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OR.

OBAG MOKING IDOL

PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Pebate on the Irish Question Continued. IMPERIAL PARLIMIENT.

TRIUMPH OF THE COVERNMENT.

| The content of the

THE RIDGILTO TRIGING.

The rest of the Lening of the Trigonius of the Lening of the Len

has tended to furnish additional curity to the maintenance of Europeace on the principles laid down by Treaty of Berlin. Much, however, a remains to be done to repair the disor with which the late war has affected me parts of the Turkish Empire.

A convention for the suppression of A convention for the suppression of slave trace has been concluded between alave trace has been concluded between Government and that of his Impe Majesty the Sultan.

At the close of your last sess I expressed the hope that Treaty of Gundamuk had hapt terminated the war in Afghanist In conformity with its expressions my vey, with his retinue, was honourably ceived and entertained by the Ameer Cabul. While engaged, however, in exercise of their duty he and those o nected with the embassy were treachere ly attacked by overwhelming numbers, a after a heroic defence almost all massac An outrage so intolerable called for a after a heroic defence almost all massace An outrage so intolerable called for a dign chastizement, and my troops, wh pursuant to the stipulation of the treether had withdrawn or were withdrawn ing from the territories governed by Ameer, were ordered to retrace their ste The skill exhibited in the rapid mar upon Cabul, and in the advances up other lines of action, reflects the high credit upon the officers and men of a British and native forces, whose brave has shone with lustre in every collisis with the enemy. The abdication of the Ameer and the unsettled condition of the country, render the recall of my troo impossible for the present, but the propies on which my Government has hithe acted remains unchanged, and while determined to make the frontiers of my Ind Empire strong, I desire to be on frien relations alike with those who may rule Afghanistan and with the people of the country. My anticipations as to the early est lishment of peace in South Africa have b fulfilled. The captured position of Zulu King, and the breaking up of the m tary organization on which his dynasty based, have relieved my possessions in t part of the world from a danger wh seriously impeded their advancement a consolidation. In Basutoland a native o break, of considerable importance, has beffectually quality by we colored for break, of considerable importance, has be effectually quelled by my coloured fore while the Transvaal has been from the depredations of the power chief who, having successfully resist the former Government of the count had persistently rejected our attempts conciliation. I have reason to hope to the time is now approaching when an portant advance may be made towards establishment of a union or confederat under which the powers of self-government, already enjoyed by the inhabita of Cape Colony, may be extended my subjects in other parts of South Afri Papers on these and other matters will forthwith laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed the estimates of the self-content of the House of Commons of the House of Commons.

I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before y without delay. My Lords and Gentlemen :

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Opening by Her Majesty Person.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THR

Affairs in Afghanistan South Africa.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE TROO

Relief for the Distressed Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 5

The Royal procession, preliminary to opening of Parliament, took place in cordance with the programme announce. The Queen arrived at the House of Loat ten minutes past two. Upon receive a copy of the speech from Lord Cair Lord High Chancellor, her Majesty hand it back, and, as usual, Lord Cairns read The ceremony lasted about fifteen minute. The speech upon the procession of the company lasted about fifteen minutes.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE :

It is with much satisfaction I again sort to the advice and assistan

my Parliament.

My relations with all the Pow continue friendly. The course of eve since the prorogation of Parliam has tended te furnish additional

My Lords and Gentlemen:

LONDON, Feb. !

without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

The Commission which, at the close the session, I informed you I had issu to enquire into the causes of agric tural depression throughout the Unit Kingdom is pursuing its labours. In meantime the serious deficiency in usual crops in some parts of Ireland rendered necessary special precautions the part of my Government to guagainst the calamities with which the districts were threatened. With twiew they have called upon authorities charged with the drof administering relief to make am preparations for the distribution food and fuel should such a step beconecessary, and also to stimulate the eployment of labour by advances on termore liberal than those presented by existing laws. I feel assured you will give your sanction to the commission has been adopted where may have exceeded the power entrus by Parliament to the Executive of the Garument. A proposal will be submitted you for providing funds required for the exceptional advances on the security property administered by the Church Toporalities Commissioners.

I trust you will be able to resume consideration of the criminal code, and the imprevement of the law of bankrupt Bills will be laid before you for enlarg the powers of owners of settled land, consolidating and amending the lun laws, and for simplifying the practice conveyancing. I commend to you these other measures which may be submit for your consideration, and I trust blessing of Almighty God will attend direct your labours.

QUEEN'S WEATHER AND ENTHUSIASM. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury was not present at the opening of Parliame.

