or well-to in fact a luxury which only the rich or well-todo can afford to use. But it is a mistake
when we consider their food value—their
nourishing qualities. Eggs, like milk, contain
every element necessary for the development
of a perfect animal. This is proved by the
fatt that bones, muscles, blood, feathers,
everything in fact that makes the fully
formed chicken, is contained in the yolk and
white of an egg. Indeed, there is no more
concentrated or nourishing food than eggs.
The albumen, oil and saline are just in the right
proportion for sustaining animal life. If,
therefore, we eat to obtain strength, we will
find that two or three eggs properly cooked
will afford more indurishment than a piece of

at of equal market value. When we meat of equal market value. When we come to compare the cost of producing eggs and pork we find it costs nearly twice as much to produce a pound of pork as it does a pound of eggs, and taking into account the nutritive value of each and the comparative prices of the two on an average, the pork is three times as costly a food as eggs, and certainly much less wholesome.—Poultry Post.

Tame Your Chickens.

Taming chickens is not only essential to their comfort and welfare, but also to the owner's profit. The gentle hen who gets ready to set should always be handled more carefully than at any other time. It is then that she feels bad, and in some cases is quite ill, as many can testify. She wants to peck at everything in her reach. But by carefully handling much of this crossness can be gotrid of. You should pick your hens up with both hands, one on each wing, grasping them firmly but gently, and never allowing them to flap their wings. No chicken should be caught by the legs, tail or head, at any time. They will never squall if you gather them around the middle of the body. Never allow their heads to hang down. When I wish to lift up two hens at once, for instance if they have got in the wrong nests and I wish to change them, I sometimes take one under each arm, but always in a careful manner without the least fuss or bluster on my part or that of the hens. Thus I can carry them anywhere without much restraint, and they feel that the same in the straint. Tame Your Chickens, where without much restraint, and they feel that they are free and hence do not struggle to get away.—Correspondence Indiana Farmer. to get away. - Correspondence

THE DAIRY.

It is better to sell a cow from the herd to get money to buy feed than to have a large herd of half-starved cows. Always treat your cowe kindly, have quiet attendants, feed quickly and cleanly. Discharge all help that are noisy or would strike

To keep your hired men good-natured whil milking, call the milking a part of the day's work and do not expect them to work in the field till dark and then milk a dozen cows in

Another remedy for lice on cattle, which we find afloat, is this: Mix together one part of coal oil and four parts of hog's lard, and apply a light coat to the affected place

exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.

ounces per gallon, skimmed milk eight pounds nine ounces, cream eight pounds four ounces, buttermilk eight pounds eight and a half ounces, and water eight pounds five ounces. Those who believe in testing milk by the lactometer, or any specific gravity test, will observe that three gallons of skimmed milk and one gallon of water will have the same specific gravity as a gallon of water.

Canadian Butter and Cheese Making.

DEVELOPING BEES,

It appears that some ingenious person has invented a method of producing bees of al-most any desired size. If two cells, each one of which contains an embryo bee, are knock ed into one, the two bees are consolidated and the result is a new bee double the usus size. Of course, if this can be done there i practically no limit to

THEIR POWER AND DISPOSITION

THE MAMMOTH BEES SHOULD MAKE HONEY in quantities proportioned to their size, we should have no use for such a vast amount of honey. It is true that honey is used to a small extent in the arts, and that when one has a personal enemy addicted to buck wheat cakes a horrible revenge can be obtained by sending him a bottle of pure Berkshire county honey to eat with them. Still, there is no such demand for honey as would justify an effort to largely increase its production.

Our bees are very well as they are. If a hive is kept on a shelf over the front door, and upset on a book agent, the bees will perform as much work as is necessary. To upset a hive of four-pound bees, in like circumstances, would be simply murder, and would in many cases involve the trouble of a trial and acquittal in a court of law. It might be well to keep large bees in Cincinnati for the encouragement of jurors, and of respectable citizens who call meetings at which people are incited to rioting; but in this region we are satisfied with our local bees, and will decline to have them enlarged. THE MAMMOTH BEES SHOULD MAKE HONEY

A little more than a year ago a series of articles was published in The Mail advocating the establishment of a public fruit market in the city of Toronto. Quite a number of letters were received, from fruit growers supporting the movement, the City Council was induced to take action, and it seemed not at all unlikely that a fruit market would be un fait accompli. The project, having almost been brought to a head, for some unaccountable reason collapsed, and the fruit-growers of the province all last summer were without a market to which they could consign their fruit with a possibility of it finding immediate purchasers. For the last three years a fruit auction has been run by private enterprise, but it is understood that this year it will not be run. It thus seems as if the fruit-growers are to be compelled to send all their goods to the commission dealers, a position of

if any steps are to be taken this year by the city authorities towards giving the fruit-growers of Ontario a central place to which they can consign their fruit with all the facilities re

While milk is standing for cream to rise, the purity of the cream, and consequently, the fine flavour and keeping of the butter will be injured if the surface of the cream is

New milk weighs eight pounds eight

Union station, seeing a score of baskets of fruits lying on the platform during the season, suppose that it is fresh in by train, but in many cases they are mistaken. If there were one central spot to which the baskets might be sent there would be no opportunity to practise deception, as it could be easily ascertained when the fruit had arrived. Some unserapulous growers in packing their fruit have been known to place small, immatured coulds in the basicate small.

Homestead. It is claimed that the milk will not keep as well as that of cows fed on hay, and that it is of inferior quality when delivered to the condimer twenty-four hours after milking. A Fichburg railroad contractor refused to take the product of a dairy-fed exclusively on ensiage and grain. The ensilags and ration had to be reduced to only one feed a day before he would receive the milk. The same contractor complained of

Our dairy butter is, in all conscience, poor mough, but so far as we have seen Canadian enough, but so far as we have seen Canadian butter, it averages some ways below ours; but they are pushing improvements with a great deal of earnestness, and as they have soil, climate, and water well adapted to the production of fine butter, there is good reason for anticipating advance. When Canada started in with cheese making she was for a long time as far behind us as she is now in butter making, but, by the zeal of her dairymen and cheese makers, by the good sense butter making, but, by the zeal of her dairymen and cheese makers, by the good sense
and enterprise of her dealers in cheese, and
by the aid Government in supporting
teachers for giving personal instructions, and
in other ways aiding improvements, she has
caught up and got by us in the quality of her
cheese, and by pushing butter making, as she
is doing, by the same means, she may yet
do the same thing in regard to butter, but
she must get some way in advance of our she must get some way in advance of our darry butter before she will be in a position to boast.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chi-

cientific Method of Increasing Their Size

THE SIZE OF POSSIBLE BEES. By knocking four cells into one a bee fo times the usual size can be made, and if a times the usual size can be made, and if an entire hive of embryo bees is subjected to this consolidating process we should have a bee about the size of a turkey—a size hitherto attained only by one species of bee, known as the Presidential bee, an insect inhabiting the bonnets of eminent statesmen, and never by any chance producing honey.

Before recklessly undertaking to enlarge our bees we ought to ascertain what effect their increase of size will have upon their increase of size will have upon

AND MAKES LESS HONEY. So, too, the wasp and the hornet are bigger than the honey-bee, and they make only enough honey for their bare necessities. Evidently the rule of nature has hitherto been that the larger the insect the less honey it makes.

makes.

