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The Toronto Meekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

THE STATE OF IRELAND

Collision Between the People and Police in Co. Clare.

VOL. X. NO. 480.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LEAGUES.

Imposing Military Display at Evic-

tions in Co. Limerick. ARREST OF ANOTHER PRIEST.

Proposed Suppression of the Land League.

MASS MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

The Situation Becoming More and More Critical.

LONDON, June 3.

There was a serious riot at Bodyke, County

han, accompanied by eighty police and bailiff, went to the village of Bo-te to serve writs on some of onel O'Callaghan's tenants. The people were gathered together by the ringing of the church bells, and the blowing of horns. They assembled in thousands in the village They assembled in thousands in the village and on the surrounding heights, and attempted to impede the progress of the police force. The first collision took place at the entrance of the town. Six mounted policemen were ordered to charge the crowd, which barred ingress to the village. In this charge one man was severely injured. From the threatening attitude of the people it was deemed advisable to send for reinforcements, and a mounted trooper was despetched to and a mounted trooper was despatched to Scariff for soldiers. The force quartered there, consisting of forty men of the 64th foot, were soon on the scene. In the meantime the bailiff and Colonel O'Callaghan went to the first house to be served, but a regular fusillade was opened on the party from the heights. Rev. Mr. Murphy in running up the hill to implore the people to desist had a narrow escape from being shot, a rifle bullet perforating his coat. Meanwhile the firing was continued, and the Riot Act having been read

THE FIRE WAS RETURNED BY THE POLICE,

who charged the people, and after a hot pursuit of half a mile captured sixteen men. These, however, had managed to get rid of their guns. They were brought back, handcuffed, and marched in the midst of the police from house to house as the writs were served. This had the desired effect, and no further obstruction was given to the police till they were returnat Fort Anbeg, within two miles of Tulla, the police got off the cars to walk up a steep hill. At the turn of the road an armed party was lying in wait, and immediately opened fire on the police from an adjoining wood. No less than forty shots were counted in regular file-firing order, the bullets whizzing over the heads of the police, fortunately doing no injury. The police briskly returned the fire, but with what effect is not known. About a quarter of a mile further on they were again fired on by another armed party from behind some hedges, and one of the horses in the car on which sat county in-spector Smith was shot dead. The police made a search through the fields, and three men were arrested, but they had no arms. The tenant of Fort Anbeg was one of the party, and his son and a servant. The others arrested were brought up at the petty

sessions, and remanded. POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LEAGUES. Cardinal Manning told a deputation of the Catholic League of the Cross that he had not ordered the refusal of the use of club halls for Land League meetings, but desired that the League of the Cross as a body should not ally

itself with political movements. ANOTHER RIOT AT CLONMEL.

At Clonmel the military entertained the representatives of the Emergency Committee at the barracks, and the committee at the sarracks, and the committee were afterwards escorted to the station by the military and the police. An enormous mob assembled, and the escort were assailed with a terrible volley of stones. One soldier was dangerously hurt.

A HERCULEAN TASK. At a Cabinet Council to-day Mr. Forster Secretary for Ireland, was the only member who was absent. He is detained in Dublin reason of the alarming condition of affairs that city and throughout Ireland. The Cabinet meeting was protracted to an unusual length, and is believed to be of exceptional importance. Sir Henry James, Q.C., Attorney-General, who is not a member of the Cabinet, was sent for, and took part in the discussion on Irish affairs. It has leaked out that at the meeting to-day the members were greatly excited, and that a rupture was with diffi-culty prevented. Sir Henry James, it is ted, was sent for in order to ascertain whether in his opinion the Government could proceed to still more stringent measures in the enforcement of the Coercion Act. He is said to have replied that if the Government wishes to suppress the Land League it should be prepared to imprison nearly the whole population of Ireland.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE. Lord Dunsandle's son was fired upon at New Loughrea to-day, and was wounded. There was great excitement in Galway in

DUBLIN, June 3. The most imposing military display in the rish land war since the Boycott expedition was made to-day in the eviction of three tenants of Col. Hare near New Pallas, County Limerick. A large military train, consisting off 350 Coldstream Guards, 100 Scots Guards, and an ambulance corps, headed by Surgeon-Major Felley and six of the Engineer corps, arrived at six o'clock this morning in New Pallas. This place is a small country village, is so turbulent that it boast but it is so turbulent that it boasts of the best police barracks in Ireland outside of Dublin. The column was within two hours joined by nearly three hundred of the Royal Irish Constabulary. At nine o'clock marching orders were given, a detachment of police going first, then the guards, and then more police. In this order they proceeded toward Col. Hare's estate. Just outside of New Pallas fifty guards and a tent waggon were detached, and a camp formed in the green fields, while the main body passedon. After an hour's brisk march under a broiling sun Gurtavalla bridge was reached, when an order to halt was given. The engineers, Gurtavalla bridge was reached, when an order to halt was given. The engineers, with Col. Hall commanding the troops, and Chaplain Hatchell, the resident magistrate, went ahead to examine the bridge, it having been reported that it had been destroyed. It was found to be so, and the engineers thought it could not be repaired without serious delay. The soldiers and police, therefore, managed to cross in single file along the parapets of the bridge, which were left standing, while the horses went about half a mile parapets of the bridge, which were left standing, while the horses went about half a mile down the river, and found an easy ford. This détour caused an hour's delay to the resident magistrate and the newspaper correspondents, who zere on jannting cars, and could not cross. About a thousand men, women, and boys who met the expedition at this point hooted the troops and police, but offer-

were burning. The alarm and the smoke of the fires gathered the people from miles around. While the troops were crossing the river, Canon O'Donnell arrived on the scene, and made a speech to the excited people. He urged them vehemently to abstain from giving the soldiers and police an excuse for firing on them. He begged them not to throw stones. The first evicted farm was soon reached after leaving the bridge. It was that of James Kennedy, who had offered the Government valuation, as he could pay no more. The Guards halted and rested on their arms while 100 police, with Captain Hatchell and sub-Sheriff Lash, and Mr. Goddard, of the Emergency Committee, Captain Hatchell and sub-Sheriff Lash, and Mr. Goddard, of the Emergency Committee, with two bailiffs and a nephew of Colonel Hare, agent of the estate, entered Kennedy's holding. About a thousand people congregated in the adjoining fields and closely invested the premises. They yelled and shouted themselves hoarse at the sheriffs and bailiffs. The eviction then began. A few brokenlegged chairs, some bedding, some plates, a wash bowl, a table and other household furniture, a well worn Bible, and a few children's copybooks were thrown in a heap in the yard, and it was all done. But during the progress of the work there

But during the progress of the work there were many moments when there was imminent danger of a collision. It appears that a proclamation had been issued the night before by Secretary Forster, warning the people purpose of obstructing the process of law would be dispersed by force. With this proclamation Capt. Hatchell, the resident

nagistrate, received stringent orders to dis perse all such assemblies, and TO FIRE IF ANY STONES WERE THROWN. This he was prepared to do, but he begged Canon O'Donnell, who was now reinforced by three other priests, to keep the people quiet and at a safe distance. The people throughout the day, except for their tongues, were

perfectly peaceful A COUNTER-PROCLAMATION. In opposition to the above a "Rory-of-the

Hills "has posted up at Loughrea a notice reading as follows: "Liberate the man in prison for the murde of Dempsey and Connors, as the real offender is at liberty. He is an offender only in the eye of the law. The writer of these lines is a man who was engaged and paid for riddin Galway of land grabbers and landlords, whic work he will do at any sacrifice. Too long these tyrants have been allowed to trample on the poor people of persecuted Galway. I'he men who are to be shot at are five in number, three Protestant landlords and two Catholics. Does her Majesty's Government think to frighten me by coercion or any such means? Coercion has no terrors for me, and rest assured I will do my work before I stop Away with tyrants! Too long the country has been robbed of its natural wealth to feed the lazy few who call themselves landlords."

A TROOPER STABBED. A soldier belonging to the Scots Greys, while riding along the quays of Dublin today, was savagely attacked by a man, who dragged him from his horse and stabbed him several times. The soldier was taken to the

hospital, seriously injured. LONDON, June 4. Timothy Harrington, the proprietor of the Kerry Sentinel, was arrested under the Coercion Act this morning. Harrington was elected chief organizer of the Land League after the arrest of Davitt, and has been at tending the sheriffs' sales throughout the country on behalf of the League. There is considerable excitement, and more arrests are expected. The secretary of the Ballinamore Land League and five of its members were arrested to day under the Coercion Act. The condition of the country grows worse and more threatening every day

whether a question of privilege does not arise on his arrest, and says Mr. Forster read an naccurate report of Mr. Dillon's speech. He arrest. The Speaker replied that as Mr. Dillon's letter did not relate to a matter of privilege he had not thought it necessary to lay it before the House.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S TRIUMPHAL RETURN

HOME. Archbishop Croke has returned to Thurles. after delivering a series of speeches on the land question, which the Opposition journal assert would have led to his arrest if deliver ed by any other than a Catholic bishop. He was met two miles from Thurles by a band of was met two miles from Thurles by a band of musicians, and 3,000 people, with flags and banners bearing patriotic Irish inscriptions. He was brought in procession to the archiepiscopal palace, and the people were with difficulty restrained from taking the horses from the carriage and drawing it themselves. A HOME RULE MEMBER SUSPENDED.

In the House of Commons, while putting nestion to Ministers, Mr. O'Con question to Ministers, Mr. O'Connor was called to order for using the word "men-dacious." Mr. O'Kelly, Home Ruler, there-upon applied the epithet "calumnious" and "lying" to several members of the House, upon applied the epithet "calumnious" and "lying" to several members of the House, and his suspension for the remainder of the sitting was moved by Mr. Gladstone, and carried by 188 to 14. Mr. O'Kelly withdrew quietly. Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would call attention on Friday to the circumstances of the suspension of Mr. O'Kelly. On motion of Mr. Gladstone to take recess until the 9th, the Conservatives members raised a heated discussion on the state of Ireland. Sin William Harcourt, replying to an attack by Sir Stafford Northcote, denied the charges of concealment and lack of information, and ac-ensed Sir Stafford Northcote of desiring to embarrass the Government by causing alarm, and adding to the difficulties of the grave circumstances already existing. Mr. Gladstone Executive yesterday for dealing with the resistance to law, including that at the castle near New Pallas. Sir Stafford Northcote said the statement was not reassuring. Mr. Forster's absence must of itself, he said, cause anxiety. Mr. Gladstone's motion to take recess was agreed to.

A VICTIM OF THE BODYK RIOT. Later reports about the Bodyk affray state that a farmer named Maloney has died from the effects of a blow from the butt end of a

THE NEW PALLAS EVICTIONS. The force which went to New Pallas was nearly 1,000 strong. It charged and dispersed the crowd after crossing the bridge. The evictions will be continued to-morrow.

LONDON, June 5. In a disturbance at Ballytraphy to-day, a man was shot dead and others were wounded by a bailiff, who with his three sons have een arrested.

The mass meeting in Hyde park to protest against the Government's policy in regard to Ireland was held to-day. Although there was a steady drizzle of rain during the day a was a steam of Irish, men and women, were present, but the attendance of the general public was limited. A procession of branches of the Home Rule organization, with bands and banners, marched from Trafalgar square to the park, where there was speaking from three platforms. The following resolutions were carried unanimously at each platform:—
"That the Government is criminally responsible for the deplorable condition of Ireland."

"That this meeting summons the Government to immediately suspend evictions and to liberate the persons arrested on suspicion."

"That Mr. Forster resign his office, for which he has proved utter incapacity."

Mr. Parnell appeared, and was enthusiastically received. He made a speech in which

ed no violence. Chapel bells were, however, ringing, and

SIGNAL FIRES

were burning. The alarm and the smoke of the fires gathered the people from miles around. While the troops were crossing the river, Canon O'Donnell arrived on the scene, and made a speech to the excited people. He urged them vehemently to abstain from giving the soldiers and police an excuse for firing on them. He begged them not to throw stones. The first evicted farm the recent riotous eviction occurred, has during the last twenty-five years evicted nearly 450 persons. Mr. Parnell said serious responsibility will rest on the Government if the evictions continue. Irishmen are now becoming aware of the power of combination and passive resistance. Messrs. O'Connor and O'Donnell, members of Parliament, also addressed the meeting.

At a land meeting in Swords, near Dublin, to-day Messrs. Sexton and Healey spoke to about four thousand people. The only remarkable incident was the reference by Mr. Healey to Secretary Forster's challenge to him to repeat in Ireland what he said in Parto repeat in Ireland what he said in Parliament. Mr. Healey said he might say that he was there chiefly to reply to the challenge issued to him by "Buckshot Forster." That gentleman had challenged him to come to Ireland, and his answer to Mr. Forster was, "Here I am." He was present in response to that challenge, which he considered a most insolent and truculent act. It was as if a man in full armour had challenged a man naked and defenceless to mortal combat. He would remind Secretary Forster that there would be some countries to which

called where centlemen stood on some equal footing than they did in Ireland. If he (Mr. Healey) thought this gallant Yorkshireman would cross the Channel to other lands, he would extend every courtesy to him. Mr. Healey concluded by improvising some dog-gerel lines, as follows:

There was an old prophecy found in a bog That Ireland would be ruled by an ass and a dog. Now this old prophecy has come to pass, For Cowper's a dog and Forster an ass.

SUPPRESSION OF LEAGUE MEETINGS. It is learned that the Government is making preparations to suppress all Land League meetings in future.

ANOTHER PROMINENT LEAGUER ARRESTED. O'Mahoney, a prominent member of the Ballydohab Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. In spite of a large force of armed constabulary the people twice rescued O'Mahoney, but finally he was captured. A portion of the mob started to endeayour to intercent his escort at Skibberger. deavour to intercept his escort at Skibbereen, county Cork. O'Mahoney informed the po-lice that if they withdrew he would go on without an escort to Limerick gaol. He walked from Ballydohab to Skibbereen, accompanied by 2,000 people, where he took the train to Cork, and proceeded thence to Limerick. The warrant charges him with in-

A BRUTAL ASSAULT Yesterday a party of men brutally assaulted a servant of the farmer Dempsey who was murderously attacked in the county of Galway recently. Two farmers have been arrested charged with the assault.

THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION The Times arraigns the leaders of the Land League and their abettors, including Archbishop Croke and Parnell, as having conspired to defy the law. The article severely censures the Archbishop for his recent course, inciting the peasantry to insubordination, and points out that it is not alone the landlords who suffer from terrorism, but hundreds of thousands dependent upon them. The *Times* says:—"The audacity of Parnell in repeat-ing Archbishop Croke's advice in the House of Commons is simply astounding. It is now necessary to vindicate the authority of the law."

SERIOUS RIOT AT CORK. A serious riot occurred at Cork last even-ing in which the houses in two streats were completely wrecked.

ing a quiet crowd of people with the butts of their rifles, and afterwards charging them with fixed bayonets. BLUSTER BY BOYTON.

The following has been telegraphed to President Garfield by Mr. Boyton from Kil-mainham prison:—"I hope the American Government will never submit me, or the honour of the Republical fought to maintain. to the degradation of an appeal to the benevo-lence of a cowardly British Government, in capable of extending to my countrymen the

THE LOUGHREA MURDER. At Loughrea, Galway county, on Saturday, Donlan, Fahey, and Keogh, charged with the murder of Connors and discharged for lack of vidence, were re-arrested under the Coercio

act for the same crime. A Dublin despatch of this morning says :-Thus far the day has passed here without disturbance, but the state of feeling is excisturbance, but the state of feeling is extremely critical, and grave trouble is apprehended. The Government continues its arrests and evictions. A process server was burned in effigy at Kenmore last night. Animals belonging to a magistrate at Kilragarna, who had incurred popular displeasure by issuing writs of ejectment, have been mutilisted.

The Right Rev. Thomas Nulty, Bishop of The Right Rev. Thomas Nulty, Bishop of Meath, replying to an address from the Painstown Land League, said the Land bill had splendid principles. He deprecated the agitation against the payment of all rent. He said he had received a letter from an American priest who stated he had organized branches of the League in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentneky among five milling people.

Kentucky among five million people.

The Dublin correspondent says it is stated in most of the disturbed districts that Ribbon odges are in active operation, and to these odges is to be traced the actual carrying out of the system of agrarian terrorism. LONDON, June 7.

It is further reported that Father Murphy, priest of Schull and Skibbereen, has been arrested under the Coercion Act, and there is much consequent excitement. Some outrages have been committed.

Five writs of ejectment were served yesterday upon tenants of the father of Mr. Meldon, Home Rule member of Parliament.

In county Cork roads have been torn up

with pickaxes and made impassable, and the telegraph wires cut in many directions.

The Irish Executive last night issued an important circular, instructing all county inspectors and constabulary to forward to their spectors and constabulary to forward to their headquarters sworn reports as to the occasions when they anticipated obstructions to sheriffs' sales or evictions, in order that the Government may send the necessary military forces, and proclaim the district, warning all persons to refrain from assembling to obstruct legal processes, and declaring that all persons so assembling will be dispersed by force. This circular entirely dispels the rumour that the circular entirely dispels the rumour that the Government intended to introduce measures

for the temporary suspension of evictions.

The rumour that Father Murphy of Schull had been arrested proves unfounded, but it threw the people into a violent state of ferment. Thousands of men and women crowded into the village of Schull, wrecked the police station and post-office, tore wrecked the police station and post-omoe, tore down the telegraph wires and cut up por-tions of the road. The excitement was taken up by the people of Skibbereen, who supplied cars to the police. Their indignation became unbounded when they discovered that a spe-oial train, with three hundred military, had been sent from Cork and their tore down the

A despatch from Cork says Ballydehob an Schull are inaccessible by the ordinary roads, which are broken up and the bridges pulled down. Five hundred foot soldiers, twenty

with one gun, have been sent to the scene from the west. A despatch from Skibbereen says Father Murphy has given no definite intimation of his arrest to the public, fearing a collision with the police, but the grounds for suspecting that he is under arrest are very strong. He was seen with the police several times on Monday, when a document of some kind was handed to him.

EVICTION IN IRELAND. Two Addresses by Archbishop Croke at Thuries. DUBLIN, June 5.

DUBLIN, June 5.

Archbishop Croke concluded at Thurles yesterday one of the most extraordinary campaigns ever known in Irish ecclesiastical history. His Grace wound up with two speeches containing several passages of the highest importance at the present moment. In the forencon he made a remarkable appeal to Mr. Gladstone to put a stop to evictions. His Grace said:—"I appeal to this great statesman solemnly, as an Irish patriot, as an Irish bishop, in the name of Tipperary, and in the name of Ireland, to let his fiat go out that there are to be no more evictions during his present time. (Great cheering.) It is a curious fact that the word eviction, in the sense in which it is used here, is scarcely known in any other country in the world. There is no such word and no such thing elsewhere. It is a word of evil omen. It is a word that imports the degradation of our people, that imports the

gradation of our people, that imports the de-gradation of our people, that imports the flying of them beyond the waters to foreign lands in search of the means of liveli-hood, carrying with them the spirit of vengeance against what is certainly the great-est empire in the world, but what is no less certainly the empire which has treated Ireland worse than ever empire treated depend-ency. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, I would say to that great statesman, 'If you value the friendship of Ireland, if you value the good name of England, if you value the lives of our peeple, if you do not wish to perpetuate

THE NATIONAL FEUD AND THE SANGUINARY TRADITIONS

that have ruled in this country for ages, blot that have ruled in this country for ages, blot out from the statute book the word eviction, and let no man henceforth be turned out of his land unless it is quite clear that the money which should have met his engagements was wastefully and foolishly dissipated. (Loud cheers,) It was only the other day that the venerable parish priest of Moycarkrug told me that when he became the priest of that parish it contained twelve hundred families. There are at present only four hundred. Let me ask Mr. Gladstone what has become of the eight hundred families, once so happy in their humble homes, who have disappeared from the parish? Many of them have gone into the grave, many into the workhouse, and the grave, many into the workhouse, and many to the great Republic of the west, bearmany to the great Republic of the west, bearing with them undying hatred to the country that banished them from their native land, (Great cheering.) At the same time, if the evictions are to go on, I would advise you how to act. Do not bring yourselves into collision with the authorities. They are too strong for you. If not even for conscience strong for you. If not even for conscience sake, for our own preservation—for the sake of expediency, if not of principle—we must act on the defensive. We must offer passive resistance to those opposed to us, and in that way they will get tired of the contest, because a whole united people have never yet been defeated."

In the evening his Grace entered fully into the present

the present POSITION AND AIMS OF THE LAND LEAGUE. He declared that the actation was not due to Davitt nor Parnell, not to their followers, but to the fact that there was a weighty greened, and the their property contemplated it manually, and were determined to remove it. Without the priesthood Mr. Dillon's letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons from Kilmanham gaol is officially published. Mr. Dillon enquires whether a question of privilege does not arise been said that Mr. Parnell did not wish the co-operation of the priesthood, but the Archbishop declared authoritatively that two years ago Mr. Parnell waited on him in Dublin and literally went down on his knees to him to ask him to use all his influence to have the priests join the movement. His Grace concluded with the following remarkable declaration:—"I have to say that this movement is not a revolutionary movement in the strict sense of the word. It is a conmovement is not a revolutionary movement in the strict sense of the word. It is a constitutional movement. It is a lawful movement. It is a lawful movement. It is a movement which we intend to push forward by moral force alone. (Cheers.) We do not intend to violate any (Cheers.) We do not intend to violate any law. We intend to exhaust all constitutional remedies. We are perfectly certain that the elasticity of the constitution will allow us the means of working energetically to the last, and finally achieving the result we aim at. We wish to produce the effect upon England not by physical force or by any manifestations of wish to produce the effect apon England not by physical force or by any manifestations of physical force, but by moral means. We want to make our grievance known before the entire world, to tell France, and Spain, and Italy, the United States, and the great colonies that acknowledge the sway of Great Britain, that as in this country we have been kept down by bayonets to the present time, and as by bayonets we are kept down at present, please God we are now fully determined,

BAYONETS OR NO BAYONETS —(great cheering)—to proclaim, at all events, our wants, and to proclaim that we will not be satisfied until we get our rights, and that we will enlist on our behalf, not the swords, nor the guns, nor the cannon of France, or of Spain, or of Italy, or of the United States, but the intelligent opinion of all the intelligent nations of the world. Therefore this is not a revoluthe world. Therefore this is not a revolu-tionary movement. Nor is it an irreligious movement, because it is conducted by the most religious people in the world, and backed up by the best, the most holy, the most self-sacrificing, the most faithful, and most uncompromising priesthood in the world. (Great cheering.) It is not an unjust movement, calculated or designed to do injury to anybody. We repudiate that charge. We say that we do not intend to do injury to any mortal man. We recognize the rights of the owner of the soil and we recognize our own rights at the same time, and while we "give to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," we will assert for ourselves the things that are ours. (Loud cheers.) What we want is a chance for our

lives in our owncountry, and we will forget the past. We will forget the numerous tyrannies of England. We will forget all the tears we have been obliged to shed. We will forget the massacres that have been committed, THE EXTERMINATION of our race, and the downfall, as far as it was possible for them to accomplish it, of our dear country, and we will begin a new score with the dominant country. We will let them see that we are not only able to flourish abroad, see that we are not only ane to nourish abroad, but that in our own land we cannot be suppressed. (Cheers.) I hear of disagreement among the leaders of the people, but those things are exaggerated. Our phalanx is unbroken, our spirit is unsubdued, and the result is therefore clear as day—wu must succeed."

If Mr. Gladstone accepts a peerage, it is to be hoped his withdrawal to the calm atmosphere of the Lords will not affect him as the late Lord Beaconsfield's retirement from active party warfare affected him. It was asserted by the Lance, just after Lord Beaconsfield died, that if his Lordship had remained in the Commons, and if his brain had been kept as busy as it had been for so many years, he might have thrown off the attacks which disease made upon him and lived ton which disease made upon him and lived ten years longer. The sudden cossation of mental exertion sometimes leads to a general breaking

Settlement of the Fortune Bay Affair.

SALE OF PACIFIC BAILWAY LANDS.

Condition of the Crops in Eng-

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, June 3. In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Charles Dilke, confirming the settlement of the Fortune Bay dispute, added that it had been also agreed to arrange relative fishery regulations. He said the negotiations regarding the future of the fishery regulations would be greatly facilitated by the presence of the Premier of Newfoundland, who is now in England, and it was hoped that after due notice was given to the Newfoundland fishermen with regard to the rights of American fishermen, there would be no more collisions.

Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, has sent to the Foreign Office an interesting despatch relative to the present condition of affairs in Central Asia. He says that the unsettled state of affairs in Afghanistan which has prevailed there since the withdrawal of the British forces from Cabul still continues. The sindars Hashan and Hassurs Khan arrived The sirdars Hashan and Hassurs Khan arrive at Farrah, a town 140 miles west of Herat, on the 19th of May. Ayoub Khan has announced his intention to abandon Herat.

THE POPULATION OF LONDON. According to the recent census the population of London is 6,814,571.

[There is probably some error in the figures transmitted. The population of London has hitherto been generally placed at about four millions, and such an increase as that implied could scarcely have been passed unnoticed.]

SALE OF CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY LANDS. It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has sold to French agriculturists 200,000 acres at \$1.25 an acre. The buyers intend to colonize the land and promote Canadian competition with the United States.

LONDON, June 4. The News summarizes the latest observations regarding the condition of the crops as follows:—Growing crops vary much in condition and promise on different soils, but n general are excessively backward. large proportion of the grain crop is deficient in the plant, and the present prospect is for a late and not very prolific harvest, while there will be an inferior hay crop and a mod-

erate grazing season. PERE HYACINTHE TO VISIT AMERICA. A Paris despatch says:—Père Hyacinthe sails for the United States in September, having been invited by members of different churches to give a series of conferences in the larger cities of America. Madame Loyson accompanies him. In addition to Père Hyacinthe, there are two other distinguished discourant attached to the Callina Church in centre, there are two other distinguished clergymen attached to the Gallican Church in the Rue d'Arras, one a young American priest from New Orleans, who preaches equally well in French and English. This rapidly-growing church has need of funds for its development and extension. It is mainly for this reason that Père Hyacinthe is going to

At a police court on Saturday a man calling triel for forgery and impersonation. The complainant was Walter Maxwell, who owns an estate in Kansas, where the prisoner presented himself to him, claiming to be the son of first five children. On the right of the path is stroyed. This is not an extend himself to him, claiming to be the son of graves, five marked by headstones. The

A MASSACRE IN ALGERIA. A despatch from Oran, Algeria, says Col. Bringard, inspector of telegraphs, and his escort, have been massacred between Freuda and Geryville. Twenty-six men were killed.

A MYSTERIOUS ARREST ZN TURKEY. A Constantinople despaten says :—Palmer, better known in England and America as "Warhawk," has been arrested on suspicion of being the chief conspirator in a It is asserted that papers were in Palmer's possession proving that he had undertaken in case of war with Greece to blow up the Turkish fleet. This is probably an invention, for some days ago Palmer told several persons that he was about to be arrested, and it may be safely assumed that if he had any papers of that kind he would have destroyed them. The

LONDON, June 6. "Warhawk" Palmer, who has been arrested at Constantinople on suspicion of being chief conspirator in a plot, writes on May 27th that he warned the Grand Vizier in 1868 that a plot existed to assassinate the Sultan, and that some persons privy to the plot are now under arrest. "Warhawk" was then requested, for his own safety, to quit Constantinople, which he did, but returned in 1877. "Warhawk" states that for some days west avery sort of indreement has been effected. past every sort of inducement has been offered and threats made to procure his silence on the affair of 1868. There are in London, he says, abundant papers which will throw every light on the subject. It is stated that one of Palmer's reasons for returning to Turkey was to have the affair of 1868 officially re-examined A few hours after the publication of a letter A few hours after the publication of a letter on the subject written by Palmer to a local paper he was arrested. Palmer several years ago wrote letters to the *Times*, signed "Warhawk," exposing various plots and conspira-

cies of a secret organization in Turkey. A CRIMEAN HERO MURDERED. A retired colonel of the Russian army sho and killed in the streets of Sebastopol Capt.

A MEETING OF CHANCELLORS. The rumours that have been circulating o coldness between Russia and Germany have been completely dispelled by a meeting be tween Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortscha koff, who had a very protracted interview to day at which guarantees of peace were settled between the two nations.

LONDON, June 7. A letter from Russia, received at Berlin A letter from Russia, received at Berlin, states that thirty army officers, including a colonel of the Imperial Guards, have been arrested during the past month. Among the naval officers arrested is a relative of Procurator-General Mouravieff, who conducted the prosecution of Roussakoff and the others executed for the murder of the late Czar. THE CZAR BROKEN DOWN.

The Czar is reported as completely broken down from dread of the Nihilists, and is apprehensive of a civil war and the overthrow of his dynasty. Russia has proposed to the powers that attempts on the lives of sovreigns be visited with extradition. A ereigns be visited with extradition. A. St. Petersburg despatch says:—In consequence of the reign of terror throughout Russia the coronation of Alexander III. has been deferred. The mistrust extends to all classes. The Imperial Guard is suspected of disloyalty.

A DYNAMITE MINE DISCOVERED. A dynamite mine has been discovered under A dynamic mine has been discovered under the metals close to the Gatschina railway station, connected with the battery in the rail-way telegraph office. All the telegraph officials have been arrested.

MONTREAL, June 7.—There was a slight

frost in this neighbourhood last night, but it was not severe enough to do much damage to

THE RESTING PLACE OF THE PENNS. Visit to the Little Country Churchyard.

LONDON, June 6. A report having spread that the bones of the founder of Pennsylvania were to be transferred from the quiet resting place in Buckinghamshire to America, I determined to make a pilgrimage to Jordan's meeting house churchyard. I chose June 2nd for the visit, and duly made my way to Rickmansworth, a quaint little town in Hertfordshire, and thence to Chalfont by confusing and winding roads. Chalfont by confusing and winding roads. Chalfont is in the heart of Buckinghamshire. Chalfont is in the heart of Buckinghamshire. It is several miles from the railroad station and is off the high road. Yet it is historic ground. Near by, in Chalfont-St. Giles, is shown the house where Milton spent some of his later years and composed much of his poetry, and where Ellwood, the Quaker, suggested to him the writing of "Paradise Regained." The little burial ground of the Friends in which Penn is buried is about three miles beyond Chalfont-St. Giles. The road is very solitary, but very pleasant at this time of the year, when the hawthorne and chestant are in full bloom and the fields are waving with young corn. After topping a slight elevation I was surprised by a sight quite out of keeping with the prevailing solitade. I was looking down from a thickly wooded hollow where two paths joined, and saw a score or two of people, both men and women, passing to and fro. A glance assured me that most of them were Friends, and this must undoubtedly be the place which I sought, some extraordinary

the place which I sought, some extraordinary occasion having brought a crowd together. I short walk brought me within view of A HUMBLE BUILDING ENSCONSED AMID A GROV.

of magnificent trees, which are doubly sacre-to the Friends as having served their co-reli gionists as a worshipping place for genera-tions, and as being the resting place of Wil-liam Penn. No mouldering ruin or rich sculptured tracery attracts the gaze; not a single object of artistic beauty, not one form of earthly grandeur, meets the view. It is a simple, barnlike structure. In front of it are a few unpretending grave-stones, and that is all. One might almost fancy it a burial-place for some ruined and deserted hamlet, but for the people that were assembled. I found that I had hit upon the rare occasion of an annual meeting of the Friends of the district. It is almost the only meeting held here during the whole course of the year, and the very matter which took me there had brought a large concourse of Friends. All had heard or had talked of the removal of William Penn's bones, although none believed that it could be. All wanted to hear what was said on the subject. Among the number were some American Friends who were on their travels, and who had devoted the day to seeing a spot which was endeared to them. Among them were Dr. King, of Baltimore, Mr. S. C. Thorn, of Baltimore, Mr. Amos Hains, of New York, and nearly a dozen others. I found a group of gentlemen gathered about one of the inpretending graves, or gravestones I should say, for there was hardly a mound to indicate where a body had

been laid. It bore the simple inscription, "WILLIAM PENN, 1718."

A few years ago a stranger would have been unable to distinguish the grave of William Penn from the surrounding grass-covered hillocks. No sign declared the former rank and character of the sleeper; wild flowers grew alike over all. It was Granville Penn, of Stoke Pogis, the great-grandson of William Penn, who suggested the erection of a small stone to mark the resting place of his ancestor. This advice was adopted. Headstones mark not only the grave of Penn, but those of his two wives, his children, his relatives, his intimate associates, and his fellow-isbourers. The greater number of graves remain unmarked by stones. Only fifteen stones are found in "WILLIAM PENN, 1718."

and his wife, the fourth is that of Penn's wife, Gulielma Maria; the fifth bears the names o William Penn and his second wife. To molest any of those graves, to molest most of all the chief among them, that of William Penn, would be a desecration. Such was the opinion of all with whom I spoke, Americans as well as English. They would not like to see the graves touched on any account. Nowhere could Penn's remains rest so suitably as beneath the elms of the quiet spot where with others he had worshipped in unquiet and dangerous times, and where at his own request he was buried. This opinion found unanimous expression in a This opinion found unanimous expression in a resolution which was passed at a meeting, to the effect that nothing would ever induce the trustees of the little graveyard to allow any of the graves to be molested. They had heard that a sum of money had been collected to purchase a grave for Penn's bones, but they smiled at the simplicity of anyone who could suppose that money could have any effect upon them. For anything which they intend-ed to do, or which they could be induced to

THE REMAINS WOULD STAY WHERE THEY ARE forever. Minutes to this effect were entered upon the record of the day's entered upon the record of the day's proceedings, and a committee was appointed to see that nothing was done contrary to the resolution should any direct application be made for the removal of Penn's body. Up to the present this has not been the case. It should be said that these views are in accordance with the wish of Colonel Stuart, whose wife is a descendant of the founder of Pennsylvania, and who still enjoys the pension of £4,000 which was granted to the family in lieu of the money lent by William Penn to Charles II. Among those elected upon this Charles II. Among those elected upon this committee for the safeguard of the grave I may mention the names of Mr. R. Littleboy, of Newport, Pagnell, Mr. Tuke, Hitchings, and Mr. Browntown, counsellor of Lisbon. The first named is the chief trustee of Jordan's meeting house. He writes to the Times this

The first named is the chief trustee of Jordan's meeting-house. He writes to the Times this morning the following letter:—
"The intimation in your correspondence from the United States relative to the removal of the bones of William Penn from their resting-place at Jordan's in Buckinghamshire to America takes me by surprise. As a trustee of the burial-ground I may say that the trustees have received no application on the subject, and if made it would not be entertained."

DEFIANT UTES.

The Treaty with the Ute Commission Re-pudiated—Trouble Only Prevented by the Presence of the Military. Los Pinos Agency, Col., June 7 .- At a

conference of Government commissioners with the Utes on Saturday, Shavona, a leading sub-chief, exclaimed loudly that there never was a treaty made, neither the one under consideration nor any other, and boldly demanded to know who signed the treaty. He was informed that every Indian present had signed. Shavona made no answer. The chiefs were informed that they could select five Utes to accompany the commisioners to the new reservation, and should they decline to make a selection, the commission would proceed without them to locate the would proceed without them to locate the reservation, and remove the agency thereon. Five Utes, among whom is the head chief and Shavona, have been selected by Agent Berry, and ordered to report at the agency on Wednesday. Shavona was very bold in his talk. He claimed that himself and Chepeta, Ouray's widow, owned the Uncompanage valley. The chiefs were given to understand that there will be nursued to successfully. that steps will be pursued to successfully accomplish the mission of the commission. The presence of the military kept the Utes under submission, and matters are now quiet. Very few Indians are hovering about the

PSTSCRIPT.

PRICE THY S'A CENTS.

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY; June 9.

THE SCHULL RIOT.

of Insurrection.

No News Procurable Through the Destruction of the Telegraph Wires.

Western County Cork in a State

CORK, June 7. Alarming reports come from the west of ounty Cork. Serious riots and disturbances re said to have occurred at Schull, but the are said to have occurred at Schull, but the telegraphic wires are cut, and the roads from Schull to Skibbereen torn up and obstructed so that it is impossible to obtain authentic news. The cause of the trouble is the intended arrest of Father Murphy, the parish priest of Schull, which the people, it seems, intend to resist. The last report from Schull says that it is unknown absolutely whether he is to be arrested, but the sinspicion is very strong. Father Murphy was more than once seen in the company of the police yesterday, and a document of some description was handed him. Schull was last night thronged with thousands of people. A man who rode into Skibbereen from Schull reports that the telegraph wires are lying reports that the telegraph wires are lying across the roads in several places. The tearing up of the roads is attributed to a fear that the priest might be conveyed by a differ-ent route from Skibbereen. Father Murphy addressed a large multitude last night from his hall door, and from his language in cautioning the people to depart in peace he cautioning the people to depart in peace he left a considerable suspicion on the minds of his audience. A rumor was prevalent that several houses in Schull had been wrecked, and that the horses and cars which had been used for the arrest of Henry O'Mahony, the "suspect," arrested on Saturday last, had een thrown into the harbour of Schull.

To-night, at ten o'clock, a special train left To might, at ten o'clock, a special train left. Cork with a large number of troops for Skibbereen, whence the journey will have to be accomplished by road, railway communication not being carried farther. The district is a wild and inaccessible one, and has long been notorious as a hold of Fenianism. The authorities in Dublin are in a state bordering on consternation. Not a single precaution is being neglected to meet any emergency that being neglected to meet any emergency that The Scots Guards are in readiness to move

again to any part of the country at three hours' notice. Army service corps waggons, with the full complement of attendants, are being forwarded to the disturbed districts as rapidly as they arrive from England. There is every probability that the force in garrison in Dublin will be augmented by another pattalion of Guards to-morrow. The Dublin flying column goes out in full marching order or what is ostensibly a practice march, but there are rumors that the troops will not return to the city. Disturbances were apprehended to day at Mullingar where a proclamation similar to that which has been issued at New Pallas has been published, and at Clonmel, where the sales adjourned from last week,

will take place.

A later telegram from Cork states that three miles of telegraph wires have been tori down. The force which left Cork to-night is two special trains consists of 200 men of the rifle brigade, 30 dragoons, army service corps men, ambulance waggons, and twelve baggage waggons, with no artillery. It is he officials of Dublin Castle have not any intelligence from the district since more ing. The last telegram stated that the police parrack had been attacked, and ass

urgently asked for. Another body of troop with artillery if required, will leave Cork the morning for Skibbereen. THE LONDON DISASTER.

The Hull of the Wrecked Victoria Examine London, Ont., June 8. The hull of the wrecked Victoria was brought up to the foot of Dundas street today, in order to admit of an examination by the jurymen. It is said by competent witnesses that she exhibited alarming evidences of leakages, the pump, being kept in constant employment on the way to the city. The jurymen have been called together two days earlier than the time adjourned to, and some fresh light may be thrown on the accident.

resh light may be thrown on the accident THE DEAD ARCHBISHOP. roceedings Opened in the Suit Against the Creditors of the Late Archbishop Purcell

\$4,000,000 wanted.

CINCINATI, June 8.—The suit against the Catholic Church regarding the property of the Cincinnati diocese, brought by the assignee of Archbishop Purcell, was called yesterday. The suit is against all property held in trust by the Archbishop, and includes churches, school houses, hospitals, cemeteries, and properties given by benevolent persons for the use of the church. The creditors represented by the assignee number 500, and represented by the assignee number 500, and their claims aggregate \$4,000,000. The case will be taken to the District Court, where it will be heard on its merits. A verdict having been secured upon it, it will then be taken to the Supreme Court, and a final decision se cured. It is expected the trial will con-sume six weeks. The chief point at issue is whether the property held in trust by the bishop of a church is liable for his debts.

AT ALBANY.

More Gossip—Latest Features of the Struggle More Gossip—Latest Peatures of the Struggle.

New York, June 8.—The Times' Albany special says that overtures to Conkling men for a cancus meet with very few favorable responses. It is said that some of the Conkling men intimate they will soon feel discharged from all obligations to vote for Conkling. The meeting of administration men last night was one of the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious yet held. It was the general opinion that there should be a closer vote for Depew.