QUERN'S WEATHER AND ENTHUSIASM
Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury w
not present at the opening of Parliame
The Queen's reception by the crowd in
streets was very enthusiastic. Seats
view the royal procession brought he
prices. There was the usual search
Guy Fawkes in the cellars of the House
Commons this morning. The weather
exceptionally fine.

A HOME RULE AMENDMENT. A HOME RULE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Shaw, the Home Rule member Cork, will, on behalf of the Irish memb move an amendment to the address in reto the Queen's Speech at the earmoment, condemning the Governme failure to take efficient measures to relate the distress in Ireland, and will call a them to do so. The amendment concil with a statement that it is essential for peace and prosperity of Ireland to legis immediately and comprehensively on a tions relative to land tenure, the new of which duty is the true cause of the stantly recurring distress in that courther GOVERNMENT RELIEF BILL.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stantley and comprehensively such as the stantly recurring distress in that courther government relative such as the stantley recurring distress in that the stantley recurring distress in that courther such as the stantley recurring distress in that courther such as the stantley recurring distress in the stantley recurring distress in the stantley recurring distress in the stantley recurring the stantley and stantley recurring the stantley and stantley are stantley as the stantley recurring the stantley recurring the stantley recurring the stantley recurrence and s

THE GOVERNMENT RELIEF BILL.

In the House of Commons, Sir Sta
Northcote, Chancellor of the Excheo
gave notice that he would move to mo
the adoption of a bill, sanctioning the
sures of relief for Ireland already to
and for further relief,

SUSPENSION OF EJECTMENTS Mr. Sullivan, Home Rule membel Louth, gave notice that he would to-mo move leave to introduce a bill for the section of life and property in Irelan ed to the killing of Abel by Cain, and said that the blood of the murdered people called to heaven for vengeance and that the guilty could not expect to escape, because the eye of God was on those who had broken His commandment by killing his neighbour. The only hope of salvation for such people was by confession and penitence. He hoped all present would prepare to enter upon a better course of conduct in future. Scandals and crimes by Christian people caused their enemies to laugh at them, and consequently the religion of the fathers suffered at the hands of infidels.

THE VIGILANTES.

There was somewhat of a commotion late this afternoon in the neighbourheod of the brick school-house, at the intersection of the 8th and 9th concessions of Biddulph, the place of meeting of the Vigilance Committee. It seems that heretofore they have made this school-house their rendezvous, and from the number of men seen congregated there this afternoon it was supposed they were about holding a meeting, fer what purpose of course could not be divined, unless it was for making provision for the defence of the thirteen prisoners now in London gaol. Those who seem to be pretty well posted here have very little faith in the power of the authorities to get evidence sufficiently strong to convict the prisoners, because it is now an acknowledged fact that this Vigilance Committee was a secret society, bound together with the most terrible oaths to protect each other. This I learned this afternoon from a party who had an interview with one of the prisoners, who seems to be weakening, and may split at any moment in order to save himself. He states that the Society used to lock the door, and, having assured themselves that no enemy was present, transacted business without a chairman or secretary, and consequently each member was equally responsible and liable. When it was necessary to come to a vote on any question they counted hands, but made no record of their proceedings, fearing that it might fall into unfriendly hands. THE VIGILANTES.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY. The Belleville Ontario has interviewed Chief of Police McKinnon, who had some dealing with the Donnellys when he was a detective in Hamilton. Chief McKinnon, detective in Hamilton. Chief McKinnon, says the Ontario, is perhaps better acquainted with the history of the Donnelly family and other desperadoes of that section than any other man outside the gang. In fact, he was for a period of nearly five weeks one of the particular company, while acting in the capacity of a detective. Four years ago a series of murders, robberies, assaults, incendiaries and general outlawry so alarmed the people of that community that large sums were offered for the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators of these and punishment of the perpetrators of these crimes. But owing to the desperate characters of those suspected, magistrates, con-stables and detectives were afraid to move. At this time Mr. McKinnon was a well-At this time Mr. McKlinon was a well-known and fearless detective, and was engaged in working up the celebrated Caledonia murder case. Having pushed the Young desperadoes into tight quarters, where their arrest was certain, he turned where their arrest was certain, he turned his attention to the Lucan neighbourhood. People cautioned him about undertaking such a dangerous job, and assured him that by doing so he would be taking his own life in his hands. However, the detective resolved upon a trial, and being supplied with plenty of money, he chose to begin operations under the guise of a sporting character. By this means he expected the more readily to ingratiate himself into the good favours of the Donnellys and others acting in concert with them. For some time, however, he made alow progress. He had shrewd, desperate men to deal with, who did not take strangers into their confidence without sounding them to the bottom. One evening while sitting in a tavern at Lucan the detective overheard a man speaking against the Donsitting in a tavern at Lucan the detective overheard a man speaking against the Donnellys and denouncing them as outlaws. This, Mr. McKinnon thought, would be a good chance for him to make a "big push," so stepping up to the person, he introduced himself as a triand of the Donnelly. so stepping up to the person, he introduced himself as a friend of the Donnellya, and declared he would not hear them maligned. The man having replied in the tone he had spoken before, the detective knocked him down. The affair soon became noised abroad, and the Donnellys and their "pals," considered Mr. McKinnon "a hail fellow well met." They welcomed him to their society, and being liberally treated, soon divulged their plans and secrets. Before many days sufficient information was obtained to warrant a change of character. So, having obtained assistance from London, and being armed with the requisite authority, Mr. McKinnon drove to the residence of the Donnelly, who was lately killed at Waterford, and who was the most dangerous of the gang. Stepping up to him, he asked Michael to accompany him as a prisoner, and revealed his badge as a detective. For a moment the man was thunderstruck, but realizing the trick that had been played, with a terrible oath, he sprang for a weapon of defence. The officer was too guide, and in