Now, if the honey-bee, after being developed into a two or three pound insect, is going to imitate the laziness of the bumble-bee, what shall we have gained? No one will care to have a score of big, lazy bees hardling about his premises, unsetting furnishing them.

CENTRAL FRUIT MARKET. Agitation for its Establishment in Toron Revived.

goods to the commission dealers, a position o affairs which many of them do not view with

feelings of pleasure. Recently several letters have been received at THE MAIL office asking

THIS PUBLIC FRUIT MARKET

The largest cow in America, it is believed, belongs to John Pratt, of Chase County, Kansas. She is three years old, twenty-two hands high and weighs 3,200 pounds.

consign their truit with all the facilities re-quisite. The indications so far are that there will be a large crop of raspberries and straw-sberries this year. The heavy snow has been of great service and protection to the plants, and provided that there are no severe frosts the general opinion is that these kinds of fruit will be plentiful. It seems only natural, then that facilities should be affected when then, that facilities should be afforded where-by one of the staple products of the province could be brought to some central place and the retail dealers furnished with an easy means of getting their supplies. The advan-tages Toronto would gain by the establishare incalculable. Out of the 1,500 fruitgrowers supposed to be in Ontario, a vast majority would send their fruit to this city,
and in turn this would bring buyers
from all parta. By the appointment
of an inspector a guarantee would be furnished to the public that they would get ripe
and fresh fruit. Many people who go to the
Union station, seeing a score of baskets of
fruits lying on the blatform during the

med milk and one gallon of water will have the same specific gravity as a gallon of milk. Shrinkage of cream depends largely upon the rapidity with which it is raised. If warm milk, say at ninety degrees, is plunged into ice cold water, the cream globules will rise in a few hours. One hundred inches of cream raised under these circumstances will ehrink 14 to 16 per cent, more than cream raised from milk boled slowly and allowed to stand at a temp rature of 60 degrees. If the first mentioned conditions occur in summar the above mentioned shrinkage will occur. If the latter in winter none will occur.—Ohio Farmer.

occur. - Ohio Farmer. There is a growing dissatistaction with the milk from ensilage-fed cows among Boston contractors and dealers, says the New York Homestead. It is claimed that the milk will packing their fruit have been known to place small, immatured goods in the baskets, will asy, designated by the with fine ripe fruit. An inspector whose duty it would be to seize fruits of this class would confer a benefit on ourse ourse the public set large. Certainly some excluse may be offered for packing fruit not fully ripe. Peaches and plums may be left on the trees and not plucked until ripe, when they are full flavoured, provided that the grower can be assured that they will be sold at once on arrival, but where there is a probability that the fruit will have to remain many days before several other ensilage dairies and thought he might be obliged to take the same course

fruit will have to remain many days before being disposed of there is a strong temptation to pick it before it is rully ripe. The consequence is that such fruit never has the same flavour as it has when allowed to ripen on the tree. A ready market to the grower, then, MEANS RIPE FRUIT for the public. Under existing circumstances during the season, it is purchasable at different places in the city, the railway station and the wharves, and it is vouched for as a fact by one who has had a large experience in the trade that dealers with a stock on hand which was decayed had taken it down to the wharf again and disposed of it as fresh fruit to some unsuspecting citizen. Last season a quantity of unripe and diseased fruit was sold in the city, which ought never to have been allowed. Of course the commission agents were not to city, which ought never to have been allowed. Of course the commission agents were not to blame, the goods were sent to be disposed of, and they did it to the best of their ability, but if it were known that all bad or unripe fruit sent to Toronto would be seized and detroyed on arrival such consignments would very soon cease. The arguments which the straight dealing fruit-growers of the prouince, and they are many, advance for the establishment of a central fruit market seem insurment of a central fruit market seem insur-mountable, and it behoves the city authori-ties to take steps at once towards providing a suitable place for that purpose, or it will be found that the "Ambitious City" will come

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

List of Canadian Dealers in Difficulties

Bradstreet's circular records the following

Jas. J. Scott, general store, Alfred, assigned

Estate of McClung Bros., dry goods, groceries &c., Bowmanville, stock sold at 65 cents on the

Bell & Shields, general store, Chesley, assigne

R. G. Hector, general store, Creemore, or promised at 57s cents on the dollar. Hugh McNair, shoemaker, Milton, assigned trust.

Thomas Hayden, grocer, Prescott, assigned'i

Estate of Isaac & Dunlop, general store, Por Eigin, stock sold at 52½ cents on dollar. J. Williams, dry goods and groceries, Tilson burg, assigned in trust.

G. & J. Fawcett, merchant tailors, Toronto closed up under mortgage.

A. Bownin, grocer, Montreal, assigned in trust.

Miss Etta Hamilton, fancy dry goods, Aylmer assigned in trust.

Albert Grundy, gracer and baker, Brussel stock to be sold by sheriff.

W. & T. Richardson, merchant tailors, Chatham, assigned in trust.

Estate of Carder, Benton & Co., hardware, St. Thomas, stock advertised to be sold.

James Patterson, groceries and liquors. Toron to, called a meeting of creditors.

A. A. Pilon, grocer, Montreal, assigned in trust.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively

cure sick headache and prevents its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertise

At a recent royal fox hunt in England,

fox ran into the church at Poynings and took refuge in the pulpit. The whip routed it out and it soon fell a victim to the rapacity of the hounds. The ladies in the party begged for its life, but being overriden they became

troubled with dyspepsia, because the food is not converted into the due proportion of nourishing blood which alone can furnish the elements of flesh. But there is no reason,

when this wearing, attenuating disease is conquered by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, why there should not be an appreciable gain in weight, which indeed is usually the case. It is a peerless remedy also for constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, and roots out all impurities from the blond.

superstitious and gave up the chase. The thin cannot gain in weight if they are

to make honey. The bumble-bee is much larger than the honey-bee, but he is certainly not a success. An insect so dull that he fandies that "bumble" is spelled with an "h," and so lazy that he makes less honey in a whole season than a honey-bee makes before breakfast on a spring morning is by no means a model. It may be suggested that the bumble-bee's lack of success in manufacturing honey is due not to laziness, but to the inability of his wings to carry with ease the weight of bis body; but no one who has been chased by an angry bumble-bee will entertain this suggestion. It may also be suggested that the trousers pockets of the bumble-bee are so small that he can carry very little honey in them; but there is no evidence that this is the case. We simply know that the bumble-bee is bigger than the honey-bee,

will care to have a score of big, lazy bees dawdling about his premises, upsetting furniture and children by flying against them and tripping people up by concealing themselves in the grass. We shall have to go armed with big clubs to keep off the bees, and though some sport may be obtained by shooting bees on the wing there would be no sport whatever should the bees undertake to hust the

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

His cap is old, but his hair is gold.

And his face is clear as the sky;
And whoever he theets, on lanes or streets,
He looks him atraight in the eye,
With a fearless pride that has naught to hide
Though he bows like a little knight,
Quite debonair, to a lady fair,
With a smile that is swift as light.