The World's special says that the changes for Depew yesterday demonstrate that the cry of "Railroad Corporations" has lost its terror with the Granger vote, for those who

terror with the Granger vote, for those who had been riding the Granger or anti-monopoly hobby voted for him.

The Bank of Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 8.—There has been a still further decline in Bank of Montreal stock today, it having fallen 2 per cent. since the opening of the board, being quoted at 94. There has been a fall of about 10 per cent. during the past eight or ten and "bears" say that investors not yet purchase. The dropping of Hon. Thos. Ryan from the board of direct has caused that gentleman considerable an noyance. It is stated it was due to irritation between him and the syndicate mem the board, and that the retiring pro-George Stephen, plumped against him

that a prominent professional gentleme been discovered having too intimate rel with the wife of a young man whose father i well connected. The lady formerly belonged to St. John. Resumption of the Investigation Before the Coroner.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE WRECK

A Deck-Hand's Account of the

Accident.

LONDON, June 3.—The investigation into the London disaster was resumed at 3 p.m. by Coroner Flock, the same counsel

THE CROWD ON BOARD. JOHN J. FRYER, another passenger on the Victoria, gave evidence regarding her condi-On arriving at Sprinkbank the boat ery much crowded, and before the gangway was lowered, he, with others, jumped way was lowered, he, with others, jumped Som ever the bulwarks, and got aboard. passengers, not many, afterwards left the boat. A number got on over the gangway. The vessel swung off into the stream, round, and came back into Springbank. At that time she had a good load, and only his wife out of eight could get a seat. On the second occasion the boat remained at the dock five or ten minutes. He heard some one say the aptain had declared that he would not leave until some got off. Some, very few, did leave, and others got on. The Forest City Victoria to the south, and th movement of the passengers gave the boat a list to that side. On approaching Woodland the Princess Louise and the Victoria appeared to be both making for the wharf. The Victoria made a great lurch. Witness stepped into the wheel-house and heard Messenge nust get the passengers to move to the north side, as the boat was listing to the south and the water was covering the deck, A deck afterwards came to the captain and told him the passengers would not move to the north side, and that he must use his influence. The captain asked one of the hands whether the engineer had the syphon and pump working, and a lad was sent down to ascertain. Witness and others were then ked by the captain to endeavour to make the people trim the boat, giving as a reason that he could not leave the wheel. A vonno girl asked Captain Rankin whether was any danger, whereupon he told her that unless the passengers moved over he would run the hoat ashore, and they would have to walk home. Immediately the hoat gave a walk home. Immediately the boat gave a sudden lurch to the south, the passengers moved to the north, and she went over When witness was standing up to the neck in water, the connection with the boiler when he got on the hull the deck was clear

A DECK HAND'S STORY. N. FORKEY, a deck hand on the Victoria gave the following narrative :- I have been a sailor for seven years on fresh and salt water. She appeared to be in good condition on leav ngbank, for I raised the hatch and found only two inches of water in the hold I was stationed at the after-gangway, and when the boat touched the wharf there was a great rush aboard. I did not order anyone off because I had no instructions. None of the officers did so. Nearly all the down passengers got off when we reached Sprinkbank. Victoria took down the passengers of the r'orest City, which was aground on the home When we passed the Princess conise near the cemetery the passengers on requested them to move to the other side, which they did with one or two objections The boat straightened right up to an even keel, being ten inches above water. About 150 yards from where the accident happened the boat made a very heavy, lurch. I called on the people to trim the boat or she would go down. A lady passenger on the upper deck said, I fave this warning loud enough for almost everyone to hear, but the passengers were not alarmed. They, however, went over quietly, and the boat again straightened right up. The water on the deck about two feet from the saide. Then I heard some one say, "There is a boat-race," and upon that the passengers all ran to starboard again. This occurred on the upper as well as the A lady passenger on the upper This occurred on the upper as well as the lower deck. The alarm was false, and when the people saw the water coming in they all ran to the port side, and she immediately up-Within half a minute everything went es. I think there were not 400 passer gers on board, and the boat would carry ber. If the crowd on board had kept her trimmed they would have come he I went up myself and told the captain the condition of the boat when she we ing. He asked whether that was all that matter, and I replied that the peo le should keep quiet. I worked at the bo spring caulking, and went all over her sides.
There were very few places where caulking was needed, and such I double caulked. There were both square and ship joints in the por-tion under the guard. Some were caulked and some were not. In the forward part many joints were uncautked and strong. All joints were uncaulked. About m

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S EVIDENCE. WILLIAM MORRIS, a passenger on the Vic toria, said he was one of a party of six sitting about the centre of the upper deck. All the seats were occupied by women and children and the men were all standing. There wa barely room to stand, and it was impossible to move much about. He never saw a more quiet and orderly lot of people. They were not moving from side to side. The vessel made several lurches, and he observed some friends that there must something wrong about the hoat there were the smallest number of people on the north side she was lightest abete. When she made the final plungs there was a scramble across the deck, and she then went over on the opposite side. There was no crowding on the south side to account for the listing on the south side. On the upper deck there was no disorder during the whole

THE PURSER ON THE STAND. GEO. PARISH, who acted as purser on the Victoria, testified to the passengers of the Forest City having been taken down by the ill-jated steamer on its last down trip. He not know how many there were on the trip of the Victoria. There were from to 400 people on board. Some of those on the lower deck would not move when requested by the witness, who was acting on the instructions of the captain. There were some moving about on both decks. He took the tickets on the homeward trip, assisted by Alf. Wastey, and put them in a coat hanging in the wheel-house. He aftervered the coat, but no tickets were in the pocket. They have since been recovered. A great effort to keep the people from coming on board at Springbank was made by Capt. Rankin, himself, and Constable Moore. Last year it was a common occurrence for the water to come over the sides of the deck. The inquest was then adjourned until Fri-

day, the 10th, at 3 p.m. MONTREAL, June 6.—A lady at present in the city relates the following incident of the London horror —As the steamer Victoria lay at the dock preparatory to leaving on her last and fatal trip, a party came on board, consisting of two young ladies accompanied by two gentlemen and two little girls. As the party stepped on board, one of the gen-tlemen missed his dog "Tim," a beautiful and valuable retrievet, and not wishing to leave it behind he went from the boat to look for him in the crowd on the wharf. The search took him longer than he anticipated, and upon his return he found that the gangand upon mis return he found that the gang-way had been withdrawn, and that the boat was moving from the wharf. His party loughed at him, waving their hands in play-ful adieu, as they thought, for a short time. They never met again. Not one of that merry party returned to their homes allve. When the gentleman who so fortunately for

Druggists sell it, I tried, It has been a great begins toom?

nimself had been left behind next saw those bright faces they were cold and still in death. He was a pall-bearer for two of the number.

THE "HUM" IN MARKHAM. A New Trade Opened up to Waggonmakers A New Trade Opened up to Waggonmakers.

MARKHAM VILLAGE, June 4.—John German, waggonmaker, of Markham village, lately received from the Singer Sewing Machine Company an order for twenty-five light delivery waggons. Heretofore the company procured these articles from the United States, and would do so now only for the duty improved by the new tariff. The wagduty imposed by the new tariff. The wag-gohs, ten of which are finished, cost \$80 each. James Speight, another waggopmaker in this village, is doing a large business with Manitoba, a trade opened up by the protec-tive policy of the present Government.

THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR. Payment of the £15,000 Compensation Money at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- The British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, this afternoon gave Secretary Blains a draft on London for £15,000 sterling, the sum agreed upon as compensation for the damages inflicted on American fishermen in the Fortune Bay af-fair. The final sottlement has been made with the best feeling on the part of both Govaernments. Neither side, however, surrendered to the other its construction of the fish ery articles of the treaty of 1871. The money will be promptly distributed among the right-

KIDNAPPING EXTRAORDINARY.

San Francisco Clergyman's Son Carried Off Without Apparent Motive, Society Hill, S.C., June 4.—John H. Hartwell, aged II, son of Rev. Dr. J. R. Hartwell, of the Southern Baptist mission to the Chinese in San Francisco, arrived here on the 2nd inst., and went to his aunt's, Mrs. Edwards John. He says he was living with his father on Washington street. San Franhis father on Washington street, San Francisco. On the 22nd of May he was kidnapped while on his way to the Eddy street Baptist church by an unknown man, taken to Oaklands, thence on an emigrant train to New York, arriving there on the 30th at six p.m. He was put in an unoccupied house until the next day, when he was given money and told to go. He came south on a through ticket to Greenville. The boy tells many things about his abductors that appear incredible.

SITTING BULL.

The Sioux Chief Contemplates Asking for a Reservation in Canada-How He Came Over Captain Orozier.

WINNIPEG, June 5 .- A courier from Fort Walsh confirms the report of Sitting Bull's arrival with forty lodges at Qu'Appelle. He intends asking the Canadian Government for a reservation in connection with or near to that of the Canadian Sioux. On his pretending to make peace with the United States Government, and of giving himself up, Captain Crozier gave him a supply of eatables, and sent Captain McDonald to Buford to arrange for his surrender. While McDonald was absent the crafty Bull stole away to was absent the crarty Bull stole away to Qu'Appelle. He says that he wants to let his children live with the white people of this country, and be able to sleep soundly himself. His life, he said, was miserable on the other side of the line, and he is anxious to bec settled and live in peace. He grieves a good deal on account of his sixteen-yes daughter, who was stolen from him by her lover and taken to the American side.

A CHILD WORRIED BY DOGS.

Horrible Sight on a Belleville Street-A Brave Lady. Belleville, June 6 .- A most singular and horrible affair occurred last evening. A little boy seven years old, son of Mr. Geo. Pope, was walking along the sidewalk opposite his home about half-past six o'clock when a fox terrier belonging to Mr. A. Ponton rushed at him, seizing him by the leg. The brute had no sooner done so than three other brute had no sconer done so than three other dogs, two bull dogs and a large Newfound-land, also ran at the poor little fellow. The Newfoundland jumped on him and knocked him down, and then the whole four began biting and worrying him. The scene was witnessed by two ladies, who came to the rescue. One of them picked up the child and held him up out of their reach, while the enraged brutes leapt up and snapped at him. She then placed him in a recess between the raged brutes leapt up and snapped at him. She then placed him in a recess between the fence and the sidewalk, and standing before him kept the dogs off. The child's wounds were exceedingly painful. Both legs are bitten in many places, the teeth of the brutes penetrating the flesh to the bone. Both arms are also bitten, although not seriously. Three of the dogs were killed this afternoon.

ALLEGED POISONING. serious Charge against a Resident of Derby

OWEN SOUND, June 3.—On Monday last, Mrs. Anderson, of the township of Derby, laid an information before the magistrates against Mr. John Anderson, her brother-inlaw, for an alleged attempt to poison her. Since the death of her husband, which occurred some months ago, she and her brother-in-law appear to have had disputes relative to the property arrangements. She states that on Sunday last, whilst lying in an adjoining room, she heard her brother-in-law moving around the house prior to going, as he had informed her, out to tea. Afterwards going to a shelf where a bottle containing going to a step where a sugar of lead was kept it was found to have been removed, and part of the contents of the bottle missing. Mrs. Anderson shortly after

went to put on the kettle to get tea, when she discovered that the missing sugar of lead had been placed in the kettle. Mr. John Anhad been placed in the kettle. derson was arrested and placed in custody or this information. He was to-day brought before the magistrates, but the examination was deferred until Monday, in order to have the contents of the kettle, a portion of which was produced, analyzed. ded until that date.

A DOUBLY FATALRUNAWAY. A Farmer Killed and His Wife Fatally Injured.

Kingsron, June 6.—On Saturday evening Mr. Joseph Collins and his wife, who live about a mile and a half on the other side of the Grand Trunk station, were proceeding home in a single waggon, and when wit sight of home a runaway team attached to a light buggy came thundering along at a terri-ble pace from bellind. Before they had time to get out of the way a collision took place the shock of which upset the waggon and threw its occupants with terrific violence to the ground. The driver of the team, Thomas Thompson, was also thrown out, but he escaped with slight injury. Mr. Collins' neck was broken, and the base of Mrs. Collins' skull was fractured. After unsuccessful attempts to bring the injured consciousness a message despatched to the city for a doctor, who answered the summons promptly, arriving at the scene of the mishap and ing an examinationn he saw at once that the ing an examination ne saw as once that injuries received were very serious, and probably fatal. Mr. Collins and his wife were immediately taken to the Hotel Dieu. At first it was thought the former would survive, but no hopes were entertained of the recovery of the latter. The result, however, was doubly as serious as anticipated, as Mr. Collins died very calmly about fifteen minutes after his arrival at the institution. Collins remainsun conscious, and breathes heavily now and again. There being a watery discharge from the left ear to-day the doctors state there is no hope of her recovery.

The Wanzer C, is one of the easiest running machines in the market, making no noise, which is a great boon to many families. Not only the running parts but even the screws are made of steel, thus ensuring the greatest amount of wear with lightness, elegance, and durability. Each machine is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory to ensure perfection. Prices are understood to be income.

With regard to the financial and statistics taste, and contains nothing injurious to the

NORTH ONTARIO. state of the order, I beg to refer you to reports to be prasented by the Grand's surer and the Grand Seribe. From these A Majority of 23 for the Conservative Condidate.

UxBRIDGE, June 6 .- The following are the full returns of the North Ontario elec Bigelow. Madil

Majority for Madill When it was certain that Mr. Madill was lected in North Ontario the Conservative party organized a procession which went out to meet Mr. Madill at Greenbank, and made a trinmphal tour of Port Perry. Manchester, Utica, and Epsom and returned to Uxbridge, where Messrs. Madill, N. F. Patterson, John A. McGillivray, and R. S. Webster addressed the immense assemblage from the balcony of

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

feeting of the Grand Division of Ontario St. Catharines, June 7 .- The semi-annual ession of the Grand Division of Ontario wa opened in the city to-day at 2 o'clock, in the Temperance hall, Hayn's block, the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Mr. George Maclean Rose, of Toronto, presiding.

There is a large attendance of representa tives from all parts of the province present, and the utmost good feeling pervades the

meeting.

Twenty-eight years ago the Grand Division
met in the then town of St. Catharines, and
time seems to have worked many changes
since then in the organization. Very few-of the active spirits who took part on that occa-sion are now alive, but I am glad to observe that their places are filled by men as enthusi-astic as they were, and as determined to put down the liquor traffic.

After the usual routine business, a number new members were introduced and initiated. The chief officer then read his report, as fol-

REPRESENTATIVES. - Another year has passed since we have had the pleasure of greeting each other in semi-annual session. and I hope we have come prepared to discuss in the most thorough manner, all the matters relating to the order.

THE SCOTT ACT. During the past few months the agitation or the enforcement of the "Temperance Act of 1878" has been carried on with vigour in various parts of the Dominion, and the result has been very satisfactory. In January, February, April, and May, the Act was voted n in Queen's, Shelburne, Annapolis, King and Colchester counties, in Nova Scotia; in Sunbury county, in New Brunswick; in Halton and Wentworth counties, and the city of Hamilton, in Ontario; and in Lisgar, Mani-toba. With the exception of Hamilton and Wentworth, the measure was carried by large majorities. We have, therefore, the proud satisfaction of recording that, up to the pre-sent period, success has crowned our efforts in twenty-four of the twenty-seven districts in which the Act was submitted at the polls. Our gains may be seen by the following eration :-

)ntario—1 county, 1 city.... }uebec—1 county...... Lost......

Total....

LEGISLATION. Mr. Boultbee, member for East York, made other attempt in the House of Commons, uring its last session, to carry his propose amendment to the Temperance Act; but thanks to the vigilance of the temperance party in the House, it was thrown out when to the Senate, on the occasion of the Hon.

Mr. Vidal introducing a necessary amendment
to the Act, the Hon. Mr. Almon succeeded in having a clause added to the amending bill which gave power to municipalities to issue licenses for the sale of wine, beer, etc., in places where the Scott Act was in force. I am sorry to say that this clause, although Mr. Vidal and other friends who were in favour of the riginal bill voted against it, was passed by the Senate. Fortunately, however, the mea sure reached the House of Commons too lat the session to be discussed, and was slaughtered with other abortive measures. Had passed the Commons it would have disarranged all the legislation we have had on the

subject during the past twenty years.

From the above it will be seen that we have nemies, both in the House of Commons and n the Senate of the Dominion, who are willing at any moment to legislate in favour of the traffic in liquor; and if we are to main tain our ground it must be at the cost of tain our ground it must be at the cost of eternal vigilance. I may say that your Executive officers did all in their power, by correspondence and personal interviews, to stir up opposition to the bills alluded to, and I trust you will give them further instructions to look closely after our interests in the Dominion Parliament. To our leaders in Parliament—G. W. Ross, Esq., and the Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley in the Commons, and the Hon. A. Vidal and Hon. Mr. Aikins in the Senate—as well as to the many honourable gentlemen who act with them, I think a hearty vote of thanks is due by this body, and I know that at the proper ime it will be accorded.

THE LICENSE LAW. During the last session of the Ontario Legislature, several very important amendment were made to the license law, and I am pleas ed to say that it can now be made a powerful instrument in lessening the evils—if it cannot entirely eradicate them—shat daily present themselves in consequence of the sale of li-quors. If properly enforced, the unlicensed groggeries that in cities especially have proved themselves an unmitigated nuisance may be wiped out. Still we want a few more amendments—if the Government will continue to li-cense the sale of what is sapping the very foundation of our country's prosperity—to make this license law as perfect as such an Act can be made. We want power to close all salcons, at best miserable drinking dens; the abolition of grocery liquor shops, traps for women and children; and the forfeiture of the liquor license if the holder of it breaks any of

the provisions of the law.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ORDER. I regret to have to report that, instead of in increase in members, the order has during the past twelve months shown a decrease. The reason for this can be set down, I think, to apathy on the part of many of the members of the subordinate divisions, the members of the subordinate divisions, who, instead of devoting all their time and attention to the order of the Sons of Temperance, have found it convenient to stray away and waste their energies in other directions think the time has now come when means must be adopted to bring back to the ranks the old veterans, who are now like sheep

wandering without a shepherd. What

pleasant sight it would be to see old and young working together in the division room, and vieing with each other in bringing in new members. Let us be up and doing while it is day, for the night cometh when no one THE NATIONAL DIVISION. On the 23rd of June the National Division will meet at Saratoga, and as a matter of course will expect a fair representation from the Province of Ontario. No one-having been directly appointed at the annual session to represent this Grand Division on the above represent this Grand Division on the above occasion, I deem it my duty to remind you of the circumstance. On the 21st of the same month, and at the same place, a convention of temperance workers will also be held, to which representatives from all national bodies have been freely invited. Shall we send a detect to this convention?

delegate to this convention? FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL.

and biggers mostarause and test healer and

I be pleased to learn that the affairs of the new yard brief, and Division are being economically admitted; and I have istered; and I hope that at the end of the year I will be able to report a considerable

saving in management. CONCLUSION And now, in conclusion, let me hope that we will deliberate on all matters that may come before us in such a spirit, that when we to home to our various divisions, we may be able to report that the Semi-Annual Session of 1881 was the most profitable and the most enjoyable session any of us have ever attend-ed. Yours fraternally, George Maclean Rose,

Grand Worthy Patriarch On motion, this report, as read, was received and referred to a special committee of five members, who were instructed to prepare a memorandum on the same, and present it at next day's session.

A SOMNAMBULIST'S FREAK.

He Drops from a Second Storey Winds OTTAWA: June 6.—A young man named Andrew Gibson, who recently came to this city from Montreal, obtained work piling lumber in Bronson & Weston's mill yar-under Mr. James Vandusen, foreman, with whom he boarded at 130 Middle street, Vic toria Island. Since infancy Gibson has been accustomed to walk in his sleep, and had a umber of escapes from being seriously in ured while engaged in these somnambulistic ambles at his former residence in Montreal. On Saturday hight he arose from his bed in a oom situated in the second storey of Mr andusen's house, and after walking around the room asleep for a short time talking the room asleep for a short time talking to himself, went to the open window and threw himself out, drapping to the pavement below, a distance of some eighteen feet. The sudden drop, awoke the walker, who fortunately was uniqued. The young man states that he was under the impression that he was piling lumber while asleep, and thinking the pile was high enough let himself down as he naturally does in his daily routine of toil.

A MARE'S NEST.

Excitement in Cremore Over the Discove of Some Bone Foul Play Suspected. CREEMORE, Nottawasaga, June 4.—The illage is in a state of excitement owing to the discovery of the bodies of a woman and child while excavating a cellar under W. J. Adam's hotel. A man working by the dim light of a lantern unearthed a grim and ghastly skull enclosed in black mould. After After further search other bones were found which proved to be those of a woman; also two ron bars with which the foul deed s supposed to have been done. The soles of a pair of woman's shoes were also found, the uppers having entirely decayed, and it was evident they must have been buried some twenty or thirty years. The bones of a child were also found near those of the woman, which were determined from their size to be those of a child about twelve months old. The villager flocked about the hotel to witness the ghastly spectacle, and all had a story or legend to tel some man who left the villa within the past twenty years, and I have no less than a dozen murderers' names in my ote-book, which, with no other eviden than the earnest villager, would condemn all to be hanged for the same murder. ellar is again under way, and up to this time nothing more has been found to add to the mystery which has become the five days vonder of Creemore.

LATER-After making a thorough inquiry I came to a conclusion entirely different to that indulged in by the inhabitants of Cree-more. An old resident informs me that some years ago, before the hotel was he land was some six feet lower and was filled for building purposes. In the first place the bones, indicate an age of over two undred years, and are those of a squaw nundred years, and are those of a squaw. The bones of the child could not have been buried more than twenty years, and are of different sizes. After further investigation I learned also that several medical students boarded in the botel medical one of them is now practising in Cakville. I also round that an Indian centerer or botel medical was also recovered to the control of th covered some ton milds from Creemore about the time the students were sojourning there.

Mary Director CRIME AND CRIMINALS

mpt to Poison a Sister-in-law—Dese n of a Tomb—Burglary at Napan tensive Theft of Bonds at Buffajo. OWEN SOUND, June 6 .- John Anderson Derby township; charged by his sister-in-law, Mary Jane Anderson, of the same place, with attempting to poison her by placing in the day committed to stand his trial.

OTTAWA, June 5. - The body of a dead ma ninus the head has been found at Shirley's school-house, Bristol, Pontiac county. The body was decomposed when found, and identi-lication was difficult,

John O'Reilly, on a charge of forgery of a note for \$1,575, was fully committed for trial to the next assizes by magistrate O'Gara.

CANTON, O., June 4.—Great indignation was aroused here upon finding a vault in the cemetery broken open that has not been opened for twenty-five years, and the bones of the corpses strewn all around. It is sup-posed the object of the desecrators was to get

ewellery from the bodies

NEWMARKET, June 6.—Some time during past night the residence of Mr. Wm. Cane mayor, was entered, and a sum of money ab stracted from his pockets. His son's room was also entered, and about \$12 in money and watch are missed. The same night th ase of Mr. Samuel Sykes was visited. Sykes after some search found his nanta oons in the cellar kitchen. The burglars seemed to have taken it cooly there, regaling hemselves on ham and bread, as the how. A warrant has been issued against

two suspected parties. LONDON, June 6.—A lad named John Neal little more than sixteen years of age, was cried at the Police Court to-day on a charge of committing a burglary at the house of Mr Wm. Pennington, of Piccadilly street. The offence took place on Friday last, the bo gaining admission to the house through vindow. He was sentenced to ten days' imrisonment in the common gaol with hard

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.-Wm. Sim was killed near Augusta, Ky., by McLow, his brother-in-law. The two men had been to Augusta, where McLow drew two hundred dollars from the bank and also got drunk. On the way, home he missed the money, and accused Sims of taking it. After a wrangle McLow stabbed Sims nine times, hid his body in the woods and went home. After the finding of Sims' body McLow confessed, and said that after sobering up he found in his own pocket the money which had caused

Buffalo, N. Y., June 6.—It has just transpired that securities consisting of Government, railway, and other bonds, to the mount of about \$92,000, were stolen from amount of about \$25,000, were stolen from the Eric County Savings Bank on April 30th last. They belonged to Mr. Geo. Gorham, and it is learned that the property can be se-cured at Baltimore by paying a bonus of \$50,-000, perhaps lessa

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Coughs, Influenza. - The soothing proper ies of these medicaments render then worthy of trial in all diseases of the respira worthy of trial in all diseases of the respira-tory organs. In common colds and influ-enza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circula-tion through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render inspiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the feady means of escaping from suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which the health other chest complaints, by which the health

SECH AO

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

Writ of Habeas Corrus Granted in the Feehley Case. DETROY, June 7.—On application of Jas. and Wm. Feehley, now in gaol awaiting extradition for the murder of the Donnelly family at Lucan, a writ of habeas corpus was granted this morning by Judge Brown, of the United States District Court. A hearing will be had on Wednesday morning. The United States Commissioner has not yet submitted a report of the examination and his finding to the Secretary of State at Washington, and will not do so until the habeas corp case is decided.

THE TAMWORTH TREASURER.

The Missing Man in Manitoba. A Lette from one of his Fellow Travellers. NAPANEE, Ont., June 7 .- The chief of police to-day received a letter from a man named Lasher, at Moorehead, who says he travelled with Hazzard, of Tamworth man over whom there has been so much excitement, some supposing he had been mur-dered, and for whose body the river was dredged last week. Lasher says he travelled with Hazzard from Toronto to Chicago, and from there to Moorehead, where Hazzard stopped a week. He says Hazzard was per-fectly sane, and had lots of money, and if othing can be heard from him, to let him Lasher) know, and he will find him in Manioba. He says he saw accounts of the search ing of the river, and writes the letter in justice to Hazzard's family.

A FAITHLESS WIFE.

She Deserts Her Husband for an Alleged Cousin, and Attempts to Make Away with the Furniture. London, June 3.-Fred. Cuba married a Amiss Hamilton in London Fast shout a year ago, and shortly after his marriage began to suspect his wife was unfaithful to the marriage vow. He became so impressed with this idea that he applied for a deed of separation, and in the meantime, disgusted at the conduct of his wife and of her love for company, especially that of a young man she called her cousin, absented himself from home. Mrs. Cuba watched her opportunity. and during one of these intervals

husband was away, assisted by her cousin or lover, packed up the furniture and shipped the same into London West to Mr. Morrison's use. The faithless woman then decamped with her "cousin" for Detroit, purposing, so soon as matters had quieted glown, either to have the furniture sent after her or to have it sold for what it would bring. Cuba, reurning to his house, found it empty, and furniture missing, and immediately set about tracing the furniture, which he at length succeeded in doing. A warrant was issued, and Mr. Morrison and the chattels were brought before Squire Murray Ander-son, who, after hearing the case, decided that Mr. Morrison was not in any way implicated in the affair, he having stored the furniture in good faith. Mr. Fred. Cuba was then put in possession of his furniture. He has no intention of looking after his wife.

THE SARNIA OIL BOOM.

ExcItement Over the Discovery on the Mo Gregor Farm.

SAENIA, May 7.—The great topic of conversation here to-day and yesterday has been the new oil discovery in Sarnia township. For a year or two back the centre of oil pro-duction has been gradually shifting away from Petrolia in the direction of Sarnia, and nost of the big strikes lately made have been in the Rainsberry settlement, on the town line of Moore and Sarnia, which is nearer to Sarnia than it is to Petrolia. The opinion has been for some time back fully expressed that Sarnia township was good oil territory, and some weeks ago a syndicate was formed in town to put a test well down on the Mc regor farm, in Sarnia township, a couple of miles out of town, and several miles west ward of any previous oil discovery. Oi was struck at about 600 feet, and the owners began to pump on Monday, since which time the well has been yielding about 10 barrels a day, and the oil is pronounced by experts to be of better quality than any that is produced elsewhere in Canada. This conusive demonstration that Samia is within the oil region has created great excitement in town. The lucky owners of the well are being interviewed by everybody generally. Visitors are flocking out to the well in such expected that 30 oil wells will be under way in the new oil territory in as many days. The discovery of the new oil field turned attention to the test well which was put down for salt on the river bank here a few years ago, and which it was said at the time gave indications of oil. A number of our citizens went up and examined it, and found that oil and gas were bubbling out of the mouth of the well, and that the margin of the well was saturated with oil. Mr. King, the owner of the perty, at once determined to have the well properly tested, and an experienced operator is to go to work immediately and give it a thorough test. If the result should justify expectations it will intensify the boom, and Sarnia, from its advantages of

of the Dominion. ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

location and communication, may soon be ex-

ected to take its place as the oil metropolis

Fifty-second Annual Meeting at Port Hope PORT HOPE, June 7 .- The Grand Orange Lodge of British America assembled in town Master and Sovereign, Most Worshipful Brother Henry Merrick, M.P.P., occupied the chair, and the Deputy Grand Master, W. J. Parkhill, M.P.P., the deputy chair.

The Grand Lodge was regularly opened in the Royal Scarlet degree, the attendance be

ing very large.
Immediately after the lodge was declared of British North America.

On behalf of the district lodge of Port Hope, and in its name, I bid you welcome to our loyal town. Though not the first time the Worshipful Grand Lodge has visited this section, yet so many years have elapsed that the personnel of the Grand Lodge has entirely changed, and not only have most of the then visitors but also most of the then entertainers passed away, and feeling called up-on to maintain the good name our town has sured, feeling anxious that we, too, should be held in pleasant memory, and desirous of manifesting our appreciation of the present visit of the Lodge, we have resolved to tender to you a complimentary dinner. I now extend to every member of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge a hearty, cordial, fraternal invitation to join with us in celebrating this fifty-second ion of the Grand Lodge of British America, by partaking of our hospitality at the Town

half to-morrow evening at 6.30 o'clock. That your stay in our town may be pleasant and profitable alike to all, that the deliberations of this august body may be for the upholding of those principles dear to every Orangeman, and the general good, peace, and prosperity of the association, is the fervent wish of Port Hope District, on whose behalf this welcom "JAMES EVANS. (Signed)

"District Master.

party in any way to such a scandalons I question, and particularly on the weaker I Falcon's beak,

Indigestion.

This prevalent and distressing complaint can be relieved and cured permanently through the use of Dr. Herrick's Sugar-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS. These great cathartics restore the tone of the stor purge that organ of all crudities. Thousands can attest this fact.

The Duke of Sutherland arrived at San rancisco yesterday from the Yosemite. The millennium approaches. It has struck the county of Wellington first. The people there are so prompt in their payments that Judge Chadwick thinks it desirable to lessen

the number of Division Courts held

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA

The female employés of Hogg's tailor shop, effeville, have struck for higher wages. The militia authorities have refused to alw any canteens at the forthcoming brigade camp at London.

In the election for Mayor in Picton vester day Mr. Stewart Wilson, jr., was elected by a majority of 14.

A report is current in Ottawa that his Ex-cellency the Gowernor-General will pay a brief visit to England in the fall. Mr. Gunn, the treasurer of the London Re lief Committee, has so far received about \$700 in donations from outside places.

Private advices from Prince Edward Island state that the Hon. J. C. Pope, Minis-ter of Marine and Fisheries, is out of danger. A witness in court at Belleville the other day refused to be sworn on the old version of the Bible and took the oath on the revised version. The prize-list of the Dominion exhibition o be held at Halifax in September has been ssued, and will be distributed by the com-

mittee at once. The Oddfellows of Brantford are making extensive preparations for the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, which meets there in the first week of August.

Ninety-three children for the Marchimont Home at Belleville arrived at Quebec on Monday in charge of Miss Quarrier and Mr. Geo. Williams, evangelist.

His Excellency the Governor-General is said to be contemplating the establishmen this country of an institution resembling character and scope the celebrated Acadé

THE Middlesex County Council has made a grant of five hundred dollars to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the London disaster. The Stratford Council has granted one hundred dollars to the same fund. A meeting of French-Canadians for colo

nization purposes was held at the Chaudiere, Ottawa, on Sunday. Addresses were de-livered by Mr. Benjamin Sulte, and Mr. l'assé, M.P. A scheme is on foot to settle a portion of Ottawa county. It is known in well-informed circles that

the census will show Halifax city to have a population of over thirty-six thousand, and the province generally of over four hundred and fifty thousand. In 1871 the population of the city was under thirty thousand A St. John despatch says Inspector McMil-

of the Post-office Department, has gone north to discover, it possible, the cause of some depredations which have recently occurred in the mail between St. John and Ottawa, involving the abstraction of registered Messrs. Allan and Abbott have returned to

Montreal with a preliminary agreement signed by the Western Union management for an amalgamation of the Canadian telegraph com-panies. On Tuesday a meeting of Montreal Telegraph directors was held to consider the A London East magistrate on Monday

norning entered a hovel in the village and ound a family named Mills, consisting of faher, mother, and three children, absolutely destitute, the only article of furniture being chair, with a bundle of straw to Whiskey did it. The prizes offered at the Dominion exibition at Halifax aggregate fifteen thousand ollars. It is believed the Maritime Pro-

vinces will make extensive exhibits at the show, and New England as well as Ontario manufacturers are expected to make large demands for space. A St. John's, Nfld., despatch says :award of \$75,000 damages in the case of the

Fortune Bay outrage has created such strong indignation here that her Majesty's war steamers will probably have ample work prevent a collision between the fishermen this colony and those of New England. ermen o The abiquitous Sitting Bull, whose latest whereabouts is located in the vicinity of Qu'-Appelle, is said with some five hundred

lodges to be in a destitute and starving con-dition, as a consequence of which state of affairs his speedy surrender to the United There is said to be no foundation for the eports that arrests would shortly be made in Biddulph in connection with the contession of the Feehleys. The proceedings will, for the present at least, be confined to the trial on the charge of murdering John Donnelly of the Feenleys themselves, who, having neglect ed the opportunity of turning Queen's evi-

dence, will now appear as principals. The representatives of the Credit Valley Grand Trunk, and Great Western railways tne Privy Council last week in reference to the applications of the first-named company for a right of way into Toronto, and for permission to construct a level crossing over the Great Western track at St. Thomas. In each case the decision was postponed.

Carleton county must be sharing in the gen erally growing prosperity of the country. The county treasurer says that the rates are being paid into his office this year more rapidly and readily than he has known them to be for the past six years. The farmers have been doing well, and the prospects are that they will do as well this year as last, if not

The Archbishop of Halifax had an interview with the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord the Admiralty, with a view to obtaining fo Catholic seamen on board Her Majesty' ships of war at Halifax and Bermuda great facilities for their attendance to their spiritua duties. The First Lord promised to consider the application, and suggested a statement in writing of the alleged grievance, which Dr. Hannon promised to send.

On Saturday some samples of fish were re ceived in Ottawa from Boston preserved by a new process. They came in a common pine box, with nothing to protect them but a cloth wrapped around them. They were mackerel, one of the most difficult of fish to keep, and still they were as sweet as when first taken from the water. The new preservative, unlike salt, does not import any foreign taste to the fish. The inventors say it will keep the fish in as good a state for

The congregation of Trinity church, Chip-pawa, held their annual service in behalf of their Sunday school on Friday, the 27th of May, when the Rev. Canon Carmichael preached one of his eloquent and effective sermons. The congregation remained after the close of the service to take part in the presentation of an address to Mr. Sutherland Macklem, of Clark Hill, who, in the intelligent and earnest interest that he has taken in the church services of his parish, has shown himself a worthy son of Trinity, Toronto, and of Keble, Oxford.

UNITED STATES.

world's fair, and promising substantial aid

to the enterprise.

One thousand lager beer brewers are on strike in New York city. Nearly forty brewing firms are without help. The Boston Produce Exchange on Saturday adopted a resolution in favour of holding a

At Newark, N.J., yesterday, in the trial of one Kingsland, a paper manufacturer, for alleged pollution of the Passaic river, whence that city obtains its water supply, witness testified that one hundred and twenty-five factories emptied their refuse into the river, and that the water taken from the river at Paterson was as black as ink.

At the Reformed Church Synod of American At the Melormed Church Synod of America last week, memorials were presented against Freemasonry, claiming it was an institution opposed to holy Writ, that the institution was antagonistic to the Church. A demand was made that the Synod should take decisive measures. take decisive measures to suppress the spread of the organization in the Church, and that ministers should be compelled to sever their

connection with Freemasonry or with the

At Cheyenne, W.T., the case of the intermarriage of a Chinaman, Lee-Chin, and a white woman, Mrs. Eva Lee, is attracting much attention. The statutes of Wyoming forbid such intermarriage, and the couple had the ceremony performed at Denver, Colorado, the laws there not prohibiting it. Lee-Chiu and his wife have been indicted for miscegenation. The Chinese consul at Denyer, under the direction of the Chinese ambassador at Vashington, became interested in hehalf c his countryman, and will contest the case in

ing prepared for the Chinese ambassador to present to the State Department. EUROPE.

the court. A full statement of the case is be

Another conspiracy against the life of the Czar has been discovered at St. Petersburg. over a score of arrests have been made. Sir George Airey, British astronomer royal,

is said to have resigned, and it is under-stood that he will be succeeded by Professor Stone of Oxford. Another alleged American citizen has been arrested in Ireland under the Coercion Act, and threatens to invoke the interference of the United States Government.

The Carlists are again, under cover of the elections, showing activity in the northern and eastern provinces of Spain, and the Government is taking steps to prevent an outreak.

In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Gladstone said the report of an affray between the inhabitance of islands off the coast of Donegal and the crew of the gunboat Goshawk was untrue.

A Naples despatch says:—Slight shocks of earthquake at Mount Vesuvius have been followed by a strong eruption. Broad and active streams of lava are flowing down the north-east side of the mountain. The Czar and his court will shortly remove from Gatschina to Peterhoff, which has a

small port at the mouth of the Neva. Here four light-ships will be stationed, and no other vessels will be allowed to approach the haroour. Two yachts will be always in readiness. to convey the Czar to St. Petershurg. A conflict occurred at Copenhagen

Thursday between the police and a mob of Socialists who were making a demonstration against the King, on account of the latter's re-fusal to pardon a number of negroes con-victed of participation in the West Indian riots. Several of the police were wounded.

In reference to the use of the revised New Testament in churches, the Lord Chancello gives it as his opinion that the revision can-not be legally used in the Anglican churches until it has been recommended by some suf-ficient public authority, and that in the meantime any clergyman so using it renders himself liable to prosecution.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Already \$120,000 have been subscribed at Quebec toward the proposed new worsted actory.

Three thousand weavers of Chemnitz, the entre of the cotton and woollen manufacture a Saxony, are preparing to emigrate to There are at present employed at the On-

tario car shops at London irpwards of 300 hands—a much larger number than for six or even years past. The contractor who built the new Eddystone lighthouse is the eighth wonder of the world. He finished his work six months be-

fore the expiration of the time specified. At a mass meeting of the ratepayers of Bowmanville on Friday night, the Dominion Organ and Piano Company applied for an additional bonus of \$5,000, which they propose to expend in the erection of a wing 100 by 40 feet, and six storeys high. A committee con-sisting of five leading business men was appointed to act with another committee to be omposed of members of the Council to con-

sider the scheme, and to report at a future The readers of the speech made a few days ago by Mr. Herbert Gladstone. M.P., son of the British Premier, on the French treaty, might easily imagine it was the production of an advocate of the Canadian N. P. At the outset he thought the existing free trade tariff was "not only unequal, but unfair and unjust," and the Government would be perfectly justified in considering "any sures that might bring pressure to bear France. As a remedy he suggested a "readjustment" of revenue duties, and advocated an excise duty on silk. In other words, Mr. Gladstone advocated a readjustment of taxation for protective purposes. And, strange to say, this bold declaration was cheered by the electors of free trade Leeds.

English artisans are awakening from a dream f self-complacency. The impetus which our manufacturing industries have received during the past few years is thus referred to by the Monetary "imes :- "It is not alone our cotton mills that are crowded with orders and unable to overtake them. The hardware manufacturers of Brockville, Oshawa, Gananoque, the im-plement makers in St. Catharines and Montreal, the stove firms in Hamilton, are all busy, and many of them cannot catch up to the demand upon them. We hear of instances where orders given in February for shelf hardware are not filled yet, and implements ordered three months ago not only not de ivered, but not made, so busy is the factory. This condition of activity appears to be general; makers of axes, of saws, of augers, are full of work, and the engine and boiler works of Galt and Brantford are not behind the rest.