ment the man was thunderstruck, but realizing the trick that had been played, with a terrible cath, he sprang for a weapon of defence. The officer was too quick, and in order to secure his prisoner had to punish him severely. The others present—two brothers and a chum—were also arrested and securely lodged in gaol. A number of other arrests followed, and the result was one of the Donnellys was sent to the penitentiary, and two more with a "pal" to the Central Prison. This successful raid upon the desperadoes of Biddulph put an end to the reign of terror there for a time. Chief McKinnon describes the Donnellys as fine looking, muscular men, with an air of cool desperation that awes at first sight. They may be the werst of the Biddulph gang, but they are not the only criminals in that neighbourhood. Their mother was a woman of masculine will. She once told the chief that not until each of her sons had murdered his man could she die in peace. She was "on the war path" for several days after the arrest of her boys, looking for McKinnon, and vowing vengeance at first sight. John Donnelly, who was shot it is supposed in mistake for William, was not the harmless creature he has been represented. The chief considers him equal to the rest in crime, but less demonstrative.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

DEATH OF MR. B. DEVLIN.

MONTERAL, Feb. 8.—Information was received to night of the death in Colorado of Mr. Bernard Devlin, ex-M.P. for Montreal Centre. He has been ill with consumption for several years past, and last winter and this had been compelled to go to Colorado. It was supposed that he was gaining strength, and the sudden announcement of his demise has been a shock to his friends.

ment of his demise has been a shock to his friends.

Mr. Devlin once occupied a prominent position at the Bar of Montreal, being generally recognized as its ablest oriminal lawyer; but in recent years his practice failed, and since his defeat in Montreal Centre in 1878 he had almost disappeared from the public view. He will be best remembered as the great opponent of Thos. D'Arcy McGee during the ani-Confederation days and the troublous times of the first Fenian invasion. His remains will be brought to Montreal for interment.

suspending the serving of writs of eject-ment for non-payment of rent.

THE WERLY MAIL

TORONTO, FILIDAY PERRYATY IS 1000

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY O

And the second control of the contro

direction and they thought it best to give some tries which were governed in their own way encouragement to persons to borrow money to be satisfactorily, but who had not stirred one close on £400,000. Out of this sum

would have been able to harrow the House with a panorama of anarchy, socialism and hunger, and to point to a crushed and discontented people as living evidence of the utter badness of the National Policy. But Sir Richard never was a safe prophet. When times were bad he used to predict that they would be better shortly, but so long as he remained in office, they grew worse; and his calculations of surpluses were invariably followed by deficits. He changed his rôle when he crossed the floor of the House, and from being the prophet of good became the patron of evil; but his bad luck sticks to him. The anarchy and confusion he descried afar off last March turns out to have been the breaking up of the gloom and despondency which overshadowed us during his régime; and the groans and lamentations he heard in the distance were, in fact, the rumbling of the chariot wheels of better times. In no solitary instance can be point to a factory closed, or a mechanic or farmer injured by the N. P.; on the contrary, Mr. Tibles can bring many resurrected industries and a fairly contented and hopeful people to bear witness that a Government can be something more than a fly-on-the-wheel.

The caucus will not find much consolation in Sir Richard's predictions, and Mr. Mackenzie's have not been more successful. The

THE WERLY MAIL TORONTO, PRIDAY, PERPUARY 18, 1860.

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THE BIDDULPH TRAGED

(Continued from Second Page.)