Does his mother call? Not kite, or ball,
Or the prettiest game can stay
His eager feet as he hastes to greet
Whatever she means to say.
And the teachers depend on the little friend
At school in his place at nine,
With his lessons learned and his good mar
earned,
All ready to toe the line.

I wonder if you have seen him too,
This boy, who is not too big
For a morning kiss from mother and sis,
Who isn't a bit of a prig,
But gentle and strong, and the whole day i
As merry as boy can be.
A gentleman, dears, in the coming years,
And at present the boy for me.

SWIM FOR THE SHORE.

"Look here, Sime, old Purdy might have told us he'd taken away his oars."

"Well, yes; but there was a kind of a grin on his face when he told us we might have it. Not another loose boat!"

It was a solemn fact. Every skiff along the beach but "old Purdy's" was fastened by chain and padlock and stake, to express the objections of its owner against its use by stray boys.

"No fun going in for a swim in this shallow water. Only a wading place."

"Barry, there's a board. That'll do for us. We can padple her out far enough."

It was a lest fragment of clapboard about four feet long, and with no house to it. Nobody could guess how it got there; but in three minutes more the clumsy, flat-bottomed skiff was being slowly propelled away from the beach, out toward the deeper water of the lake. the lake.
Sime Hopkins and Barry Gilmore had

reached, to judge from the remarks they made, that precise point in their aquation practice when your common small boy long-shore swimming is a thing to be looked down upon, and a lake of some size, or a section of the Atlantic, was required for any fun of

The day was warm, the water as smooth as a pane of glass, and there was a faint haze over the sky. The very model of a day tor a perfect swim.

The boat, too, had evidently been built for it. She was broad enough not to tip too easly if you were climbing in, and the wide seat at each end was just the arrangement for diving.
""This 'll do, Sime. Pity we didn't bring an anchor."
"Water's a hundred feet deep out here.

"Water's a hundred feet deep out hers. How far are we from shore?"

"Don't know. Maybe its half a mile, Maybe it's more. Could you swim it?"

"Guess not, Barry. Perhaps I could. But I don't care to try. Not unless the boat came along. A fellow's legs might give out, or he might take a cramp."

"My legs would peg out, sure, long before I not there." got there."
They were a very good pair for a boy

fifteen, and in a moment more they were the air, as he sprang from the stera of t boat, and went in, capitally well, head "That was a good header," shouted Sime. 'I'm coming."
Come he did, and they found the water just about right for them. Not a trace of chill in it, in spite of the fact that the lake was largely supplied by springs from the

Out there, of course, there could be no weeds to catch their feet in, and there was very little to be suggested by way of im-"'Fore we get too tired, Barry, let's try a longer swim."
"Come on. Only don't let's go too far."
They were headed toward the shore, and they were not looking back, when Barry exclaimed:

rising."
"Barry, look at the boat!"
"Barry, look at the boat!" "She's drifting out. The wind's The boys looked at each other for a mo nent with very serious faces; but they were brave fellows, and there was no time for hesi-

"There's a ripple, Sime. The wind's

"She isn't so very far, Sime."
"But she's drifting. No telling how far she'll go. We musn't risk it."
"Shore's too tar. Can't do it. We can catch the boat." "The wind's rising, Barry." "Choose, Sime-shore or boat. "Shore for me. Choose for yourself.

how she drifts!"

"You can't reach the shore Sime. Besides I want my clotnes. I'm going for the boat. No time to talk." No time to talk."

"Good-by, Barry."

Sime Hopkins felt a great sob rising as he struck out for the shore, and it was every bit as much on Barry's account as on his own, but he had to choke it down.

"Straight swimming now, and no nonsense.

How plainly I can see the city!"

That is, he could see the steeples of it, some two miles from the shore he hoped to reach; and below them, he knew were the roofs of houses, and under the roofs of two of those houses were Barry Gilmore's mother and his own. and his own. Steadily, regularly, without a motion too much or a pull too hard—for he was thinking very closely what it was best to do in such a case—Sime swam on, until a dull feeling in his arms warned him of coming weari-

"On my back now for a few rods. It'l change the work and rest me. I can see the boat, but I can't see Barry.

"The wind is blowing harder!"
All that time, however, Barry had been doing precisely what his friend had done, only that he had watched more anxiously the increasing which is the watched.

increasing ripple in the water.

"She isn't so very far," he said to himself at first. "I do wish Sime had come with me. He can't reach that abore, swim his best. It'll be an awful thing to tell."

A couple of minutes later he was mutter-

ing:

"That was a harder puff. How she does drift. Seems to me I don't get an inch nearer. If it blows much worse, I'll have to follow her to the upper end of the lake." That was nearly six miles away, and the thought of it made the warm water he was Barry's lips c losed hard, and his teeth set against each other, and he measured his Then his turn came to try a "back swim and a rest," and he too said:

"I can see the shore and the city, but I can't get a glimpse of Sime.
"There, isn't that his head! That black
thing? Guess it is; it's moving. Yes, it's
him!"

the boy under it was saying to himself:
The shore's as far away as it ever was.
Id no idea we had paddled out such a distance.
"Reach it? I WILL reach it. Never swam so far in my life, but I must reach

It was indeed the back of Sime's head, but

Still, it was getting to be weary work, and before him lay what seemed an interminable reach of glittering ripples.

He was breathing hard, his arms and legs were moving with less force than at first, and his progress through the water was slow-"Can I do it? It's got to be done. I'll tread water a moment for a change. I can't

see Barry.
"Hurrah! it's the shallows!" "Hurrah! it's the shallows!"

As he dropped his feet they came down upon smooth sand, for all that end of the lake was a very gentle slope from the beach. The water was up to his neck, but the bottom was there, and Sime's heart bounded with a great throb of relief.

"Barry! Imust wade in fast now. No boat when I get there. No help."

It was a forlorn outlook, and Sime even thought for a moment of all his clothing

away out there in the skiff. Then he thought of Barry Gilmore, and hardly anything else, until the increasing shallowness of tho water enabled him to wade faster, and then to break into what was almost a run, It was a great splash at all events, and Sime was quickly shouting to someone on the beach a half-breathless account of Barry's danger.

"Why didn's ye wait for the oars? I was a-comin' down with 'em. Wanted a swim myself, and thought I'd fool ye s little. What. Barry, a-swimmin' after the skiff? There's Jim Burr's boat. Quick, jump in!"

"It's locked."

"Locked? Well, I'll jest unlock it."
The key Purdy used was of limestone, and it may have weighted twenty pounds. It "opened Jim Burr's padlock for good and all," while Sime was getting in; and then how Purdy did row.

Purdy did row. "We'll be too late." "Shut up, Sime. Don't talk to me. It's jest awful."

It came very near it, for Barry Gilmore's brave, earnest face was getting white when he at last discovered that he was drawing he at last discovered that he was drawing nearer the runaway boat.

"The wind is rising. I'm almost gone. Couldn't swim two rods further."

Yes, the wind was indeed blowing harder, but the direction of it had been for some time changing, as it is apt to do before a summer storm. The first "surface current" of air had lost its breath, and the stronger blast which was really to bring the cloud and rain was coming from the other way. So was the skiff it saught and carried along, and Barry hardly understood it.

was the skill it caught and carried along, and Barry hardly understood it.