The following letter from Sir Charles Tupe per is published in the Halifax Herald : " HALIFAX, May 31, 1881.

"Halifax, May 31, 1881.
"To His Worship the Mayor of Halifax:
"My Dear Sir,—I have so far completed arrangements in connection with the ocean terminus of the Intercolonial railway, near Nest's wharf, as to proceed with the work west's wharf, as to proceed with the work as soon as the city grant the concessions authorized by the Act of Parliament, passed in the Assembly during its last session, conveying to the Government of Canada the city witer lots immediately north of the West's wharf property, and the fourteen-feet right of way on Water street along the dockyard, crossing the said street near the brick flour shed of the North Street depot, in the neighbourhood of the overhead iron bridge. "I may mention that early action on the part of the city in this matter is important,

" I am, yours faithfully, "CHAS. TUPPER."
This fulfils the hopes of that city in the matter of a deep-water terminus for the In-tercolonial railway. It is not without inter-est in this part of the Dominion, inasmuch as the erection of an elevator (for which a large sum was voted last session) is part of the utilization of the Intercolonial railway for national purposes is an important problem. This is a new step in the right firection.

Galt is endeavouring to improve the quality of its babies by holding baby shows. The first of the season was held on the Queen's birthday, but the infants were all of the or-dinary kind, so no particular notice was taken of the exhibition. Had there been anything startling about the show, such as the presence of a baby whose mamma has not dubbed it the best that ever was, a worldwide importance might have been given to the affair. There are probably some pedigrees in Galt. As a rule there are one or two in every family. But, if there are any very remarkable pedigrees in Galt, proud parents can have their achievements immortalized by the Educational Department of the American Social Science Association. The department in question, it appears, is collecting infantile statistics, and parents are invited to forward answers regarding their children to such ques-tions as these:—"At what age did the baby exhibit consciousness, and how? At what age did it smile? At what age did it speak and stand alone?" The names of the infants, with the evidences of their genius, will be published in pamphlet form, and sold. ere are more ways than one in this world

His Past Political Red Reviewed.

CHARACTERISTICS AS A PUBLIC

His Relations with the Org His Party.

IT seems incredible that the chief

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withstanding its faint protestations

dependence, should pollute its almost daily with raneorous and sl ous attacks upon members of the ment, unless the policy of calumny ceived the approval of the leader Grit party. The editor of the Glo bear Sir John MacDonald ill-will, doubt that even he would unpre have almost expressed the hope John might be prevented by from continuing to serve the co Why should the managing director Globe become hysterical with deligh the rumour of Sir Leonard Till tended retirement at the end of sent Parliament? His hatred is personal as well as political, should hope that he would not, un quired to do so, heartlessly and have made merry as he did over the less of Sir Charles. strained to come to the conclu contemporary's unchristian and tive attacks upon Cabinet have been sanctioned if not in by the leader of his party. Mr. may think that while the presen isterial chiefs remain upon the st portals of office and of power will closed against him. He may long tolling of their requiem bells, an bly would fain hope that in then hear a voice summoning him to the saturnalia of Grit corruptionis the people closed in 1878, and i there was no more enthusiastic than Mr. BLAKE. But he m well to remember that those wh their lives in waiting for the of departing ones are often disap and sometimes are even the first We regret that he has made the po the country as largely personal a done, but if that is to be his style fare he must be met with weapon to his own, and we do not fear th We consider Mr. BLAKE the most vu politician in the Dominion. He matory because he is unable to present a policy upon the questi concern the people that they would ject as the maunderings of an impr doctrinaire. Mr. Blake's politica ents have treated him with great ance, but they have not done so they lacked facts wherewith to ex insincerity and impurity of his character. We shall now, however, rev career, although the task is not a c

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essing great political purity, and and his sponsors were profuse in When as member for South Bru his seat in the first Legislature McKellar the public hoped that I render good service to the country the spirit of bitterness and u his opposition to the Administration day disappointed his true frien BLAKE's entrance into public simply added an unscrupulous pa ability to the Grit ranks, and that sult would be, not increased p among politicians, not an improin public discussion, as had been pated, but more embittered fact. Who will say that this has not sole product of Mr. Blake's la public life? Disloyalty to his seems to be natural to him. Fo he was restive under Mr. Mc and finally supplanted him as I wards supplanted Mr. Macken was undoubtedly mainly due representations, or rather to his i sentations, that the Ontario Adition was defeated at the polls i Our readers will not have forgot to ensure the defeat of that Gov in the Legislature, one of Mr. Sa MacDonald's colleagues was induc sert him—in short to betray him, Mr. Blake's complicity in that base tion was established by his direct traitor when to strike his master historic words, "Speaknow!" The were the knell of Mr. Blake's loand highmindedness, and they wil remain a "damned spot" upon h tation. The traitor, doubtless ment of an infamous bargain, warded by the Government of KENZIE (Mr. BLAKE being a mem at the time) with the Chief Justi a province, an appointment graded the Bench in the estimation public. In 1871 Mr. BLAKE was to form an Administration for and belied the professions life by doing so on coalitio ciples. With an unselfishne sincerity of which has been que he declined salary. This ostentat ade of purse pride was ungenerous colleagues, who could not afford the country gratuitously. His ad tion was chiefly noteworthy for i stency with his former profes pledges. It lasted until 1874, w representation ceased. From Mr. Blake only served in the Parliament, and his eloquence been mainly directed to oppose hindering whatever was calculated

rate and advance Canada. When the Grit party succeeded In the Dominion in 1873 it was secret that Mr. BLAKE looked wi bensely jaundiced eye upon the thip of Mr. Mackenzie, but Mi was then alive, and Mr. BLAKE WE less against him. His course tow MACKENZIE, his accepted lead that gentleman was Prime Min perfidious in the extreme. M was the means of defeating what s the "Carnarvon Terms," and inflicted a reverse upon Mr. Ma which lowered his prestige as Pr ster and leader of his party a doubt upon the good faith of h with British Columbia, with the General, and with the Secretary for the Colonies. He never wa

Mr. MACKENZIE. He tortured renomous sneers, he secretly opp his measures, and some he

with Freemasonry or with the ie, W.T., the case of the intera Chinaman, Lee-Chin, and a an, Mrs. Eva Lee, is attracting mon. The statutes of Wyoming intermarriage, and the couple had ny performed at Denver, Colorado, are not prohibiting it. Lee-Chiu have been indicted for miscegena-Chinese consul at Denyer, under of the Chinese ambas became interested in behalf of n, and will contest the case in A full statement of the case is be-

e State Department. EUROPE.

spiracy against the life of the en discovered at St. Petersburg, of arrests have been made, Airey, British astronomer royal, we resigned, and it is under-

for the Chinese ambassador to

alleged American citizen has been Ireland under the Coercion Act, ens to invoke the interference of States Government.

sts are again, under cover of the wing activity in the northern vinces of Spain, and the Gova taking steps to prevent an out-

louse of Commons last week, Mr. said the report of an affray between ants of islands off the coast of the crew of the gunboat (despatch says :- Slight shocks of

at Mount Vesuvius have been y a strong eruption. Broad and ms of lava are flowing down the side of the mountain. and his court will shortly rom ina to Peterhoff, which has a at the mouth of the Neva. Here ips will be stationed, and no other allowed to approach the harachts will be always in readiness

Czar to St. Petershurg. occurred at Copenhagen were making a demonstration Ring, on account of the latter's resident a number of negroes construction in the West Indian ral of the police were wounded. e to the use of the revised New churches, the Lord Chancellor opinion that the revision cansed in the Anglican churches some snfauthority, and that in the clergyman so using it renders

USTRIAL NOTES.

\$120,000 have been subscribed at vard the proposed new worsted

usand weavers of Chemnitz, the otton and woollen manufacture are preparing to emigrate to

at present employed at the Onops at London upwards of 300 uch larger number than for six or

ractor who built the new Eddy ouse is the eighth wonder of the finished his work six months beration of the time specified. s meeting of the ratepayers of on Friday night, the Dominion

ano Company applied for an ad-s of \$5,000, which they propose the erection of a wing 100 by 40 storeys high. A committee conwith another committee to be members of the Council to coneme, and to report at a future

rs of the speech made a few days. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., son of Premier, on the French treaty imagine it was the production of of the Canadian N. P. At the At the ight the existing free trade only unequal, but unfair and the Government would be perin considering "any meaght bring pressure to bear " on, nedy he suggested a of revenue duties, and ad-excise duty on silk. In other Gladstone advocated a readjusttion for protective purposes. to say, this bold declaration was the electors of free trade Leeds. ans are awakening from a dream

tus which our manufacturing in received during the past few received to by the Monetary is not alone our cotton mills with orders and unable to The hardware manufacturers Oshawa, Gananoque, the imters in St. Catharines and Montove firms in Hamilton, are all nany of them cannot catch up to upon them. We hear of instances given in February for shelf not filled yet, and implem months ago not only not deot made, so busy is the factory. on of activity appears to be kers of axes, of saws, of augers, work, and the engine and bo alt and Brantford are not behind

ing letter from Sir Charles Tupe ned in the Halifax Herald: HALIFAX, May 31, 1881. ship the Mayor of Halifax SIR,-I have so far completed in connection with the ocean the Intercolonial railway, near f, as to proceed with the work e city grant the concessions au-he Act of Parliament, passed in during its last session, conveynediately north of the West's ty, and the fourteen-feet right ater street along the dockthe said street near the brick North Street depot, in the he North Spreet depot, in the of the overhead iron bridge. on that early action on the y in this matter is important,

the hopes of that city in the eep-water terminus for the Inlway. It is not without interto of the Dominion, inasmuch as of an elevator (for which a large ed last session) is part of the ttilization of the Intercolonial tional purposes is an important is is a new step in the right

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CHARACTERISTICS AS A PUBLIC MAN.

His Relations with the Organ of His Party.

IT seems incredible that the chief Opposition organ, for such the Globe still is, notwithstanding its faint protestations of independence, should pollute its columns almost daily with rancorous and slanderous attacks upon members of the Government, unless the policy of calumny had received the approval of the leader of the Grit party. The editor of the Globe may bear Sir John MacDonald ill-will, but we doubt that even he would unprompted have almost expressed the hope that Sir John might be prevented by illness from continuing to serve the country. Why should the managing director of the Globe become hysterical with delight over the rumour of Sir Leonard Tilley's intended retirement at the end of the pre-sent Parliament? His hatred of Sir CHARLES TOPPER is no doubt intense, and personal as well as political, but we should hope that he would not, unless required to do so, heartlessly and cruelly have made merry as he did over the serious illness of Sir Charles. We are constrained to come to the conclusion that our contemporary's unchristian and vitupera-tive attacks upon Cabinet Ministers must have been sanctioned if not instigated by the leader of his party. Mr. BLAKE may think that while the present Ministerial chiefs remain upon the stage the portals of office and of power will remain closed against him. He may long for the tolling of their requiem bells, and possi-bly would fain hope that in them he may hear a voice summoning him to re-open the saturnalia of Grit corruptionists which the people closed in 1878, and in which there was no more enthusiastic celebrant than Mr. Blake. But he might do well to remember that those who spend their lives in waiting for the mantles of departing ones are often disappointed, and sometimes are even the first to die. We regret that he has made the politics of the country as largely personal as he has done, but if that is to be his style of warfare he must be met with weapons similar to his own, and we do not fear the result. We consider Mr. BLAKE the most vulnerable politician in the Dominion. He is defa-matory because he is unable to frame or present a policy upon the questions that concern the people that they would not re-ject as the maunderings of an impracticable doctrinaire. Mr. Blake's political opponents have treated him with great forbearance, but they have not done so because they lacked facts wherewith to expose the incerity and impurity of his public character

We shall now, however, review his career, although the task is not a congenial one, and place its leading incidents before our readers. It will be convenient for m to have a biographical sketch of Mr. BLAKE in their hands before he sets out upon his intended tour, in which he proposes to deliver a course of what courtesy requires us to describe as poli-tical essays, which, if we may judge by his past efforts, will be replete with wilful misrepresentation. It will be remembered that he entered public life protessing great political purity, and that he d his sponsors were profuse in promises. When as member for South Bruce he took his seat in the first Legislature of Ontario under the leadership of Mr. ARCHIBALD McKellar the public hoped that he would render good service to the country. But the spirit of bitterness and unfairness which from the beginning characterized his opposition to the Administration of that disappointed his true friends, and the public soon discovered that Mr. BLAKE's entrance into public life had simply added an unscrupulous partisan of ability to the Grit ranks, and that the result would be, not increased patriotism among politicians, not an improved tone in public discussion, as had been anticipated, but more embittered factiousness. Who will say that this has not been the sole product of Mr. Blake's labours in public life? Disloyalty to his leaders seems to be natural to him. For a time he was restive under Mr. McKellar, and finally supplanted him as he afterwards supplanted Mr. MACKENZIE. was undoubtedly mainly due to his representations, or rather to his misrepresentations, that the Ontario Administra tion was defeated at the polls in 1871. Our readers will not have forgotten that to ensure the defeat of that Government in the Legislature, one of Mr. SANDFIELD Macdonald's colleagues was induced to desert him-in short to betray him, and that Mr. BLAKE's complicity in that base transaetion was established by his directing the traitor when to strike his master in the historic words, "Speak now!" These words were the knell of Mr. BLAKE's lost purity and highmindedness, and they will forever remain a "damned spot" upon his reputation. The traitor, doubtless in fulfilment of an infamous bargain, was rewarded by the Government of Mr. Mac-KENZIE (Mr. BLAKE being a member of it at the time) with the Chief Justiceship of province, an appointment which degraded the Bench in the estimation of the public. In 1871 Mr. BLAKE was invited to form an Administration for Ontario, and belied the professions of his

m, yours faithfully,
"Chas. Tupper." by doing so on coalition prin-With an unselfishness the sincerity of which has been questioned, he declined salary. This ostentatious parade of purse pride was ungenerous to his colleagues, who could not afford to serve the country gratuitously. His administration was chiefly noteworthy for its inconistency with his former professions and pledges. It lasted until 1874, when dual resentation ceased. From that time eavouring to improve the qua-Mr. BLAKE only served in the Dominion Parliament, and his eloquence there has been mainly directed to opposing and hindering whatever was calculated to elerate and advance Canada.

When the Grit party succeeded to power In the Dominion in 1873 it was an open secret that Mr. BLAKE looked with an intensely jaundiced eye upon the Premier-thip of Mr. MACKENZIE, but Mr. BROWN was then alive, and Mr. BLAKE was powerless against him. His course towards Mr MACKENZIE, his accepted leader, while that gentleman was Prime Minister, was perfidious in the extreme. Mr. BLAKE was the means of defeating what is known s the "Carnarvon Terms," and thereby inflicted a reverse upon Mr. MACKENZIE, which lowered his prestige as Prime Minister and leader of his party and cast a doubt upon the good faith of his dealings with British Columbia, with the Governor-General, and with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He never was loyal to Mr. MACKENZIE. He tertured him with his measures, and some he opposed

ernment by vacating the Ministry of Justice in favour of Mr. LAPLAMME, while with characteristic inconsistency he accepted the Office of President of the Council, which he had previously denounced as a sinecure, and received nominal services therein at the rate of \$2,000 a year more late Hon. GEORGE BROWN ceived in the same office; finally, on the plea of ill-health, he retired from the Gov-ernment, and a short time before the general election of 1878 he left the country without speaking words of encouragement to his party or of sympathy with his leader It is believed he did not regret the defeat of the Grits under Messrs. Brown and MACKENZIE. He no doubt anticipated that the fall of those leaders might be utilized to secure his rise. In 1876, when Minister of Justice, he discovered that the Governor-General, under royal instructions, might exercise the prerogative of mercy irrespective of his Council, and this he magnified into a grievance against the Colonial Office, and he actually visited Downing street to insist upon the amendof the royal instructions. Mr. BLAKE, doubtless regarding himself as a second BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, opened what he may have hoped would grow into a grave con troversy in a somewhat bullying tone But he was unfortunate. In his case his tory did not repeat itself; on the contrary the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Carnarvon, conceded and in most courteous terms all Mr. Blake demanded, and he returned home an un-successful grievance hunter. Throughout the transaction his attitude was simply ludicrous. In the Grit Parliament from 1873 to 1878 he devoted his talents largely to malignant efforts to injure Sir JOHN MACDONALD. Indeed, his persecu-tion of him when he fancied he had Sir John at a disadvantage was bruel and cowardly, and was repugnant to the feelings of the generous among his ordinary supporters, some of whom refused to fol-low him in his vindictive crusade against Sir John. The presence of a superior

appears to be intolerable to Mr. BLAKE, and he may have hoped to disgust with public life one who was recognised as his superior in all the walks of statesmanship, one also who stood in the way of his advancement. Most publi men try to maintain agreeable personal relations with their political opponents, but Mr. Blake seems to entertain an implacable hatred for all who dare to differ from him. The constituency which he had served either at Ottawa or Toronto sinc Confederation rejected him at the general election of 1878. His friends clared that he rejoiced at being released from the public service, and that he would not re-enter it, that his health and the interests of his family required his whole attention. If Mr. BLAKE held these views at any time he did not hold them long, and with nolo episcopar upon his lips it became evident to those familiar with his idiosyncracies that he yearned to re-enter Parliament. He saw hat the rout of the Grit party in 1878 nad shaken the authority of its head, Mr. Brown, an authority which he hated but feared. He knew that in the Province of Quebec there was outspoken dissatisfaction with Mr. Brown's defeated and discredited deputy, Mr. Mackenzie, and he no doubt thought that the time was opportune for overthrowing both the leader and his lieutenant. Death made the task an easy one, and had not

death aided, Mr. BLAKE most probably would have shrunk from attempting openly to accomplish his object, for he has not been prone to strike those who could strike hard blows in return, and he always displayed timidity in his differences with Mr. Brown. Death was especially unkind to Mr. MACKENZIE, for he removed no not only Mr. Brown, but also his principal prop in the House of Commons, the late lamented Mr. Houron, who during a long and upright career was an example unswerving faithfulness to his political leaders. The traitorous and corrupt among the Grits stood in great awe of him, and when he passed away Mr. MACKENZIE was eft to their mercy.

Mr. BLAKE re-entered Parliament de

claring that his only object was to serve in the ranks, and, with much affectation of humility, he actually took a back seat in the House of Commons, where he sat always sulky and generally silent. It was soon seen that his presence in Parliament seriously embarrassed his already weakened leader. After Mr. MACKENZIE's defeat in 1878 many of his supporters in Parliament became wearied of rule by deputy, and when an assassin struck the sceptre from the hand of Mr. Brown, their impatience, instigated and stimulated no doubt by selfish traitors, became uncontrollable, and they overthrew his lieutenant while Mr. Brown's eyes were still open to see, and while his heart was still beating to be wrung with anguish by their ingratitude, the ingratitude of men whom he had warmed into life. Taken with ail its harrowing attendant circumstances, Mr. MACKENZIE'S degradation was accomplished with unparalled inhumanity. He then have exclaimed with Cardinal Worsey -substituting party for king, " Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my party, He would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies." Mr. BLAKE should have prevented his own elevation from being signalised by such an exhibition of ruthess cruelty. He might have waited for the leadership until after Mr. Brown's burial. To have done so would have been politic, as well as decent. The truthful chronicler narrating the events of Mr. Blake's political life will be compelled to state that all his upward steps were besmirched by acts of treachery committed

friends around him feel that they must be content to occupy a plane beneath him ; that he was leader, and would say what was to be said, and do what was to be done, as to him might seem fitting. Mr. BLAKE cannot be held responsible for his frigid social qualities or for his disdainful manner, but for one who aspires to be a leader of men his address is sin gularly unfortunate. His bearing towards his supporters is intensely repelling and scornful. His smile, which appears always forced, hardens into a sneer or scowl,

genial words do not flow naturally from

his lips, and those he speaks with seeming

warmth fall like icicles.

either by himself or by others acting in

his interest. Soon after he was elected

leader of the Opposition he made his

It is not pretended that Mr. BLAKE has secured the affection of his folowers, and he has not even retained their respect or their confidence. This was strikingly exemplified in the Committee of Privileges and Elections to which was referred the case of Mr. Speaker Anglin in 1877 for a corrupt violation of the Independence of Parliament Act. Mr. BLAKE was then Minister of Justice, and nis friends on the committee looked to him for advice and guidance, but at the critical moment he tell sick, took to his ped, and, of course, could not attend the committee. It was whispered at the time that if the committee, the great majority of whom were of his party, saw fit to acquit the Speaker, Mr. BLAKE would not be sorry, provided he himself was not made a

rriage of justice. His followers or the committee were quite ready, we be-lieve, to condemn or acquit as he, the Minister of Justice, might advise, but resolved not to come to any conclusion in his absence. Several days passed, and the sick man made no sign. His Fidus the sick man made no sign. His Fidus Achates, Mr. Mr.L.s, visited his bedside, but brought back no message, not even a medical certificate that the patient was comatose, and the committee adjourned from day to day, and the proroga-tion was postponed from day to day, from day to day, and the proroga-tion was postponed from day to day, awaiting the convalescence of the invalid. His friends on the committee determined, it was said, not to allow him to get into position where he might attitudinize as a purist and scowl upon them as corrupt. At length Mr. BLAKE " made an effort; he attended the committee, advised the unseating of Mr. ANGLIN, and Parliament was prorogued upon the following day. Some of his followers, in a spirit of malicious pleasantry, spoke of his illness as an attack of "hay fever," in allusion to Mr. Angura's Christian name of Timothy, and one facetious gentleman was heard to remark that if Mr. BLAKE was suffering from

Timothy he had not, before taking to his ed, placed his supporters in Clover. bed, placed his supporters in Clover.

We must hope that coming in contact, when in New Brunswick, with the ex-Speaker will not subject Mr. Blake to a renewed attack of hay fever. Now Mr. Blake may have been very ill, the degradation of his party before the country was enough to sicken him, and he really may have been unable to attend the committee, or even to communicate his views by proxy; he might not have esst scathing frowns upon or spoken blistering words to his friends or spoken blistering words to his friends had they acted in his absence, and, disregarding the plainly written law, acquitted he erring brother, whose only offence in their eyes may have been that he allowed his job to be discovered. In short, there may not have been, at that time, any cause for the distrust of his supporters, but the man whom friends and followers suspect of the weakness or selfishness of metimes feigning illness to avoid political responsibility cannot become a trusted or respected leader. Mr. Blake alone, mong the public men of Canada, has been suspected of the moral poltroonery of shamming sickness. The editor of the Globe knows this well. While that gentleman manages the chief organ of his party, he is not the friend of his leader, and we can imagine the sardonic leer he wears when covertly proclaiming that Mr. BLAKE's nerves are not heroically strung," and courging him over the back of one who is s celebrated as Sir Charles Tupper is for nvariably placing himself in the front of the battle, the foeman whom Mr. BLAKE lared not to encounter at public meetings last winter.

of the Globe with Mr. BLAKE must be uncomfortable. The late Mr. George Brown, it may be said, discovered Mr. BLAKE, and through the Globe raised him into political prominence, but no sooner did he consider his position secure than he ungratefully and treacherously endeavoured to undermine the influence of Mr. Brown with his party, the party which he had created and in which he had assigned a high place to Mr. BLAKE. He was also base enough to strike a blow at the fortunes of Mr. Brown and his family by procuring the establishment of the rt-lived Liberal as a rival to the Globe. It is constantly remarked, and always with an exchange of smiles, that the supplanting of Mr. MACKENZIE has had a marvelously restorative effect upon Mr. BLAKE's nealth. Instead of his old-time feebleness he was able last session, without apparent exhaustion, repeatedly to speak in the House of Commons for hours at a time, and, during the Christmas recess, to repeat those speeches in London, Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal. The curious in much matters under whether he deciries uch matters wonder whether he deceives himself by imagining that he succeeds in concealing his true political character. If he does he would be profound-

mortified if he

ransparent his acting is, and that he

does not hide a larger proportion of his artifice than the ostrich does of its body late Lord Beaconsfield, and remembered his own pitiful detraction of Sir George Cartier? He professed to have been his when burying only its head in the sand. At his disappointing banquet at Toronto Mr. Blake, in a grotesque manner, invited the co-operation of effete and selfish politicians of the Sir WILLIAM HOWLAND class. He intimated that he desired surround himself with men of matured experience; but he did not say how many veterans he wanted of Sir William's time of life. Each of such that he may engage will exclude from reward—should he ever have it in his power to distribute rewards—one of those who aided in placing Mr. BLAKE in the position which he now occupies of Grit eader. But it would be surprising if he, who had been an ungenerous and traitor-ous follower, should become a generous, trusted, and successful leader. Mr. BLAKE has already disenchanted many of his own party, and each time he appears in public their chagrin is increased, because comes more and more obvious that the attributes of a practical and constructive statesman are altogether wanting in him He has shown that he does not understand the application of true political economy in a country exceptionally situated Canada is, by proclaiming that, in his opinion, the fact that articles are exchanged is itself proof that the exchange mutually advantageous to the parties engaged in it. We apprehend, on the contrary, that multitudes in Canada who were engaged in industries that were piteously slaughtered" under the free trade regime of Messrs. MACKENZIE, BLAKE, and CARTWRIGHT, will testify that the conditions on which Canadian producers vere then compelled to trade caused wide-spread loss, bankruptcy, and ruin. It is quite evident that Mr. Blake is unacquainted with the sources and springs of Canadian prosperity and wealth, and he appears to have no sympathy with the ilers in the industries which result from their development. The legal and money-lending industries, in both of which he has a deep personal interest, are almost the only ones with which Mr. BLAKE he manifested any active sympathy in Parliament. He has done much to increase the cost of litigation, and despite his liberal professions, he is always the champion of the usurer. These two interests, and the suffering "unrepresented minorities" throughout the world, appear to monopo-

lize the sympathies of Mr. BLAKE. During the period of Mr. MACKENZIE's dministration, throughout which he was ther a member or professed supporter of it, Mr. BLAKE failed to make an impression upon the policy or legislation of the country worthy of his early prestige. When reading recently a notice of the late Senator CARPENTER of the United States we were struck with the identity between some of his and of Mr. BLAKE's character istics as public men. After describing Mr. CARPENTER as one of the best lawyers in the Senate of the United States, his

piographer proceeds to say : "It is curious that so able a man should have left so small a mark upon the legislation of the country, especially when we consider the length of his service in the Senate. Probably the explanation is that Senator Carpenter had no political convictions. He was a fair lawyer, but he was only a lawyer, that sorry, provided he hunself was not made a party in any way to such a scandalous question, and particularly on the weaker

side, but he had no belief as to the merits of any side in politics which he was eager to enforce. His apprehensien of public questions was always lawyer-like. As Burke said very truly of a great lawyer of his own time, who was not a great statesman, lawyers are apt to forget that the study of the law has a tendency not so much to enlarge as to sharpen the mind. And Senator Carpenter, eminent advocate as he was was an advocate side, but he had no belief as to the merits of nent advocate as he was, was an advocate first, last, and always."

So applicable is the above to Mr. BLAKE,

that his name might be substituted for

that of Senator CARPENTER. He is always

an advocate, never a statesman. This was particularly remarkable in his course last

While he, his party, and nine-tenths of the

whole people of the Dominion, are in favour of that work being constructed and

ession on the Pacific railway contract.

the Dominion, are in

operated by a company, yet when a con-tract was entered into, he laboured in and out of Parliament for many weeks to obtain its rejection for no other reason than because it had been concluded by the present Government. It was not its amendment, but its rejection, that he sought, and sought regardless of the public velfare. In his anxiety to secure the condemnation of the contract, he even endorsed that disreputable political dodge, the second syndicate, which for bona fides we have heard compared to the Tichborne claimant. Mr. BLAKE generally speaks from a brief, and so copious are his briefs that it may said that he reads his speeches. He delights, apparently, to hold a brief against his country, and gives exuberant ense to his imagination when untruthfully disparaging her. So far has he gone in this unpatriotic direction, that extracts from his speeches, placed under his own effigy, are being printed and circulated by thousands of copies by the agents and run-ners of railways and land companies in the United States, for the purpose of deterring immigrants from making their homes in Canadian territory. Unless he is devoid of patriotic sentiment, he must de-plore that words of his could be used s they have been, and are being used, to the serious injury of the Dominion.

words which no true-hearted Canadian would have spoken. But Mr. BLAKE has not recalled them. We have already referred to his relentless persecution of Sir John MacDonald when he thought Sir John was in his power, and last session he opposed the erection of a statue to the memory of Sir George Cartier. Mr. Blake would not perpetuate in marble the memory of any public man who did not utter in his life time the Grit shibboleth. He would honour partisans, not patriots. He has not learned that a man is worthy of national honour not because he belonged

to one party or to another, but becau served his country honestly, unselfishly, The relations of the managing director devotedly, and usefully. Sir George Cartier was such a man. His gifts of tatesmanship, his manly courage, his indomitable energy and perseverance were ever exerted to the utmost to advance the interests and exalt the name of his be-loved Canada, and it is to this patriot that Mr. BLAKE would reuse a niche in his country's Temple of Fame. United States agents and runners will search in vain in Sir George CARTIER'S speeches for libels upon his country. He was not a litterateur for these gentry, and they do not distribute his portraits and speeches. Mr. BLAKE enjoys a monopoly of that unenviable distinction. Sir George Cartier never was seized with hay fever, such as, according to his friends, Mr. BLAKE succumbed to in 1877; he never was suspected of sham-ming illness; he never deserted his friends and left the country on the eve of a general election; and to-day his memory is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, not of his own nationality alone, but of all true Canadians, and his name will be handed down to posterity as that of a pure patriot whose example is worthy of emulation. What must have been Mr. Blake's feelings when he read Mr. Ghadstone's eloquent,

> proval of the people. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke of the extreme divergence of opinion between Lord BEACONSFIELD and himself but recognized the great qualities of his opponent, and was liberal enough to adnit that as his services had been rendered honestly and with the sanction of the people, his name was entitled to national nemoration. Between Mr. GLAD-STONE and Mr. BLAKE in doing justice to their political opponents there is indeed a wide divergence, as wide as there is be-tween their abilities as statesmen; and if all the speeches which Mr. BLAKE has delivered since he entered public life were to be searched we venture to assert that in them will not be found embodied one idea of statesmanship practically applicable to Canada. In sketching Mr. BLAKE's portrait we have used no pigments except those supplied by himself. Had we been disposed we might have selected some of even leeper shades, and we sought in vain for lighter ones with which to relieve the blackness of the picture. We sought evidence of some fulfilment of the promises, some justification for the measureless pretensions of his early public life, but our search proved fruitless. To himself the retrospect of his career must be deeply mortifying and humiliating. At its outset he may have formed high resolves, but if he did, they were quickly extinguished by his party associations, and his record is altogether barren of patriotic or useful achievement.

just, and chivalrous eulogium upon the

friend (Sir George had been his father's

friend), and yet he would refuse a

piece of marble to commemorate the

public services which Sir George during

many years had rendered with the ap-

late Lord Beaconsfield, and reme

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Endorsation of the Bargain with the Syndicate—Meeting of Electors at Orange-ville. ORANGEVILLE, June 2.—At a large

fluential meeting of the electors held here last night, Mayor Henry in the chair, ad-dresses were delivered by Dr. Orton, M.P. for Centre Wellington, and Mr. T. White, M.P. for Cardwell. The former spoke at some length of the beneficial effect of the National Rolicy on the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, and Mr. White, in an able and exhaustiv lealt effectively with the objections of the Opposition to the syndicate bargain, showing clearly the utter inconsistency of the party, and the unreasonableness of their attempt to hinder the carrying out of the agree Mr. White was frequently and loudly applauded, and at the close of the meeting the ollowing resolution was carried mously :-

" Resolved, That this meeting cordially en dorses the policy of the Government in the matter of the syndicate bargain for the con-struction of the Canada Pacific railway, being onvinced that it is at once the most expe ditious and the most economical way of comleting this great work; and this meeting ully approves the action of Mr. White and Dr. Orton in supporting the general policy of the present Government." A hearty vote of thanks to the two speakers

The word Falcon, the name of Esterbrooks' well known steel pen, is derived from Falz, a eaping hook, suggested by the shape of the THE ART PRESERVATIVE.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the International Typographical Union opened in this city on Monday morning. Through the kindness of Mayor McMurrich and other members of the corporation, the members were granted the use of the Council chamber wherein to conduct their house. wherein to conduct their business. On the floor of the chamber were several ladies, wives and friends of some of the delegates.

and friends of some of the delegates.

Ten o'clock was named as the hour for opening, but it was fully half-past ten when Mr. Atkinson, President, took the chair and called the meeting to order. A few minutes previous, Mayor McMurrich, conducted by Messrs. John Armstrong and George Dower, of the Toronto Typographical Union, entered the room, and accepted a seat at the right of the President.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, President of the Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, ascended

Mr. Thomas Wilson, President of the To-ronto Typographical Union No. 91, ascended the raised platform, and on behalf of his union, extended the delegates a hearty wel-come to Toronto. The home men, he said, looked forward to the present gathering with feelings of pleasure. Within the history of feelings of pleasure. Within the history of the International body, this was the second time it had meton Canadian soil—the first being timet had meton Canadian soil—the first being at Montreal in 1873. He trusted that the busi-ness of the body, as in the past, would be conducted harmoniously, and that the pre-sent session would be conspicuous for the amount of good done towards the elevation of the craft generally, and the advancement of its best interests. He paid a fitting com-pliment to the Interestical body and pliment to the International body, and attributed to it all the privileges now enjoyed by the Canadian members of the fraternity.

Mr. John Armstrong introduced Mayor McMurrich. On coming forward his Worship received quite an ovation. He, on behalf of the citizens, extended to the members of the International Union a cordial welcome to the International Union a cordial welcome to the Queen City of the West. The climate of Canada, he said, although cold at times, always found its people with warm hearts—(cheers)—and he trusted that when their visit terminated they would take away pleasant reminiscences of Toronto and its residents. If in the future they should again revisit the city, they could rest assured of as kindly a welcome as that which he now extended. He referred to the rapid progress made by the welcome as that which he now extended. He referred to the rapid progress made by the city within the past twenty years, and also to the good work done by the press towards that end. In conclusion, he said that Toronto being the metropolitan city of Ontario, and the seat of learning, the visitors would no doubt be interested in an inspection of its public buildings. After referring to the nour done the city by the visit of such an important body, and again welcoming the members, he resumed his seat. Mr. ATKINSON thanked Mr. Wilson and

Mayor McMurrich for the kind words of wel-come spoken, and addressed the members relative to the business that would come be-Mr. Hovey transmitted the report of the Committee on Credentials. It was stated that 40 unions were represented by 57 delegates, whose assessments and dues had been Mr. Hovey transmitted the report of the gates, whose assessments and dues had been duly paid up. The official list of delegates

was given as follows :-Indianapolis—John Schley and O. A. Redman. Philadelphia—Chas. A. Ostrander, Timothy Jonahue, and George T. Knorr. Cincinnati—Martin J. Aitken and M. D. Con-

eny. Albany—Francis Freckleten. New York—Chas. J. Neidling an, John Henderson, and Phi J. Neidlinger, F. F. O'Donn n, and Phil. J. Scannell. Annual C. D. Stevenson, W. D. Stevenson, John Tuttle.

Detroit—Barnes H. King, W. D. Stevenson, M. Chicago—James H. King, W. D. Stevenson, M. C. D. Tuttle.

Detroit—Ruliff Duryea and DeWitt C. Hotchiss.

Detroit—Rulin Duryea and Dewlit C. Hotiss.
Elmira—Jacob E. Sichler.
Galveston—Frank A. Christian.
Peoria, Ill.—Chas. H. Williams.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Peter Nugent.
New Haven, Conn.—Edward L. Hoffman.
Denver, Col.—Wm. H. Milburn.
Troy, N. Y.—Walt N. Thayer.
Cleveland—Thos. J. Young.
Cambridge—Thos. X. Hector.
Utica, N. Y.—Jos. Joyce.
Toledo—Frank H. Blakely.
Lockport—Albert C. Walter.
Hartford, Conn.—John Kinnure.
Erie, Pa.—Wm. F. Atkinson.

Toledo—Frank H. Blakely.
Lockport—Albert C. Walter.
Hartford, Conn.—John Kinnure.
Erie, Pa.—Wm. F. Atklinson.
Toronto—Thos. Wilson and De Vere J. Hunt.
Norwich, Conn.—Wm. H. Hovey.
Washington, D.C.—Harvey G. Ellis, R. W.
Kerr and F. C. O'Neill.
Ottawa—Wm. Carn Teague and Jas. Diufreene lton, Ont .- James Grice London—Henry A. Thompson. Dil City—W. R. Spear. Juebec—Edward Little. Montreal—Theophile Godin and William Wil-

The President then read his annual report. After disposing of some routine business the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock the

following morning. QUASHED.

The Scott Act in Lambton Held to be Void. In the Court of Queen's Bench last week Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., appeared in support of a rule nisi, calling on the mayor of Sarnia to show cause why the conviction by him of Andrew Alexander, an innkeeper of the same place, for an alleged breach of the Canada Temperance Act, by selling a glass of whiskey on the 2nd of May, should not be

Mr. J. BETHUNE, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Sarnia authorities, and opposed the motion. He understood the question raised on behalf of the applicant was, whether or not the Act was really in force. The whole matter turned upon its 96th section, because, as he read it, it appeared to be clear that the Gevernor-General's proclamation con-firming the passing of the Act is intended to be final. The section says, "that when any petition that the first part of the Canada Temperance Act has been adopted by the Governor-General's proclamation the electors of the county or city, the Governor-General-in-Council may, at any time after the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the same was adopted, by order-in-Council published in the Canada Gazette, declare that the second part of this Act shall be in force, and take effect in such county or city upon, from, and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in such county or city shall expire. Mr. Bethune contended that this petition had been submitted to the Governor-in-Council, and that, therefore, the court was not armed with authority to go behind this proclamation, even supposing the proceedings were not carried out in the regular form. The proclamation was intend-ed to be a test, and he submitted that any objections which were taken should have een made when the matter was before the

Council, and not at the present stage.

Mr. Justice Armour, before whom the case was argued, asked if this proclamation were adopted, as setting aside the objections, would it not be overriding the statute. Mr. Bethune urged not, as the preliminary objections should have been instituted when the matter was before the Council. With regard to the point raised by counsel in support of the motion, that the election was void because the polling was taken on the same day that the nomination for the Ontario Legislature was held, he argued that a nomi nation did not constitute an election, and that no election could be said to have taken

place unless there was actual polling. Mr. Robinson, in supporting the motion said that if the court were to adopt his learned friend's argument, that the Governor-General's proclamation being final no objection could be taken to the proceedings after its issue, it would defeat the provisions of the statute in toto. The most that can be shown is that there is the power to issue the proclamation, showing that the exact letter of the provisions of the Act had been complied with. As a matter of fact, however, he that the nomination day is properly an elec-tion day, as is shown by a number of English cases which he cited; if an election cannot be held on that day, the polling is simply adjourned to some other time when it can take place. The same objection, if held in this case, would apply to every meeting appointed to come off throughout the country. He thereclared quashed, as no man could be held

JUDGMENT.

His LORDSHIP, in delivering judgment, aid: "That it seemed to him quite clear said:—"That it seemed to him quite clear that the proceedings in connection with the polling were irregular, and he might as well dispose of the matter at once, so that if either party desired they could take it at once before thefull court, which would still be sitting for several days. For myself, hesaid. I have no doubt that the conviction should be quashed. I think the nomination day is the day upon which an election might take place, and that being so, the polling on that day under the which an election might take place, and that being so, the polling on that day, under the Temperance Act, is prohibited, and it is just as if no such polling had taken place at all. As to the next objection raised in opposing this motion, that the Governor-in-Council had issued a proclamation which is final, I do not think he has any authority to waive or discense with realiminaries are such as the second second. dispense with preliminaries required by the Act. Dealing with a case of this kind, I cannot say that anything the Governor-General might have done could vary the provisions of this Act. his Act. He has to act as authorised by the egislature, and there is nothing in the statute giving him power to waive the provi-sions. The rule will therefore be absolute to quash the conviction."