Lwcan, Feb. 9.—The Biddulph trage is still uppermost in the minds of t people who congregate at the hotels, in t stores and on the streets of the villag The Mail was anxiously looked for to-d by all classes desirous of getting the late trustworthy information in connection withe movements of the police, and as so as the train arrived, the news depots we visited by young and old. The Chief Police of Loadon and Detective Phair r turned here for the purpose of continuing visited by young and old. The Chief Police of London and Detective Phair r turned here for the purpose of continuit the search for information and conceale weapons, and, having made a trip to the part of Biddulph where the traged was enacted, they returned with gun, which they had captured. Bein rather chary about giving information the reporters, the latter at once took throad to the residence of Tom Quigley, farmer of 60 or 70 years of age, who live on the Roman line, and at whose place was hinted a gun had been found and cartied away by Detective Phair. Upon entering the old farm house, the reporte found Quigley to be a very infirm old man He has two sons, John and James. The former is an active looking man of fort years of age, and his brother is a simp minded fellew a few years younger. The whole household was evidently alarmed the unexpected visit, and the old peoplairly trembled at the bare idea of bein carried off to London. A brief explanation however, set the occupants of the far house somewhat at ease, and it was the discovered that the police had been the and carried off agun.

"How did the police find out, M Quigley, that you had a gun here?" aske the reporter.

"Begorra, sur, I don't know, The

"Begorra, sur, I don't know, The jist came in and asked me if I had a gu here, and at first I said 'no,' but when th detective said he would have to search th house, my son John reminded me the perhaps John McLoughlin's gun had no gone home yet."

"Who is John McLoughlin?"

"Who is John McLoughlin?"

"He is my son-in-law, and, poor fellow he is in the lock-up in London jist now."

"Did the detective get the gun?"

"Yes; I asked my wife if she knew where it was, but before she told me, remembered it was at head of my bed jist in there where it could be handy it case it was needed and where I could lay hold of it without getting out of bed. The bed curtains were over it and hid it from sight."

Had it been fired off lately, Quigley?"
"Well, I can hardly tell you. If the woodpeckers, who are eating me out of house and home, and I was fond of hitting a squirrel now and then."

"Was the gun loaded?" "Yes."
"Did the detective get any shot in the

"They got a trifle in the cupboard over

away with them just as it was."

At this point old Mrs. Quigley spoke us and said, "Shure the gun was not yours and you should not bother yourself about it." "Well, Mr. Quigley, do you know anything about this Vigilance Committee?"
"No, sir, I do not."
"And you, James, do you know anything of it?"
"Not a bit."

"Not a bit."

"Perhaps you know something about it,
John. Were you one of the Vigilants?"

"Yes, I was, and I don't deny it."

"Could you tell me how your meetings
ware conducted?"

"Very orderly, sit.; but I did not know
very much about them."

"Had you an ante-room where a dozen
of the boys prepared their resolutions before submitting them to the meeting?"

YOUNG JOHN KENNEDY AND RULL DOWNELLY Following closely in the wake of the detectives, a Mail reporter visited the residence of John Kennedy, on the 10th and 11th concessions, and found the old man at home, but he was not very communicative. However, after being thawed out by the usual process, he felt more at ease. William Donnelly is his son-in-law.

"I understand, Mr. Kennedy, that on the night of the murder the bits were "I understand, Mr. Kennedy, that on the night of the murder the bits were stolen from your bridle and thrown away?" "Yes Sir, somebody was mean enough to do that."

What was their object, do you think?" "What was their object, do you think?"
"Well, you see Bill Donnelly, who is
married to my daughter, has always been
a favourite of mine, and this seems to
have annoyed my son John; who has been
arrested; and I suppose that the bits were
stolen so that I could not go over to Bill's
in the morning upon hearing of the murdar."

At this point, old Mrs. Kennedy seemed much excited, and broke in with the declaration that she believed that her son John and Martin McLaughlin were ringleaders in the murder of John Donnelly. The Misses Kennedy also joined in the conversation, and were severe upon the Vigilant Committee, by whom they said they had been frequently treated no better than dogs, because they would not join those who were opposed to Bill Donnelly. For instance, when any of them went to a dance in the neighbourhood, the young men who were the members of the secret society, would take no notice of them. Upon one occasion they were put out of a sleigh on the road when returning from vespers because they would not join in abusing the Donnellys.