"I'm swimming pretty fast yet, in spite of everything. Wish I knew about Sime. Just a little further on."

Oh, how difficult were those last few

when Barry faintly rested one hand upon the gunwale of the skiff, it required a great effort to lift the other beside it.

"I can't climb in, now I've got here. What shall I do?" shall I do?"

Of course he could not have climbed in, if he had been obliged to lift himself all the way up, but every ounce of weight he put upon the side of the boat brought it down

urther and further, until it was hardly two inches above the roughening water.
"Now for it?" All the strength he had left went into that last effort, and then Barry was lying on the bottom of the boat, with his wet head on the shining front of Sime Hopkin's shirt bosom.

He did not try to guess how long he lay

there. Even after he could have me had no heart to lift his head and look toward At last, just after he had covered his eyes with both hands, there came upon his ears the sound of oars, as if some very zealous rower were pulling for a prize in some regatta and behind that sound was another, as if some fellow had suddenly burst out crying.

ing. "A heavy bump against the side of the "Here he is, Oh, Barry!"
"Sime, is that you? Don't say a word,
Sime—I can't." Sime—I can't."

It was some little time before either of them could say much, but they had both learned just about how far they could swim; and old Purdy sat there in his stolen boat, his rough

face all one redness and radiance. All even he could find to say was. "Ain't I glad! Jim Burr won't mind my bustin' of his lock a mite; but I'll git him

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

outh Huron Grangers Say There are Many Small Fairs. Many Small Fairs.

The following is a condensation of the opinions given and a resolution carried at the first quarterly meeting of the Prince Albert Division Grange, held at Hensall on the 27th March, and that faraiers may have an opportunity to discuss Mr. M. McQuade, secretary, was instructed to publish a synopsis of the proceedings.

We are of opinion that there are,

1. Too many small shows.

2. That too much time is wasted by them.

3. That the same articles are often shown in several of the small ones and then in the County show, which detracts from the public interest.

4. That by reason of so many small shows the interest is not taken that should be, and they cannot afford to give prizes worth competing for; while if much less were summed together in our county shows, prizes and competition would bring out stock and implements that would confer real benefit.

5. That Government aid should be given only to county fairs, and not to smaller ones.

6. Only one place should be fixed, named in some central place in each county, for spring and fall exhibitions.
7. That these shows should serve for the sale of stock and implements, as well as for

competition.

8. That at this or some other place of 8. That at this or some other place of easy access quarterly fairs should be fixed for the sale or purchase of stock, say about the beginning of August, or when grass-fed beef will be fit for the market, as by this plan buyers and sellers could be got together, with mutual advantage. The time for holding fall shows to be fixed to suit the purchase of stock for winter feeding; and the spring show for the sale of shippers to foreign markets, and for the sale of springers or graziers.

A Quaker's Revenge.

"The saintliest face I ever saw, except that of old Bishop Mclivane, was that of an old Quaker friend of mine in the days of antislavery agitation. His face, fresh as a girl's, gentle as a woman's, had a massiveness that made it impressive. Rarely, even in the stormiest times, did he utter a harsh word or give voice to a belligerent sentiment. But on one occasion a fellow opposed to him politically presumed too far on this avoidance of trouble. He met the old gentleman in a wood lot where two or three men were cutof trouble. He met the old gentleman in a wood lot where two or three men were cutting down trees, and ableed him and his cause roundly. The old Quaker stood it for some time, but at last turned on his tormentor with, 'I will not smite thee, but I will make thee mighty uncomfortable,' and seizing the belligerent Democrat he raised him to the level of his shoulders and sat him down hard on the stump of a tree that had just been cut down. In the centre of this stump there were dozens of splinters and slivers projecting upwards, and he left his enemy impaled upon these, and walked away with unruffled demeanour. No one ever presumed upon the old fellow's saintliness of look after that."



COMPLETE TREATMENT SI A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure in stantly relieves the most violent Sneezing of Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stop watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nerv vents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nerv rents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nerv rents Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passage of foul muous, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter that the stantle s



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

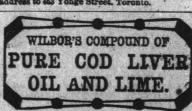
The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I knew, and reading their testimony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



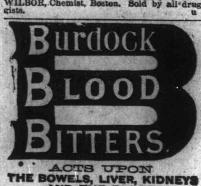
J. J. COOPER, Norval. Halton county, Ont., writes:—"I have suffered for years with bronchial troubles, and tried almost every remedy. One day when in the drug store, the druggist recommended my trying WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which I did, and to my great surprise, after using three bottles, I am as well as ever."

GEORGE E. MORROW, Druggist, Georgetown, Ont., writes; —"I take pleasure in certifying that I have sold Dr. WISTAR'S HALSAM OF WILD OHERRY for ten years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throst and Lung Complaints. I know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and I do not hesitate to recommend it." R. H. HODGSON, Brampton, Ont., says: 'WISTAR'S BALSAM has given good sat action. I can recommend it."

The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick, of Lor established an agency in Toronto for of his medicines for the sure cure of all of his me diseases arising from whatever cause. Has been use here over twenty years. Cured thousands No Cure, No Pay. Enclose stamp for pamphlet which will be sent in sealed envelope to all wis address to 463 Yonge Street. Toronto.



Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime. — The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let none neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all'druggists.



AND THE BLOOD Samplesof Dr. R. W. Read's Celebrated Asbuma Relief Sent free to any who ask. Immediate relief guaranteed. 50c. and \$1.00 packages sent by mail.

A. ETHRIDGE, Rome, N.Y.

THE SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE.

For the Cure of STAMMERING, and all forms of impediment in speech. For circulars and testimonials from all parts of of the country, address SUTHERILAND INSTITUTE, 273 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, TESTIMONIAL,—I have been treated at the Sutherland Institute and am perfectly cured. THOMAS CHARLTON, Pickering P. O., Ont.

CONSUMPTION

There is positive remedy for the above disease; by
use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of it
and ling have been cured, Indeed, so strong is my fa
and ing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my fa
and ing have been a real relative to correct speed,
or they with a vist will send the relative to the relative
any sufficer. Give Report Pack FURS on this disease
my sufficer. Give Report Pack FURS on this disease.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! Proprietors: HAROS EROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphin realthable as an astringent and styptic app in HEMOREHAGES, as after EXTRACT

of TEETH, and to prevent subsequent soreness of the gums; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of DISEASED GUMS or APITHOUS conditions, or DISINFECT an OFFENSIVE BREATH; as a greate in THROAT AFFECTIONS, SCARLATIN, DIPHTHERIA; as an application in PARASITI AFFECTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, and an injection for all abnormal discharges an FEMALE COMPLAINTS. FOR BALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

A Shipment of Fine English Dairy Salt, Eur and Washington brands, in quarter sacks, low prices to the trade. Annatte Butter Colour-the Celebrated Walker Butter Workers, etc. JAS, PARE & SON, St. Lawrence Marke Don't ply the dasher so fast, my dear,
It is not good for the butter.
And will make your arms ache, too, I fear,
And put you all in a fitter—
For this is a rule wherever we turn,
Don't be in haste, whenever you churn—
Churn slowly!