ELECTION NOTES.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 2.—The best attended political meeting held in Pictou for some years was held yesterday in the Masonic hall, where was held yesterday in the Masonic hall, where 300 of the most intelligent and respectable men in the county attended to select a standard-bearer in the Conservative interest for the coming election. The meeting was truly a representative one, delegates being present from all sections, and great enthusiasm prevailed. After the convention had been organized, Hon. H. Holmes and Mr. Doull, M.P., addressed the delegates briefly. Delegates from the 24 sections were then chosen, who retired, and, after a brief discussion, returned and announced that Mr. John McDougald, of and announced that Mr. John McDougald, of Westville, was their unanimous se Three hearty cheers by all present showed that the right man had been named. Mr. Mc. that the right man had been named. Mr. Mc-Dougald is a man of middle age, and although probably the most popular man in the county, yet his friends feared that the atrocious crime of being a young man might prove an obstacle in his selection. Mr. McDougald delivered n excellent speech in returning thanks for the honour conferred on him, and was followed by the Attorney-General, the Provincial Sec-retary, Mr. Doull, M.P., Hon. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Bell. M.P., and others in stirring speeches which were cheered to the echo.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 4.-News arriving ourly from the different sections country confirm the supporters of the Liberal Conservative party in the belief that nothing but a victory for their candidate can be ex-pected. The gentlemen who have been can-vassing during the past few days report that matters never looked better for the party of progress, all the friends of that party being found alive to their duty, while the Grits are dull, apathetic, and most unwilling to play the dull, apathetic, and most unwilling to play the role of tools for Mr. Carmichael, who is about the only man in the country really desiring a contest. The triumphant return of Mr. McDougall is admitted to be beyond a doubt. The rumour that the electoral doubt. The rumour that the electoral lists favoured the Grits has been very greatly exaggerated. There is no room, for the Opposition boasts on that score. Our popular young candidate is exciting great enthusiasm. West Pictou is as alive as the east to his merits and great qualifications, and a good rousing majority is now claimed for him. Sir Charles Tupper speaks in River John on Monday, and Pictou may be relied on by her friends to support the Government, wheld the cold support the Government. ernment, uphold the coal duty in the path of prosperity. The managers of the coal mines have issued an address to the electors asking them to sustain the National

RIVER JOHN, N.S., June 6 .- The first meeting of the campaign in Pictou county opened here to-day. There was a large at-tendance from the surrounding districts, not-withstanding the had roads, and lively en-thusiasm was evinced. Sir Charles Tupper opened with a rousing speech, and was folopened with a rousing speech, and was followed by Hon. A. G. Jones, of Halifax. Mr. McDougald declared himself an unconditional supporter of the National Policy, and Mr. Carmichael as unconditionally declared himelf in favour of the total abolition of

policy. The meeting lasted over five hours.

COLCHESTER.

HALIFAX, June 2.—The Opposition convention met at Truro to-day, and nominated Hon. A. G. Jones to oppose Hon. Mr. Mc-Lelan. Mr. Jones declined, and the convention finally nominated Mr. P. N. Cummins, of Londonderry, the gentleman who unsucessfully contested Colchester county for the Local Legislature in 1878.

THROWN TWENTY FEET UPWARD. Life.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad's surgical staff, has under his care a young patient whose escape from a terrible death was nothing short of providental. A week ago last Saturday Willie Stitt, a boy of about 15 years, who resides with his parents on Sydenham street, above Columbia avenue, had been watching a game of baseball at the Oakland grounds, th game of baseban as the Castain grounds, the entrance to which is close to the Cumberland street crossing of the Reading railroad. So engrossed was he in thinking of the play that while going down the slope on his way home he failed to notice that two trains, home he failed to notice that two trains, one going out and the other coming in, were fast approaching. The one-legged flagman at the crossing, who is located at the least dangerous point, says that he gave a shout of warning, but however this may be, the boy stepped on the track just as the up train spanned the crossing, and in the twinkling of an eye he was thrown fully twenty feet into the air, coming down again on the soft grass the air, coming down again on the soft grass some distance away. In an unconscious condition he was conveyed home, but the doctors, to their surprise, found that he had only sustained a fracture of the ribs and another of the leg. On which part the blow which tossed him into the air took effect the medical men are unable to determine. Either he was struck in the ribs by the engine and broke his leg by the fall or vice versa. Dr. Shapleigh says that such an escape was pro-bably without parallel in the history of rail-roading, and that it was mainly due to the fast speed at which the train was going. Had its movement been slower the child would certainly have been crushed into shapeless mass. At last accounts he was progressing as favourably as could be expected.—Philadelphia Record.

Philological: George Chainey says heaven is derived from the words "heaved up," and nell from "held down." From this we conclude that Jonah is in the first mentioned.— Lowell, Mass., Citizen.

When a telegram comes from the Far West and states that a fire "destroyed every business house save one in the town," we fee sorry for the town. But when, next day, we learn that the "business houses of the town" consisted of a beer saloon and grocery, and the latter was saved, our sorrow is mitigated upward of considerable. - Norristown Herald.

Why suffer from weak nerves, want of appetite, and general debility? letting the loss of sleep and rest impoverish the system and thin the blood, when such a really meritorious remedy as Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be had at any drug store. This article is recommended by the highest members of the medical faculty in cases of indigestion, general debility, loss of appetite, and ner-vous affections of all kinds. It is also spe-cially beneficial to children and delicate females, and to business men, students, and those who have much brain work. We would say, Never be without it. It will strengthe you, keep your system in regular order, and enable you to successfully grapple with the work you have to do. It is pleasant to the taste, and contains nothing injurious to the

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. The Roman Catholic school buildings are, s a class, much finer and more imposing than the Protestant schools in Montreal. A bill to establish a system of Public Schools in the province of Manitoba has passed the Legislative Assembly of that pro-

The Intermediate examinations in all of the ligh Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the rovince of Ontario will be held on the 11th of July this year.

The plans prepared by Messrs. Barber and Bowes for the proposed Hamilton College have been accepted. The building proper will cost \$20,000, the wing and heating \$3,000, and the principal's residence \$3,500. Dr. Tassie has been principal of the Galt nar school, afterwards giate Institute, for a period of twenty-eight years. The Board have passed a very cordial resolution recognizing the value of his ervices.

The Ottawa Free Press thinks that "it is about time the School Board put a stop to the system of having no tuition in the Public Schools on days that teachers hold their meetings. The idea that children are to be meetings. The idea chart children are to be turned out and lose their time on so filmsy a pretext is absurd, and should not be allowed. Teachers should hold their meetings of Saturdays, and not on regular school days."

The bursar of Albert College, Belliville presented the report of that institution to the Conference at Morrisburg, and the annual exhibit shows that the collections and the exhibit shows that the collections and the interest on the endowment fund for the year closing was \$5,095. The Rev. Amos Campbell, the college agent, reported \$8,000 raised in new subscriptions for the year, so that the endowment fund of Albert College now reaches the handsome sum of \$50,000.

From a return recently published, we see that the Government grant to the Lindsay High School for the year 1880 amounts to \$814.91. The grant from the Government is ased upon the average attendance during the year. There are only four high schools in the ovince which have received higher grants an the one at Lindsay, and two of these have han the one at Lindsay, and two of th been made collegiate institutes, namely, Whitby and Perth. The county grant, which is the same amount as that from the Government, will make the total grant to this school \$1,629.82, or \$591.90 increase over the year 1879.

A gentleman in Montreal has recently of-fered a prize to the common school that shall stand first in the closing written examinations of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in that city for 1881-82. The prize recognizes the labours of the teachers in securing the result, as well as the efforts of the pupils. Accordingly, fifty dollars are to be divided among the teachers, one-third to the head-master, and the remaining two-thirds in equal shares to the rest of the teachers. Besides, the best scholar is to receive five dollars, the second best three dollars, and the third in work two dollars. The interest which may accrue from now till the time of distribution is to go to the janitor of the

winning school. The end wall of the public school at Tapleythe end wall of the public school at Papley-ton, Ont., fell down the other morning short-ly after school had opened, and although there were about forty pupils in the building at the time, fortunately no one was hurt. The stone began to fall from the upper part of the north gable, over the door, and in less than two minutes the greater part of it had fallen, tearing the ceiling down with it. earing the ceiling down with it. The pupils rushed to the south end of the room, where rushed to the south end of the room, where they remained invisible to each other by the clouds of dust and smoke, until an exit could be made through the windows. Those sitting near the wall that fell had just been alled from their seats to recite, and so escaped injury, while the desks which they had left, together with the stove and other furniture n that part of the room, were smashed to pieces by large stones falling a distance of een up only ten years, and appeared to be

ine and substantial school-h The question as to what is a suffici submission to the ratepayers of a by-law to borrow moneys for the purchase of a school site and erection of a school-house under the Act of 1878 has been before the courts. two regularly called meetings of the only qualified electors of a school section, at which a chairman was elected, proposals to a charman was elected, proposals to purchase a site, build a school-house, and borrow money therefor, were put by way of motion and carried. Upon this a by-law was passed by the corporation authorising the issue of debentures to raise money for the abo purposes. A motion was made to quash this by-law, and it was argued that the meeting should have been specially called to consider should have been specially called to consider should have been specially called to consider the proposal, and that a meeting which was called without express notification as to these proposals would not do. The court (Armour J.) held that there was a sufficient submission to the electors under the Act of 1878, and dismissed the application. In re

McCormick and the corporation of Colchester south. 46 U.C., 2 B., 65. A disgraceful outrage was lately perpetrated at the Hochelaga dissentient school-house. Some of the pupils had been clamouring for a Some of the pupils had been ciamouring for a holiday on Ascension day, and had been refused on the very reasonable ground that it was not recognized by the Protestant school authorities as a school holiday, and, besides, that the Queen's birthday holiday of the day before was deemed sufficient for some time to come. Upon this several of the boys of the school on Wednesday evening called on Mr. Vincent, one of the trustees, and in the name of their fellow-pupils renewed their importunities for a holiday. The answer of Mr. Vincent fully sustained the position previously taken, and the boys left, according to all accounts. counts, in no very amiable humour. How-ever this may be, at the hour for the opening the school yesterday morning the windows were found to have been broken, and such as were not were literally covered with filth, and the door, as well as the path leading from the gate, was also besmeared. A reward will be offered for the apprehension of the offer and it is sincerely hoped that when caught they will be dealt with in the sternest

FOREIGN. The London School Board has rejected by a vote of 17 to 21 the proposition to make women eligible for inspectorship.

Professor Tyndall has set apart the pro-ceeds of his lectures in the United States to lound a fund to aid capable American students f physics who may wish to study in In New York the other day was celebrated

the 248th anniversary of the school of the Col-egiate Dutch Church, at the school-house, No. 160 West 29th street. This ancient foundation was instituted in 1633, and has passed hrough many vicissitudes.

Professor Baldwin, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, says a large city needs both squares and parks. Every city, he says, is a kind of gigantic human being. eding light and air as we do, having its own story, ambition, and life, and a hard, istory, driving life it is.

A few years ago an Industrial School Association was formed in Boston, Mass., the object of which was by example to stir up the authorities and the public to a sense of the importance of industrial education. This soiety began its work by organizing industria and during the winters of 1876-7 and 1877-8 these were in successful operation. Its next movement was to publish in an intelligible and easily-accessible form the results of the experiments, and for this purpose a committee was formed to compile a manual of industrial education. After surmounting many difficulties the re-sult has been that the committee have pro-duced a hand-book of the use of woodward. duced a hand-book of the use of woo ing tools which will be of inestimable valu to both teacher and learner. This is only the first of a series treating of other branches of

workmanship. Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes:—"I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Beleatric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me."

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

NORTH ONTARIO.

ment, which has pressed too hard on public patience and credulity. And it is a warning to those who have been endeavouring to represent the feeling of the province of Ontario as being hostile to the Liberal-Conservative party from every aspect. This constituency has long been the prize of Grit activity. It was represented by a Grit who appointed himself to an office in his own county. It is represented by a Grit in the Dominion Parliament. Every possible influence of men and money and local prejudice was brought to bear against Mr. MADILL in the contest. He had some disadvantages. He was young. He was not probably a practised political speaker and canvasser. He was on the side which is accustomed to lose in the local elections. But a high personal character, great energy and comendable perseverance on his own part, and a favouring change in public sentiment, have put him at the head of the poll, and ario is lost to the Grit partyprobably forever. The Mowar Govern nent must know that the reaction which s inevitable againsta Government too long n power will begin in some such way. This may be the be trusted not to endure forever the rule of men who under very specious masks can tolerate a good deal of corkscrewing and incorrect political conduct; who in the name of omy " can waste the public money; in the name of the " public interest " car pander to the private interest of their supporters, and in the name of "Liberalism take to themselves autocratic power and issue ukases against the enjoyment of private rights and property. If the result in North Ontario is indeed a "reaction," as we have a right to say, then it is a sign that will be gladly recognized by large gladly recognized by numbers of those who, however, have hitherto been supporters of this pretenfraudulent Administration. In any case it is a constituency won for our side and the Grit party. quite unlikely that any other verdict will hereafter be returned. Before the necessity arises for another election in that district, other districts will probably exhibit a similar revolt against the smothering influences of smug administrative mediocrity in Toronto, against the cheap and tinsel nny of the Chookses, the PARDEES, and the Mowars. Time is on the side of the local Opposition in Ontario, and public opinion will probably veer round to that side too, for the public interests and the public interests and private rights have found in them their est defenders.

BRITISH AND INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

Our readers will remember that some days ago we called attention to the delegation that had waited on Lord KIMBERLEY in regard to British and Intercolonial Trade; and we discussed in more than one issue the points of the Colonial Minister's speech. The deputation that waited on Lord KIMBERLEY was the outcrop of a movement which began in Canada last year, and culminated in a general meeting of delegates in London in February last, for the purpose of considering the commercial interests of the British Empire, the preservation of its unity and integrity by means of closer trade relations. At the first meeting a committee was appointed to consider the best means of securing the object of the conference. The Canadian members of the committee were Col. Gzowski (Toronto), Mr. R. R. DOBBLL (Quebec), and Mr. CHARLES CHURCHILL. This committee presented resolutions, which were' adopted, advising that the views of the colonies swould be ascertained it all matters of international trade concern, where rests might be involved : that mission should be appointed to to receive the trade and the tariffs of the empire : has a Department of State be established for the parp se of saking charge of c somerce and agriculture; and finally, that an association smould be formed for the purpose of advocating these

It has been already noted no doubt that incouraging success he so far attended the steps of this organization. In the irst place, the following advertisement rom the Times shows that an association

ent street, S.W. Secretary, A. C. Shelley, to m all communications should be addressed. liament street, S. W. Secretary, A. C. Shawhom all communications should be addre Objects.—The promotion of the commerci-terests of the British Empire, the preservat-its unity and integrity, and to draw closs trade relations between its various comp erritories.
Annual subscription, entitling members COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. the Frederick Young, Esq. Lord Mayor. Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq. W. Strang, Esq. Chas. Palmer, Esq., M.P. Canada.
R. R. Gillespie, Esq. R. R. Dobell, Esq. Charles Churchill, Esq. Colonel Gzowski.

Australasia.

W. Westgarth, Esq. J. L. Monteflore, Esq.

India.

John A. Bullen, Esq. Stephen A. Ralli, Esq.

West Indies.

Sir George Chambers. J. L. Ohlson, Esq.

Sir George Chambers. J. L. Ohlson, Esq. Neville Lubbock, Esq.

J. D. Thomson, Esq. A. J. Macdonald, Esq.

In the second place, the association has had an interview with the Colonial Minister, in the course of which he delivered the remarkable speech to which we have aluded. And in the third place, the House of Commons has adopted Sir Massey Lores' resolution in favour of the formation of a Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture ; and Mr. GLADSTONE has admitted that he assents to the proposition of Sir MASSEY LOPES, but sees, as he always does, lifficulties in the way of accomplishing the desired object.

It is obvious that the interests of Canada in this matter are very great. The establishment of a British Minister of commerce and Agriculture would be a very important step; and whether or not the colonies would be benefitted thereby is a point about which differences of opinion might reasonably be allowed to exist. The opinion of the London Standard, for nstance, is as follows :

"Under the present system, as Sir Massey Lopes pointed out, what is everybody's busi ness is nobody's business. And he thinks that some harm might already have been prevented had a department existed whose special duty it was to look after our commerial interests. He declares, for instance, that the colonies would never have been allo establish hostile tariffs; and whether we at fault. agree with him or not, we can see that a Minister of Commerce might easily supply information. or arguments, to a Colonial or information, or arguments, to a Colonial or Foreign Minister which would be of great value to him when engaged in such negoti

The gravity of this piece of stupidity eepens its comicality. It is quite certain that if the department was run on such ines as that, the colonies would soon find ccasion to quarrel with it, and would be driven to repudiate it quite emphatically. Our own apinion is different. We believe THE election of Mr. MADILL in North Ontario 🗠 a remarkable event. It is an that such a Minister as is suggested would be a very useful personage. He would be the official medium through which facts, event of ill omen to the Mowar Govern-He would be 'information," and "arguments" could be conveyed from the colonies to Government. He would soon learn that the body of in England and in the colonies was not so strongly in favour of free trade as the Standard imagines; and he would find imself face to face (as without such a Minister the British Government will, in any case, find itself) with a problem of retaliation versus free trade which cannot be solved by an epigram or disposed of in an interview

Lord KIMBERLEY, in the interview which we referred before, expressed plainly enough his opinion of the impracicability of interfering with the colonial He even saw that there was some tariffs. thing to be said, from the point of success n favour of the Canadian tariff. And in time his Lordship might come to see tha his hands would probably be strengthened by conceding to popular wishes in Engand the policy his political friends con-demn in the colonies. In this conversion, as in the apparent conversion of the Lord Mayor of London and some others, the ew association may have an active part. Meantime it is apparent that a tide of opinion is rising in England in favour of self-protection, against which Cobdenism beginning of the end. and Brightism will have to struggle with

NORTH WATERLOO.

WHETHERA re-count will result in seating Mr. BIGELOW in place of Mr. MADILL or not, there is no mistaking the significance of the contest. It is our conviction that the scrutiny will increase rather than diminish the majority in favour of the Liberal-Conservative candidate. However this may be, the fact remains that whereas Mr. Paxton was returned in 1879 by a majority of a hundred and ninety, at a time when the Opposition element was strongest, the supporter of Mr. Mowar is substantially defeated, however the figures may ultimately stand. The province is, in fact, out of humour with the old womanly—the maternal system of government. Were the men at the helm strong and vigorous, and had their rule anything of the masculine about it, it might be called patriarchal. But while it is arbitrary enough, there is no backbone to it, and it is high time that there were a change in our domestic management. The present Government has never recovered from the fatal taint which marked it from birth. The desertion of Messrs. BLAKE and MAC-KENZIE left the dominant party of the time headless, and the ingenious device of bringing down a judge from the bench, in the person of Mr. Mowar, was hit upon at a lucky moment. From that time to this constitutional government has been a mere urlesque in Ontario. The country is by a bureaucracy as imperious in conduct and as dictatorial in style as the

Globe itself could desire. At the last general election a fatal apathy lulled the Ontario Opposition nto inactivity. They had only a year before achieved a brilliant victory in the Dominion, and their organization should have remained perfect. It was not so, and the enemy, learning prudence from defeat, was on the alert stead of securing a stronger phalanx in the new House, the Liberal-Conservatives found themselves in every way weaker. So soon as Ministers discovered their strength, they at once launched out upon their dictatorial career. They cossessed an overwhelming majority for four years they were masters the situation; and in consequence, from that day to this, instead of being the servants of the House and the province, they have daimed to be masters of both. For ten months in the year they are confessedly beyond control, and for the balance they are practically so. The Provincial Legis bature has become an expensive farce, made up of ciphers only of use on a division list. The Cabinet is executive, legislature, and

all is the, and occasionally judicial also when the courts do not please it. The language of Ministers during the year or two has savoured strongly of autocracy. Mr. Mowar is blandly dictatorial, Mr. GROOKS blunderingly and stu-pilly so, and Mr. Franks insultingly and domineeringly of the same stripe. The reaction in North Ontario proves to demonstration that the people of Ontario are sick of the pinatore regime. It is beginning to be felt that the Opposition should be strengthened, and that parliamentary governments. entary gov-

Unless our local legislatures are to degen erate into exaggerated county councils there must be a speedy change. The electorate will soon inquire why they are asked to defray the immense sum required to keep up a body, the members of which are simply called together for a few weeks every year to register the edicts of an absolute Government. If only to vindicate the propriety of parliamentary institutions, the people are bound to protest against the existing system. Every additional supporter given to Mr. Mowar is a fatal blow against local autonomy. It serves only to supply another argument against the fed-

eral system. The circumstances under which the two constituencies have been opened is, to the highest degree, discreditable. Both Mr. PAXTON and Mr. MOSES SPRINGER WETE rirtually made sheriffs before they resigned their seats. That fact alone is om a Reform point of view—supposing ir. Blake to be leader in truth as well Mr. BLAKE to be as in name-a sufficient condemnation o e appointment within their own counties of both men. The insolence which openly rewarded two of the legislative ciphers nly paralleled by the impudent denial that they had been appointed. The electors of North Waterloo are now asked to acept a nominee of the party, on the renmendation of a salaried officer of the province. Mr. SPRINGER has had the merity to say that he resigns in order to candidate for the Waterloo shrievalty loes not every man in the county know that he is telling a shameless untruth ose who are acquainted with the redoubtable member not know that he is not the man to get down until he has in black and white the assurance that he can get up better? The fraud perpetrated in both cases is palpable; but in North Waterloo it has been disgracefully and even ostenta tiously made patent. If the Liberal-Conservatives cannot succeed in defeating Mr. SPRINGER, their organization must be badly

THE FISHERY PAYMENT THE result of international disputes is

always difficult to toresee. But probably

no one expected that Great Britain would pay £15,000 sterling to the American fishermen who transgressed the laws of Newfoundland at Fortune Bay. Lord SALISBURY had repudiated the claim of the Americans. The Newfoundland Government had shown that it was ill-founded. And all the facts and the law seemed to be against the justice of it. But the whole claim for damages has been paid by a Government which in its despatch of October. 1880, had repudiated the grounds on which damages were laid. Lord GRANVILLE'S letter LOWELL pointed out the fact that the claim for damages was based on the alleged disturbance of Americans in a fishing to which they had no right under the Treaty of Washington. He also declined to agree to the proposition that the American fishermen had a right to use the fishing grounds free from the control of local laws and regulations. He admitted, however, that the violence of the Newfoundland fisherman was wrong, and that if substantial damage resulted from it damages would be By a very liberal interpretation of this admission, it has been concluded to pay the demands of the Americans. The m would be sufficient, we think, purchase the whole fleet that was errupted, and to fit them out for half a dozen voyages. But it is paid; and there is an end of Doubtless the British Government conceded something to cantankerousness, which is apt to be the note of American diplomacy. Our interest in the case is not pressing; but it is not unimportant. The ude of Great Britain on the fisher question must inevitably affect the fortunes of Canada at the next negotiation concerning the use of our fishery grounds. We had thought that we had taught the British authorities the merit of firmness; but it is possible that we may have, as a nation, to go over the lesson again. Meantime it is interesting to learn that arrangements are to be made to prevent misunderstandings in future. We have lowever, no faith in such arrangements. They have often been made, but the American fishermen and officials have never been able to understand them.

"WE" AND "THEY."

Our contemporary the St. John Telegraph will find in the events of the Colchester contest some ground for reconsidering its indignation at our accusation of a want of national feeling among the Grit Opposition in the east. Nothing is more remarkable in the current discussion in the Colchester election than the fact that the issues are all twelve years old. The Upper Province Opposition papers talk of the "Pacific railway syndicate," and the 'infamous N. P." as things against which the people of Colchester"-meaning the hour. The truth is that at this point phy-Grit Opposition-are likely to protest. It however, quite obvious that the Opposition in Colchester do not base their hopes of triumph on the infamous N. P., or on the Pacific railway bargain; but on such success as they may have in reviving for a short time the bad and bitter old anti-confederate feeling -not the honest feeling of the people of 1867-8 against a constitutional which they detested, but the mean and selfish feeling, the dishonest and disloyal feeling—of the faction which persisted in a opeless opposition for the sake of keeping hold of the local patronage and power, which looked to annexation as the best result that could be accomplished, and which persecuted Messrs. Howe and Mc-LELAN for obtaining better terms for the It was the object of Howe and McLelan to make their country peaceful and contented, under conlitions which were inevitable because they were conditions arising from colonial necessity and from Imperial policy. It was the policy of the faction which opposed these gentlemen to keep alive the local hostility in order to keep their control of local sources of patronage and corruption. And they maintained that hostility as far as they could even under Mr. MACKENZIE's They were shouting against union public, even when in private they were begging for offices. And in their election tests against the principle of Union they were aided by money filched from the treasury of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. It is the old faction which is now opposing Mr. McLelan in Colchester, denouncing him because twelve years ago he did his country a great service (to their private disadvantage), and endeavouring to revive the antipathy to Canada and the Union by which, for years, they throve in the local affairs of the province. The opposition in Colchester is not against the National Policy or the Pacific railway, certainly not altogether; it is largely an opposition to Canada and to the Union. If the Opposition in this quarter like the position, and relish such all · In a rather slight account of scepticism

contemporary thinks that its party in ocal press, are exhibiting a creditable naonal aspect, we shall be surprised still

THE TARIFF AND THE MARITIME

PROVINCES Norming can be more absurd than the statement that the tariff of 1879 was breach of faith with the Maritime Provnces. There was no part of this Dominion in which the National Policy was more fully and ably discussed than in the Lower Provinces. Sir RICHARD CALTWRIGHT, Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Mr. MACKENZIE, the candidates in the counties and the local press, had the whole subject out for debate in a way that left no point untouched and no view unconsidered. There was no part of the Dominion in which the National Policy was more denounced by the Grit speakers and writers than in the Lower Provinces. The whole case against that policy was presented day after day for nearly years; and the people were asked to reect it on every ground that could be made to sustain an appeal to their prejudices and their pockets. On the other hand here was no part of the country in which the merits of protection pure and simple were more boldly and broadly stated; in which the National Policy was more fully accepted in its widest sense. The Lower Province people had every possible opportunity of discussing the subject, and of understanding its every point. In Nova Scotia in particular the battle was long and warmly contested. The interests of that province, such as the West India trade, coal mining, and sugar refining, were nvolved in the success of the Nationa Policy : and over these three a hot battle was fought. Then, with the fullest information on the subject, the people by an overwhelming majority accepted the National Policy. What then can be more absurd than to say that the Lower Province people were "deceived" by the National Suppose the tariff is higher than some of them expected, what then? In the first place, the people were told that the National Policy meant, in the minds of those who advocated it, just as much pro ection as would protect. The people fully understood that fact. In the second place they have since learned from the lips of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT and the other leaders of the Opposition that if these men had come into power, the tariff (or taxes) would have been raised. And Mr. CHARLTON has told them that under the next Liberal Government it may be a little higher than at present. These facts expose at once the untruthfulness of the argument that the Lower Provinces were ceived, and the hypocrisy of those who make use of it.

UNBELIEF AS A FASHION. Norming strikes the reflective observer passing mental phenomena more impressively than the degmatic attitude of scepticism. It professes to know nothing about what is unseen and eternal, and so far it has a right to go, in the individual agnostic. But modern professors of no faith are not content with a confession which should engender, not arrogance, but numility. They must needs go farther, and assert authoritatively that nothing can be known about the Creator or the human scul. How, let us ask, do those who know nothing come to know that? Whence do they derive the power to limit the range of human knowledge, or, being destitute of spiritual vision themselves, deny with angry positiveness the existence of those things which can only be "spiritual-'ly discerned"? Is not the feeling of the race, surviving all religious revolutions, all temporary upheavals, all substantial changes, worthy of the deepest and most serious respect? How comes it that after all the changes which have passed over mankind, widening its view, expanding its aspirations, increasing its knowledge, there remains still, as the sole nexus which unites the race from the dawn of history until now, the instinct of worship, the aspirations outward and up-ward towards God and a world "ayont"?

Is it by chance that man to-day, after millenniums of development, feels more acutely than ever his sense of dependence, ongs with spiritual hunger for the bread which perishes not, and lifts his eyes more wistfully than in ages past for a glimpse of the everlasting hills, thence expecting aid ? Science, with the five senses at its command, affects to explain all things in matter and forces; how does it explain this, the most persistent of human tendencies? If man be the product of evolution-and we are not here concerned to affirm or dispute it—how comes it that the spiritual part of him so strenuously asserts itself in spite of all attempts to ignore it? There it is; le us have a rational account of its genesis. and a fair cause for its survival up to this sical science, despite the gigantic stride it has made during a generation, is impotent. The limit is reached; and ove the portal of the unseen, vet none the less warning to materialistic presumption :

certain, universe of spirit is inscribed, as a Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." One has only to look back upon the his tory of "free thought," so called, to see how lame and impotent have been its re-sults. The agnostics of to-day are not less confident than those who went before them, and they are dogmatic and sanguine with as Jittle reason. Where are all the sceptical movements of the past, when the neans of unbelief were raised about the naked altar of chaos over the final overthrow of Christian beliefs? Where have final overthrow of religion centuries ago, their works departed who proclaimed the but into the limbe of utter oblivion? all the melancholy human records found in spiritual geology none is more affecting than that of abortive unbelief. Let those wh are to-day exulting over the decay of faith ponder upon the history of the past. Let the books be opened, and the English Deism, French Illuminism, and German Rationalism of the last century studied, in order that the fate of modern Agnosticism may be read between the

In no case has one of the past waves of scepticism left a trace upon the sands of time. All of them have rippled playfully or roared boisterously upon the beach, to sink back again into the limitless sea. As a matter of history, negation has always proved a failure as a substitute for spirituality. Man cannot rest in the everlasting No; he must aspire heavenwards in spite of himself, and the temporary inroads of unbelief are only passing breaches in the historical continuity of the race. Sceptiamongst men, but, like other fashions of the world, it passes speedily away, leaving he increase to our knowledge, no added wealth to the knowledge, no lasting consolation to the anxious soul of man.

historically considered, Dr. CAIRNS, in his Cunningham Lectures, provesth stodemon-stration. The chronicle is a barren one from first to last. No casis of joyous fer-tility emerges from the desert; all is sterile, save where there linger traces of a verdure withered and decayed, Infertility stamped upon all the progeny of unbelief; like JONAH's gourd, they all spring up and perish in a night—their appropriate season of growth. The agnostics of to-day endeavour to claim relationship with the forgotten doubters, but they have nothing in common, except their earthliness; they have succeeded only in proving that they have found out nothing new that ingenuity had not hit upon before. Reason, isolated, and apart from the rest of our nature, has always been equal to the task of inventing cosmic theories, of con-structing plans by which creation could be without a Creator, and the world of nature and men could subsist without Divine Proidence; and yet, singularly enough, mankind has gone on just the same, cherishing its natural aspirations, and resting in the assurance that there is a God, and that He is the rewarder of all that diligently seek

Him. How does it come that religion has survived every shock from without, if it be not "the fittest"? In our own day we can see the spiritual leaven at work even in the unbeliever. Notwithstanding their materialism, the spiritual nature will assert itself. Let anyone read Mr. Mill's posthumous essays on religion, and he will see the conflict going on within him. He falters, hopes, con-jectures, balances probabilities, and at times concedes that even faith may be logically justified. It is so with HERBERT SPENCER, TYNDALL, and HUXLEY, with their utterly inane jargon about the Un-known and the Unknowable, to be rever-"with worship mostly of the silent sort," gazing into "the illimitable azure. Does anyone suppose that this sort of sentimental no-religion will supplant the Gospel of CHRIST? If so, no more egregious mistake could be made. If there be a God, and man is endowed with an immortal soul, he must have higher and better guides than these blind ones who would lead and accompany their fellows into the ditch. Agnosticism is a passing spasm, an effort of spirituality, not to destroy itself, but to pass through darkness into that purer light which must come from above.

MANUFACTURING IN NOVA

SCOTIA. SINCE the establishment of the National Policy there has been a steady, undemonstrative, and valuable progress in manufacturing industry in Nova Scotia. There is hardly a county in that province in which some new industry has not been started, or in which some old industry has not been increased in extent. The coal districts, of course, have shown a very remarkable degree of activity. The iron business has had a valuable impulse. And in the manufacture of boots and shoes, hats and caps, and wooden ware, a very satisfactory progress has been made. The sugar refinery of Halifax has been, we understand, so successful that a dividend of a most encouraging character is likely to be declared as the fruit of the first year's operations. The capital subscribed for a cotton mill has been put in by men who mean business. And in Yarmouth we notice that a woollen factory is also to be established. The capital stock is \$50,000. and has been taken up rapidly. The municipal council has given the enterprise freedom from taxation for ten years. And correspondent of the free trade journal, the Telegraph, says:

"The company expect to have the mills in peration in about four months from now, and t is safe to predict a yearly output from the stablishment that must give employment to a large number of people, to say nothing of

county of Yarmouth.

Now, Yarmouth is represented by a man who always ridicules and condemns the National Policy, who voted against it, and who is constantly endeavouring to destroy in his county is an industry established which, protected by the tariff, is still further protected by the county, and the correspondent of the *Telegraph* points out that not only will the new factory produce the county, and the good and cheap articles of consumption. but it will employ large numbers of people and stimulate sheep farming in the county. If Mr. KILLAM be right, his constitue are "robbers" in the first place and fools n the next place. If he is wrong in his views his constituents should take means of converting him. If he is honest ne will come out and denounce the new inlustry as a new means of "robbing the people"; he will denounce the council which granted the factory freedom of taxation; and he will warn people against taking stock in an industry which he and his friends threaten to do their best to

MR. GLADSTONE ON LORD BEACONSFIELD.

By general consent the English Premier's ribute to the greatness of Lord Beacons-FIELD has been pronounced eminently graceful and satisfactory. An opporunity, however, soon afterwards afforded itself for some pertinent remarks, also eulogistic, upon the departed statesman's nome policy. These were partially wrung from him by vexation at the slow progress made by the Land bill, and, at the same time, there was a strong temptation to have a fling at Lord Salisbury. Vexed at the attitude not merely of the Irish recalcitrants, but of the Conservative Opposition, he launched boldly out into wail for the loss of his departed rival. It must have been a severe pang of wounded sensitiveness which led him to say: "In ' this I perceive the first effect of the death of Lord BEACONSFIELD. If he had lived, that notice would not, in my opinion, have been given. When a Liberal Government proposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it would have been in the power of Lord BEACONSFIELD to have prolonged the contest for years. the contrary, I have not a doubt that Lord BEACONSFIELD thought the issue was certain, and that, for every interest, the sooner the goal was reached the Mr. GLADSTONE then referred to

Lordship's course on the Land Act of 1870. and expressed his conviction that had his life been spared, he would once more have accepted the inevitable. Then, turning fiercely upon the Opposition, he de to know hope for by this factious resistance. Even if they succeeded in defeating the measure and turning out the Government and "if you," he said, addressing the 'take their places, you will pass, not a smaller, but a larger measure. course, some allowance must be made for Premier so nervously constitu sorely beset. The prospect of having to discuss fifteen hundred amendments, and of only getting the bill through one House by the end of July, is irritating enough. And when to that is added the gloomy prospect of its summary rejection by the

Lords, simply because there is a lack of time to consider it, Mr. GLADSTONE'S irritation is pardonable.

But still the question will arise, why abuse a man as unpractical and visionary when living, and then bespatter his memory with praise for sagacity, prudence, and statesmanlike prescience? There has been statesmanlike prescience? There has been too much of this changed attitude regarding Lord BEACONSFIELD since his departure. Is it genuine ! And if so, what can be said of the virulent declamation against him which still rings in the popular ear? After all, is not the real object of these posthumous eulogies the disparagement of opponents who remain? Lord BEACONSFIELD s in his grave, and it is safe to admit high and rare qualities of statesmanship in one who has left the scene. But living leaders may be injured by taking a new view of him. It is safe to eulogize those who cannot oppose, especially when by so doing those who still play an active part in publife may be belittled by invidious comparison. We do not say that Mr. GLADSTONE was insincere in openly avowing the void he feels in Lord BEACONSFIELD's absence. but we are quite sure that his Radical fol-lowers profess respect where they feel none.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is amusing to read in the Reform journals that "over-confidence" was the cause of Mr. Bigelow's defeat in North Ontario. Want of confidence is generally the cause of the rejection of Ministerial candidates.

Avaricious mountebanks " and " crawling eggars" are some of the epithets that are being coined by the Grit press in Halifax to fling at the Ministerial candidates in Colchester and Pictou. This must be the good influence of Mr. Blake.

Mr. G. W. Ross, M. P., has been addressing his constituents. He promises them that when the day of battle comes the Reformers of the riding will present an unbroken front." It is easier for the Reformers to present an unbroken front on the day of the election than on the day after.

The New York Tribune graciously admits that Great Britain " behaved very handsomey" in the Fortune Bay affair. Of .course it is very satisfactory to get the money, but when you have a secret belief that the money is not honestly due, the receipt of it is hardly matter for congratulation.

Mr. Vennor prophesied that we would have November weather during the first week of June, and his prediction is in process of ful-filment. It is to be hoped that he will prophesy something pleasant next time. We must expect a little cold in Canada though. There was frost in England on the Queen's birthday.

The Kingston Whig says the Mowat Gov arnment is much too strong in the House for the pending elections to be of unusual public nterest. It should have said that the Mowat Government is much too strong in the Hou to find it necessary to pay attention to the principles which secured for the Reform party

The Grit defeat in North Ontario is attributed by the Toronto Reform organ to want of organization. It would be interesting to know just how much organization per square mile a constituency requires before it can be captured by a Reformer. The fact is there was plenty of organization, but there were not enough Grit voters.

Some of the Maritime Province Reform papers were afraid the Government would be guilty of the "trick" of ordering that the elections in Colchester and Picton be held on different days. The two elections are to take place on the same day, and now it is said the overnment has committed an "outrage. It is difficult to please some people.

There is no complaint of Scotch ascendnevertheless true, that though a Scotchman can be found almost everywhere, not one can be discovered in the Imperial Cabinet. The Duke of Argyll was the only Scotchman in the Cabinet before he resigned, but the position has been filled by an Englishman.

It is exquisite to read in the Grit despatches that the "business engagements" of Mr. A. G. Jones " prevent his entering the House of Commons" at present. Mr. Jones is "engaged" in making money out of the National Policy; and the people of Colchester would "prevent his entering the House of Commons" as the opponent of that policy.

Our readers will be glad to note that Sir John Macdonald's health is, as he said in his recent letter, in a fair way to be restored. Rest and the change of scene and climate will accomplish for him much; and the eminent physician whom he has consulted may be ifely trusted to aid nature by the skill which science and experience have bestowed on him.

No doubt the Reform electors of North Ontario looked through the Reform papers this week in order to find an explanation of the conduct of the Local Government in appointing—centrary to Mr. Blake's doctrine on the subject—Mr. Paxton to an office in his own constituency. No explanation has appeared, and the fact is no explanation can be given.

Our despatches from Halifax this morning indicate that the battle in Pictou county is as good as won; and that our Opposition friends, who boasted before cutting on their armour, will have little occasion to boast when taking it off. The facts set forth in the circular the mine owners afford a reply to thou who contend that the coal duty

A canny Scott who is a leading merchant in St. John, N. B., writing to a friend, re marks that Mr. Blake is long in visiting the city, but when he does go there Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley will be after him "before his hair has time to grow." Of course Mr. Blake is after Sir Charles' and Sir Leonard's scalps, and if he finds that his own hair is imperilled he must not be surprised.

Disappointment meets the ghoul of the Globe on every hand. First Sir Charles Tupper recovers; then Sir Leonard Tilley states that he has no intention to retire. Later on, Dr. Andrew Clarke repeats that Sir John Macdonald has no organic disease, as was fondly hoped; and now the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who has been very ill in-deed, has actually had the temerity to get out of danger.