If you want your butter to come nice and sweet
Don't churn with a nervous jerking.
But ply the dasher slowly and neat—
You'll hardly know that you're working,
And when the butter has come, you'll say,
"Yes, this is surely the better way"—
Churn slowly!

Now, little folks do you think that you
A lesson can find in butter?
Don't be in haste, whatever you do,
Or get yourself in a flutter;
And while you stand at life's great churn,
Let the farmer's word to you return—
Churn slowly!

She Married a Celebrated Man. "Of course," said the proud mother, "it wasn't to be expected that katie would marry high, for we're only poor folks. Still we had hopes that she would marry well, and I'm proud to say she hasn't disappointed us." She has struck oil, then? "Oh, yes. She has married a celebrated

Why his very photograph sells like "Ah! an actor or author?"" "No; he's one of the Dime Museum

Why His Father Was Like Jay Gould, "Oh, pap, pap!" cried a precocious country boy as he watched the horses disporting themselves in the farm yard, "do you know why you are like Jay Gould?" "Look here, you young rascal, don't you insult your daddy."

"No, pap, this is a riddle. Do you give it Yes; why am I?"

"Canse you've got lots of rolling stock."
"You're right, sonny; and now you can
be like him, too; go and water the stock." How Johnny's Father Got in Trouble, " Say, ma, was pa a doctor before you were married?" asked a little fellow of his

"No, Johnny; what makes you ask?" Then medical men keep skeletons, don't they?"
"But what has that to do with your father being a doctor?" asked the lady impatiently. "Oh," replied Johnny, "I heard pa say last night that he had had a skeleton in his

closet ever since he married you,"
"Oh, did he," cried the mother, her outraged feelings getting the better of her.
"Well, when he comes home, I'll have a
number of bones to pick with him."
Johnny's father will be more careful of what he says in the future in the hearing of his intelligent offspring.

A Natural Mistake.

"Well, good-by, my darling," he said, as the train started, "write me every day or two," and, stooping, he kissed her fondly, and lifting his hat, jumped from the car.

A middle-aged lady who occupied the seat just in front, and who had been an interested listener to this affectionate parting, turned her head and remarked pleasantly: A Natural Mistake,

"Why, that's Bill Callahan. What did he

Wanted some insurance at half rates." "Give it to him." 'I'll see him hanged first! Why should I make a reduction to him?" "Because you've got insurance on at least twenty of us here, and if you don't come to Bill's figures he'll kill some of us sure before the year is out. Better consult the interests of the company and make a reduction?" of the company and make a reduction."

The next day William had a policy on which a shake-purse paid the first p

Five minutes for refreshments was shouted by the brakesman, and as he knew the train pose, he understood the meaning of the brakesman's utterance and got out and pro-

seeded to the counter.

He gazed at the saudwiches, but they had evidently been made that day; he glanced at some cold beef, but it was evidently well cooked and healthy; so with the fowl and the bread and the pies. Even an apple turnover didn't appear to have been made over a week and hadn't get the real dangerous look to it. to it.
"Nice railroad restaurant this is!" he

"What is the matter?" asked the propri-"Ain't you ashamed of your food?"

"No, sir; it's fresh and wholesome; what are you growling about?"
"That's what I'm growling about." want to get something of the real railway restaurant sort, to feed to a dog a man has got in the car there, so the brute will die.

In January last a good old-fashioned dealer in-dry goods, groceries, hardware, and pretty much everything else, in the central portion of the State, decided to take an inventory for the first time in twenty-one years. About the time it was completed a commercial traveller for a house in this city happened along, and asked him how he came

Well, it's kinder dubious," was the "Well, I fell short of my estimate of stock by about \$3,000."
"And you don't know how to make your

"And you don't know now to make your figures come out even ?"
"I confess, I don't."
"Well, all you have to do is to mark sverything at 20 per cent.

14" General Jackson!" gasped the old man;
"but I kicked about in bed for three straight nights and never thought of that! That's the way, of course, and up goes the price of caliker and flatirons."

Health Hints.

Never snore. Never begin a dinner with pie. Never sleep in your overshoes. Never sleep on the floor in winter. Never ride a thin horse bareback.

Never walk fifteen miles before breakfast.

Never carry a barrel of potatoes on your

Never put your feet in the fire to warm Never swallow your food before you eat it. Never jump out of the window for a short

Never sleep with your feet higher than Never jump more than ten feet to catch a

go to sleep at night with all the Never leave the gas turned on when you r strain your eyes looking for faults in thumb-nail, or strop it on the palm of your hand.

Never dring more than you can carry comfortably.

Never give a tramp your summer clothing
in the winter.

Never sit by a red-hot stove with a sealskin
cap and ulster on.

Never thrust your knile more than halfway down your throat.

Never wear eye-glasses to improve your
personal appearance. personal appearance.

Never break the ice to take a bath during

Never kick an infuriated buildog when you have slippers on.
Never jump out of bed in the morning before you hear the first bell.
Never let your clothes dry on you when you are caught in the rain.
Never put your head under the grate when you want to blow the fire.
Never leave the kerosene can where the cook can have free access to it.

These hints will be found thoroughly trust-worthy and reliable. Therefore the invalid would do well to cut them out and paste them on the inside of his or her cranium.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

STOCKS,

The market to-day was quict, but banks were generally firmer. Montreal sold at 1904, and xd. at 187, bids closing I higher xd.; sales below at 1901 and 191. Ontario showed a fall of ½. Bids for Torento rose ½ or to 1761, with sellers at 178; sold in Montreal at 1775. Merchants was held 1 with bids ½ higher; sold in Montreal at 1124. Commerce sold thrice at 1241 after board. Imperial brought 1383; closing at a fall of ½. Federal quiet. but held ½ higher. Standard sold at 116 and closed unchanged. Bids for Hamilton advanced ½.

Miscellaneous stocks varied. British America offered as before without bids. Western offered ½ lower. Consumers Gas closed with sellers I lower and bids 1 higher, and sold thrice after board at 1534. Dominion Telegraph held ½ higher with bids ½ lower. North-West Land deciming in sympathy with Eugland; sold twice at 52, closing with sellers 3 and bids 22 lower. Bids for Pacific railway bonds rose ½.

Loan and Savings stocks inactive. Canada Permanent offered as before at 117, with 215 bid. Imperial wanted as before at 118, with 215 bid. Imperial wanted as before at 118, with 215 bid. Imperial wanted as before at 118, with sellers at 112. Bids for London and Canadian declined 1, to 138, with sellers at 140. National Investment not offered; bids ½ lower. Bids for Manitoba Loan rose ½, or to 117½, with sellers at 120. Rest unchanged or unquoted.

The afternoon board was quiet. Montreal was held ½ higher with bids ½ lower; but xd. held ½ higher. Bids for Molsons rose ½, and those for Toronto foll ½. Merchants was held ½ higher. Bids for Imperial fell ½. Federal advanced ½, and after the board sold at 1334. Dominion was offered ½ lower. Bids higher. Standard was held ½ higher. British America was offered 1 lower with bids ½ higher. Standard was held ½ higher. British America was offered 1 lower with bids ½ higher. Standard was held ½ higher with bids ½ hower. Dominion Telegraph was offered ½ lower. North-West Landsold at 525, and closed with bids up ½. STOCKS.

WEEKLY REVIEW, OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, April 17. "Well, good-by, my darling," he said, as the train started, "write me every day or two," and, stooping, he kissed her fondly, and lifting his hat, jumped from the car.

A middle-aged lady who occupied the seat just in front, and who had been an interested listener to this affectionate parting, turned her head and remarked pleasantly:

"Oh not at all," was the response, "I have been married several years."

"Girl possible" the lady returned in astonishment. "And that was your husband who just left, was it not?"

"Oh, no indeed; that was my brother."

Getting Insurance as Off Rates.

A life insurance agent who has been working up a considerable business, in Kansas, was one day approached by a tough-looking customer who wanted to take, only a Scale, and the particulars, and finally remarked.

"Well, stranger, when you kin put the figures down about one-half you kin send for me."

"Melb not, but them's my terms."

When the man had departed the agent went out to inquire who he was, and a citizen replied:

"Well, stranger, when you kin put the figures down about one-half you kin send for me."

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When the man had departed the agent went out to inquire who he was, and a citizen replied:

"Why, that's Bill Callahan. What did he want?"

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"I have been married several peaks. Probable the provided of the same time the process of the same time the provided of the same time the process of the same time the provided of the same time the process of the provided of the same time the provided of the same t PRODUCE.

over 8 per cent. on the stocks of the same time last year. Should subsequent returns from other points show similar results, the overpius of stocks which has exercised such an immense influence of late will be seen to be rapidly on the decrease. Continental advices state that in the last week of March French country markets remained generally scantily supplied, the demand was of the most limited character, and in some cases lower prices had to be accepted. Fereign wheat in the ports was also very slow to sell, even at a slight further decline. In the "term" market there was also a further marked decline in both wheat and flour. Official returns give the imports into France in the first half of March as 96,000 grs. against 114,500 grs. in the corresponding period last year. From August 1 to March 15, the imports and exports of wheat and flour (reduced to wheat) were 2,744,000 grs. against 3,250,000 in the preceding season. Beigium markets remained dull with wheat again lower at Antwerp, red winter being down to 38s. 0d. to 39s. 9d. per gr. German advices show Berlin to have been active but at very low prices. At Hamburg wheat met a slow sale, but as stocks were not heavy prices were not materially lower. Austro-Hungarian markets seem to have been quiet, closing with Peath firm and Vienna easy. Roumanian reports state wheat at Galatz to have been in more liberal supply, and some parcels of Danubian qualities have changed hands from 7s. to 29s. per 450 lbs. f.o.b. Indian advices report wheat at the 14th unchanged, with only a very limited demand. Australasian advices, dated middle of February, still spoke favourably of the yield of the wheat crop, except in New Zealand, where'it was a partial failure. The quality of the South Australian and Victorian wheat is very flow, and the tendency has been decidedly towards recovery, and the year of the growing when the tendency has been decidedly towards recovery, and the week hows an advance in nearly all quarters; no new feature of any consequence seems to have been devel

Total bu.53,002,528 55,142,213 47,586,747 24,047,894 The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:—

April 10.
April 14.
April 14.
April 14.
April 16.
2 p.m.
April 16.
2 p.m.

GRAIN, F.O.C. No. 3.
Oats (Canadian), per 34 l
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.

No. 2.
Extra No. 3.
No. 3.
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs.
No. 2.

Wheat, goose, do.

Barley, do.
Oats, do.
Peas, do.
Hye, do.
Cloverseed, do.
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beef, ind quarters.
Beef, fore quarters.
Chickens, per pair

itself. Inferior has been moved to a very small extent at about 12 c. New rolls have sold fairly well when of really good quality at 18 to 19c. Street prices easier at 22 to 25c. for good pound rolls, but considerably lower for inferior, with tubs and crocks of good to fine worth 18 to 21c. CHEERE—Stocks running low and held dirmly at 14 to 14 to 16 for fine and 12c. for poor qualities in small lots.

EGGS—Receipts increased and sufficient, and prices again easier, closing at 14 to 14 fc. for round lots; street receipts usually bringing 15 to 16c.

PORK—Inactive and easy; a few barrels have been sold at \$20.50.

BACON—Long clear and Cumberland have been very quiet and generally seem easy. No movement in round lots reported, but we suspect they could have been bought at 10 fc. for long clear and 9 ft to 10c. for Cumberland. Rolls, however, have been firmer at 12 to 12 c. and bellies 15 to 13 fc. in small lots, with stocks small and holders firm.

HAMS—In good demand and firm; small lots have always brought 11c., and this price is said to have been obtained for some lots of 100, but others have gone off at 13 fc.

LARD—Has sold fairly well at steady prices. Tinnets, in lots of 25 and 50, have sold at 12 fc. and small lots of these and of pails have brought 13c.

HOGS—Street receipts which are now the only

Tinnets, in 10ts of 25 and 50, have soid at 124c., and small lots of these and of pails have brought 13c.

Hogs—Street receipts which are now the only supply offered have sold usually about \$7.50.

Salt—New dairy, in 56 lb, bags, has begun to move slowly at 50c. Liverpool coarse has been inactive at 76c. in small lots. Liverpool fine unchanged at \$1.45. Canadian as before, at \$1.25 by the car and \$1.32½ to \$1.40 for small lots to single barrels.

DRIED APPLES—Have continued in demand; country lots of fine have sold at \$2c, at which price more would have been taken. Dealers have been selling at 9 to 9½c. for these, and 15 to 18c. for evaporated.

HOPS—There have been some country-lots taken at from 21 to 25c., the latter price being for really fine; nothing doing with brewers.

WHITE-BEANS—Still scarce and wanted; lots have brought \$1.50 for unpicked, and \$1.75 to \$1.35 for hand-bicked; and dealers have been selling at \$1.60 to \$2 according to quantity and quality.

The run has been fair during the week, but the quality was scarcely an average, no really good cattle offering. Those on the market sold at a shade under quotations, but prices are allowed to stand unchanged as they could readily be obtained for the quality quoted. Sheep and laumbs are very scarce, and furn at quotations. The same might be said of calves, and but few hogs offered. British markets are unchanged. Special cable reports to the Drovers' Journal show no change in the foreign cattle markets, best American steers making in Liverpool 15 to 154c. per 1b. dressed, and best sheep 17 to 18c. These quotations are different from American, and must be understood as shrink offal. For the local market, we quote:—

CATTLE, Steers, averaging Rough to Prime None. 6c. per lb. 10 to 11c. per lb. SHEEP.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL, TRADE—Quiet in sympathy with the half-holiday week.
HIDES—Green still abundant but of poor quality; choice scarce and wanted; prices un-changed. Cured steady, and have sold at 8 to changed. Cured steady, and have sold at 8 to 8 to 8 to.

CALFSKINS—Have been in fair supply and have been taken as before; cured going off steadily in small lots at 15c.