A Belleville man demanded that he should be sworn on the revised Testament, on the ground that the old version was not correct, and an oath upon it could not be binding. The lawyer in whose office the scrupulou gentleman was swearing procured a revised stament, arguing, no doubt, that in case of emergency, many an oath has been taken on a much inferior volume—a copy of the revised statutes, or an unabridged dictionary.

The Land League members of Parliament are endeavouring to prove to the Chief Secretary for Ireland that when he is called "Buckshot Forster" something endearing is meant; but the Irish secretary declines to be but then, when men become malignant they usually resort to calling names. Look at the case of a former Chief Secretary, who was called "Orange Peel." In Canada bankrupt politicians call their opponents "Sir Tupper"

and "Sir Bolus," but the persons whom it is intended to ridicule are not injured. Thous intended to ridicule are not injured. Those who use these nicknames suffer most, for they gain for themselves reputations for bad

One would have thought the Reform jours nals would have sympathised with Mr. Biges low upon his defeat; but instead of that, finding fortune and the electors against him, they gently kick him overboard. London Advertiser: "From a party point of view there is nothing to regret in the loss of North Ontario." It is a pity the party did not say rather that Mr. Bigelow's presence in the Legislature was undesirable

The public expenditure of the Imperial Government has increased by £2,000,000 since the late Lord Beaconsfield left office. A Liberal member of Parliament called the attention of the House of Commons to the fact recently, and introduced a resolution in favour economy. Before the hon, gentleman had concluded his speech a "count out" was ef-fected by the Ministerialists and an adjourn ment was necessary: The economy resolution was thus Boycotted.

It is easy to understand why the Grit organs were anxious that Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper should retire. The explanation is to be found in the following tence from the St. John Sun :- "Whereve Mr. Blake speaks, he will be followed a member of the Government or a friend the Government, unless it can be arranged that both sides of the case can be heard at the same meetings." The retirement of the Ministers in question would have contributed to the success of Mr. Blake's trip to the Maritime Provinces.

The Democratic Federation, a new political party founded last March by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has a platform. It is as follows :-- l, Manhood suffrage; 2, Triennial Parliaments; 3, Payment of members; 4, Nationalisation of the land; 5, Abolition of the House of Lords; 6, Bribery to be made a felony; 7, Legislative independence for Ireland. It is a broad platform; but there are inconsistencies about it. For instance, plank No. 3 would commend itself to some members of Parliament, but the M.P.'s who adopt it will not put up with plank No. 2. If members are paid so much a

session, they will want annual sessions, The people of Pietou are told in one breath that the coal duty has not benefitted the coal industry, and in another that the Government ntends to remove the duty and thus to injure the industry. Of course the object our Reform friends have in circulating these contradictory stories is to cajole some and to frighten others into voting Grit. The precise effect the tariff has had on the coal mining business may be gathered from the following figures:—In 1878 the total quantity of coal sold by the coal mines of Nova Scotia was 693,511 tons, and the quantity that came to the Upper Provinces was 83,710 tons; in 1880, the first clear year of the National Policy, the otal amount of coal sold from the Nova Scotia mines was 954,659 tons, or 261,000 tons more than in 1878; while the coal sent to the Upper Provinces amounted to 239,091 tons or 155,000 tons more than in 1878.

The North Waterloo Conservatives have an excellent prospect before them. No doubt they will score a victory, and no doubt many Reformers who honestly object to the conthe principles laid down by Mr. Blake when he led the Ontario Opposition will help to roll up the majority which the Conservative candidate will get. Mr. Springer is a living example of broken pledges, and when he calls upon the voters to support Mr. Snider—for of ourse Mr. Springer is going to throw him self into the campaign—the electors may as him how it is that he has been guilty of conduct characterized by Mr. Blake as repre-hensible, in that he accepted an office in his own constituency. It is a curious fact, but it is a fact nevertheless, that none of the Rois a fact nevertheless, that none of the Re-form newspapers have dared to defend Mra Mowat for appointing Messrs. Paxton and Springer, or allowing Messrs. Paxton and Springer, or allowing Messrs. pringer to appoint themselves, to office the constituencies they umstance is significant. There is no defence.

Details of the massacres and outrages perpetrated on Jews in Russia are published by English journals received yesterday. Here is an account of a heartrending sight at Kieff:—"Packed together like ants in an anthill were more than eighteen hundred Jews, with their wives and children, clad in rags, barefooted, ghastly pale, and terror-stricken. What I saw there was like a hell full of troubled souls. There was hunger and cold, weeping and gnashing of teeth. A heart of stone would have been melted. Many of these wretched beings told me their tales of woe. One man said, 'I had twenty thous sand roubles and a small farm; now I have nothing but the rags on my back.' Another said, 'My two brothers were killed in the wood last night and I know not what fate has befallen my son!" It was to such sufferers as these, appealing passionately to him for protection against the miscreants thirsting for their blood, that the Governor of Kight scornfully replied, "And what does it matter to me, pray, if you, or such as you, are killed? After all, it will only be a few scoundrelly Jews the less.

Mr. Springer has written to the President of the North Waterloo Reform Association as follows :- "Sir,-After consulting with numbers of my political friends, I have concluded to resign my seat in Parliament and apply for the office of sheriff for the County of Water loo, now vacant. But before doing so, I wish to have the consent of the Reform Association who last nominated me. Will you kindly call the association together at as early a day as possible and oblige." Mr. Springer here intimates that he inhends to resign his seat first and apply for the office of sheriff afterwards; is that an accurate statement of the case? Was not Mr. Springer assured, before he proposed to resign his scat in the Legisla-ture, that he would be appointed sheriff? Mr. Springer knows that in accepting the office he is sinning against Mr. Blake, who laid down the principle that a member should not accept an office in his own constituency. Surely Mr. Springer does not want to be characterized by Mr. Blake as a political riminal. There is time for him to vet. He intimates that he is not vet sheriff. Let him, if he is a good Liberal, decline the shrievalty and remain M.P.P. for North Waterloo. The writs for the new are out, and he can certainly contest the seat again, if he repents.

When Mr. Blake led the Opposition in the Ontario Assembly he laid-down the principle that no member of the Legislature should appoint himself to an office in his own constituency. Mr. Paxton and Mr. Springer have recently, with the connivance of Mr. Mowat's Government, been guilty of the very onduct which Mr. Blake, when laying down that principle, very strongly condemned, yet the hon. gentleman, now the leader and the ruler of the Reform party, has not once lifted up his voice in denunciation of the wilful breach of Reform principles committed by his friends, It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Blake in announcing the principle really intended that it should govern the conduct of his party when it got office, or whether he manufactured it to suit the purposes of his party for the moment. It portant that a clear statement should b or this point, because Mr. Blake is again busy making principles, in the interests, ostensibly, of the country, but really of the Grit party. Are the principles he is propounding in carnest, or is he joking again? Does he intend, if the Reformers ever get office, that there principles whall he adhered to or does tend, if the Reformers ever get office, that these principles shall be adhered to, or does he think he can impose upon the people a second time, and carry his party into office pon the strength of pro

TRIUMPH OF PROTEC

The British Press and People Free Trade Principle A LEADING EVENT OF THE C

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British mind. Throughout the Uni dom the utmost excitement prevails ing the negotiations for a commer with France, and there is a feeling that a crisis is at hand. The gene adopted by France is of strongly pro character, and unless large conces obtained the cotton and woollen Lancashire and Yorkshire will be injured by being practically shut markets by the Republic. In this e the people are forsaking free and demanding with no uncertain the adoption of reciprocal or re tariffs. The preliminary skirmish h place in Parliament, resolutions et these views having been submitted McIver. The battle will have to I at the polls, and the parties are alre paring for the struggle. "Reciproc
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sioners who are appointed to negotiate renewal of the Anglo-French Com Treaty are not highly sanguine as to sult of their deliberations. Thou sult of their deliberations. Thou treaty, like every commercial conven-volves in its essence an infraction of t ciples of free trade, it is unquestiona the failure of the negotiations would crease the favour in which free trad garded by an increasing number English people. The multitude wil ally look, not to the soundness and versality of the principles on which for rests, but to the consequences—or w conceive to be the consequences—of it tion. Our iron trade is suffering from American competition : so are the chief branches of our agrid industry. Food and corn come England, and undersell our home pr It is nothing to say that at some fut the balance must be adjusted in f England. Household Suffrage is not able to the display of much chivalron fishness, and the wise maxims of sconomists, if not verified by results not stand much chance of a hearing tion time.
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The British Press and People Abandon Free Trade Principles.

A LEADING EVENT OF THE CENTURY. The tariff question is now uppermost in the

British mind. Throughout the United Kingdom the utmost excitement prevails respecting the negotiations for a commercial treaty with France, and there is a feeling abroad that a crisis is at hand. The general tariff adopted by France is of strongly pretectionist character, and unless large concessions are obtained the cotton and woollen trades of Lancashire and Yorkshire will be seriously injured by being practically shut out of the markets by the Republic. In this emergency the people are forsaking free trade, and demanding with no uncertain sound the adoption of reciprocal or retaliatory tariffs, The preliminary skirmish has taken place in Parliament, resolutions embodying these views having been submitted by Mr. McIver. The battle will have to be fought at the polls, and the parties are already preparing for the struggle. "Reciprocity" and "retaliation" are the popular cries in the "retalistion" are the popular cries in the northern manufacturing centres. In Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham, and even London the movement daily gains adherents. Many of the leading journals are abandoning their free trade doctrines and supporting the popular demand. That protection will be the issue presented to the electors at the next general election is beyond peradventure.

The London Times is already trimming its sails to the popular breeze. The following sails to the popular breeze. The following editorial remarks possess significance :

"It is impossible not to be struck by the contrast presented between the circumstances of the present commercial treaty negotiations and those of the negotiations in Paris, 21 years ago, between the French Government and Mr. Cobden, when the era of commercial and Mr. Coolein, when the era of commercial treaties of the so-called free-trade type began. In those days all was hope and confidence among free-traders. Now the free-trade enthusiasm has all died out. France itself has not been converted or half converted, while its political defeats have indisposed it to that close intercourse with its nearest Continental lead to. Even if it had been converted, it has no longer the old influence; if France were a free-trading nation, it would not draw the world after it. Above all, it would be useless to deny that protectionists are not cowed by free trade arguments as they once were. The prosperity of France, the United States, and other countries under a protection ist system has raised doubts, which it is difficult to answer satisfactorily in a popular way, as to what free trade really accomplishes, while the check to our own trade by the high tariffs of foreign countries has producep a strong feeling of resentment in this country against the countries retaining them, which indisposes people to listen to free trade argument. This change of circumstances demonstrated arguments. strates, we think, the real impolicy of the course which was entered upon twenty years ago with so much exultation, and against which the most vigorous protests were raised our own columns at the time. The world was not to be converted to free trade by the careful education of a leading country whose ulers were more intelligent than the mass. In spite of all the development of trade be-tween France and England since the treaty, there has been a persistent distrust and acriony, and now we have to negotiate a new treaty, with France as protectionist as ever, and with protectionist ideas making way among the electors, so that we are told to take whatever conditions the French will take whatever conditions the French will concede to us in case worse should befall. The Times thinks the failure of negotiations would scarcely be matter for regret, as to use its own words, "we shall be at liberty,"

when we impose duties for revenue purposes select what articles and impose rates we please." There is no more denun-ciation of Canada's National Policy, but a desire is expressed to be in a position, not to carry out free trade doctrines, but to impose what duties the people may please.

The London Standard concedes the impossibility of England maintaining its free trade

principles, and points out that already the question of protection has become a live issue and has affected the result of an election. It "No regret need be felt that Mr. McIver was prevented by the forms of the House of Commons last evening from moving the reso-lution of which he had given notice in favour of the principle and practice of reciprocity in our international commercial relations. The subject is, as matters stand, sufficiently before the country, and there can be little doubt that for some time to come it will acquire rapidly increasing importance. It is said t have had something to do with the result of the Preston election, and it is seriously agrating the minds of employers and employed throughout the United Kingdom. "To buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets is as essential to national as

it is to individual prosperity. But how if only the former are open? The general complaint is that the dearest market is exactly that which affords the least opportunity for selling. England, in the view of a large number of the working classes, is a country in which trained labour and native products are heavily handi capped. Free trade appears to the ordinary elector to be advisable and advantageous, pro vided that it is not one-sided free trade. may be that if England, as the sole unflinch g champion of free trade, were pitted against a rigid system of protectionism in all parts of the world, she would not be the loser by the arrangement. She would perhaps gradually become the most flourishing of all nations. She would by slow degrees gain the reputation of the country in which life was cheapest. She might be even a greater commercial emporium than she is now. But there are many persons who will ask within what limits of time the end could be accomplished. It might be fifty or a hundred years, and before that time had expired the shadow of dangerous agitation and perhaps of eclipse might have fallen upon

us. Such a contingency, if fulfilled, would not militate against the scientific value of free trade. But it is tolerably certain that the inhabitants of these islands, who are chiefly interested in the matter, would not have the patience requisite for such an ex-'We understand that the English Commis sioners who are appointed to negotiate for the renewal of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty are not highly sanguine as to the result of their deliberations. Though this treaty, like every commercial convention, involves in its essence an infraction of the prin-

volves in its essence an intraction of the prin-ciples of free trade, it is unquestionable that the failure of the negotiations would not in-crease the favour in which free trade is re-garded by an increasing number of the English people. The multitude will natur-ally look, not to the soundness and the uni-versality of the principles on which free trade versality of the principles on which free trade rests, but to the consequences—or what they conceive to be the consequences—of its operation. Our iron trade is suffering severely from American competition; so are two of the chief branches of our agricultural industry. Food and corn come into England, and undersell our home products. is nothing to say that at some future time the balance must be adjusted in favour of England. Household Suffrage is not favourable to the display of much chivalrons unsel-dishness, and the wise maxims of political

economists, if not verified by results, would not stand much chance of a hearing at elec-

press its grievance upon the Government. No. Administration could withstand the converg-ing pressure of a number of demands like

In Liverpool and Birkenhead there is a growing demand for a departure from the antiquated ideas of the free trade school. This feeling finds expression in Parliament through Mr. McIver, M.P., and in the press by the Liverpool Courier and other journals. The Courier presents a sad picture of the condition of English manufacturing industries, and demonstrates the necessity of adopting rotective policy. It says :

"The Princess of Wales has been implore to help the distressed trade in British woolle to help the distressed trade in British woollen fabrics by cultivating a popular taste for such articles. Her Royal Highness has, however, already done her best in this direction, with results which have tended very slightly indeed to benefit the depressed industry. In her reply to the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, the Princess expresses her sympathy with the staying trade presses her sympathy with the starving trade, says that she has in recent years used British-made woollens more largely than before, and points out the real cause of depression. This is not the want of royal patronage, but a variety of economic, commercial, and other circumstances, many of them closely connected with the conflicting questions of free trade and protection.' Royal favour is not sufficient to counterbalance the difficulties which beset this and other British trades. the Duke of Marlborough was Viceroy of Ireland, the poplin manufacturers appealed to the Duchess to assist them in the same way that the Princess of Wales has been asked to help the British woollen trade. Her Grace did all that lay in her power, but this only sufficed to give the Irish industry a very brief stimply. The Duchess' counterports of the propersy counterports. very brief stimulus. The Duchess' counten-ance to the native fabric was powerless against the attractions and prices of other goods. But do not these and identical incidents suggest that there may be a more advantageous principle of commerce than that which at present regulates England's trade with other countries? British industries so depressed that Royal help is solicited? The materials are as good, if not better, than ever, and our work have developed in skilfulness, while British manufacturers are unsurpassed, even if they are equalled, in enterprise by the manufac-turers of other lands. But with the best material, the most perfect machinery, and the most intelligent operatives, British woollen

and other products are fast losing their hold on the markets of the world. Why is this? "We are free-traders, and have been so for nearly forty years; and we are taught that free trade is the best trade. If this be so, how is it that the home industries are decaying while other nations who used to buy ou goods are developing a manufacturing spirit which would have been ridiculed as impossible in the days of Mr. Cobden's agitation? If the one-sided free trade now prevalent is better than combating bostile tariffs and bounties with retaliatory imposts and countervailing duties, the fact should be clearly demonstrable. Telling a suffering manufacturer that he is 'only fit for a lunatic asylum' if he manifests an inquiring irit, and desires to know whether, after all, free trade may not be a mistake, is not the way to convince him; yet this is the only argument vouchsafed by Mr. John Bright.

Articles produced under free trade influences should be cheaper and better than the products of protected industry. Unfortunately experience is disproving this theory. Whi we enjoyed a manufacturing monopoly it proved true enough. Then we benefitted, though our agriculture was gradually undermined. It paid us well to import raw ma terials and export manufactured goods. Now, however, the conditions are changed. Our old customers make up their own materials and sell them to us, at the same time closing their markets against British goods. The effect is to make this market the cheapest in the world, but the only purchasers are our own people. The foreigners are sellers, not buyers. Foreign competitors are enabled to occupy this independent position partly ough their Governments protecting with import duties and export hounties and

partly by the lower price of their labour and the lower conditions of industrial life.' The woollen industry has suffered severely prising that Bradford should have become an important centre of the protectionist move-ment. Ten thousand men signed a petition to the President of the Chamber of Commerce for a public discussion of the proposed new treaty with France. The meeting was held, and attended by enormous crowds, the reso-lutions adopted being condemnatory of any treaty with France which does not place English goods on an equality with French goods. The Bradford Chronicle declares that any Government which acts contrary to that understanding will bring an amount of odium upon itself which must ensure its speedy downfall. The following extracts are taken

from an editorial on the subject: "The 'dear bread' scare, which in the past has frightened so many workingmen, is now kept in the background. Its hollowness is now so apparent that workingmen, who formerly looked askance at it, now laugh at it and treat it with scorn. It has therefore become necessary to put to the front the argument that a tax upon foreign goods would bring about a serious injustice to the consumers. That feature in the con-troversy was eloquently and unmistakably pulled to pieces and thoroughly shattered by Mr. Ecroyd last night. Briefly he told them that the position might be divided into four classes: the ironworkers, the woollen and worsted operatives, the cotton spinners, and the drones in the hive, who live upon incomes from property, or the interest on inrested capital. Three out of the four classes are producers as well as consumers; the renaining fourth are consumers only, who add ittle or nothing to the wealth of England. Let the foreigner produce cheaper iron, and that would benefit the consumer, but destroy the iron industries of England. Let the foreigner produce cheaper woollens; that would benefit the consumer, but it would destroy the woollen industries in England, to stroy the woollen industries in England, to the lasting injury of the operatives who depend upon them for a livelihood. Let the foreigner produce cheaper cottons, and that would benefit the consumer, and etterly annihilate the industries which provide food and clothing for the teeming th sands of the working men and women in Lan-cashire. The one-fourth of the population, the consumers who have the means of living without having to work for their daily bread, would be benefitted, whilst the remaining three-fourths would be reduced to beggary and starvation, unless they deserted their native shores to find employment in countries which have been enormously enriched in order to benefit the small knot of consumers who are the objects of so much care and sympathy at the hands of the ultra free-traders, the great enemies of the working population of this country. Last night the workingmen of Bradford, by their enthusiastic cheers, which made the hall 'ring again,' showed that they thoroughly understood this phase of the subject, and that the free-traders will have to invent some new scare before they can be seduced from the new and reasonable attitude they have now taken up on the question of British and foreign commerce. *The Manchester Guardian, another ultrafree trade journal of the Whig school, is compelled to recognize the signs of the times.

It says :-"A feeling is arising which, though not protectionist, is not less inconsistent with our duty as a nation of free-traders. There are influential men and influential organs of the press who are beginning to talk of retali-ation in connection with the expiry of the French treaty and in view of the apparently increasing protectionism shown by France.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds on Monday, actually went so far as to express forms.

BAND—On Monday morning, the 6th inst., at enetanguishene, the wife of William P. Band, sq., of twins, son and daughter. STRATFORD—On the 25th inst. at 119 Gladstor, venue, the wife of Charles Stratford, of a son. MARRIAGES.

in other papers a mild approval of this line of conduct has been expressed. Even in the pages of the **Monomist* a correspondent was allowed last Saturday without rebuke to suggest that we should increase considerably the duties on wine, and that the possibility of our having recourse to this expedient should be brought under the notice of the Governments of France and Spain. The writer asks triumphantly 'what principle of political economy would be violated by our doubling the present duty on wines from France and Spain.'"

The Birmingham **Gouette* has already given.

The Birmingham Gazette has already given its allegiance to the new crusade, and with considerable ability challenges the doctrines of free-traders. The reciprocity agitation, it points out, is very popular, and has already assumed such proportions as to a large assumed such proportions as to alarm op-ponents. Taking up Adams Smith's "Wealth of Nations," it shows that even judged by his opinions the present movement is justifiable, and it clinches its reply by quoting from Mr. Gladstone's reply to a deputation respecting sugar duties to prove that the Liberal leader does not share completely in the rights of does not share completely in the views of the Manchester and Birmingham Radical leaders. We quote from an editorial article in the

"In the small hours of yesterday morning the attention of the House of Commons was for a brief space directed to that interesting question of the day, the imposition of counquestion of the day, the imposition of countervailing duties as a mode of bringing about the reciprocity in our foreign commercial relations which everybody desires, and the absence of which all deplore. Unfortunately, the forms of the House did not permit the question to be discussed in a form to elicit the opinion of that assembly, and Mr. McIver was obliged to confine himself to an exposition of what is now to be regarded as the popular view on the subject. The hon. gentleman very properly, and with some severity. tleman very properly, and with some severity, deprecated the bullying and abusive mode in which it has been attempted to stifle discussion in this matter. It is too he now to dispose of it in such off-hand fashion.

In spite of all this reviling, a belief in the policy of imposing duties upon such foreign imports as come into unfair competiforeign imports as come into unfair competi-tion with the industries of this country is steadily gaining ground. Is this a justifiable, belief? The question is susceptible of a du-plicate consideration. It may be regarded from the political point of view, or from the economic point of view. A national action may be completely justified on the ground of cound rolling act with highly accessed. sound policy, and yet be highly uneconomic. To employ an illustration we have heretofore used in treating on this subject, we may mention going to war for important and tangible national interests as an instance of good policy in the enforcement of which economic considerations have to be cast to the winds. Warfure commonly costs large sums of money, entails enormous material sacrifices, and involves heavy loss of life: but it may be volves heavy loss of fife; but it may be a justifiable proceeding for all that. In like manner it is surely arguable that there may be justification for combating hostile foreign tariffs by countervailing duties, although the process entails some sacrifices on the country. All we contend for is that the whole question s not exhausted and further discussion closed when it is affirmed, and truly, that we should

be inflicting certain sacrifices on ourselves by the imposition of countervailing duties. an uneconomic course may be demanded by the broader, deeper, and more remote interests of the nation, and if that be so it is not enough to say that the economic interests o the moment would be injured by a resort to a policy based on reciprocity. Political economists of comprehensive views have recognized the fact that national economy and national policy are elements in national well-being which ought not to be severed or allowed to neutralise each other. On this point there is a remarkable passage in Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' which s worth quoting, and deserves deliberate conis worth quoting, and deserves deliberate consideration. That great and still unsurpassed inquirer into the causes of national prosperity writes as follows:—'The case in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation how far it is proper to continue the free importation of certain foreign goods is when some nation restrains by high duties or prohibitions the importation of some of our manufactures into the country. Revenge in manufactures into the country. Revenge in this case naturally dictates retaliation, and

prohibitions upon the importation of some or Il of their manufactures into ours. There may be good policy in retaliations of this kind when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of. The recovery of a great foreign market will generally more than compensate the transitory inconvenience of paying dearer during a short time for some sort of goods.' This, we take leave o say, is a sound and acceptable lictum, though differing from, and, indeed, diametrically opposed to, the politico-economic views favoured by Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain. It is left to the school of modern economists to which they belong to gnore everything but the immediate con venience of the consumer. This narrow view of political economy impels them to hold that stile tariffs and foreign bounties must not e interfered with in any retaliatory sense, because such interference would result in the transitory inconvenience of paying

hat we should impose the like duties and

learer during a short time for some sort of But Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain, and Co. mistake utterly the signs of the times and the growing feeling of the country if they im-agine that those views find general acceptance. There is indeed some reason to suppose that they cannot long count upon support from the quarters hitherto regarded by them as reliable. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, does not appear to share completely in their views. Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain scout the whole question of bounties and countervailing or retaliatory duties as wrong in principle, utterly contemptible, and out ide of all rational discussion.

These extracts, gleaned from English journals received by yesterday's mail, mirror public feeling in the Old Country on the tariff question, and foretell the abandonment of the ree trade shibboleth.

Col. Grey, President of the G. W. R. of Canada, and Mr. Bald, of Glasgow, a director of the company, are now in Hamilton, having come out in the Cunard steamship Gallia. It is understood that they will make a thorough investigation of the road, and complete the arrangements for inter-change of traffic with the Wabash R. R. at Chicago. They had several inter views with Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt at Nev at Chicago. York last week, where they were met by Mr. Broughton and other officers of the Great Western.

Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.-NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.— It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and suffer-ers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedlily effected. Instruments at reason-able price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Sou-vielle, ex-aide-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips square. Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply.

BUCHAN—On Friday, 3rd inst., at No. 80 harles street, Toronto, Mrs. Ewing Buchan, of CURTIS—On Wednesday, 1st June, at No. 4 latt street, Montreal, the wife of H. Harcourt urtis, of a daughter. DAYMAN—At No. 28 D'Arcy street, on Friday, une 3rd, the wife of E. S. Dayman, of a son. FELITZ .- On the 4th, the wife of Mr. F. Felitz GREENWOOD—On 1st inst., at Norway, Ont. the wife of Russell Greenwood, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, of a son. Monday, actually went so far as to express his approval, 'after serious consideration, of the United States, or any other country, will be seriously diminished by these considerations. Under a retime of Household Suffrage, and with a Democracy accustomed, as the English Democracy is, to look to the action of the State for the cure of every political malady, every labouring or maintifacturing laterest which finds itself embarrassed will suffer that a formal condemnation, and so far as to express his approval, 'after serious consideration, of placing an import duty upon silk manufactures. The suggestion was put forward as a means of bringing pressure to bear upon France in order to obtain a more liberal treaty tariff than the one which seems likely to be offered to us. Then again plans of a like kind have been set forth by the Pall Mall Gazette with little more than a formal condemnation, and NISBET On the 30th May, the wife of Peter Nisbet, of a daughter.

BOULTON—DICKSON—On Wednesday, June 1st, at St. Paul's church, Yorkville, by the Hev. Mr. DesBarres, Frederick Campbell Meifort Boulton, to Emma Augusta, only daughter of the late William Dickson, jr., Esq., of Niagara, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Chief Justice Draper, C.B.

GORDON—TITUS—On Monday, 23rd May, at the residence of the bride's mother, Wabash avenue, Chicago, by the Rev. F. M. Bristol, Henry J. A. Gordon, of Toronto, to Caroline R., only daughter of the late Virgit Titus, of St. John's, P.Q. HARPER-BOWDEN-At the residence of Dr. J. Sivewright, Chatham, Ont., on May 30th, by the Rev. N. H. Martin, J. Ffolliott Harper, to Victoria, second daughter of John W. Bowden. Victoria, second daughter of John W. Bowden.

HEATH—SHEARER—On the 1st June, at the residence of the bride's father, Hillsdale Farm, Vittoria, by the Rev. Henry Cocks, Ansley Heath, Esq., of Bloomsburgh, to Miss A. J. Shearer, of Vittoria.

HOLMES—PIDDINGTON—On Wednesday, June 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, Yonge street. Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, uncle of the bride, R. O. Holmes, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Alfred Piddington, Both of Toronto.

KELLY—COSTRUOW—At St. Patrick's church

KELLY-COSTELOW-At St. Patrick's church, in this city, on Monday, May 30th, by the Rev. Father Hayden, James Kelly, to Margaret Costelow, both of this city. telow, both of this city.

LAING—McTAGGART—At the residence of the bride's father, 76 Redpath street, on the ist inst., by the Rev. J. S. Black, John D., second son of Murdoch Laing, to Katie M., third daughter of Duncan McTaggart, Esq.

NEVITT—OATES—On June 1st, 1831, at Emmanuel church, Athens, Georgia, U.S., by the Rev. J. C. Davis, Louisa Bartow, youngest daughter of J. W. Nevitt, to E. Fred. Gates, of Toronto, Canada. No cards.

RIPOUT_ROYED—On the 2nd 1sts. at St.

RIDOUT—BOYER—On the 2nd inst., at St. James' cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. R. W. E. Green, Walter Ridout, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. C. Boyer, Colborne. THOMSON—KLINGNER—On June 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, Toronto, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., of St. Andrew's church, J. Ironside Thomson, formerly of Old Leslie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, to Caroline Issbella, youngest daughter of J. B. Klingner, M.D., F.L., F.P. and S., Glasgow, formerly of Portsoy, Banfishire, Scotland. No cards. All residing in Torento.

a Toronto.

Aberdeen and Banff papers please copy. Aberdeen and Banji papers please copy.

Todd—Lee—On Wednesday, June 1st, at St.
Thomas church, Seaforth, by the Rev. Geoffry
Hill, rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. W. Craig,
Philip Todd, of Toronto, eldest son of Alpheus
Todd, LLD., C.M.G., Librarian of Parliament,
Ottawa, to Rosamund, daughter of the late
H. C. Lee, M.D., of London, Ont. PARMLEY—HEWITI—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th of June, by the Rev. G. W. Hewitt, B.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, M.A., Harry Parmley, to Ella A., third daughter of Jno, Hewitt, Esq. All of Toronto. No cards.

Esq. All of Toronto. No cards.

THOMPSON—MARTIN—May 23rd, at the residence of Geo. Thompson, Esq., Elderslie, by Rev. R. Carson, Mr. Joseph Thompson, Chesley, county of Bruce, to Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, Essa, county of Simcoe, Ont.

CLEMENTS—VANNORDEN—At St. Andrew's, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, 1st instant, by the Rev. F. Windsor Braithwaite, Edgar N. Clements, B.A., of Yarmouth, N.S., and Charlotte J., daughter of Robt, J. VanNorden, of San Francisco, Cal. No cards.

TELIZE—Howe-By the Rev. T. D. DesBarres. TELLER-HOWE-By the Rev. T.D. DesBarres, rector of St. Paul's church, Toronto, R. Remsen Teller, M.D., C.M., Simcoo, to Ida C., only daughter of F. W. Howe, M.D., Cartwright, grand-daughter of the late Colonel Howe, Red Hill, Ireland.

Irish papers please copy. DEATHS.

ARNALL—At her son's residence, 489 Sherbourne street, on the 6th inst., Caroline Potter, relict of the late Wm. Arnall, aged 65 years. ALEXANDER—At Lindsay, on 26th May, of consumption, John Barr Alexander, in his thirty-third year. BAYNE—At 28 Charlotte street, yesterday noon, Eliza, beloved wife of T. M. Bayne. BURN—At her residence, Elgin Avenue, York-ville, on Sunday, June 5th, Mrs. Mary Burn, widow of the late William Scott Burn, in the 38th year of her age.

Bowen—At his father's residence, Scarboro' village, on the 3rd June, Ralph C. Bowen, aged 7 years. 37 years.

CAMPBELL—At 366 Church street, on Thursday, June 2nd, of consumption, Hattle A., third daughter of Augustus Campbell, aged 19 years and 10 days. Died in peace.

ELLIOTT—At 21 Renfrew street, on June 3rd, Rebecca Elliott, wife of John Elliott, age 35 years.

FORD—In Youngstewn, Ohio, 2nd June, 1881, Elizabeth Simons, whe of Jas. Ford, and mother of Charles and Daniel Corin, of this city, aged 62 years.

GOURLY—At Toronto, on Friday, June 3rd, Margaret Jane, wife of Samuel Gourly, of Pal-JONES—On Wednesday, 1st inst., at 94 Peter street, Toronto, Emily Victoria, the beloved wife of Owen Jones, Esq., chief engineer of the N. and N. W. railways.

LAIOH—On June 6, at St. Joseph's Convent, Guelph, George H. Lalor, architect, of this city, aged 28 years, deeply regretted by his sorrowing family. May he rest in peace, McCLINCHY—At Lambton Mills, on June 5th, James McClinchy, aged 78 years.

Nicholls—On the 6th inst., at 55 Richmond street west, Charles Nicholls, aged 36 years. PERRY—At Whitby, on Saturday, the 4th inst. Jane Margaret Perry, beloved wife of John.Han Perry, County Registrar. SEARS—On Saturday morning, 4th of June Harriet Howard, wife of Robert Sears, sr., in the 73rd year of her age. SPEIGHT—In the village of Markham, on Tues-day, June 7, Elizabeth Maud Mary, clidest laughter of James Speight, Esq., aged 20 years. STEPHENS—At 83 Peter street, on Sunday even-ing, June 5th, Robert E. Stephens, late of Owen Sound, in his 63rd year.

Sound, in his 63rd year.

THOMBON—At the Queen's hotel, on Saturday evening, 4th inst., John Thomson, of Longford Mills, aged 50 years.

BEDDOW—On the 7th inst., at No. 33l Queen street west, Alfred William, only son of Alfred and Christina Beddow, aged 8 months.

HALL—At her mother's residence, No. 8 D'Arcy street, on the 7th instant, Constance, youngest daughter of the late Dr. C. B. Hall. McNeillie—At Lindsay, Ont., Saturday, June 4th, 1881, Esther Thornton, wife of James R. McNeillie, aged 32 years.

Medical.

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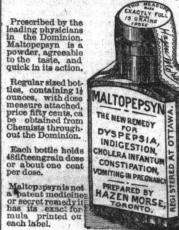
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FOUNDED ON FACT

I am a doctor, a busy professional man tam a doctor, a busy professional man, whose time is money; whenever, therefore, I can save it, I do. Many and many a night have I passed in the train, counting the hours thus gained as a miner does his gold. Upon this point, unfortunately, my little wife and I do not agree; and it is, I think, the only point upon which we do not. Eight hours in a comfortless railway compartment, rolled up in your plaid like a snake in its blanket, instead of in your comfortable sheets, stretched over a comfortable spring mattress—no, she cannot be made to see the propriety of the exchange, nor will she believe that I sleep quite as well, if not disturbed, in the plaid a

The train was just off as I sprang in, and the shock of the start landed me in my seat. Being of a slow, placid nature, I was in no hurry to recover from the shock; and we were fairly off, speeding away as only an English express can speed, before I looked round. I had not the carriage to myself, as I had at first supposed; a lady occupied the further end; and at the first glance, spite of the dim light and the fact of her veil being darm I are the process upper large. down. I saw that her eyes, unnaturally large and intense in their expression, were fixed upon me. I at all times prefer a carriage to myself, and if a companion I must have, let it be a gentleman, not a lady; but there was no help for it : the lady was there, and moreover, she was looking at me. "So she may," I said to myself; "that shall not prevent my making myself as comfortable as circumstances will allow." Slowly and deliberately, therefore, I removed my hat, subcircumstances will allow." Slowly and dehiberately, therefore, I removed my hat, substituted for it a cloth cap, which I drew well
down over my ears; then I folded my arms,
and composed myself to sleep. But in vain;
the eyes of my fellow-passenger haunted me;
I saw them as distinctly as if my own were
open. Was she watching me still? Involentarily I looked up and round, and my look met hers, full, burning, intense, with far more of meaning in it than I could at all fathom. It was getting decidedly unpleasant, and I was growing decidedly uncomfortable I might, I could not keep my eyes closed; hers were on me, and meet them

In her attitude too as well as in her look there was something strange and mysterious Huddled up in the corner, she seemed to be holding something close pressed to her, be-neath the long loose mourning cape, bending low over it in a crouching posture. Once or twice, her eyes still fixed upon mine, I saw but for that slight convulsive movement she sat perfectly still and motion

Was she cold? I offered her my plaid glad of an opportunity to break the o If she would but speak, make some commonplace remark, the spell might be bro

A commonplace remark enough, but the spell was not broken. The mystery that lay in her eyes lay also in her voice. What should I try next? I looked at my

watch-11.30: our train speeding on at a furious rate, no chance of a stoppage for some sime to come, and the full wide-open gaze of my motionless companion not for one moment wed from my face. It was unpleasan certainly. If I changed my position, faced the window instead of her, she must remove er eyes from my face at last. But the was a sort of fascination about her and he ook, which I preferred meeting to shirking, knowing it was on me all the time. There was nothing for it, then, but to giv

ap all hope of sleep, and make the best of tion and companion, whom I now observ ed more closely. That she was a lady there could be little doubt; there was that in her and appearance that was unmistakable she was pretty, there could be little pretty, there could be little doubt sither; those great dark, intensely dark eyes, the thick coils of warm burnished hair, the small pale features, seen dially beneath the veil; yes, she was young, pretty, a lady, and in trouble. So far I got, but no further. How came she to be travelling these at that time of night and with the slone at that time of night, and with that look on her face? What could it be that she was holding pressed so closely to her, and yet so carefully kept out of sight? From the size and uncertain outline, I should have guessed it to be a child; but, then, there was held even a sleeping infant long in that posi-tion. I think that something of curiosity must have been betrayed in my look, for he own darkened and deepened into a perfect agony of doubt and fear. Ashamed, I withdrew my gaze at once, and

drawing out my note-book, was about to make a memorandum, when, with a sudden forward movement, she fell at my feet, arresting my hand by the agonized grasp of her own, its burning contact sending through me a prinful thrill.

Don't betray me! Don't give me up to him! O don't! I am so frightened!"

It was but a whisper, breathed out rather spoken, yet it shuddered through me like a cry.

mot always hide it ! I cannot always bear it about with me; it breaks my heart, and-I am so tired."

And letting the hand which still held pressed closely to her, the mysterious burden that had so raised my curiosity drop heavily to her side, there lay at her feet and mine a little dead baby, a tiny creature evidently not many weeks old.

Then the woman threw up her veil, withdrawing her eyes for the first time from mine, clasped her hands before her, her figure thrown slightly back, and looked down upon it. A pretty picture; the poor young mother, with her pale child's face and deep mourning dress; the wee baby, gleaming so white in its death and baby robe against the heavy crape skirt on which it lay—a pretty picture certainly for a railway carriage, and lighted by its dim midnight lamp.
"Dead!" was my involuntary exclama-

She stretched her clasped hands downward

toward it with a despairing gesture, speaking with low, wild, rapid utterance. "It was not his look that killed it, but my love. He hated it, my baby, my mission, for all the love I gave him, he hated it; and that his look might not kill it, I held it in my that his look might not kill it was dead. Oh,

arms, so close, so close, till it was dead. Oh, my baby, my baby !" The outstretched hands had reached it now. and raised it from the floor to the seat, fold

ing it around until the enclosing arms and the down-bent face hid it once more out of sight. Was ever luckless traveller more awkwardly placed ?—the dead child ; the prostrate woman; the scene, a public railway carriage; the hour, midnight. I am of a blunt nature. Mrs. Merton often scolds me for my blunt, straightforward speeches; but then such a pretty way of beating about the bush, which it would be as absurd for me to imitate as it was for the ass to mimic the tricks of his master's lapdog. I must go straight to the point as soon as ever I see it. I did so

"How came you to be travelling alone, and with a dead child? Are you going home?"
The question seemed to arouse her once more to a perfect frenzy of fear. She turned to me as before, clinging to my hand with small hot fingers, and the old heart-broken

cry:
"Don't betray me; don't give me up to him! His look would have killed my baby; it would kill me if I had to meet it. She is afe, for I killed her, and she is dead; and he hates me, and I have no home-no home !' I was in a perfect maze of doubt. Could the pretty soft young creature at my feet be indeed a murderess? and could it be her husband of whom she seemed in such abject terror? My blood boiled; I felt ready to defend her against a dozen husbands : but how?

It was midnight now; we could not be far from London; the guard might be popping his head in at any moment. I jumped to a

"Were you going to any friend in Lon-

ow nobedy in Loudon."
poor little thing is either mad or l he poor little thing is either mad or her ad is a brute," was my mental exclama-

"Then you must come home with me my wife; she will see after you."