SHEEPSKINS—Abundant, but this and the dullness in wool leaves them dull and slow of sale. Prices unchanged at \$1.15 to \$1.20 and occasionally \$1.25 for the best green. and at 90c. to \$1.05 for the best country lots, inferior going down to 75c.

BY TELEGRAPH

April 16.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.75 to \$6; oats, 40 to 45c.; cattle, live weight, 4 to 6c.; beef, none; mutton, 7; to 8c.; dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$9; hides, 6 to 8c.; inspected; sheepskins, 80 to 9c.; wool, 20 to 24c.; butter, 19 to 24c.; eggs, 17 to 18c.; cheese, 12 to 14c.; hay, \$16 to \$12 per ton; potatoes, 65 to 70c. per bag; corn, 80 to 85c.

April 16.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3.00 : fall wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.08 : spring wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10 ; barley, 55 to 85c.; peas, 70 50 76c.; oats, 34 to 35c.; cattle (live weight), 44 to 52c.; beef, 7 to 9c.; mutton, 8 to 10c.; dressed hogs, \$7.00 to \$7.25 ; hides, \$4.50 to \$6.00 ; sheepskins, 50c. to \$1.25 ; wool, none : butter, 18 to 20c.; eggs, 12 to 13c.; cheese, none ; hay, \$7 to \$8.50; potatoes, 60 to 70c. PETERBORO'.

April 16.—Flour. No. 1 super, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, fall, \$1. to \$1.08; spring, \$1.00 to \$1.05; barley, \$0 to 60c.; peas, 70 to 75c.; oats, 34 to 35c.; cattle (live weight), \$5 to \$5.50; beef, \$8 to \$8.00; mutton, \$8 to \$9; dressed hogs, \$7 to \$8.00; hides, \$5 to \$7; sheepskins, \$1; wool. 20 to 25c.; butter, 20 to 25c.; eggs, 12 to 15c.; cheese, 13 to 15c.; hay, \$7 to \$9; potatoes, 65 to 75c.; corn, 70 to 75c.

April 16.—Wheat, spring, \$1.80 to \$2: corn. \$1.40 to \$1.50; barley, \$1.10 to \$1.20; cars, \$1.10 to \$1.15; lambskins, 10c; sheepskins, 75c. to \$1.25; tallow, rendered, 60c 6jc.; hides, No. 1, 7c.; hay, \$10 to \$12; straw, \$2 to \$3; eggs, retail, 15 to 16c;; butter, pound rolls, 20 to 25c.; cheese, 1b., 14 to 15c.; lard, 12 to 14c.; dressed hogs, \$7.75 \$8.50; beef, \$8 to to \$10.

HAMILTON, April 16.—Flour, none; fall wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.05; spring do., \$1.10 to \$1.12; barley, 52 to 58c.; peas, 66 to 72c.; oats. 35 to 36c. KINGSTON.

ST. CATHARINES.

April 16.—Flour. No. 1 super. \$5.50 to \$5.65; fall wheat. \$1.04 to \$1.08; spring wheat. \$1.06 to \$1.09; barley. 70 to 80c.; peas. 950. to \$1; oats. 38 to 40c.; cattle (live weight). 5 to 6c.; beef. 6 to 7c.; mutton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hogs, 8 to 8½c.; hides, 8 to 9c.; sheepskins. 12 to 15c.; wool, 20 to 25c.; butter. 18 to 20c.; eggs. 16 to 18c.; cheese. 12 to 15c.; hay, \$8 to \$9.00; potatoes, 60 to 70c.; corn \$5 to 90c.

Quiet.

1 p.m. — Wheat — Quiet; white State, 35c. to \$1.08; red State, \$1.10, Corn—Steady; new high mixed, 62½c; No. 2, 59½c; rejected, 58c. Oats—Scarce; white State, 48c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 55c; No. 1 Canada, 90c. Rye—Nominal; 65c. in bond. No receipts. Shipments—Barley, 4,000 bush.

April 16, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—87c, for May; 89%, for June. Receipts—Flour. 11.882 bbls.; wheat, 6,000 bush.; corn. 2,000 bush.; cats. 8,000 bush.; rye, none; barley, 6,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 12,761 bbls.; wheat, 89,000 bush.; corn. none; cats, 8,000 bush.; rye, none; barley, 7,000 bush. Grain in store—Wheat, 1,759,102 bush.; corn. 14,336 bush.; cats, 4,069 bush.; rye, 21,297 bush.; barley, 370,709 bush.

10.15 a.m.—Wheat—87;c. for May; 89;c. for June.

April 16, 8.45 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 9ic. ashed for cash; 94c., nominal, for May; 85c. for June; 96c., nominal, for July. Corn—49c. for cash; 49fc. for May; 50c. for May and June. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bush; corn, 15,000 bush; corn, 33,000 bush; corn, 33,000 bush; corn, 33,000 bush; corn, 35,000
DETROIT. April 16, 11.55 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 994c; for cash and April; 994 to 984c, for May; \$1.004 for June; No. 2, 934c, receipts, 6,000 bush; shipments, 1,000 bush.

10.20 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 994c, for cash; 99c, bid; 994c, asked for April; 904c, bid 997c, asked for May; \$1.004 for June; No. 2, 94c, asked for July.

April 716.—Cattle—Only two loads changed hands: prospects unfavourable for next week; mileh cowsin light supply, good ones selling fairly at somewhat better prices. Veals—Steady, at \$4.50 to \$4.75: extra, \$6.50. Sheep and lambs—Offerings quite liberal; trade only fair at from 10 to 15c, decline from yesterday's prices; prospects considered unfavourable; a few very choice sheep bruoght \$6.40 to \$6.70: the bulk of the sales were at \$6.75 to \$6.19. Lambs \$6 to \$7.50: two loads of extra Michigans at \$7.75: only a few small lots held over, but the feeling is weak. Hogs—Offerings very light; Yorkers, good to choice. \$5.35 to \$6: light mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.75; good mediums, \$6 to \$6.10. Pigs—Quotable at \$4.50 to \$5: \$5.35 if extra; market closed with three or four loads unsold; feeling weak, and prices fully 30c, per cwt. lower than the opening rate of the week.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

April 16, 9.38 a.m.—Hors—Estimated receipts, 12,000; official yesterday, 10,488; shipments, 2,857; left over, about 7,000; light, \$5.00 to \$5.93; mixed packing, \$5.50 to \$5.90; heavy shipping, \$5.90 to \$6.35. Receipts—Cattle, 4,200; market stendy.

April 16.—Floating cargoes — Wheat, quiet steady; maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage — Wheat, slow; maize, steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, very little demand. English country markets, quiet; French, steady. Imports into the United Kingdom the present week.—Wheat, 75,000 to 80,000 qrs; maize, 105,000 to 110,000 bils. Liverpool—Spot wheat, steadier; maize, firmer; No. 1 California, 7s. 3d.; No. 2 California, 7s. 5d.; both 2d. dearer; red winter. 7s. 3d.; spring, 7s. 5d.; maize, 4s. 11d.; all unchanged. Paris—Wheat and flour, quieter.

LIVERPOOL.

In "Truth" Bible Competition, Closing May 27th.

NUMBER TEN.