An upward glance of wild, agonized sup-"She won't betray me, or-take baby

from me?" And once more the wee dead thing was lifted up into the arms that seemed almost too frail to hold it, and hidden away beneath the long mourning cape.

I took her home. Mary received her with a broad look of amaze that made me smile, but that found no expression in words. When, taking her aside, I told her all I knew, she wrung her hands in sheer sympathizing

Murdered her own baby-her first-born ! Oh, how sad, how dreadful!" And involuntarily she glanced toward the door that hid om us our own little ones, safely cradled and asleep. Then she went back to our strange guest, who sat huddled up in my own big easy-chair, the dead baby still at her

"I must get her to bed," said Mary, with a quick determined nod; and she really did contrive to do so by soft, tender, cooing words, and by solemn assurances of safety for herself and baby, whom she kissed and cried over, and considered as she might some living object of solicitude, much to the little mother's

"And you won't betray me : and he won't come and take her from me, or hurt us with his angry look? Oh, dear, how nice it is to lie down! I am so tired, and baby is so cold; but I think I can sleep now a little and—fer-She was half asleep already; the heavy

lids had dropped together, the small pale face had dropped downward upon the little downy head that lay against her bosom. "Her husband must be sent for," I said resolutely when we found ourselves once more alone; and I glanced at an envelope I

had taken from the stranger's pocket : MRS. TREMAYNE. Grantley Lodge,

Mary stared at me aghast. "Her husband, who hates her, and would ave killed her baby! Oh, John, you would not be so cruel! She seems so frightened of him, poor little thing! You may be sure he is some horrid wicked tyrant. And if she really killed her baby-Oh, dear, how sad it Whatever will become of her !

"But, my near, if she has a husband or ends we must restore her to them. she is little more than a child! It's very but the mystery strange, very, and sad; must be cleared, and the baby buried. Mary still pronounced me cruel and unfeeling beyond anything she could have conceiv

Of course her husband is a madman, who will murder her as soon as he gets her into his hands. You know, John, that husbands are always murdering their wives."
"Middle-aged wives, dear, or elderly, Middle-aged whose lives are heavily insured. I shall tele

Then her death will be at your door, sir -mind that !" and too indignant too waste upon me more words, away went Mary to take a last peep at our own sleeping babes, at the dead baby about which there was so much mystery, and the poor young mother whom she had doomed to a violent death. She was still bending over her, and had called me up to the bedside to notice the extraordinary length of the lashes, and the beauty of the face in repose, when we were startled by a knock at the front door. "It's the husband. I know it is.

John, don't betray her, don't give her up; you wouldn't be so cruel?" Nonsense, child; watch by her till I return. If she awakes say nothing about—"
"Her husband. As if I should!"
Our household having long since retired, long indeed before my return, I myself open-

ed the door. The street lamp lighted dimly two figures e tall, stout, and muffled.

Mr. Merton ?" answered in the affirmative. You have kindly given shelter to a lady?' The speaker nodded to his compan ho touched his hat and vanished. The other stranger had now entered the

nall, and grasped my hand.
"Mr. Tremayne?" I asked hesitatingly. Captain Tremayne. How is she? "Asleep, under my vs peacefully as a child." wife's care; sleeping

'Thank God! So young—at such an hour I saw a long shudder run through the tall verful frame.

And the child ?" he added, after a pause,

in a horror-stricken whisper. I hardly knew what to answer : but he had thrown off his heavy ulster and travelling cap, and now stood before me as handsome and asant and honest-looking a young fellow s I ever saw, and my heart warmed to him He was no assassin, or ruffian, or cowardly ully, whatever Mary might say. The shadow of a great horror that lay in the blue mellow eyes had been laid there by terror, not crime.

'The child is dead," I said softly. "It died two days ago, died suddenly in nvulsions in her arms, and the shock turn d her brain. She was doing so well, poo tle thing; but afterward she grew delirious and in her ravings she accused herself and me. I could do nothing; she would not have me near her, but beat me off with her ands, as she couldn't bear the sight of me. And I was so fond of her and she of me! Here the man broke down. He walked t ne window, then turned and asked abruptly May I go to her?"

ught of Mary and hesitated. "She is sleeping so peacefully just now and if she awoke suddenly and saw you—" 'She shall not see me." he broke in eager "I will be so quiet; but I must see her nursed her through a long illness a year go, and she would have no one near her be

Under the heavy military moustache I saw is lip quiver, he paused, then added, "I nust go to her!" not in command, but yearn ng appeal, both in voice and eyes.
"Will you wait here a minute? I will see

whether she still sleeps."

She still sleep the heavy peaceful sleep of a tired child, Mary keeping a stern watch and guard over her. I beckoned her out of the

"Well!" with fretful impatient eagerness
"You have seen him? What is he like "Judge for yourself : he is in the dining

He says he must see her-he mus "That he shan't, the cruel wretch; or hall be over my prostrate body !" tragically. "Well, go and tell him so."

"I will!" And away, nothing daunted, went Mary.
I smiled. "She will no more resist the leading of those blue handsome eyes than id her husband. He will win her over with look." I was right; she soon returned and not alone.
"He will be very quiet, and she need not

see him. I thought it would be better ;" all this apologetically.

He crossed the room as noiselessly as oman, stooped over the bed in silence, then sat down beside it. Mary shaded the lamp o that the room was in twilight, and so we

all three sat down to wait.

For more than an hour we waited ther Mary stole out. Captain Tremayne looked up as the door opened and closed; then with quick sigh, laid the brown curly head down apon the pillow as close as possible to that of the poor young wife without touching it, and his hand moved up towardshers, where it lay on the coverlet, but without touching it, either for fear of awaking or disturbing

It was not until the first grey streaks of daylight were struggling in through the window, beside which I sat, that there was a slight stir; she was awaking at last.

"Hugh!" she breathed—dreamingly
first, then urgently—"Hugh!"

She turned her face toward his where lay beside her. She was only partially awake as yet, her eyes were still closed; but the hand on the coverlet crept up softly toward him, fluttered over his face, rested one mo-

with a long contented sigh, her arm stole ound his neck 'Husband, kiss me !"

'His presence has saved her," was notal comment; "there is nothing now r; "and, unnoticed, I left the room. fear; "and, unnoticed, I left the room.

Chilled and cramped with the long sitting after the night's journey, I was not sorry to find the sitting-room bright with lamp and firelight, the kettle singing on the hob, breakfast as comfortably laid out for two as if the hour had been nine instead of six, and Mrs. Merton as neat and fresh and trim as if that mid-night tready, had been all a decemthat midnight tragedy had been all a drea Let cavilists sneer as they may, there nothing for, a man like a wife, if she be a good one. I myself may have had my doubts on the subject—wives are but women after all, and must therefore be trying at times, even the best of them. But I certainly had no doubts whatever as I stretched out my feet to the blaze, and resigned myself cheerfully to being petted and waited on.
"Well?" questioned Mrs. Merton, when
my creature comforts had all been duly at-

tended to, and not before. I told her ho matters stood: she was delighted. "And so they are fond of each other, after all; and his being unkind to her and her poor little baby was only a delusion. How dreadful! How delightful, I mean! Poor ellow—so young and handsome and nice! telt so sorry for him."

"He must have travelled down in the same "Oh, no; he told me all about it. He had been summoned up to town on business, and left home yesterday morning. In the even-ing the nurse left her, as she thought, asleep,

"Have a gossip there, you mean."
"John." solemnly, "you don't like nurses, you know you don't!"
"My dear, I am a married man, and moreover, an M. D. A well-balanced mind must have some place of hodges. hate somebody or some class of bodies; and, as a rule, medical men hate nurses."
"Nonsense, John! Well, Mrs. Tremayne

got away while the nurse was down-stairs, and, being traced to the station, where she had taken a ticket to London, Captain Tren ayne was telegraphed to, and was stopped as e got into the train on his way home. the must have seen you leave the station,."
"As he came to look for her here, some body must have brought him; two came to "It will be all right now that he has found

her, and is fond of her; she will get quite well, and he will only have to comfort her for well, and he will only have to comfort her for the loss of her poor little baby."
I wipe my pen, blot the MSS., and rise. My story is done, and as it is the first, so will it probably be the last of which I shall

e guilty.

Mrs. Merton looks up from the glove she is ending. "The story done! Why, all you ave written is only the beginning of the end You could not surely have the heart to break ff in that unsatisfactory manner. word about Captain Tremayne's gratitude or the hamper they sent us at Christmas, or the birth of their little son last year, and the retty way in which she coaxed you to be odfather, though her uncle, the duke, was only waiting to be asked; or how she insisted upon our bringing baby and Johnny and reddy, and how baby—"

But I seized my hat and gloves. Mary is as I have said, the best of wives, if just little trying at times, and her baby the most wonderful of all created babies—but I have n appointment at 12!

A HUMAN PENDULUM.

Thrilling Fxhibition of Nerve by a Hous Painter in Cinciunati.

Cincinnati Commercial-Bernard Koehler and Fritz Hisgen, two house painters, yesterday began painting the large house at Betts street and Central . Three o'clock in the afternoon found them close upa under the eves of the house and sixty-five feet from the ground. They had just finished the surface within reach, and had started to lower the scaffold a few and had started to lower the scanoid a few feet. When the required distance had been reached Hisgen called to his partner to hang on to the rope until he (Hisgen) tied his own, when he would come over to perform a like service for him. Hisgen had just completed nis own knot when Koehler cried out : "Com over quick, I can't hold it." Hisgen as quickly as possible started across the aerial bridge, but had not gone two steps when he saw the man let go his hold, and felt the ladder give way beneath his feet. As he began the in the energy of desperation he, with both hands, grasped the almost smooth top of the ourth-storey window cornice, and there hung n the air, a distance of sixty feet from the He then gave an exhibition of nerve that terrified everyone who saw it. Placing the toe of one foot against the window frame he gave his body a slight pendulum otion away from the house. A se gave him a better impetus, and as he swung n the return toward the window he rele nis hold, and went crashing through the glass safely to the floor of the fourth-storey room, from whence he immediately looked out through the aperture he had made to see what had become of his companion. Koehler had not been quite so fortunate. As he went shooting through the air he caught the hanging rope with both hands, and lessened his ed all the way down at the expense of al the cuticle of his palms, which was burned o by the friction. He was landed in a sitting posture on the sidewalk, and was taken to the hospital with a pair of very sore hips.

NICOLA VALLEY.

A Huntsman's Adventures in British Co lumbia. A correspondent of the Yale Sentinel writng from Nicola Valley, B.C., says :-

The cattle ranges are dotted with numer us small lakes and ponds, which are well stocked with water-fowl, such as ducks and geese. Swans are occasionally seen. Any one who is fond of sporting may here indulg his proclivities in that line to an unlim extent. He can crawl upon his prey under over of some friendly bushes, with many of these ponds are surrounded. In the timbered bottom lands may be found the wil-low grouse, the prairie hen, and the rabbit. The Indians have a peculiar mode of hunting the rabbit. A large party, consisting of squaws and boys forming a line, enter the woods where the rabbits are found, and by houting drive the timid creatures before em into an open space or clearing where there is a party, armed with guns, already waiting to slaughter the little animals. Deer are numerous on the mountains, and the Indians kill a great number every year. vitnessed rather an interesting deer hunt last spring before the ice had been melted or the lake. I was standing at the base of a mountain musing, I might say if I were a philoso oher, upon the uncertainty of human affairs when hearing a shout "far up the height," ooked up and saw a band of over fifty half a mile distant, defiling along the sid of the mountain. The deer were pursued by an Indian and two dogs, which pressed so closely upon the rear of the band that they forced two of the deer to leave the Then an exciting chase took place of the deer pursued by a dog cam down the mountain towards me, over logs nd rocks it bounded, until springing over a rocky bluff where the dog dare not follow t reached the level ground which bordered on the ice-bound lake that lay at the base of the mountain. Away it ran towards the ake, instinctively seeking water, as a deer will do when in danger, this time pursued by two Indians who had been standing near The first bound the deer made upo the smooth ice he slipped and fell, made another bound, and again fell, and pefore he could recover his feet his pursuer were upon him and held him down, while they affixed a lasso to his neck. Poor brute was pitiable to hear his cries as his reentless captors, mounted on horses, dragge nim into a corral, where, after removing the lasso, they left him. The other deer when it separated from the band made off in another irection towards some open water at the foot it immediately plunged in, but was unable to and on the opposite shore on account of the ice : after swin

native, divesting himself of his clothing, jumped as coolly into the water as if it had been luke-warm, and swimming out to the carcase, towed it to the shore. Being asked if he felt cold after his immersion, he replied, "Halo, chuck, halo cole, nika hyus klosche." Chinook for "No, the water's not cold, I am all right."

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Shocking Treatment of a Child for Theft of a Loaf of Bread. New Orleans, June 6.—A small negro boy living with a coloured family named Smith in St. Tammany parish was roasted to death yesterday, as a punishment for stealing a loaf of bread. Smith's wife practices Voudouism among the ignorant negroes in the parish. The boy was nearly starved, and embraced an opportunity offered by the absence of the family. When the fact was discovered they laid the boy in a firstless and roasted him so the boy in a fireplace, and roasted badly that he died shortly after.

PARSIMONIOUS LEE CHUCK. A Chinese Riot In British Columbia,

On Saturday last Yale was the scene On Saturday last Yale was the scene of a Chinese row of considerable dimensions. Lee Chuck, representing the firm which sent these semi-slaves out, collects two cents a day from each of the Chinese and weighs out all their supplies, These people became very much dissatisfied, not so much on account of the two cents a day, as that stipulation to which they themselves were party, but on account of alleged short weight in serving out their supplies. These supplies are kept in a section of the railway con-tractor's storehouse in Yale. On Saturday some four hundred Chinese were in town to receive pay, when their discontent with Lee Chuck's treatment culminated. Some of them entered the store and raised a row, making charges of robbery, &c. Those in charge of the store ejected them by force, whereupon several hundred Chinese outside made a raid on that part of the building, and with crowbars, axes, and rocks, broke the windows, demolished the doors, and smashed Mr. White, in charge of the store, commenced firing into the excited crowd with a revolver, wounding one Chinaman in the neck. The shooting appears to have intimidated the assailants, and the officers subsequently arrested the ringleader, and were marching him off to gaol, when they were set upon by a mob of Chinese and severely handled and the prisoner rescued. Some thirty constables were then sworn in, and the prisoner was re-captured and lodged in gaol. After a while all was quieted down to zero, and the Chinese returned to their camps. The ringleader has been committed for trial. White was to come up yesterday on a charge of shooting a Chinaman.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Latest Recipients of the Decoration The Queen has signified her intention to confer decorations of the Victoria Cross upon the following officers and soldiers for gallant conduct in Afghanistan and South Africa: Captain, now Brevet-Major, Euston Henry Sartorius, 59th Foot, for conspicuous bravery during action at Shahjui, on October 24, 1879; Sergeant Patrick Mullane, Royal Horse Artillery, for conspicuous bravery during the action at Maiwand, on July 27, 1880, in endeavouring to save the life of Driver Pickwell Istead—this non-commissioned officer, when the battery to which he belonged was on the point of retiring, and the enemy were within ten or fifteen yards, unhesitatingly ran back about two yards, and picking up Driver Istead placed him on the limber, where unfor-tunately he died 'almost immediately; again, during the retreat Sergeant Mullane volunteered to procure water for the wounded, and succeeded in doing Gunner James Colliss, Royal Horse Artil lery, for conspicuous bravery during retreat from Maiwand to Candahar on July 28, 1880. from Maiwand to Candahar on July 28, 1880, when the officer commanding the battery was endeacouring to wing on a limber with wounded men under a cross-fire, in running forward and drawing the enemy's fire on himself, thus taking off their attention from the limber; Provisional Lance-Corporal Joseph John Farmer, Army Hospital Corps, for conspicuous bravery during an engagement with Boers at Majuba mountain on February 27, 1881, when he showed a spirit of self-abnegaion and example of cool courag not be too highly commended. While the Boers closed with the British troops near the wells, Corporal Farmer held a white flag over the wounded, and when the arm holding the flag was shot through, he called out that he had another. He then raised the flag with the other arm, and continued to do so until that also was pierced with a bullet.

AS TO WIVES.

Yoking their Partners to the Home Chariot and Driving Whither They Will. It is only when a woman becomes a wife hat you can see her true character. this epoch she is so cramped in conventionalities that her very soul is kept covered up, and her heart has no room for healthy action. But the bonds are broken on her wedding-day, when, from a chrysalis condition, she comes out a butterfly, or a bee, or perchance a wasp. Then she begins to breathe freely, and to aim at the supreme happiness of womankind—the having her own way. The husband, still stiff in his own conceit, is fairly startled and shaken with the shock of a surprise. The meek and modest maiden whom he courted so cavalierly soon shows him she is a woman with a tongue and with a temper, and a woman who will have her own way. When he talks about Home and Happiness and the Duties of a Wife, all in capitals, she laughs at him for his innocence, and wants to know if he would treat her as a child, as did her nurse and her governess, and her mother, and her chaperon, to keep up the proprieties.

Possibly some of his over-weening conceits thus laughed out of him, and he agrees to take his proper place as his wife's husband, giving up with a sigh the good old copy book and church-service motioes about being her lord and master, and getting from her nothing but honour and obedience. If this sensible conclusion be quickly come to, all may yet be well; and should he bear the yoke gracefully, his wife will be easy with him, will let him have his own way in little things, and look as docile as a dove when company is present. But in case the unlucky husband clings to But in case the unlucky the ancient superstition of his own authority then will be war to the knife, and none tell what will happen, save the certain ending that, at some time or other, the wife will suc ceed in having her own way. To watch a woman training her husband to fetch and carry is a delightful pastime for those who are inclined to philosophic study. With heaven-born in-stinct the wife knows exactly when to smile and when to frown, and where a touch of the whip or tongue will be most effectual. Gra-ciously giving way to his wishes, after they have been suggested by herself, she turns him round her little finger, and holds him up laughingly to the gaze of a wondering world.
Women are not generally humorists; but they cannot help feeling the fun of the thing when they so successfully manage their hus-bands, who all the while think they are man-

aging them. This artful appearance of inno-cence and obedience is, indeed, the surest sign that a wife is having all her own way. She is not so foolish as to care for the sem blance of power. He may seem to be the master, and really act as the figure-head of the vessel : but the wife rules the rudder and steers the ship whithersoever she may chance to wish. Every wise married man knows this to be so, and bows to the inevitable. But, then, few husbands are wise : and they, therefore, only too often expose themselves to the ridicule of the philosophic few, who see things as they are, and smile serenely at the spectacle of these bold British lions being driven, each in single harness, in the chariot of Home. They are but poor company, these married men; being either tamed out of all knowledge, or else restless and chafing under the bit and the reins. expectations he will be kept for stock purand channg under the bit and the reins.
Their wives are far more sociable and amusing, because they are women of the world, who have shown the strength of their character by choosing men for husbands, and then

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

TURF. THE OAKS. EPSOM, June 3.

lbs.....(Archer)
Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's br. f. Traveller's Joy, by
Adventurer, dam Wild Myrtle, 122 lbs.
(Gallon) Lord Wilton's ch. f. Sanda, by Wenlock, dam Sandal, 122 lbs......(McDonald)
Mr. Eyke's blk. f. Caper Sauce, by Onslow or
Cucumber, out of Hygeia, 122 lbs...(Osborne)

The betting just before the start was 7 to 4 on Thebais and 6 to 1 against Thora, who was reported amiss. The horses reached the post shortly after 3, were quickly marshalled into position, and after one breakaway they were sent to a good start at 3.19. Traveller's Joy, to which was assigned the work of making the pace for the favourite, was the first away, followed by Eos and Napoli. Next came Thora with Caper Sauce, Thebais and Lucy Glitters. After running about a quarter of a mile Caper Sauce joined Traveller's Joy, the pair showing Thebais, Myra, and Perplexite to the corner. Just before they reached the turn Fordham cut loose with Thebais, and was the fire to show in the straight. Morgan followed close with Lucy Glitters, and for a short distance was in front of the favourite, but when it came to racing Lucy had not the slightest chance. Thebais instantly took the lead, came away, and won in a common canter by three lengths, Lucy Glitters second, with Myra a bad third, followed by Meteora Queen's Message and Caper The last was the Free plexite. The race was run in 2.46, which is 4 seconds faster than the Derby was run on Wednesday, and is the fastest Oaks recorded since Brown Duchess (by Flying Dutchman) won in 2.44 in 1861.

WOODSTOCK JUNE MEETING-FIRST DAY. SUMMARY.

WOODSTOCK DRIVING PARK, Ont., June \$175 ; trotting, 3 min. class ; mile heats, three is live to harness ; \$100, \$40, \$20, \$15. Carleton(Owner M. B. Morrison's (Thamesford) b. M. B. Morrison's (Thamesford) b. g. Sedan.................(Gannor) 4 dist. Mr. McCormick's (London) br. g. Brown Prince(Daley) 5 dist. Mr. Nelson's (Toronto) b. g. Harry Phillips(Owner) dist. Time—2.45, 2.42, 2.42, 2.41½, 00.0, 2.41½.

Betting-Before the first heat Parkee, \$20. Sheldon \$12, Carleton \$6, field \$8. After the first heat Sheldon \$20, field \$12. Nothing afterwards.

SAME DAY—Province breds, sweepstakes of \$25 each, with \$150 added, open to all province breds; Bonnie Eich, Lady D'Arcy, and Lord Dufferin to carry weight for age; maidens allowed five pounds; 70 per cent. to first, 20 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third; value of stake, \$275; dash of one mile and a quarter.

D. W. Campbell's (Milton) br. h. Chancellor, 4 years, by Terror, dam Nellie Lyall, 99 lbs. (Steeds) 1

John Dyment's (Orkney) br. h. Disturbance, years, by Terror, dam Lucy, 105 lbs. (Web John Forbes' (Woodstock) b. m. Bonnie Bird, 5 years, by Judge Curtis, dam Bonnie Brae, 107 lbs. ... (R. O'Leary) 3 R. O'Leary's (London) ch. g. Judge Fuller, 4 years, by Judge Curtis, dam Blanche Chapman, 961bs. ... (Jamieson) W. Owens' (Toronto) b. m. Mary L., aged, by Melbourne, dam Vanetta, 108 lbs. ... (Gates) 0 Time—2.172.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—\$150, running, open to all; dash of one mile; province bred allowed seven pounds; \$120; \$30. by Enquirer, dain 5, (O'Leary) 1
W. Cowen's (Toronto) b.m. Simoon, aged, by War Dance, dam Saratoga, 113 bs. ... (Gates) 5
B. Goold's (Thorold) ch. h. Tom Bostic, aged, by Ruric, 116 bs. (W. Vale)
A. McQuifian's (Waterloo) b.g. Lazy Larry, and redigree unknown (Steeds) aged, pedigree unknown Time—1.49\frac{1}{2}.

Woodstock, June 2,—\$175; trotting, 2.40 class, mile heats, 3 in 57 in harness; \$100, \$40 \$20, \$15. Mitcheltree, London, ch. g. Chestnu Sam, formerly Factory Boy, by Golddus

(Daley) 3 3 2 Time—2.40, 2.40, 2.37.

Woodstock, June 4.—\$175, trotting, 2.50 mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness:—\$100, \$40, \$20 John Forbes, Woodstock, b. g. Burt Shel-T. F. Ellis, Niagara Falls, Ont., b. g. Par

Same Day \$\frac{150}{50}\$, running match, half mile heats, catch weights.

C. Daggart, b. m. Mag, aged, by Luther (Jamieson) 1

St. Pelton, b. m. Pelton, aged, by Terror (Welling) 2 Time-56, 55%.

SAME DAY—\$\oldsymbol{\text{S}}\oldsymbol{\text{D}}\text{ trotting sweepstake of \$5 each, with \$20 added by the Association; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness; for county horses that had never beaten three minutes; purse divided. Wm. McMurray, Ingersoll, ch.g. Sorrel Tom. by Caledonia Chief(Small) 1 1 1 Geo. Sutherland, Woodstock, b.g. Toney Walter Herod, Tilsonburg, ch.g. Toney
lyn Boy......(Denis) 2 2 3 3
J. McCabe, Oxford, b.g. Prince..(Owner) 4 4 4
Private timing—2.52, 2.55‡, 2.59; no official time.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

On the 2nd of June Dr. Willoughby's (of Colborne, Ont.) inbred Clay mare Clay Anna, by Midnight, he by north Star by Vermont Black Hawk, Midnight's dam by old Henry Clay, Clay Anna's dam York State American by Andy Johnson, he by old Henry Y. S. American Girl's dam by Mam brino Whip, dropped a fine bay colt, off hind and nigh fore feet white, by his inbred Hambletonian stallion Aberdeen Jr., he by Aberdeen (sire of Hattie Woodward 2.15½, the star of 1880, and many others in the 2.30 list). Aberdeen Jr's. dam was by Hetzel's Hambletonian (full brother to Johnnteer' out of a daughteer by Messenger Duroc by Duroc by imp Diomed. He is a magnificent colt, strong and well quartered, showing great deal of quality in every point. Hi appearance was very gratifying, as the first two of the get of this horse from the same two of the get of this hort but well considered speech, Colonel dam are fillies. If he turns out according to Stephenson placed before the meeting a résume

The celebrated old Goldfinch on Friday dropped a very fine horse colt by Milesian at her owner's (Mr. Robert Wilson) stable

ACCIDENT TO ST. JULIEN. On Monday last while scraping the track at

Detroit, it was found that a small boulder had been thrown up by the frost, and was exsent to remove it, and obeyed instructions. He did not fill the hole, however, and when Eickok brought up "The King" to give a private test before a few friends, the circumance was overlooked. St. Julien went t the half-mile post in 1.06, and was coming down the stretch at a two-minute gait, when into the hole went one of his fore-feet, and 'The King" nearly fell upon his face. Sub equently he appeared a little stiff in that though there was apparently only a slight strain that would yield readily to treat

A VALUABLE STALLION FATALLY INJURED. The valuable trotting stallion Jupiter bdallah, the property of Mr. Wm. Hen-Abdallah, the property of Mr. V drie, Hamilton, was kicked drie, Hamilton, was kicked in the nigh front leg by a mare on Saturday afternoon. The leg was badly fractured. It was the intention of Mr. Hendrie to put the stallion in slings and, have the leg pla laster of Paris mould, but the animal suddenly became wild and unmanageable, rearing and plunging so that he completely wore him self out, and died on Sunday morning at nine o'clock. Dr. Hume, the well-known veterinary surgeon, did everything possible to save him. The loss of Abdallah will be felt by the breed ers of fast ones in this section, as the record some of his colts are given as 2.26, 2.27,

ITEMS. Mr. F. J. Gribbin's sorrel mare White Stockings, by Royal Revenge, dropped a fine colt by Toronto Chief at Orillia on the 29th ult. Both are doing well.

The Spirit of The Times learns by cable that the Henley Stewards will give a final decision on the Cornell crew case next Friday, June 10. Also by cable, that John McCullough and Billy Florence won £7,300 (\$35,000) on Iroquois.

Says the Turf, Field, and Farm :- "Our eighbours across the border are again at the old dodge of suppressing time made in trot-ting races. At Clinton, Ont., on the 24th ult., there were three trots-one for local six starters, won by the brown gelding Dan Martin: one for three-year-olds. half-mile heats, five starters, won by Nettie, and a free-for-all trot, four starters, won by and a free-for-all trot, four stations, brown horse Dexter, by Royal Revenge. As isual, the time was suppressed in

Mr. T. C. Patteson, who is a member of

the American Jockey Club, happened to be present at the Jerome Park nesday afternoon, and was the Englishman to congratulate Mr. Lorillard on his Epsom victory. Mr. Lorillard was naturally much elated over the triumph of froquois, but said that he should not rest satisfied till he had won a Derby with a horse of his own breeding. He hopes to pass the summer of '82 in England, and to have a stable of horses there then under his own nent which shall be equal bers and quality to anything in the kingdom. Says the Newcastle Chronicle :- "Owing to the mode of starting and the difficulty, in most courses, of clearly seeing the horses we have ever seen placed on record is 1 min.

when they begin, the times for English races are of but little value. The fastest mile time 36 sec., accomplished on the straight mile course of Shrewsbury by Misenus, 5 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb., when he won the great Shropshire handicap, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1880. Diophantus and Galopin have both covered the Rowley mile (1 mile 17 yards) in 1 min. 43 sec." This will be news to horsemen on this side of the Atlantic, who fondly gined that the 1.393 for a mile made by Ten Broeck at Louisville, Ky., May 24th, 1877, was the fastest on record.

Bell's Life of June 4 says :-- "The Epsom Summer meeting just concluded is universal-y declared to have been one of the most interesting and successful ever held. The weather was continuously fine, and the attendance unusually large. The success of Iroquois in winning the Derby, and of the Iroquois in winning the Derby, and of the unbeaten Thebais, who won the Oaks Stakes, and the exciting race for the Epsom gold cup between Bend Or and Robert the Devil, contributed to make the meeting one which will be long remembered in sporting

BILLIARDS.

WIGNATTY ACCEPTS SLOSSON'S CHALLENGE NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, A ARIS, June 6.

Vignaux returned to Paris to-day and has just had a long conference with Slosson. He accepts Slosson's challenge, but will not play him before October. He agrees to all son's conditions except that relating to the referee, Slosson desiring the appointment of Piot. The point was left in abeyance until next fall. At the close of the discussion lignaux said :- "Win or lose, it is my intention after this match to go to America members of the Paris Jockey Club have offered a purse to have a match played there.

AQUATICS.

THE CORNELL CREW AND THE HENLEY RE-GATTA STEWARDS

LONDON, June 3.—The secretary Henley regatta states that the first official notice of the intended entry of the Cornell crew was by a telegram received on May 25th. A meeting of the stewards was convened on the 26th, and the decision of the meeting that the entry could not be received in consequence of its not having been made by the 1st of March was furnished the same day. The Sportsman says:—"It is scarcely to be expected that the Cornell crew should comply with conditions of which they were totally ignorant, and the circumstance uninformed must rest on the Henley stewards. By all the rules of courtesy and fair dealing, the Henley stewards are bound to admit the Cornell crew's entry." The London Rowing club has written the mittee asking that the mistake of the

Cornell crew be overlooked. SPLASHES. Courtney has expressed his willingness to row Wallace Ross a three or five mile race from one to two thousand dollars a side, either at Saratoga, Owasco lake, or Mayville, N. Y. The Union Springs man is said to be anxious to meet F. A. Plaisted.

BASEBALL

Within the last few days a movement has en on foot in London, Ont., to organize the old Tecumsehs on a purely amateur basis, and so successful have the promoters been that last night seven of the new nine met for practice in the Tecumseh park. It is the intion of the club to have a game at London with either Guelph or Toronto within the next two weeks. The players are all to be residents of London, and with the exception of Tom Smith, all natives of the city.

NATIONAL AMATEUR ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL, June 3 .- The ninth annual onvention of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association was held at the Windsor here to-day. At four o'clock Col. S. C. Stephenson, the president, took the chair, there being about fifty delegates present, representing the principal clubs in Ontario and Quebec. After the minutes Ontario and Quebec. After the minutes of the previous convention had been read and confirmed, the committee on nominations reported the following new clubs as eligible for membership to the association:—Athletics, of Montreal; Young Shamrocks, of Montreal; Quebec, of Quebec; Winnipeg, of Winnipeg, Man.; Garrys, of Winnipeg, Man.; White Star, of Quebec of Toronto ; Brant, of Paris ; Echo. of Hamilton. A ballot being taken they were declared elected unanimously. At eight o'clock the convention again asembled, the president in the chair.

of the proposed changes in the laws, and other matters of interest to the welfare of the association. The Secretary, Mr. W. K. McNaught, then presented the ninth annual report, which was manimously adopted.

The amendments to the constitution and

ed, the meeting going into Committee of the

Whole to consider them.

The election of officers was then proof with and resulted as follows:-President Mr. R. B. Hamilton, Toronto; first vice-President, Mr. M. J. Quinn, Montreal; second vice-President, Mr. John Riley, Quebec; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. K. McNaught, Toronto, re-elected. Council—Messrs. G. F. Dunn, Montreal; J. W. Ogston, Guelph; A. McGee, Toronto; D. A. Ross, Toronto; P. H. E. Bryson, Dr. Stevenson, Montreal; L. Kerwin, Quebec; and J. B. Flynn, Mont real. The meeting then adjourned at 145

PEDESTRIANISM

BOWELL'S PROGRAMME Rowell, the pedestrian, intends to try and make 600 miles in six days, and will accept odds of 1,000 to 200 that he will succeed. Rowell intends to retire after the

FRANK HART ARRESTED At the Marlborough Police Court, London, on the 4th inst., Frank Hart, the American pedestrian, was charged with assaulting a woman and stealing 25s. from her. He was mmitted for trial at the Middlesex court of ssions. Bail was fixed in the case with two sureties in £40 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr: Carver has issued a challenge to any nan living to shoot at glass balls for £1,000 The latest substitute for live birds at shoot-

ing matches is a patent pigeon which flies somewhat like the natural bird. There is a growing belief in a fisherman's luck since the angler in Florida found a kettle containing \$1,400 in coin while digging

or bait. Extensive arrangements are in progress for an interesting series of canoe races at the sec and annual regatta of the American Canoe Association, at Canoe Islands, Lake George, August 11, 12, and 13. Thirteen races are or the card, comprising sailing, paddling, hunting, and capsizing affairs, and a canoe chase ver land and water

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. SUBSCRIBER, Wardsville.-Fifty thou

and dollars a year each. R. G. C., Brighton.—Gil de Roy was by Gilroy. Mr. F. Lowell, of Galt, bred him. CHATHAM, Lotbinière.-We cannot sav efinitely, but it will be put into circulat

lmost directly. CLEVELANDER, Cleveland, O .- We have a ott webb press upon which we have printed hirty-three thousand in an hour.

DRESDEN.—State explicitly what informa tion you want. There are certainly not six females to one man in the United States.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

New mantel mirrors are square with smooth Large towels have borders worked in Roman patterns.

Large wooden Russian bowls are used to old nuts or fruit. Pretty window curtains are made of chees loth and edged with lace.

Window lambrequins are heavily trimmed with wide borders of plush. Handsome carpets have olive-coloured The old Bishop sleeve, shirred at the wrist and upon the shoulder, has been revived.

Large embroidered mull shawls of purest white-not cream tinted-are chosen for mid ummer. Very long loose wristed gloves without uttons, or else with two buttons at the wrist,

will prevail. Hanging-lamp screens have plush border and are mounted on holders which come for this purpose.

rinkled long gloves, continue to wear those attoned up the arm. Ladies may now carry their satchels the hand, if they like, without losing caste or hook them over the belt, if they so prefer. A poke bonnet of rough straw, either

bronze, black, or old-gold colour, will be the

Conservative ladies who object to the

summer. Silk mitts of olive and old gold shades in lace patterns will be used with summer dresses, and black lace mitts—sad though it be-are likely to be as much worn as las

Mother Hubbard has given her name' to a parasol, although history is quite silent as to her having used such a weapon, either while going to the baker's or at any other time. "Thirty cents' worth of velvet, three of feathers can be stirred up and sold for \$25.

Yes, but much depends upon the stirring, as in the case of salad dressing. Iceland is a paradise of husbands. The everyday dress of wives in that remote region consists of a thick serge skirt made without flounces, a tablier or a train, and the costume lasts a dozen years. As the warm weather approaches cool la Diana de

looking coiffures turned up à la Diana de Poitiers—hair coiled after the fashion of the sculptured nymphs-will take the place of stiff and plain chiffures styled à We are assured that in Paris false ears are now manufactured for the toilette. Ladies who think they have ugly ears place these uricular novelties under luxuriant tresses o

false hair, fasten them to the natural ears and wear them for show. Mother Hubbard cloaks of some English homespun cloth, different from the dress, are preparing for many ladies, to be worn or short journeys, as the cloak is long enough to protect any nice costume it is convenient to ise, and thus the wearers are not restricted

to a travelling dress. Brown paper-the kind used by paperhangers and upholsterers for packing—of the darkest shade and thickest texture, and grey paper of a cool, granite tint, are in much demand abroad for painting upon. It is used for scenes, dados, panels and cornices. For artistic effect it is very desirable.

Taste in dress has always been a rare gift

with Englishwomen, but seems to be getting rarer with them every day. Mr. George Augustus Sala, in the London Illustrated News remarks on the preposterous fashion and out-landish colour of the raiment worn by a portion of the ladies present at the private view at the Royal Academy. "I noticed," says the veracious and sensitive Sala, "some in flannel bed or bathing gowns, all bursting out in frills and reaching to the feet. These fearful gabardines were either of a salmon or brick-dust colour. Another lady in a pillow or rather bolster-case of mauve silk much distressed me. And a shrick of consternation pear broke from me when I beheld a poor little maiden of fourteen, who ought to been permitted to look as pretty as nature made her, but who had been forced by her 'stern parients' into a kind of seemingly canvas flour sack with orifices at the botton for her little feet to peep in and out : the bag itself being adorned with bows of green and We do not wonder red ribbon. shocked Sala nearly shricked. It is a proof of his robust constitution that he was not fined to his bed for several days after seeing all this.

The immense sale and great popularity of

Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at pense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspensia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. by-laws of the association were then present- Samples 10 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A cable despatch announces Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate two hundred thousand acres of land North-West, at \$1.25 per acre, to agriculturists, who propose to start c and to promote Canadian competiti the United States.

Serious damage to the crops by th of Sunday night is reported from parts of the province, the fruit trees especially suffered. In the neighbour Barrie and in the Gatineau region ice half an inch thick. In some distri farmers are putting in their seed afres The Ottawa Free Press says a Gl

farmer, who went to Dakota on spe has returned. He sold his far county, and went out to the land of says that while the soil is as fine the world, being very rich, there drawbacks to contend with. Th

The total exodus from the Maritin vinces up to May 30 was 669, the int 933. The balance in favour of the 264. Mr. Blake will have to omit f speeches in Nova Scotia and New I those eloquent denunciations of iquitous tariff policy which by etc., "is driving millions from our depopulating our cities, is important people, and is—" etc., etc.

The French are going to retaliate u American agriculturists who send th duce over to France and sell it chean are going to settle a large colony in T that those landed proprietors, farm agriculturists, in France, who are to seek in the very heart of America a tion for their losses." But then, the cans will soon be revenged upon the settlers for coming. If one real gen storm is let loose upon the Fren they will soon wish they were he financial losses in France notwiths

Over the nom de plume "Mill-

miller writes to the Barrie Advan

lows :- "Requiring a piece of mill m worth probably from \$100 to \$150, w Barrie foundries, through press work, were unable to supply me once wrote off to nine foundry establi outside, enquiring as to the cost of ings and whether they could be made at once. I have so far received answ six, and you would almost fancy the een written from the same quarte variable reply was, in brief: 'Canne your job. We have already enough to keep us more than busy for come.' This is only a passing inc it seems to me to illustrate pretty the condition, from an industrial star the present time. of our country at the present time, hazard the conviction that this is th At least I can ask, Whence comes th leaving some of the anti-N.P. journa swer the query." The Reform paper take this up, and point out that u iniquitous N.P. the foundries are rageously stocked with orders that possible to get an ordinary piece machinery made nowadays. The grievance concealed about the inci-

The area of English foreign meat

is gradually becoming more restricted and Portugal have been placed on the infected countries. From several c the import of cattle is absolutely profrom others—and these, perhaps, timportant of all—animals are only a subject to immediate slaughter at the entry. Of what may be termed from tries those, namely, whose stock moved alive to our inland marke three remain. These favoured Sweden and Norway—which may as one—Denmark, and Canada. with Sweden and Norway has de good deal within the last few years, still comparatively small. "Canada mark," says the London Telegre the only really important grazing at to which we have unrestricted.

cess. The Canadians are making use of the opportunity which thus presented to them. Five years a only sent us 4,419 animals in all crease in its exports of stock the In 1877 the number of head rose to next year it was 59,735; in 1879, 11 and last year, 126,848. One can only that the Dominion, as well as Denmi continue to present a clean bill o for if they are condemned to exclusi their present privilege we should virt far as external supplies are concerner to thing to depend upon but the des

This would be a far from

FARM NOTES. The crops in the greater part of Rus very satisfactory

Having will begin in the neighbou

The losses to Iowa farmers this yes poor seed will amount to two milli

throughout Belleville and the surre The exhibition for the county of C will be held at Bell's Corners on the

Eight car loads of cheese for Englar shipped from Belleville last week by Trunk via Montreal. Several farmers in Russell county, b that the world is coming to an end or of June, have neglected to put in th The county of Carleton exhibition

year be held on the Fair grounds a Corners on Thursday and Friday, Ser 15th and 16th. Present indications, it is asserted to a late and not very prolific harvest British Isles, with an inferior hay cro

moderate grazing season.