The publisher of Toronto TRUTH this time far surpasses any of his many other very liberal offers for correct answers to Bible Questions. It is a marvel how he can do it, for we know he gives the awards exactly as we have stated in previous notices of his plan. Long lists of prize-winners' names and addresses (even to street and number when in cities) are given in every alternate issue of TRUTH. We can assure our readers that all the rewards offered below will, as in the past contests, be cheerfully and promptly handed over to the six hundred and twenty five persons who send according to the conditions stated below, correct answers to these Bible Questions given by one of the leading clergymen of the Methodist Church. The questions are very difficult this time, all of which must be answered correctly in order to secure any of The publisher of Toronto TRUTH this time answered correctly in order to secure any of the rewards offered. Here are

THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

1st. Who was that foreign King of longest name who for a time ruled over the Israelites?

2nd. Name the longest reign among the kings of Israel?

3rd. Name the shortest reign among the kings of Israel?

Bear in mind that each competitor must send with their answers one dollar, for which TRUTH will be sent for six months. You therefore PAY NOTHING ADDITIONAL for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, getting full and big value for your dollar investment in receiving TRUTH for six months. The regular subscription price of TRUTH is \$2 per year. Please mention, when you are sending in your answer, that you first sa this description of this plan in The MAIL, Remember, to the sender of the first correct answer to the questions proposed the correct answer to the questions proposed the piano will be sent. The second correct answer will take the organ, the third one of those beautiful solid gold watches, and so on

these beautiful solid gold watches, and so on until all the three hundred and forty-seven rewards are disposed of. Then come the MIDDLE REW 1008.

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April 16—Loose meats—Short clear, \$8.35; short rib, \$8.25; long clear, \$8.20; shoulders, \$6.75; green hams. 114c. Boxed meats—Short clear, \$8.45; shoulders, \$7.00; sugar picked hams, 124c. Receipts—Flour, 26.735 bbis.; wheat, 54.000 bush.; corn, 24.500 bush.; oats, 60.000 bush.; pye, 2.000 bush.; barley, 11,000 bush. bhriments—Flour, 14.705 bbis.; wheat, 87.000 bush.; corn, 92.000 bush.; oats, 62.000 bush.; pye, 2.000 bush.; pye, 2.000 bush.; pye, 2.000 bush.; pye, 2.000 bush.; oats, 62.000 bush.; pye, 2.000 bush.; barley, 19.000 bush.; pye, 2.000 bush.; oats, 62.000 bush.; pork, 48. bis.; cornmeal, 200 bush.; oornmeal, 200 bush.; oorn, 21.112 bush.; oats, 52. bush.; oorn, 50.818 bush.; oats, 52. bu

and fifty-four correct answers next following the middle one will be awarded the remain-

ing prizes.

And the last comers are not to be overlook 1 Gentleman's Soild Gold Hunting-case, beautifully engraved, Elgin Watch., \$110 0 1 Lady's Soild Gold Hunting-case Watch 100 0 1 Elegans Triple Silver-plated Toa Ser-

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Making in all over Six Hunner of the most

Making in all over SIX HUNDRED of the most costly and beautiful premium rewards ever offered by any publisher in the world. The sender of the last correct answer will get rewards are given out. Don't overlook the fact that the letters must all be postmarked at office where mailed, not later than the closing day of this competition, which is May 27th. The farther you live away from Toronto the better your chances are for any of these consolation rewards. It will therefore not be possible to announce the successful ones, in these consolation rewards, till thirteen days after the close of the competition so as to give letters, even from the most re mote points, time to reach TRUTH office. The full list of the prize-winners in the first and middle competitions will appear in TRUTH of 30th of May. Post-office address, and street and number, when in the city, will be given of all the prize-winners in order that all may be satisfied as to the genuineness of the whole affair.

The interest now taken in these Bible competitions is somewhat keener than at first. It is the aim of the proprietor of TRUPH to increase the study of the good old Book, somewhat out of fashion nowadays, and we are certain that he is accomplishing what he set out to do. We wish TRUPH a still greater measure of success than it has even yet enjoyed. It is one of the brightest and best weekly magazines that come to our sanctum weekly magazines that come to our sanctum. Every issue consists of 28 pages of the choices eading matter, and contains something to interest every member of the family. The music, the fashions, the household, the health, temperance, farmers', young folks', and ladies' departments, the stories, short and serial, the Bible enigmas propounded every week (and prizesof valuable books offered), the short, sharp pointed editorials articles on current events, make TRUTH altogether one of the best investments that can be made for a six months' or a year's subscription. Address S. Frank Wilson, 33 and 35 Adelaide street, Toronto, Canada, and don't delay after reading this, but send in the armers and reading this, but send in the answers and dollar at once but send in the answers and dollar avoice, and whether you get a prize or not you will be well pleased with your investment. You will certainly get a reward if your answers are correct and they arrive in time.

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Zumpkin Competition.

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East, Toronto, for Pumpkins grown in Canada, from seeds contained in FIRST PRIZE, \$50. Given for the largest Pumpkin grown from our seeds in Canada. Size

to be determined by weight. SECOND PRIZE, \$20 Suit of Clothes and \$12. Given for the Pumpkin grown from our seeds that will measure the most around in any direction.

THIRD PRIZE, \$20 SUIT. Given for the most symmetrical Pumpkins grown from our seeds. FOURTH PRIZE, \$15 SUIT. Given for the knottiest and worst shaped Pumpkins grown from our seeds.

FIFTH PRIZE, \$8 SUIT. Given for the smallest, perfectly ripe Pumpkin. CONDITIONS:

Pumpkins must be delivered free of expense at our store, 115 to 121 King street east, during the holding of the Industrial Exhibition, held in September, when a committee of Farmers will be selected to award prizes. All Pumpkins entered must become our property, no matter whether they receive prizes or not. Every Competitor must return the circular with their entry, name, and address in blanks

WM. RUTHERFORD,

MANAGER

PROVINCE.....

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MACKINTOSH & PETERS FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL AUCTION SALES OF FARM LANDS TAKE PLACE IN SEPTEMBER NEXT,

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Messrs. Mackintosh & Peters invite the attention of land-holders, farmers, and others to their method of selling properties, which offers unusual and extraordinary facilities for accomplishing sales within a limited time. In each county of Ontario we are getting entries of the different properties that are for sale. These entries, giving all the necessary particulars, will be published in one large catalogue under their respective counties, and these catalogues will be widely advertised and lavishly distributed throughout this province and England, which must insure the attendance at the sales of a large number of buyers.

There will be a sale in each County, held in the County Town. The different properties will be offered subject to the owners' upset price.

In each county we have engaged the services of a leading and well-known auctioneer to conduct the sales of his county under our supervision. The whole of the sales will take place in September next. Six months is the whole length of time that any property remains in our hands; other agencies are asking two years. We will offer at private sale from now to September any lots that owners want to sell at once, and are issuing an interim catalogue for that purpose.

Terms for advertising—Single entries, \$10, sliding scale of rates for two or more entries. These charges are payable when making entries.

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In order that these sales shall have the widest possible publicity here and in England, it is necessary that the catalogues be out at an early date, and we urge owners to make their entries at once.

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VOL. XII.

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