Fully one-fourth of all the sheep tana perished last winter, and many lost their entire flocks. Sheep are there on the ground from \$4 to \$5 a he A gentleman is engaged at Cape N.S., in putting up a fertilizer which posed of lobster shells, rockwood, and This compound is said to be fully e

The latest addition to veterinary lore is the discovery in France of a by inoculation for the disease kn by inoculation for the disease an "Charbon," which proves so destru

The exportation of dried apple America to France has greatly incr late years, and now it is said that a la of this useful product comes back in th of Normandy cider and light claret. Private despatches received in N te that Austria has prohibited th

tation of American lard. The decrea exports of hog products for the crop June 1st was 27,675,000 pounds co A. B. Goodsell says in the New Y bune "put your hen teed around the co I did this twice a week during May an

tant, and not so treated. The National Millers' Association ention at Chicago yesterday. N

and not a current worm was seen, wh

leaf was eaten off other bushes 150' i

the wheat-growing districts presented thowing the poor condition of the stops in the Western and Southern

THE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS

o observe in order to secure perfect preserva

or other dessicated vegetable matter to come

tery and death among children; that the butter and cheese produced from animals fed

upon this unripe annual plant are necessarily bitter and unwholesome. In short, Mr. Mills believes that the natural effect upon an ani-

mal of eating unripe fodder is to poison its

product, because in consuming the unripe feed it eats only poison. Disease is the im-mediate effect of it on the animal. In the

winter succeeding its use the farmer finds on his hands ten or a dozen cows that are sick

with hollow horn or some other disorder that

he does not know how to account for-not

even imagining that it is the result of the

EDESTRIANISM.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

cable despatch announces that the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate has sold two hundred thousand acres of land in the North-West, at \$1.25 per acre, to French agriculturists, who propose to start colonies, and to promote Canadian competition with the United States.

Serious damage to the crops by the frosts of Sunday night is reported from various parts of the province, the fruit trees having especially suffered. In the neighbourhood of Barrie and in the Gatineau region ice formed half an inch thick. In some districts the farmers are putting in their seed afresh.

The Ottawa Free Press says a Glouceste farmer, who went to Dakota on speculation, has returned. He sold his farm in this county, and went out to the land of promise, but the blizzards blew him back again. He says that while the soil is as fine as any in the world, being very rich, there are many drawbacks to contend with. The water is bad, wood scarce and dear, and coal the

The total exodus from the Maritime Pro vinces up to May 30 was 669, the influx was 933. The balance in favour of the influx is 264. Mr. Blake will have to omit from his speeches in Neva Scotia and New Brunswick those eloquent denunciations of "that in-iquitous tariff policy which by its "etc., etc., "is driving millions from our shores, is depopulating our cities, is impoverishing our people, and is—" etc., etc.

The French are going to retaliate upon the American agriculturists who send their produce over to France and sell it cheaply. They are going to settle a large colony in Texas, "so that those landed proprietors, farmers, and agriculturists, in France, who are touched in their interests by American importations, may seek in the very heart of America a consolation for their losses." But then, the Ameri settlers for coming. If one real genuine Texas storm is let loose upon the French settlers, they will soon wish they were home again, financial losses in France notwithstanding.

Over the nom de plume "Mill-man,"

miller writes to the Barrie Advance as follows :- "Requiring a piece of mill machinery, worth probably from \$100 to \$150, which the Barrie foundries, through press of other work, were unable to supply me with, I at once wrote off to nine foundry establishments outside, enquiring as to the cost of the castings and whether they could be made for me at once. I have so far received answers from six, and you would almost fancy they had all been written from the same quarter. The in variable reply was, in brief: 'Cannot touch your job. We have already enough on hand to keep us more than busy for months to come. This is only a passing incident, bu seems to me to illustrate pretty forcibly he condition, from an industrial stand-point of our country at the present time. Dare I hazard the conviction that this is the N. P.? At least I can ask, Whence comes the boom? leaving some of the anti-N.P. journals to answer the query." The Reform papers should take this up, and point out that under the iniquitous N.P. the foundries are so out-

grievance concealed about the incident some The area of English foreign meat supply is gradually becoming more restricted. Spain and Portugal have been placed on the list of infected countries. From several countries the import of cattle is absolutely prohibited; from others—and these, perhaps, the most important of all—animals are only admitted subject to immediate slaughter at the port of entry. Of what may be termed free countries those namely, whose stock may be moved alive to our inland markets—only These favoured states a The trade

three remain Sweden and Norway-which may be counted as one-Denmark, and Canada. with Sweden and Norway has developed a good deal within the last few years, but it is still comparatively small. "Canada and Denmark," says the London Telegraph, "are the only really important grazing grounds to which we have unrestricted access. The Canadians are making good use of the opportunity which is thus presented to them. Five years ago they only sent us 4,419 animals in all. A great increase in its exports of stock then began. In 1877 the number of head rose to 18 508 next year it was 59,735; in 1879, 102,761 and last year, 126,848. One can only hope that the Dominion, as well as Denmark, ontinue to present a clean bill of health. for if they are condemned to exclusion from their present privilege we should virtually, so far as external supplies are concerned, have rothing to depend upon but the dead meat trade. This would be a far from agreeable

FARM NOTES.

The crops in the greater part of Russia are Haying will begin in the neighbourhood of Ottawa next week.

The losses to Iowa farmers this year from

oor seed will amount to two millions of dol-

throughout Belleville and the surrounding country.

The exhibition for the county of Carleton will be held at Bell's Corners on the 14th of Eight car loads of cheese for England were

shipped from Belleville last week by Grand Trunk via Montreal. Several farmers in Russell county, believing that the world is coming to an end on the 19th of June, have neglected to put in their crops. The county of Carleton exhibition will this year be held on the Fair grounds at Bell's Corners on Thursday and Friday, September

Present indications, it is asserted, point to a late and not very prolific harvest in the British Isles, with an inferior hay crop and a

moderate grazing season. Fully one-fourth of all the sheep of Montana perished last winter, and many owners lost their entire flocks. Sheep are worth there on the ground from \$4 to \$5 a head.

A gentleman is engaged at Cape Island, N.S., in putting up a fertilizer which is com-posed of lobster shells, rockwood, and earth. This compound is said to be fully equal to

The latest addition to veterinary surgical lore is the discovery in France of a remedy by inoculation for the disease known as Charbon," which proves so destructive to

The exportation of dried apples from America to France has greatly increased of late years, and now it is said that a large part of this useful product comes back in the shape Normandy cider and light claret. Private despatches received in New York state that Austria has prohibited the importation of American lard. The decrease in the exports of hog products for the crop year to June 1st was 27,675,000 pounds compared

with last year. A. B. Goodsell says in the New York Tri-tune "put your hen feed around the currants. I did this twice a week during May and June,

and not a currant worm was seen, white every leaf was caten off other bushes 150 feet dis-tant, and not so treated."

on account of drouth, the Hessian fly, and The Grangers' pienic on Thursday at Port Stanley was attended by six thousand farmers and others, chiefly from Elgin county, only a few hundred being from Middlesex. The Master of the U.S. National Grange was present, and delivered a lengthy speech on the advantages of the order.

ne advantages of the order. The London News says: " Of all poultr preeding, the rearing of the goose in favourable ituations is said to be the least troublesome and most profitable. It is not surprising therefore, that the trade of late years has been enormously developed. Geese will live, and to a certain extent thrive, on the coarsest of

The reason for the application of salt as a fertilizer for crops is that it contains both soda and chlorine. Nearly all plants contain these two substances to some extent, and need to be supplied. Some plants contain 5 lbs. of soda and 2 lbs. of chlorine in 1,000 pounds.

Beets, cabbage, and turnips contain from 4 to 6 lbs. in 1,000. Buckwheat may be made profitable upon piece of rough or newly cleared ground. No other crop is so effective in mellowing rough, cloddy land. The seed in northern localities hould be sown before July 12; otherwis early frosts may catch the crops. Grass and lover may sometimes be sown successfull

A man with four cases of scarlatina in hi house milked a herd of cows which supplied ninteen families, in Bromley, England, and in the course of a few days thirty-four persons were attacked with the disease, the germs of which were conveyed in the milk infected in he way indicated.

Asiatic breeds of fowl lay eggs from deep chocolate through every shade of coffee colour, while the Spanish, Hamburg, and Italian breeds are known for the pure white of the eggshell. A cross, however remote with Asiatics, will cause even the last-named preeds to lay an egg slightly tinted.

In setting out currant bushes care should b exercised not to place any buds under ground. or they will push out as so many suckers. Currants are great feeders, and should be highly manured. To destroy the worm, steep one tablespoonful of hellebore in a pint of water, and sprinkle the brushes. Two or three sprinklings are sufficient for one season. When a cow has a depraved appetite, and chews coarse, indigestible things, or licks the ground, it indicates indigestion, and she hould have some physic. Give one pint and a half of linseed oil, one pound of Epsom salts, and afterward give in some bran one ounce of salt and the same of ground ginger twice a

order between New Mexico and Texas. The Indian Territory bounds it on one side, and Colorado on the other. On one side there are forty miles of perpendicular rock fence, and yet it will require 200 miles of fencing to enclose it. The owner, Taylor Mandlin, has sown 1,000 tons of oats. He will feed on it 100,000 head of cattle.

The Custom House authorities at Glasgor have ordered the slaughter of nearly 300 head of cattle just landed there by the steamer Phœnician, from Boston. Some of the ani-mals were found to be suffering from footand mouth disease, which is contagious and greatly dreaded there. The carcases of the animals are to be boiled down to prevent the possibility of their passing into the hands of dealers and being sold for food.

According to recent statistics the number of fruit-trees in Bohemia, of all sorts, chiefly of apples, is 14,000,000, of which 10,000,rageously stocked with orders that it is im-000 are in gardens, 1,600,000 in waste places, and 2,000,000 by the sides of public highways. possible to get an ordinary piece of mill machinery made nowadays. There is a There are annually planted 1,500,000. Between 6,000 and 7,000 miles of road are planted with fruit-trees, mostly of the best sorts, and the revenue therefrom is very large. The fruit is largely exported to Northern Ger-many and Russia.

A good way to plant some flower seeds which you wish to take particularly good care of is to take a turnip, cut it in halves, scrape out the shell, then fill with earth and plant the seed; when the time comes to put the winter plants out doors, dig a hole in the flower-bed large enough to set the turnip in—it will rot in a short time—and your plants will thrive by not having the tender roots disturbed.

CANADIAN SHORTHORNS.

An Association to Promote Their Breed-ing Organized—Appointment of a Com-

A day or two ago a meeting took place at the Walker House for the purpose of forming an association to further the interests of the breeders of shorthorn cattle in Canada. There were present:—Messrs. John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin; Francis Green, Oakville; Wm. Whillaw, Guelph; John R. Craig, Toronto; J. K. Pettit, Grimsby; H. Groff, New Hamburg; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; A. R. Gordon, Cooksville; F. W. Hodson, Myrtle; J. D. Pettit, Paris; Edward Jeffs, Bradhead; H. Snell, Clinton; James Good-house, Highfield; J. Fothergill and M. G. Pettit, Burlington; T. Snider, German Mills; R. Collacut, Tyrone; James Graham, Port Perry; David Alton, Appleby; J. Thomson, Salem; A. Frank, The Grange, and James L. Cowan, Galt.

On Mr. Graham being moved into the chair and Mr. Snell appointed to act as secretary, Mr. DRYDEN said that the intention of the meeting was to form an association of the breeders of shorthorns in Canada to advance the interests of such cattle, and for the purpose of superintending their registration, as all that was done in this way at present was performed by the council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and though that council was willing to do all that was required in having a proper registration, he was of opinion that the members lacked the knowneedful for its proper performance. Our herd-book was not at present recognized by Americans or breeders abroad, and it was a necessity that the standard of that book should be raised, as it had been made so low that practically but little value was attached to it. He had always taken much interest in the organization of this association, and was desirous of doing all he could to advance

their interests, and he begged to lay before the meeting the following resolutions which he had drawn up :-"1. That this meeting fully endorse the action taken in calling the breeders of short-horns together with a view of effecting an or-

ganization of the same.
"2. That the object of such organization be the perpetuation of the shorthorn cattle in

their original purity.

"3. That in order to carry out the above it s advisable that the association should superintend the registration, and, if possible, the same should be published annually. "4. That in order to guard the purity of the blood of shorthorns, and to give that book thus published a proper standing, it is de-

sirable that the standard of entry should be fixed so as to be at least equal to that of the American and English herd-book." Mr. Gorpon thought that it would be advisable not to confine the scope of the association to breeders of shorthorn cattle only, but to-make it an association of breeders of other

orts of cattle as well. Mr. DRYDEN stated that harmony in such matter was most desirable, and he thought a matter would not be promoted by having so many conflicting interests working together. In his opinion it would be a better plan for the breeders of different kinds of cattle to have their separate associations, a method which was found to work well in the States. Some discussion then took place, after which the resolutions moved by Mr. Dryden

were carried. Mr. Gordon moved that the following genlemen be a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Association of Shorthorn Breeders, and that the same be printed and circulated amongst such breeders: -John Dryden, J. C. Snell, W. G. Pettit, A. K. Gor-Wm, Whitiaw, Jas. L. Cowan, Hon. H. tant, and not so treated."

The National Millers' Association met in convention at Chicago yesterday. Nearly all the wheat-growing districts presented reports thowing the poor condition of the growing stops in the Western and Southern States,

THE KEEP OF LIVE STOCK

Discovery of Which Great Things Are Expected.

RELIABLE SYSTEM OF ENSILAGE.

How Agriculturists Can Save Money and the Same Time Improve their Cattle. The Journal of the American Agricultural Association contains the following interesting article from the pen of Francis D. Moulton, who, since the Beecher case closed, has been giving his mind to questions of agriculture

I found financially prosperous farming made easy at Arrareek farm, in Pompton, N. J.; and the statement of its owner, Mr. C. W. Mills, whom I have known for many years, will, I have no doubt, be as much of a surprise and delight to those who read it as it was to me. The statement was made to me on Monday, April 4, 1881. It was that during the winter of 1880-81, he had kept 120 horned cattle and twelve horses, and should keep them for seven months more, with half the ground feed that would have been necessary if feeding the best of hay instead of green fodder, which was the pro-duct of thirteen acres of his farm. The two pits or silos, in which Mr. Mills preserved the reen fodder, cost him about seven hundred ollars, and the fodder less than five hundred dollars; hay, to answer the same purpose, would have cost him seventy-five hundred dollars, so that as the grain consumed in either case would have cost the same, the profit was about seven thousand dollars-not taking into account at all the extra price for milk, which was sold at a premium in New

York because of its richne I walked with Mr. Mills over his farm. do not want to say that I never saw a poorer one, but I do not think I ever did. I looked at the stock, and they were in unusually fine condition—clear-eyed, fat, sleek, and lazy as pets. I tasted the milk, and it was the best I ever drank. Mr. Mills claims with enthusiasm that the system of ensilage which he has discoovered and adopted will revolutionthe present system of farming, and so I will, as nearly as I can, tell how he was led o its discovery, and give his reasons for beieving in the good he thinks it must accom-

over rt over with straw and plank, and press t down with earth. This he did, the work

ccupying him about a week. In the spring

of 1877, as early as the frost permitted, he opened the first pit and found the fodder in

PLANTING THE CORN.

Mr. Mills prepares the soil for planting the

corn from which he makes his ensilage just as he would for an ordinary crop of corn, and

puts the seed in about the last of May or the

first of June, according to the condition of the season, so that the seed shall not be subject

plants it in drills of about three inches wide,

with a space of three feet between each drill

about 20 or 30 grains to the foot, and uses

a blood and bone phosphate as a fertilizer to

a thood and bone phosphate as a ferminzer to stimulate the young plant to start. The first cultivation he gives it is by ploughing with the ordinary corn plough, throwing a furrow away from the drills, then afterward throwing

t back by the hilling cultivator. The corn is harvested in the latter part of September

when the stalks are fully matured—not dead

but while still green in colour—and filled with saccharine matter. This stage of growth

s indicated by full tasseling and the beginning to ear. The harvesting is done in the ordin-

to ear. The harvesting is done in the ordinary old-fashioned way, by hand with a stalk knife, and a sufficient labour force is employed to fill a pit of 300 tons capacity within three

days, because it is essential to gather and cut the corn and put it into the silo, and get

t under uniform and continuous pressur

save all the food properties. Mr. Mills uses

two corn cutters, one cutting one-half inch, and the other an inch length, of a combined

capacity of 100 tons per day, using steam

HE HAS TWO SILOS OR PITS.

each 40 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, located in the centre of his barn, the walls of which are constructed of a concrete

of stone and cement two feet thick, the sides and ends parallel, and the bottom well

tinuous pressure forces out the atmospher

cattle the bags of grain from the first section

of the cover are removed, and their contents

fodder is taken down perpendicularly to the bottom of the pit. While one section is

being used the pressure on the remaining se

tions continues the same, thus excluding the atmosphere as effectually as if each section

were a small pit by itself. Thus one section after another is fed until the whole is ex-

ground for use, while the fodder lying diately underneath them is being fed.

within the shortest possible time,

power for the purpose.

to any drawback from frost or cold.

green, unripe annual fodder that they have been fed on the preceding season. HOW THE SYSTEM WAS DISCOVERED. The first experiment which Mr. Mills made, Mr. Mills intends to enrich his farm for the cultivation of the sweetest and best grasses, and through which he discovered his system f ensilage, was in the fall of 1876. He was and to keep them in the form of ensilage, cutand to keep them in the form of ensinge, cut-ting them, of course, when ripe for this pur-pose, and feeding them instead of the coarse fodder which he is now using. He thinks his animals will fare better on ten tons of such led to it through a blunder committed in un-dertaking to improve the quality of corn com-mon to the section of the State in which he lives. He tried to hybridize it with a very superior species of Southern corn, and in grasses than they will upon forty tons of the corn fodder; in other words, that ten tons to order to accomplish his purpose planted each in alternate rows in the spring of 1876. The the acre of ripe, sweet grass is fully equiva-lent to forty tons of corn. He does not prohome corn was fully ripe and ready to harvest when the Southern corn pose to pasture his stock after this year, be lieving that the same grass harvested when it is in the flower will be productive of more had only begun to develop its pollen, notwithstanding the latter stood twice as high as the former. Mr. Mills had failed profit than to let the animals eat it when it is ast starting out of the ground. And h take into account at the time of planting inally proposes not to sow corn for fodder, his difference in the time of maturity of the but to raise only rich, sweet perennial grasses two species. He harvested the home species nd left the other standing, trusting that with for ensilage. A BIG DIFFERENCE. avourable weather he might be able to harvest it before the frost came; but late in October the frost nipped the leaves while the A farm of 100 acres ordinarily corn was yet in the milk. There were about twenty acres of it, standing twelve to fifteen eet high, and what to do to save it was the question. After thinking the matter over he concluded to dig four or five good sized pits in a dry gravel bank, line them with straw, cut and place the corn in them as soon as possible,

about twenty cows. On a farm of 100 acres. upon Mr. Mills' system of ensilage, he proposes to keep 300, using thirty acres for ensilage, and the other seventy to grow his grain From the exceeding richness produced by the manure from so many animals, he thinks he can raise sufficient grain on the seventy acres; that is to say, about eighty bushels of corn to the acre, or thirty bushels of wheat. Heretofore he says that it has required 200 acres of land to pasture his animals, but he proposes in future to keep the same opened the first pit and found the fodder in an excellent state of preservation. Not having cut it up when he placed it in the pits, he was obliged to use a derrick with a double purchase and a heavy team of powerful horses to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found to consume the whole of it he added to his herd by purchasing a number of cows. In consequence of the blunder in planting his corn, and the success he had in preserving his fodder as the result of it, Mr. Mills says he then and there devised the method which he delaysed the method which he delaysed the method which he delays the deficience between \$50 nr. number on 11 acres, and keep them for the winopened the first pit and found the rodder in an excellent state of preservation. Not having out it up when he placed it in the pits, he was obliged to use a derrick with a double purchase and a heavy team of powerful horses to break it out. He found that his enimals liked the fodder very much, and in order to consume the whole of it he added to his herd then and there devised the method which he between \$80 per annum and \$12 per annum has since perfected, and now has in practical and successful use.

PLANTING THE CORN.

in other words, it does not cost him over \$12 per head to maintain his animals for one year, while it costs a farmer under the ordinary

process \$80 for the same time. I am aware that there are many interested

in agriculture who doubt THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS + OF THE SYSTEM OF ENSILAGE, and who have expressed a fear as to its effect on the health of stock and the value of their product. But I know of no more practical man among them than the gentleman whose views I have quoted. He is a well-known and conservative business man, a member of the Produce Exchange of New York, and his conclusions as to the system which he is pursuing are entitled to the gravest considera-tion. That he has no doubt of their correctness is evident. He has demonstrated their value to himself, and can certainly show, through the condition of his stock and the value of their product, a reason for the faith

A Horse's Fury. SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 30.-Washington Benson, a wealthy farmer aged 55 years, met with a horrible death this afternoon. He was on his way from Porter, Mich., to Iowa travelling for pleasure with his family, in covered vehicles. They went in camp for dinner about five miles west of this city. While the old gentleman was leading stallion he drove to water, he stooped to pick up a stick. The horse reared and came down on him with his fore-feet, crushing him to the earth. The man fell on his back, horse instantly grabbed his face with its teeth and bit off his right cheek; at the same time it got on his breast with its knees, and rearng up and down, crushed in his ribs and breast, and continued to bite his face until finally beaten off with clubs by other members of the family. One of the sons hurried to the city and procured Dr. McGill, but when he reached the scene of the acciden the old man was breathing his last, and died

cemented. Upon the walls, flush with the inside of them, a structure of ordinary boards is built, fifteen feethigh, which serves as a feeder to the pit, and which, when both are filled, will compensate for the shrinkage of the mass with the request on his lips to be taken home. The English Post-once.

There is a queer story about the doings of our Post-office in the Neue Brew Presse for Thursday last. A lady living in Vienna there are the nephew in London a copy of the cop by compression. When the pit and feeder filled, the surface is levelled, and sec tional covers four feet in width, and in length one inch shorter than the width of the pit, recently sent her nephew in London a copy of Scheidler's verses entitled "Mein Lieder-kranz," which, as every Viennese knows, are a hotchpotch of the beginnings and endare placed upon it, upon which are placed fifty tons of grain in bags (making five tons to each section) evenly distributed. Mr. Mills uses grain for weight, because it is convenient. Anything else that can be uniformings of every German poem under heaven—a set of nonsense verses, in fact, with an ingeniv distributed would answer. It takes about ten days for the whole mass to compress sufous undercurrent of reference to Viennese society. If intelligible at all, they are there-fore only intelligible to a Viennese. This docuficiently for the covers to be laid on a level with the top of the pit, and then the feeder can be taken down. Mr. Mills allows no ment was opened in the English post-offic tramping or mussing of the mass, for the reason that he finds that any portion of the and being quite unintelligible to the best German scholars in the department, was supposed to be written in the secret cypher of a Ger succulent stalks subjected to pressure will cause the juice to exude, and immediately upman Socialist. The manuscript was accurate ly copied, and the copy is now in a pigeon-hole at St. Martin's-lc-Grand. The addressee reon relieving the pressure the air takes its place in the cellular tissue of the plant, and fermenta-tion results in the body of the mass. The one ceived the letter from the hands of a inch of space between the cover and the sides of the pit is left for the escape of the air and nan with the official inscription on the back "Confiscated, copied, and kept by order."
He now declares that he half believes he is watched by the police in the hope of discovering a key to the enigma, and the Newe Freie Presse looks forward to hearing of his ambient moisture: the uniform and conand gases-which may have accumulated while preparing the masses for pressure—through the half-inch opening between the summary expulsion from the British do-minions.—Manchester Guardian. cover and the sides, and keeping them out antil the pressure is removed.

When this fodder is to be used for the

Cheerfulness, courage and great activity of intellect; are engendered by Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, and its capacity of imparting power of endurance to the brain and nervous system, is shown in its property of sustaining persons through mental difficulties.

For Cramp and pain in the Stomach.-Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in hot, sweetened water, every half hour till relieved, bathing the stomach and bowls ireely with the medicine at the same time. It never hausted. The two pits completed cost Mr. with Mills about \$700. When filled last fall they fails

JUNE EROSTS

ennor's Prophecy Fulfilled—Damage t Vegetation by Unseasonable Weather-The bruit Crop Ruined.

Barrie, June 6.—There was a very heavy frost last night, so much so that on high lands even the grass and weeds were frozen stiff. Plants of all kinds in exposed places were also very much damaged. It is somewhat milder to-night. Kingston, June 6 .- There was a sharp

frost in this vicinity last night. OTTAWA, June 6.—Last night was very cold and there was a heavy frost. The cool atmosphere continues this morning. It is said that across the lake, opposite Aylmer, ice is formed nearly half an inch thick on water left out in vessels. It is reported that the frost has done a great deal of damage in the Gatineau district. In some places replanting or resowing has been begun. Garden stuff especially has been destroyed.

COLLINGWOOD, June 6.—Last night this

tion and good fodder are, first, the use of the proper kind of seed; second, facilities for cutting the fodder and filling the pit as quick-ly as possible after harvesting; third, to allow Collingwood, June 6.-Last night this no more tramping and consequent injury to the mass than is absolutely necessary to level it off for the covers. As soon as the covers are in place see that the weight is immediate-ly and uniformly applied, and allow no straw ection of the country was visited by one of the heaviest summer frosts known since 1834. which did great damage to all crops. Farmers from Nottawasaga township bring in reports to-day that last night's frost has reports to-day that last night's frost has been very disastrons to the potato crop, in many places completely destroying it. The clover and spring wheat were also badly damaged. Reports from Osprey township are anything but favourable. Farmers say nothing of the kind was ever before experienced by them at this season of the year. Vegetation that yesterday looked so favourable for a good yield to-day is almost ruined. The weather this evening is very cold with n contact with or to be mixed with the fodder in the pit.

Mr. Mills claims that he is the discoverer of the value of continuous and uniform presof the value of continuous and uniform pressure for ensilage, or the preservation of green fodder, and the originator of the means and method of applying it. He claims that this system of ensilage will obviate the necessity for green soiling in the summer—a practice which he considers mest pernicious, and of the effects of which many farmers seem ignorant. He says the mest of the animals which are fed on it is injurious to health, and their milk is the frequent cause of dysentery and death among children: that the The weather this evening is very cold, with indications of another heavy frost to-night. QUEBEC, June 6.—Heavy frost was visible the ground early this morning. The wea-

ther is quite cold. PAISLEY, June 6.—The frost here last night was very heavy, and did considerable damage, more particularly to potatoes and other vegetables and fruit. The grain is seriously damaged as well.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., June 6 .- There was a heavy frost in this locality last night, and considerable damage was done to the

ORANGEVILLE, June 6.—There was a very sharp frost here this morning, which will probably seriously affect the fruit crop. All day yesterday was very raw and cold. Garden produce generally cannot escape injury.
OWEN SOUND, June 6.—Last night this section was visited by a very severe frost, and from accounts received it appears to have been not merely local but wide-spread. The damage to plums, grapes, and in fact all kinds of fruit, is very great. Owners of large fruit orchards are of the opinion that the crop will be a complete failure, and they do not expect there will be a case of plums for exort from this neighbourhood, notwithstand

ing the large quantities of fruit that have been shipped heretofore from this part. NAPANEE, June 6.-There was a heavy frost last night. Ice was formed in many places and the ground frozen, in some localities half an inch in thickness. It is believed considerable damage is done to grain, etc. St. John, N. B., June 7 .- There was quite a heavy frost in the country last night, and it is said even that ice formed. Some injury it is feared has been done to the growing The frost appeared chiefly in spots

sheltered from the wind. BARNET, Vt., June 7 .- There was a severe ost here last night, the mercury standing at freezing point this morning. Severe lamage is reported to the crops

WHITEY, June 7 .- There was a heavy frost last night, which it is feared has greatly damaged the fruit crop.

Belleville, June 7.—Another frost occured last night, by which potatoes and cucumpers were destroyed in many gardens.

Port Jervis, June 7.—There was a heavy rost last night in Sullivan county and west

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK. Meeting Yesterday of the Shareholders in

MONTREAL, June 7.—A special meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank was held here this afternoon, E. J. Barbeau, tendance was quite large. The chairman submitted the following statement to the meeting :-

To the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank of Canada (in liquidation): Your liquidators beg to submit a statement of the position of the bank as on the 4th June current, viz. :-

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation \$ 26,753.00 Public deposits 76,970.00 Unclaimed dividends 5,549.54
Total\$109,273.27
ASSETS.
Cash
Total\$484,898.33 Capital stock subject to payment of dividend\$1,996,980.00

Cash received for first dividend of 10 The liquidation of the bank is being proceeded with as speedily as possible consistent with your interests. No labour has been spared to make the result as favourable as possible under the circumstances, and to put you in early possession of the surplus. The first div dend of ten per cent. is now at your disposal There are yet large and valuable assets to realize, to accomplish which will have our continued and unceasing attention, with the obect of dividing the residue as early as practi-

(Signed), E. J. BARBEAU, Chairman pro tem. ARCH. CAMPBELL, Manager.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Henry Joseph, the report was adopted. A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the deposits werebearing interest, to which the chairman replied, "No." Another enquiry was made by the same shareholder whether the liquidators had applied for an amendment in the Act so as to enable them to wind up the bank in fivyears instead of ten years, to which the reply was also "No." The char-man said the liquidators had opened negotiations with the Exchange Bank with a view of selling out the balance of the assets so as to obtain a full settlement for the share holders at once in cash without waiting ter years, as they were required to do under the Act. The result of these negotiations was an offer of 22½ per cent. or 12½ per cent., after pay ment of the dividend now due. The liquida-tors, he said, would have had no difficulty in recommending the shareholders to accept 25 per cent. had that offer beer made, but as it was not the shareholders must decide for themselves what was best under officially, or for the other liquidators, he for one would be willing to accept the offer rather than wait an indefinite time to get a little more. A SHAREHOLDER asked whether the sale

would be legal under the Winding-up Act. Mr. TAIT, the legal adviser, said it wo would Mr. Pedlar thought the Exchange Bank might be induced to raise their offer to 25 per ent., which he would accept. W. OGILVIE, a director of the Exchange Bank, who was present, said that to settle the matter he could state positively that the directors of the Exchange Bank had given

their ultimatum, and would not advance quarter of a cent on this offer. A long discussion followed, and finally Mr. Finlay proposed that a special meeting be called this day week to take a vote on the offer made for the assets. This was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Ayer's Hair Vigour, as its name implies, in vigorates and strengthens the hair. It not only restores the original colour to gray or faded hair, but by its stimulating action at the roots, produces a vigorous growth, and gives it that beautiful lustre which results only from a strong, healthy growth of the hair,

TORONTO ITEMS.

TORONTO'S growth within the last ten years in the matter of population has kept pace with her architectural improvement and extension. At the meeting of the Typographical Union the Mayor stated that the population of the city would be shown by the census returns to be over ninety-five thousand, which is an increase of clearway. thousand, which is an increase of close upon twenty thousand within the decade.

A LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.-Last night th regular fortnightly meeting of the Toronto Land League was held at the Young Irish-men's hall. One of the principal subjects of discussion was the advisability of inviting Miss Fannie Parnell to lecture here in August next, with a view to organizing a branch of the Ladies' Land League, and it is probable the invitation will be sent. branch in the west end was also talked of and the meeting adjourned.

CALIFORNIA NOT AN EL DORADO. -The fol lowing card, received from a painter who emigrated to California a few months ago, was handed into this office for publication.
It speaks for itself:—"I was deceived in California as a place to get along. A man can get \$25 a month during harvest, and when that is over he will have to wait until the grapes are ripe, when he can get another month's work, and no more until spring. Painting is no good in Los Angelos, for there are no improvements going on. The principal products are oranges, grapes, and wheat, and if the orange and grape crop should fail all Southern California is 'busted.'"

Ex-President Davis,—On Sunday the Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the defunct Confederacy, arrived in this city, and registered at the Queen's hetel. He bears his age well, and although his hair has becom greyer, and the lines that cross his foreheadere more marked, those who knew him befor the war would at once recognize the leader of the South. During a few moments' conver the South. During a few moments' conversation, Mr. Davis said that he had noticed decided improvement in Montreal since his last visit, and that he expected to find the same in Toronto, which he chiefly remember ed as being garrisoned by red coats, and city of strong English proclivities. time he had travelled considerably, finding Scotland the most congenial of foreign countries, but liking his Southern home the best. Of the South, he thought that morally, politically, and financially, it was in a far worse condition than before the war, but this was owing to its present transition state, which he likened to a forest, healthy in its primeva form, unhealthy while the clearing up process is being carried on, and healthier than ever when thoroughly cleared and under cultiva tion. Mr. Davis intends to remain for some days in the city.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. -In consequen-

of the attacks so frequently made on this institution, we have made it a special duty to ascertain the standing of ex-pupils attending the Provincial University, as shown by the returns made by the examiners on Saturday The result is as follows:—Of eight medals conferred by the Senate, four were carried off by undergraduates owing their previous training to Upper Canada College. The gold medal in classics, Milner, W. S.; the silver medal in classics, Armour, D.; the gold medal in metaphysics, McAndrew, J. A.; the Lorne gold medal, Davis, E. P. None of these gentlemen at any time lived in Toronto. these gentlemen at any time lived in Toronto. but are fair representatives of the provincial youths availing themselves of the training offered by Upper Canada College. In the fourth year there were gained by ex-pupils first three places in classics, out of four granted, first in logic, first in mental and moral philosophy, two first-class honours in civil polity, and three second-class honours. In the third year the following were taken: -First place in English, first in history, first phy, and nine other first-class honours, and four second-class honours, with the modern language scholarship and the Blake scholar-

language scholarship and the Blake scholarship, this last being divided with another candidate. In the second year:—First place in English, and three first-class honours and fifteen second-class honours, with the first scholarship in general proficiency. In the first year:—Two first-class honours in English and two second-class honours. This record is a creditable one. The comparative failure in the second and first years is accounted for by the determined efforts made throughout the province to prevent pupils throughout the province to prevent pupils from entering the institution. It is gratifying, however, to learn that the boarding-house is again filled to its utmost limits during the present term, and that there seems to be no falling off in the number of those taking advantage of the opportunities offered to boys not proceeding to the university of

previous to going out into the world. A Remarkable Poem Cling to the Mighty One, Cling in thy grief, Cling to the Holy One, He gives relief; Cling to the Gracious One. Ps. lxxxiv., 19, Heb. xii., 11. Ps. cxvi., 6. Cling to the English One,
Cling in thy grief,
Cling to the Holy One,
He gives relief;
Cling to the Gracious One,
Cling in thy pain;
Cling to the Faithful One,
He will sustain, Ps. cxvi., 6. Ps. cxvi., 5. Ps. iv., 4. I Thess. v., 25. Ps. iv., 24. Cling to the Living One,
Cling to thy woe;
Cling to the Living One,
Through all below;
Cling to the Pardoning One,
He speaketh peace,
Cling to the Healing One,
Anguish shall cease, Heb. vii., 25. Ps. lxxxvi.. 7. I John iv., 16. Rom. vii., 38-3 John xiv., 27. John xiv., 23. Exod. xv., 25. Ps. exvii., 27. Cling to the Bleeding One, Cling to His side, Cling to the Risen One, In Him abide; Cling to the Coming One, Hope shall arise, Cling to the Reigning One, Joy lights thine eyes. I John ii., 27. John xx., 27. Rom. vi., 9. John xv., 4. Rev. xxii., 20. Titus ii., 13.

The Two Disraelis. Before parting company with the father, we may quote one of his opinions which differs from that of the son. Lord Beaconsfield held that "critics are the men who have failed in literature and in art." Isaac D'Israeli writes of critics in the following respectful terms: of critics in the following respectful terms:

"An indifferent poet may exert the art of criticism in a very high degree, and if he cannot himself produce an original work, he may yet be of great service in regulating the happier genius of the other. The talent of judging may exist separately from the power of execution. An amateur may not be an extist, though an exist, should be an expectation. artist, though an artist should be an amateur." Perhaps the reader may also be pleased to see with what qualifications novels are praised by the father of the novelist, who was lately Prime Minister of England:— 'Novels, as they were long manufactured orm a library of illiterate authors for illiter ate readers: but as they are created by genius are precious to the philosopher. They paint the character of an individual or the manners of the age more perfectly than any other species of composition. We have shown the world that we possess writers of the first order in this delightful province of fiction and of truth; for every fiction invented naturally must be true. These works of fiction are among the most instructive of every polished nation, and must contain all the useful truths of human life, if composed with genius. They are pictures of the pas sions, useful to our youths to contemplate."-London Daily News.

Tom Collins was elected to the Imperial House of Commons a few weeks ago. The gentleman, during his election contest, was his own agent and his own committee, and it cost him something less than £150 to get elected. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the great ad-vocate of prohibition, objected to Tom Collins' presence in the House of Commons by raising a point as to Tom Collins' right to take the oath; but Tom Collins swore allegiance and took his seat. Tom Collins was for-tunate in that he had only one temperance man opposed to him. If a man named Tom Collins offered himself as a candidate in any onstituency in Canada, his very name would call out the entire temperance party against

Impure Blood. In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ring worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, dicers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the Vegetter, and core these affections. As a blood-purifier it has no conal, its effects are

Medical.

Johnson S

JUKE Jague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870 This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyalline in the Saltys, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyalline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented. prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It persuance the Liver.
It Purifies the Blood of the City of th

TESTIMONIALS

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

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the scord and locate, care only being required in attention to

CANADIAN.

NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

MRS. JOHNSON.

Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE.
SIMCOE, Norfolk Co., Feb. 8th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heart
Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken.
MKS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.
Kelvin, Brant County, Ontar Kelvin, Brant County, Ontar Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valu NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted men or dyspepsia and liver complaint than any nedicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE.

FOR COSTIVENESS.

New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, }
Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and
Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I
began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am
now regular in my bowels, and my strength and
appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT
Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.
I have been subject to Heart Disease and Live
Complaint for many years. I tried many decease
but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP. DYSPEPSIA CURED.

DESPERSIA CURED.

BENDRORD, Addington County, Ontario, Cass
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspersia various other diseases, and your INDL BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other me cines had failed.

MARGARET TOPPINS Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder. Toronto, April 21st, 1880,

Dr. Clark Johnson:
Dear Sir,—I have had a pain in the small Dear Sir,—I have pad a pain in thre sinaid or my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER, after its use a short time, I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years.

J. G. AMEY,
77 Richmond street west.

Dizziness in the Head.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of dizziness in my head and sick stomach. It is an invaluable medicine. HEZEKIAH MARKS.

Best Medicine I Eyer Took.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP trial, and must say it is the best medicine I yer took.

W. S. LATTIMORE. ver took. W. S. LATTIA Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

Neuralgia.

Toronto. April 20, 1880.

Dr, Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir,—When I visit ed your manufactory last auturan, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant. 250 Simcoe street. Neuralgia.

Severe Pain in the Side.

TORONTO, April 21st, 1830.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many, sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly.

has entirely cured me; maso improved greatly.

JOHN McEACHREM, Carpenter,

14 Sheppard street. Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medicine.

M. J. WHITE. Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsis, It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE, Por Asthma.
Nackawiek, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a
number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has given me more relief than any other
medicine I ever used.
MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

For General Debility,
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with General Debility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me. A Very Valuable Medicine.

Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879
Dear Sir.—I have suffered greatly with Kidd
Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
As only medicine that ever gave me relief.

the only medicine that ever gave me firmly believe it to be a valuable medici PETER DONNELLY, Black Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont. Jan 26th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia
for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helped
me. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.
W. H. RORISON.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIA.

BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

Health Restorer.

WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP*

MRS. T. READ. CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents Messrs. NORTHRUP & DYMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.

unchanged at \$4.87 for demand notes, and \$4.85

The market was to-day quiet, and prices of bank stocks were weak. Montreal sold at 1942 and 1944, and closed with sellers 4 and 4½ lower. Toronto was offered ‡ with no bids. Ontario lower, Dominion was offered at 1, with bids was offered 1 with bids 1 lower. Molsons' was not quoted. Consolidated was held 1 higher,

Miscellaneous stocks were generally firm. Bids for Western advanced 1, as did also those for Consumer's Gas, with sellers as before. Dominion sellers † higher, and bids unchanged. Bids for Montreal Telegraph fell 1½ with no sellers. Loan and Savings stocks inactive. Freehold sold at 161. Western not offered. Union was of-

fered 11 lower, with bids 1 higher. Bids for Building and Loan rose 1. Imperial was offered 1, with bids 1 lower. Manitoba was offered as before at 126, with 125 bid. Huron and Erie adian Savings rose 1, and those for London Loan 1. Hamilton Provident was offered at 135 with bids down i or to 133. Bids for House-building

Debentures were not quoted. In the afternoon there was a sale of Manitoba at 125, and of four shares of Bank of Toronto at

The following is the official report of the To-

Stocks.	Sellers.	duyers.	Frans.
	002	н	
Montreal	194½ 158½ 100	1941	
Merchants' Commerce Dominion Hamilton	126 151½ 170¼ 120	124± 151 168± 118±	50 at 151
Do. 50 per cent Standard Federal Imperial	113 154½ 131	108½ 112 153 129	
Molsons	12	::::::	
British America	154 223	150 220½ 353 220	
Consumers' Gas Dominion Telegraph Montreal Telegraph	141 99 100	139½ 98 130½	†
Globe Printing Co Railways. Toronto, Grey, and Bruce.	100	60	
Toronto and Nipissing			
Loan and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent Freehold Western Canada		$207\frac{1}{2}$ 161 170	6 at 161
Union	151 107 118}	149½ 139 106½ 117	::::::
Farmers' Loan & Savings. Lon. & Can. L. & A National Investment	128	152½ 112	
People's Loan Manitoba Loan Huron and Erie Dominion Savings & Loan Ontario Loan and Deb	126	112 125 163 1234	
London Loan		1284 112	
Hamilton Provident Roal Estate Brant Loan London and Ont. Invest		133 1031 120	::::::
London and Ont. Invest		136	
London and Ont. Invest, House Building Ontario Investment Ass "Pobletures, ctc. Doin, Get, Stock, 5 p.c County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c	1271	1231	

10 at 1943, 10 at 1941, † 100 at 98, 20 at 98 SEEGMILLER PLOUGH.

Responsible Agents wanted to sell Seegmiller Patent Improved Oliver Chilled Mould-board Ploughs. Manufactured only by S. Seeg-miller, late of the Toronto Plough Works. The fastest selling plough in the Dominion. Wa-Secure territory by addressing

S. SEEGMILLER, GODERICH, ONTARIO.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, June 9. PRODUCE. The market since our last has been quiet, principally in consequence of small offerings and ness on the part of holders. A steady demand has prevailed, but buyers and sellers have generally been apart, and consequently but little business done. There cannot, however, be said to have been any considerable change in values, which close very much as at our last, save that flour is rather weaker. The weather for the week has been decidedly unfavourable, and it is to be feared that if last week's crop reports could be repeated they would not be by any means so satisfactory as were those of last week. Stocks stood on Monday as follows :-Flour, 3,900 bbls.; fall wheat, 96,724 bush.; spring wheat, 68,122 bush.; oats, 16,549 bush.; barley, 23,887 bush.; peas. 27,275 bush.; rye, 300 bush., against on the same date last. year:—Flour, 5,190 bbls.; fall wheat, 133,767 bush.; spring wheat, 109,362 bush.; oats, 19,000 bush.; bar-ley, 2,601 bush.; peas, 150 bush., and rye, nil bush. Outside advices report English markets during the present week to have been quiet but steady, both for cargoes at the ports and homegrown in the country markets; but we should think from collateral circumstances that the steadiness has been due to the firmness of holders. The feeling during last week seems to have been quiet, and it is stated that an attempt to eflect a rise on Friday resulted in a complete 'ailure,' which seems strange in face of a large fleerease and deficiency in supplies. Imports for ast week amounted to 167-000 to 165,000 quarters of wheat, and 85,000 to 90,000 bbls of flour, and home deliveries to 104,548 quarters, making a total supply equal to 312,360 to 320,173 quarters of wheat, against an average weekly con-sumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 2nd inst. was 2,100,000 quarters, against 2,209,000 quarters on the 26th ult., and 2,233,000 the corresponding date last year. There are said to be 30 cargoes of wheat due this week. Cropreportsseem to be improving.
Continental advices to the 21st ult. state that in France wheat remained very quiet both for homegrown and imported. Farmers still offered very de wheat, and still less rye, and demanded fully previous figures. Local millers would only buy at some decline, and some of the markets held consequently quoted a slight depreciation. Rye, however, remained firm, owing to absolute carcity. Reports from 78 markets showed 2 dearer; 10 firm; 36 unchanged; 9 quiet, and 21 wer; against, in the preceding week, 15 lower; 17 firm; 32 unchanged; 7 quiet, and 23 lower. Imports were rather on the increase; arrivals of wheat at the six leading ports were 160,000qrs., nst 150,000qrs, in the previous week. Busiess in the ports, however, remained inactive, with very little change in prices. At Havre, free on rail red winter was quoted at 48s. 3d. to 48. 9d. per quarter. At Marseilles stocks in the docks e 73,500 quarters, of which a large part was

old, but not delivered. Flour at Paris was quiet

rian markets were quiet but steady, with red

per quarter. German markets seem to have been quiet on wheat, with no very considerable change

whatever in the state of the grain market. The stocks in the Interior are entirely cleared away, and consequently no fresh supply was to be exted until the new crop comes forth. As prices kept comparatively high and tonnage was rather their stiff, seeing not much profit, as prices abroad are comparatively low. Concerning the crop of this year the reports from all the Southern districts were very promising. The weather had been extremely favourable, and if it continue, and no insects destroy the crops the horsests will be a severed. the crops, the harvest will be a very satisfactory one. Roumanian advices report Galatz quiet, owing to the small stocks held and the high prices asked. On this continent the states markets have been marked by fluctuations in prices, owing probably to varying crop rewas offered 1, with bids 1 lower. Merchants ports and action or inaction on the part of the was offered as before at 126, with 1241 bid. Commerce sold at 1511, closing with sellers 1 and bids the latter part of last week, but since then a firmer feeling has been prominent. It is granted 11 lower. Federal was offered 1 lower. Imperial that prices in the western markets are above the shipping margin, but it seems to be thought that English prices must advance, to meet them, which it must be admitted that they have shown no inclination thus far, to do. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation Telegraph was firm, with sales at 98, closing with at lake and scaboard ports, and the rail shipundermentioned dates was as follows:-

ments from Western lake and river ports at the May 28, May 21, May 29, 1881. 1881. 1881. 1880. Wheat, bu 14,009,221 16,561,330 20,394,104 Corn, bu 9,822,828 11,233,009 15,784,336 Oats, bu 4,539,330 3,721,218 2,730,495 Barley, bu 327,327 267,557 365,594 Total bu 30,162,498 32,521,116 39,761,774

The following statement shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the week:

8. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D.

Cheese55 0 55 0 55 0 55 0

FLOUR—The market has been quiet since our last; the inactivity seems to have been due to small offerings and a difference between buyers and sellers. Prices were firm in the latter part of last week, but have since been easier. Superior extra sold at equal to \$5.10 on Thursday, and some other sales were made on p.t. Extra, inactive, but usually worth about \$4.95. Spring extra was wanted last week, and sold at \$4.90, f.o.c. The market yesterday was quiet but steady, with superior extra wanted at \$5.025, but held higher; extra offered at \$4.95, with \$4.90 bid. Bran—Weak; sold in bulk on Friday at \$11, and bagged, on Tuesday, at \$11.50, for one car lot and \$10 for another, on track.

Oatmeal—Steady and unchanged; a car of choice sold on Tuesday at \$4.50 in track, but ordinary has been offered at \$4.30. Small lots unchanged at \$4.50 to \$4.75. OATMEAL—Steady and unchanged; a car of choice sold on Tuesday at \$4.50 nt track, but ordinary has been offered at \$4.30. Small lots unchanged at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

WHEAT—A good demand at steady prices has has been maintained all week, but holders have not been at all anxious to sell. No. 2 fall sold on Saturday at \$1.15 for a car, and \$4.17 for a round lot f.o.c., and on Tuesday at \$1.16 for cars on track. No. 1 spring inactive, with buyers at \$1.18 and sellers wanting \$1.20 to \$1.21; No. 2 spring sold at \$1.16 on Monday, and \$1.17 f.o.c. on Tuesday, when a cargo of uninspected spring, lying at a point east, changed hands at \$1.19 f.o.c. Quietude was the rule yesterday; but No. 2 fall would have commanded previous prices. Street receipts very small; fall has been worth

was offered at \$1.12, with \$1.12 bid; spring would have commanded previous prices. Street receipts very small; fall has been worth \$1.12 to \$1.15, and spring \$1.12 to \$1.18.

OATS—Have been offered less freely, and rather firmer in price. Cars of western sold last week and on Monday and Tuesday at 39c. on track; and on the latter day two cars of bagged Nipissing brought 40c. There were sales of cars in bulk yesterday at 39c. on track. Street prices, 40 to 41c.

tations. On the street a 1ew 10aus have some 55 to 60c.

PEAS—A steady demand has been maintained all week, but offerings have been small. There have been, however, a few care of No. 2 sold at 10cc, which price was paid yesterday, and 75c. would have been paid for No.1 had any been offered. Street receipts nil; values range from 65 to 73c. rom 65 to 73c.

RyE—Inactive and nominally unchanged at 83 to 85c.

Hay—Pressed has remained inactive and prices purely nominal. The market has been abundantly supplied, and prices have been lower. The range has been for the last couple of days from \$6 to \$10, with the great bulk selling at \$8 to \$9.

STRAW—Offerings have been fully sufficient, and prices have been easier at \$6 to \$7.50 for and prices have been easier at \$0 to \$7.50 for oat and rye in sheaves, with loose worth about \$5. POTATOES—Have continued to be offered freely, and sold very slowly at still declining prices. One car sold at \$7\cdot c. last week, but one changed hands on Tuesday at \$2\cdot c., and another at \$5\cdot c. Street receipts small, but sufficient with prices weak at 40 to 45\cdot c.

ally sound onered taken reachy at quite perbarrel.

MUTTON—Has continued to be wanted, and firm at \$9.00 to \$9.50 per cental by the carcase, but scarcely any coming in.

POULTRY—Only a few fowl have been offered,

and these few have sold as before at 60 to 65c.
FLOUR, .O.C.
Superior extra, per 196 lbs \$5 00 to \$5 10 Extras 4 90
BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. Extra, per bag
Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs 1 18 0 00 No. 2,
Red winter none. Spring wheat, No. 1. 1 18 1 19
Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 39 0 00 Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 80 0 82 " Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 75 0 76 " No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 70 0 71 " Extra No. 3 0 65 0 67 No. 3 0 60 0 62
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs. 0 75 0 00 1 No. 2, 1 0 74 0 00 Rye 0 0 83 0 85
PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.
Wheat, fall, new, per bush. \$1 10 to \$1 15 Wheat, spring, do. 1 12 1 18 Barley, do. 0 55 0 60 Oats, do. 0 40 0 41 Peas, do. 0 66 0 73 Rye, do. none. Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs. 8 00 8 50 Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. 6 00 7 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 9 00 9 50 Chickens, per pair. 0 60 0 65

Chickens, per pair.
Ducks, per pair.
Geese, each
Turkeys, each
Butter, pound rolls.
Do, large rolls.
Do, tub dairy.
Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Potatoes, per bas.
Apples, per bbl.
Onions, per bag. Straw, per ton... Wool, per lb....

PROVISIONS. TRADE-Has remained rather quiet since our

Ist.

BUTTER—Receipts have been on the increase, and have been fully sufficient for the local consumption. Sales have been rather slow and prices rather easy; best from 13 to 15c. has still been paid for fair to choice qualities. Country holders have been offering shipping-lots, but not consigning any, and shippers have not yet commenced to buy, so that prices of these are nominal. Street receipts have been considerably on the increase, and prices have been lower at 14 to 17c. for pound rolls, and 13 to 15c. for tabs and crocks of good quality.

CHEESE—Has been coming in freely and coming down steadily. Choice, in small lots, has sold usually at 10; to 11c., but we think that the latter price is now obsolete; half skim is offered at 9½ to 10c. At Ingersoll, on Tuesday, buyers and sellers were apart, and sales small, at from 8 to 8½c.

old, but not delivered. Flour at Paris was quiet and slow of sale, but closed fairly steady. Beltian markets were quiet but steady, with red winter at Antwerp quoted at 48. 0d. to 48. 6d for quarter. German markets seem to have been puiet on wheat, withno very considerable change in prices; at Hamburg it was reported firm, with ed winter quoted at 48. 0d. to 49. 0d. per quarter, delivered. Stocks in the interior are said to lave been very much reduced. By the prices were apart, and sales small, at from \$10.00 \$10.0

arm at 12%, for small lots; pickled are unchanged at 10½ to 10½c.

LARD—Inactive and rather easy in consequence of increased receipts of butter. Tinnets sell at 14c., and pails at 14 to 14½c. in small lots; there are no large lots in the market, and there seem to be no tierces even in small lots.

HOGS—Receipts have been small, and all offered readily taken at from \$8.25 to \$8.50 per cental. SALT—Unchanged at former prices: Goderich has sold faiply well at \$5c. for cars, and \$1 for small lots; land-salt for \$2.50, and clean salt for \$3 per ton at the works. Liverpool has been quiet and unchanged, save that there are no cars held; small lots usually bring \$5 to \$74c.; clairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to \$1 quantity and quality of the bags.

DRIED APPLES—Dull and inactive; country-lots have been made at 3 to 3½c. which are the best prices now to be had. Dealers are selling barrelled in small lots at 4½c.

HOPS—Inactive; brewers now buy only one or two bales as needed, and these sell at former prices from 15 to 18c.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has been fairly active, at least with the country, since our last.

TEA—The tendency of prices has been upwards and decidedly firmer; but the movement in lines has been rather small. Young Hyson, of coarse quality, has sold at 2½ to 2½c.; thirds, at 26 to 2½c.; and seconds, in large lines, at 28 to 36jc.; the latter grade has been scarce and wanted. Blacks have sold at 2½c. for common, and 35c. for medium Congou. Japans have been inactive but firm. Sales on English account have been quiet; Congou has sold at 10d. to 1s. and some extra fine Kaisow at 1s. 9d. to 2s. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 25 to 35c.; medium to good, 38 to 45c.; fine to choice, 48 to 60c.; extra, firsts, 65 to 70c.; Twankays, 22 to 73c.; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 30 to 45c.; fine to extra choice, 50 to 50c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekoes, 38 to 56c.

COFFEE—Has been firm; but the only movement reported is the sale of some round lots of Rio at 15 to 16c. Quotations are as follows, outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 25 to 28c. Singapore, 21 to 22c.; Rio, 15 to 18c.; Mocha, 30 to 33c.

SUGAR—The upward movement has continued in force and scems to have been accepted by the market, as a fairly good business has been done. Porto Rico has sold in car-lots at 7½c, for dark; and at 8c. for bright. Scotch refined has sold in cars at 7½c, for low-grade dark; at 4½c, for medium yellow, and at 9½c, for bright. Canadian yellows have sold steadily at an advance of a quarter-cent. Granulated has sold in lots of 100 barrels at 10½c. Paris lump has advanced in sympathy with the rest of the list. Quotations are as follows, the 'outside figures being for fetallers' lots, and all sugars now being sold at sixty days:—Porto Rico, per lb., 7½ to 8½c.; Barbadoes, 0 to 0; Scotch, low grade, 7½ to 7½c.; medium, 7½ to 8½c.; bright to choice, 8½ to 9½c.; canada refined, 8½ to 9½c.; Paris lump, 11½ to 11½c.

house molasses, none; and West India, in hhds., 30 to 37c.; in barrels, 38 to 40c.; choice do., 48 to 57c.

FRUIT—Has remained quiet because scarce; each holder wants all he has, and so refuses to sell. Still a few sales have been made of Valencias at 38c. for 200, and 38c. for 100 boxes. Old layers offered as before, but no sales. Other sorts of box fruits quiet but firm as before; outside advices show that Liverpool has been importing Sultanas from New York. Currants steady, with sales of new in lots of 50 and 100 barrels at 64 to 7c. Prunes quiet. Brazil nuts rather firmer, but other nuts unchanged. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices for retailers lots:—Raisins, layers, \$2.25 to \$2.35; London, do., new, \$2.50 to \$2.35; loose Muscatelle, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Valencias, \$4 to \$4c.; seedless, \$94 to 10c. in kegs; Sultanas, 12 to 13c.; currants, 1880, ordinary to fine, in barrels, 64 to 7c.; filberts, \$4 to 9c.; walnuts, \$6 to \$1c.; prunes, 5 to 54c.; Brazil nuts, \$10 to \$1c.; prunes, 5 to 54c.; Brazil nuts, \$10 to \$1c.; lemon peel, 18 to 20c.; orange do., 19 to 20c.; citron do., 35 to 38c.; Malaga figs, in bags, 6c.

RICE—Unchanged, with sales of lots of 25 to 100 bags; Small lots, \$4.25. Carolina has been selling at 94c. per 1b.

FISH—The only movement reported is in boneless cod, which goes off at 34 to 44c. per 1b., and red herrings which sell at 28c. per box; quotations for other sorts may be regarded as nominal. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers' lots:—Herrings, Labrador, No. 1 bbls., \$6.25 to \$5.50; No. 2 do., \$5.25 to \$5.50; splits, bbls., \$5.75 to \$6; half-bbls., round, \$2.75 to \$3; bbls., \$4.50 to \$4.75; soneless, pef 1b., 44 to 44c.; trout, none; whitefish, none; mackerel, bbls., \$6.25; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, 4's, 11c.; do., 4's, 19 to 194c.

TOBACCO.—Unchanged with oblots of Rough-and-Ready and Blackbird selling to a small ex-

whitensh, none: mackerel, bbls., \$6.25; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, \$4s. Ilc.; do., \$7s. 19 to 19\$c.

Tobacco.—Unchanged with job-lots of Rough-and-Ready and Blackbird selling to a small extent at former prices. Quotations are as follows:—Prince of Wales blacks, in boxes, 33 to 35c.; 6°s and 8°s, in catties, 36 to 37c.; brights, navy, 3°s, 45 to 50c.; solaces, 35 to 48c.; V.T.C. blacks, 12°s, 37 to 38c.; 3°s and, 4°s, and 8°s, 38 to 40c.; navy, 3°s, and myrde, 52 to 55c. Extrawhights, 58 to 70c.

Evaluous—The tendency seems to have been upwards, and holders are very firm, but noactual advance has been established: Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o.p. \$2,75 to \$3; Demerara, \$2.45 to \$2.75; gln—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red. \$8, to \$8.50; wines—port, \$1.50; fine, \$2.40 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$2.40 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$2.60 to \$6.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's Otard's and Martell's, \$5 to \$5.50; second-class brands, \$3 to \$4.20, according to age; in case. Sazerac, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$9 to \$9.60. Central, Society, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Hennessy's, \$11.39 to \$12.50; do., Martell's, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., Jules Belleire, \$7.50 to \$8. Whiskey—The following are Messrs. Gooderham & Worts prices, on which merchants charge an advance of 5 per cent:—Alcohol, per Imperial gallon, \$2.53; pure spirits, 65 o.p., \$2.46; do., 50, ..., \$2.45; do., \$1.20; donestic whiskey, \$2 u.p., \$1.08; rye whiskey, 4 years old, \$1.50; do., 5 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.70; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.70; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.70; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.70; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.70; do., 7 years old,

TRADE—Has been quiet.
BEEVES—The demand for the past week has
BEEVES—The demand for the past week has BEEVES—The demand for the past week has been almost entirely confined to butchers' cattle, which were scarce, and for good quality, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., from 5 to 5ic. was paid. Unfavourable reports from Liverpool and Glasgow weakened the demand for export cattle, and although as high as 5ic. was paid for some weighing 1,350 lbs. first-class were quoted at 5, 5i, and 5ic.

SHEEP—The demand is altogether confined to the local market, as prices rule too high for shipment; 4ic. was offered and 5c. asked for first-class, weighing 140 to 150 lbs, live weight, with the same for lighter weights for home consumption. LAMBS—Lambs are still scarce and in demand, bringing from \$3 to \$5.

CALVES—Were in demand, with the supply light. First-class, dressing 125 lbs, and upwards, brought from \$10 to \$12, second-class from \$7 to \$9, and third-class, to dress from 70 to 80 lbs., were worth from \$3 to \$5.

Hoss—Receipts were light, but a few changed hands at from 6 to 6\frac{1}{2}c.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. TRADE—Fairly good with prices firm all over, HIDES—Green have been offered but slowly, and all wanted at firm but unchanged prices. Cured, in active demand, and selling at 91c. as fast as offered. CALFSKINS—Have been abundant and un-changed; all offered being taken at former

changed; all offered being taken at former prices.

SHEEPSKINS—Very few have been offered, and these few have sold firmly at \$1.75 to \$2.00. Pelts have advanced five cents, and stand at 25a, with very few offered.

LAMSKINS—Receipts have been on the increase, and the supply ornsiderable, but prices unchanged at 30c.

WOOL—Fleece has been coming in more freely on the street, and small lots have been to move; sales have been made at 22c., which was freely bid yesterday, and paid farmers' lots. Pulled has been quiet; some small sales of super have been made to the factories at 29c., but dealers would not pay over 28c. Extra has continued to be scarce, and wanted at 31 to 35c.

Tallow—Remains unchanged, selling as before, with a fair supply, with the demand rather slack.

Outstaions stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected.

slack.
Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$8.50; choice No. 1, steers, \$9.00; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50 to \$8.00; No. 3 inspected, \$6.50 to \$7.00; calfskins, green, 15 and 18c; calfskins, cured, 164c; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.25; woof, fleece, 22c; woof, super, 28 to 29c; extra super, 34 to 35c; woof pickings, 11 to 12½c; tallow, rough, 3½c; rendered, 6 to 6½c,

BY TELEGRAPH.

June 8.—Flour—Receipts, 1,370 bbls. The market is quiet and about steady. Sales:—50 bbls. inferior at \$5.45; 125 bbls. do. at \$5.45; 200 bbls. choice extra superior at \$5.35; 100 bbls. choice extra superior at \$5.35; 100 bbls. choice extra superior at \$5.50; 100 bbls. do. at \$6; 50 bbls. strong bakers' at \$5.50; 100 bbls. do. at \$4.37; 100 bbls. do. at \$4.30. The following are the quotations:—Superior extra, \$5.45 to \$5.50; extra superine, \$5.25 to \$5.35; superfine, \$4.80 to \$4.90; strong bakers', \$5.50 to \$6.15; flne, \$4.35 to \$4.65; middlings, \$4.10 to \$4.15; pollards, \$3.70 to \$3.20; Ontario bags, \$2.57 to \$2.65; City bags, delivered, \$3.07 to \$3.20; Ontario bags, \$2.57 to \$2.65; City bags, delivered, \$3.07 to \$3.10. Oats—39 to 40c. Rye—Nominal. Corn—55c. in bond. Peas—89 to 90c. Cornmeal—\$3 to \$3.05. Butter—New Eastern Townships, 16 to 17c.; Morrisburg and district, 15 to 16c.; creamery, 19 to 204c. Cheese—New, 9 to 94c. Lard—144 to 145c. for pails. Pork—Heavy mess, \$19.75 to \$20.50. Hams—Uncovered, 13 to 134c. Bacon—11 to 12c. Eggs—134c. per doz.Ashes—Pots, \$4.10 to \$4.12\frac{1}{2}\$ per 100 lbs., for firsts. MONTREAL.

June 8.—Pork—Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., \$8.50 to \$8.60; mess pork, per bbl., \$18.00 to \$18.50; new navy do., \$20.00 to \$20.75; hams, per lb., 12 to 13c.; smoked bacon, do., 12 to 13c.; roll do., 13 to 14c.; salted do., 10 to 11c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per beg. 10 to 45c. Butter—In palls, per lb., 17 to 19c.; firsh, 16 to 17c.; fresh print, 18 to 10c.; rolls, 15 to 16c. Cheese, 15 to 16c. Eggs, per

ST, CATHARINES.

June 8.—Flour—No. 1 superior, \$5.50 to \$5.75; fall wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.12; spring wheat, none. Corn—58 to 60c. Barley-80 to 90c. Peas—90c. to \$1. Oats—38 to 40c. Butter—124c. Eggs—15c. Cheese—12c. Hay—\$8 to \$12. Potatoes, perbag, 70c.

June 8.—Wheat—Fall, \$1.20; spring, \$1.10 cas, 65 to 67c. Barley, 60 to 75c. Rye, 90 to 95 lats, 40c. Corn, 70c.

GUELPH. GUFLPH.

June 8.—Wheat—White, \$1.15; Treadwell, \$1.05 to \$1.11; spring (Glasgow), \$1.16. Oats, 39 to 40c. Peas, 70c. Barley, 48 to 50c. Rye, 65 to 87c. Flour-\$2.75 to \$3.05. Eggs, per doz., 11 to 12c. Butter—Pairy packed, 12c; rolls, 12c. Potatoes, per bag, 30 to 36c. Apples, per bag, 25 to 50c. Lambskins, \$1 to \$1.75. Hides, per cwt., \$6 to \$7. Wood, per cord, \$3.50 to \$4. Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$11. Straw, per load, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Wool, 22 to 23c. Hogs, \$7 to \$7.35. Turkeys, 60c. to \$1. Geese, 35 to 50c. Ducks, 40 to 50c. Chickens, 25 to 30c. Turnips, \$5 to 13c.

BRANTFORD. June 8.—Wheat—Fall, white, \$1.09 to \$1.10; red, \$1.00 to \$1.10; spring, Fife, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Oats, 35 to 35c. Barley, 50c. Ryc, 60c. Peas, 60 to 65c. Corn, 56c. Clover seed, \$4.50 to \$4.30. Hay, \$9 to \$11.10. Straw, \$2 to \$3. Flour, \$2.75 to \$2.90. Butter, 17 to 20c. Cheese, 12 to 13c. Lard, 13c. Eggs, 13 to 14c. Tallow, 5 to 6c. Potatoes, per bag, 60 to 65c. Apples, per bag, 40 to 50c. Bran, 14c.

HAMILTON. June 8.—Flour—No. 1 super, \$5.50 to \$5.75 : spring, \$5.25 to \$5.50 ; strong bakers', \$5.50 to \$5.75 : Barley, \$0 to \$5c. Peas, \$60 to 70c. Oats, 36 to 37c. Corn, 30c. Wheat—Red, \$1.18 to \$1.20 ; white, \$1.13 to \$1.14. Oatmeal, \$4.50. Rye, 75c. Buckwheat,

MILWAUKEE. June 8., 1.03 p.m.-Wheat, \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) for cash 1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July; \$1.10\(\frac{1}{2}\) for August 10. 3, 96c.

TOLEDO. June 8,12 m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.15\ for cash \$1.15\ for June; \$1.14\ for July; \$1.12\ for August; \$1.11\ for year. Corn—High mixed, 46\ c. No. 2, 46\ to 46\ c. for cash; 45\ c. for June; 46\ to 47\ c. for July.

DETROIT. June 8, 1.15 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.16\for cash; \$1.16\for to \$1.16\for June; \$1.17\for July; \$1.14\for August; \$1.14\for September; No. 2, \$1.11\for September;

NEW YORK. June 8, 2 p.m.—Wheat-Sales, 450,000 bush.; close, No. 2 red, \$1.24\fmid to \$1.25\fmid for Jun; \$1.24\fmid for June; \$1.24\fmid to \$1.24\fmid for Jun; \$1.21\fmid for August; \$1.21\fmid for September. Corn—Sales, 75,-000 bush. at 56c. Oats—Firm. Tallow—6\fmid co. Dressed hogs—7\fmid to 7\fmid c. Receipts—Filour. 11,52,000 bush.; corn, 152,000 bush.; cats, 20,000; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, none; pork, 1,000 bis.; lard, 3,000 tos.; whiskey, 988 bbls.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, June 8, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat opens at \$1.10\f for July; corn, 43c. for July, 9.34 a.m.—Lard—\$10.72\f for July; \$10.77\f for August. Wheat—\$1.10 for July; \$1.09 for August. 9.36 a.m.—Lard—\$10.72\for July; \$10.77\for for August. Wheat—\$1.10 for July; \$1.09 for August.

9.36 a.m.—Corn, 42\fo. for July; \$3\fo. for August; 4\fo. for September. Lard—\$10.67\fo. asked for July; \$10.70 for August.

9.37 a.m.—lard, \$10.72\for August. Oats, 37\fo. for August.

9.37 a.m.—lard, \$10.72\for August. Oats, 37\fo. asked for July; \$1.0\for July; \$1.0\for July; \$1.0\for July; \$1.0\for July; \$1.0\for for July; \$1.0\for for July; \$1.0\for for July; \$1.0\for for July 10.0\for for August.

9.52 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.10\for for July; \$1.0\for for August.

9.52 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.10\for for July; \$1.0\for for be year. Receipts—Flour 14.803 bbls; wheat, 140,000 bush.; rye, 2,000 bush.; barley, 5,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 9.323 bbls; wheat, 11.000 bush.; corn, 133,000 bush.; oats, 74,000 bush.; rye, 13,000 bush.

10.20 a.m.—Loose meats—Short clear, \$8.55; short rib, \$8.10; long clear, \$8.30; shoulders, \$5.70.

Dry salted meats—Short clear, \$8.75; short rib, \$8.30; long clear, \$8.30; shoulders, \$5.70.

10.21 a.m.—Port—\$16.07\for July. Wheat—\$1.09\for for July; \$1.09\for for July.

10.35 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.10 for July; \$1.09\for for August.

10.40 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.10 for July; \$1.09\for for August.

10.35 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.10 for July; \$1.091 for August.
10.40 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.10 for July; \$1.091 for August. Corn—42]c. for June.
10.45 a.m.—CALL—Lard—\$10.75 to \$10.771 for August; \$10.65 bid, and \$10.70 asked for September; \$10.37 to \$10.35 for October; \$9.80 bid, and \$9.85 asked for year. Wheat—\$1.091 to \$1.10 for July; \$1.091 to \$1.091 for August.
11.20 a.m.—Lard—\$10.771 for now; \$10.80 for July. Rye—Nominat; \$1.08 for cash; \$1.06 for July; Rye—Nominat; \$1.08 for cash; \$1.06 for June; \$90. for July; Rye—Nominat; \$1.091 for August and September. September.

18.25 n. ... Wheats \$1.03 to \$1.00 for July;
\$1.03 for August. Onts \$7.0 for each

11.62 n. ... Lard \$1.03 for August. Wheat\$1.09 to \$1.09 for July. Oats \$7.0 asked for June 8, 12.25 p.m. Wheat \$1.09\for July \$1.09 for August. 12.32 p.m. Pork. \$16.42\for July. Lard. \$10.65 for September. Wheat \$1.09\for July; \$1.06\for September.

for September.

12.34 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.09 for August; \$1.09 for September.

12.35 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.09 for August; \$1.09 for August.

12.36 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.09 for August; \$1.00 for September.

12.51 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.10 to \$1.10 for July; \$1.09 for September.

12.55 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.10 to \$1.10 for July; \$1.09 for August; \$1.04 for year.

12.56 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.10 to \$1.10 for July; \$1.09 for August. Oats—25 for year. Corn—22 for June; \$1.09 for August.

12.56 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.10 for July; \$1.09 for July; \$1.09 for August. Oats—25 for year.

10.2 p.m.—Close—Short rib, \$8.15 for June; \$8.20 for July; \$3.0 asked for August. Pork—\$16.05 nominal for June; \$16.12 for July; \$16.25 for August. Lard—\$10.71 bid for August.

1.03 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.08 for June; \$1.07 for July; \$10.77 bid for July; \$10.77 bid for August.

1.03 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.08 for June; \$1.10 for July; \$10.07 for August.

1.04 for year. Corn—42 for June; \$1.07 for September; \$1.04 for year. Corn—42 for June; \$1.00 for August. Sec. for July; \$21 for August; \$1.00 for August.

20 for m.—Short ribs—\$8.22 bid for July; \$8.30 for August; \$8.37 bid, \$8.40 asked for September. Fork—\$16 bid and \$16.10 asked for June; \$16.10 bid and \$16.20 asked for July; \$16.25 bid and \$18.30 asked for August.

2.07 p.m.—Pork—\$13.50 bid. \$13.75 asked for year.

2.07 p.m.—Pork—\$13.50 bid. \$13.75 asked for year.

2.07 p.m.—Pork—\$13.50 bid. \$13.75 asked for year.

2.07 p.m.—Pork—\$13.60 bid. \$10.72 asked for September; \$10.75 bid and \$18.08 asked for July; \$10.77 for August; \$10.75 bid. \$10.72 asked for September.

2.07 p.m.—Pork—\$13.50 bid. \$10.79 asked for September.

2.08 p.m.—Rye, 89c. bid and \$9.c. asked for July; \$10.77 for August; \$10.75 bid. \$10.90 bid. \$10.79 bid. \$10.90 bid. \$10.79 bid. \$10.90 bid. \$10.90

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

June 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,411; shipments, 1,156. Hoge—Receipts, 2,760; shipments, 2,415. Sheep—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 2,400. Cattle—The offerings were light, all the fresh arrivals being consigned through, and those that held over being but few. The morning trains were all late not arriving until noon. The feeling was none too good, however, as eastern advices were unfavourable, New York being reported a lower than last Monday, and had there been many here prices would have gone lower. Veal—Dull and lower, quotable at \$4 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs—The market ruled firm and steady at the opening prices of the week. The supply on hand was light and all were sold with the exception of five loads of late arrivals. Sales ranged, good to choice western sheep at \$4.65 to \$6.05; extra, \$5.25 to \$5.50; year-lings, \$5.00 to \$5.25. Hogs—There were not many good hogs on sale, the offerings in the main consisting of light lots and ends for which market ruled duil and slow at about former prices. Sales ranged, fair to good light Yorkers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice, \$5.70 to \$5.85; a few fair to good medium grades, \$5.80 to \$5.90. Light hogs of from 140 to 160 lbs. are very hard to sell, and several lots will hold over. Pigs were also very dragsy. EAST BUFFALO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

June 8.—London—Floating cargoes— Wheat maize, firmly held. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, firmly held; maize, rather easier. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, steady. London—Fair average. Mixed American maize, for prompt shipments, was 24s. and 6d., now 24 to 24s. and 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 160,000 to 165,000 qrs. Maize, 155,000 to 160,000 qrs. flour 85,000 to 90,000 bbls. English weather cool. Liverpool—Spot wheat, firm; maize, steady. Paris—Flour and wheat, quiet, LIVERPOOL.

JUNE 8, 11.30 a.m.—Flour, 9s. to 11s.; spring wheat, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 2d.; red winter, 9s. to 9s. 7d.; white, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 6d.; club, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; corn, 4s. 9jd.; pork, 72s. 6d.; lard, 55s.; 3d.; bacon, 44s. to 45s. Receipts—Corn, past 3 days, 8,000 centals. LONDON.

June 8, 11.30 a.m.—Consols, 100 1-16; money, 100,5-16; account bonds, new, 4½'s at 118½; new,5's. at 105½; Erie; 49½; Illinois Central, 147.

Collingwood township; good buildings; improvements, and splendid orchard; seven miles from Thornbury station on gravelled leading road. Address AARON BADGER, Redwing. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE THE VALUE FOR THE VALUE FO

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to 220 acres, and ranging in price from \$3,000 to
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ast, Toronto.

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VOL. X. NO.

Statement by Mr. Forst the Commons.

MSTURBANCES MUST BE PUT

rrest of the General Secret the Land League.

SEIZURE OF FIRE-ARMS AT

Precautions Against

Outrages in England

MINISTERS GUARDED BY THE

Town Hall.

The suppression of the Land gain being seriously discussed by The Chief Secretary enant, and the law officers are The law officers Crown counsel are strongly of that it should be at once as an illegal organization, eciting to violent opposition to the mential pressure from the outside is brought on the Executive in this but the Irish Attorney General winst any such action

A VISIT TO DILLON. Mr. Dillon was visted at Kilmain to-day. He is in good health and s though he suffers somewhat from the

In the course of an interview he people in some parts of the country sented firearms at the police and This, he said, was a practice frau great danger to the people. It was hig to offer armed resistance to the Queen and for not only those who actually car atty will be hanging. Mr. Dillon from the temper of many of the made at Westminster of late that comment are determined, if they g

Cork despatch says :- Anoth der the Coercion Act has been Macroon. The people at Schull have a green flag on a pole, and state armed guard in front of Father A VICTIM OF THE BODYK BI coroner's jury have returned that Mahoney, the farmer killed in t Bodyk, died from being struck by

man at present unknown, whom A FIERCE RIOT AT CORK. despatch from Cork dated says — A furious riot is now in prog Stokes, a magistrate, has been ser pred and three policemen badly ed. The mounted police chan nob and several persons were nob and several persons were the rint the porter at Union quay was wrecked. Originated on the racecourse. On

was dangerously wounded by a Tobin, a prominent Leaguer, and The trials arising from the recent l town riots were to take place to-day Crown prosecutor was "Boycotte being refused a conveyance, he could within ten miles of the town where t was held. Mr. Eaton, the reside trate, who presided, intimated that evictions would occur soon, and wa people that if they assaulted the pe would be fired on. He said that tions were under military control.

THE RIOTS AT CORK

tioned them to be careful.

yesterday were totally without politicance. They were not connected way with the land war, yet they whave reached their actual proportio the general irritation and agitated the people. It would not be trust the exaggerated account last night by a press association tondon. The disturbance arose the closing movements of the races, ing to rule the refreshment tent was say, but the people refused to go out six, but the people refused to go out police on trying to clear the tent wer ly attacked with stones. They us clubs freely, but got a dreadful beating only thirteen in number. When a ments were received from the granthey fought their way thron crowd into the city and barracks. Stones rained down of from every side, but the crowds safe distance from their bayonets. policemen were cut and bruised, them dangerously. The chief ma Captain Stokes, who happened to be from the races in a covered carrierognized by the mob and the veriddled with stones, and the captain on the head. During a charge by one constable was dangerously groin and many others injured. people were arrested. The rioting was confined to mobs of boys and rou were finally scattered by a com mounted police charging up an the Parade, a wide street running the middle of the city, and through ning streets. Exaggerated acco affair were telegraphed hence last n military were called out.

The Government have received a tion that the Fenian organization in have detailed men to destroy public in various cities in England. Actin this the police have been ordere every precaution.

LAND LEAGUE SUPPRESSION The Irish Government is warmly suppress the Land League by an Council. The law officers maintain League is illegal, but the Governme exercise caution.

CORK RIOTERS ARRAIGNED.
To-day fifty of the Cork rioters warrested during the tumult of yester brought before the magistrates and with wounding police by stone-through also with other riotous conduct. T prosecutor said that the Governm ferred this mode of speedy justice to ing the accused for trial. While the sion was going on there were large c sembled outside the court-house.

FENIAN ATTEMPT AT LIVERPO A Liverpool despatch says :- An i attempt was made last night to blo Town hall here. Two men were having a quantity of dynamite an revolvers. The men arrested are and Roberts, two well-known Livery men, both well supplied with Documents were found connecting to Fenianism. Roberts formerly America. The police found a gas of leaded powder with a lighted former than the ball, and threw it into the second second