As various reports have been flying about respecting the origin of the ill-feeling which existed between John Kennedy and his brother-in-law, William Donnelly, the reporter determined to get to the bottom of the story, and here are the facts:—On the 28th of January, 1875, William Donnelly eloped with Miss Kennedy, the favourite daughter of her father, who is a well-to-do farmer, and married her. Her brother John was greatly annoyed at the marriage, fearing that his father would leave the bulk of his property to Mrs. Donnelly; and upon meeting his brother-in-law some days afterwards in Lucan, he abused him, and wound up by saying that either the one or the other would have to leave the country. The neighbours advised Wm. Donnelly not to get married before he got some of the old man's property, and no doubt these stories had a bad effect upon John Kennedy, who regarded himself as the rightful heir. To this Wm. Donnelly replied that he did not want any of the old man Kennedy's property, because he could work for himself. Still John Kennedy was never reconciled to his sister's marriage, and it is said that he spent time and money in assisting other people to prosecute the Donnellys. He carried this so far as to turn his father, mother and sisters against him to such an extent that they would not a

that upon one occasion John Kennedy went to a friend, who resided at Westminster, and offered to make him a present of a fine three-year-old steer, which he would steal from his father in order that the latter might suspect Wm. Donnelly of the theft. This circumstance, I understand, is to be proved in Court in order to show the animus of John. CARROLI, THE CONSTABLE, Another story is going the rounds recting the course which has been purery James Carroll, the county constable

OF THE PARTY YEART OF THE THE TANK THE THE

The Manitoba Legislature has adopted an address to the Governor-General, praying that an appropriation be made for a steam dredge to be used in improving the navigation of the Assiniboine river; also an address praying that the boundaries of the Province be enlarged.

Mails for Fort Ellice, Touchwood Hills, Prince Albert, Fort Carleton, Battleford, Fort Edmonton and other points in the Saskatchewan district will leave Winnipeg as follows:—February 23rd, March 15th, April 5th and 26th, May 17th, June 7th and 28th, and July 19th.

Small-pox has appeared in North Syd-ney, N.S., and there is much excitement in that town over it. Three cases have been reported by the resident physicians. It is said the disease was brought from Montreal in clothing that was infected, and communicated to the residents.

and communicated to the residents.

The meeting of the dairymen of Campbellford and vicinity, which was held at Belleville on Monday for the purpose of establishing a Dairymen's Board of Trade, secured but a small attendance. Those present adjourned, to meet again in Campbellford on Traday the 2nd March. ellford on Tuesday, the 2nd March.

At yesterday's session of the New Brunswick Provincial Farmers' Alliance at Sussex, the following resolution was passed:—"That this Association ask the Government of this Province to make the necessions. sary financial arrangements at an early day for the establishment of an agricultural school and experimental farm."

A petition has been forwarded to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries by the inhabitants and traders of Graad Manan, urging the great need of direct telegraphic communication with the mainland for the purposes of trade. The petitioners suggest the establishment of a signal at the most favourable point on the Island to supplement that at Lepreaux.

A Mormon apostle is at present preaching daily in Proton township, near Hopeville. He has already made a number of converts, whom he baptizes in the cold waters of the Saugeen, and after each service challenges the clergymen of the neighbourhood to a theological disputation. A Methodist and a Presbyterian both took up the gamptlet. ooth took up the gauntlet,

Mining in the vicinity of Tamworth is being vigorously prosecuted, and good samples of iron, lead, silver and gold have been shown as the product of investiga-tion. The mineral wealth of the district seems unbounded, and with the invest-ment of capital will be largely developed. Specimens of red and yellow othre from the Wallbridge mine in Madoc are now on exhibition in Belleville.

At the meeting of the County Court at Digby, Judge Savary presiding, in the case of Denton v. Daley et al, a very important question was raised. This was an action question was raised. This was an action tor an alleged breach of the license law, Judgment was given against the defendant in the Court below, and brought before the Court by certiorari. T. C. Shreve, on behalf of the defendant, moved to quash the conviction on the ground that the magis-trates who tried the case having been ap-peinted by the Lieut. Governor since the passage of the Buitish North Am-erica Act and the delivery of the dovernor-General's commission, were not regularly appointed justices, and that their acts were coram non judice. As this is the first time the point has been raised, the case excites a good deal of in-terest. Should Mr. Shreve be right in his contention, many magistrates throughout the Province will lose their commissions. The judge reserved his judgment.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

G. P., St. Thomas-It is a draw, of course.

eats appies.

F. M. L., Quebee—Tom Sayers was born in Pim lico; not, however, in that Pimlico which the Cockneys redeemed from the marshes of the Thames, but Pimlico, Brighton.

RIFLE, Wallaceburg—The Enfield was used in the Crimean campaign, but not, we believe, at Alma or at Inkarman.

AQUATICS.

AGUATICS.

BOYD DEFEATS ELLIOTT.

A HOLLOW RACE.

Newcastle-on-Tyns, Feb. 9.—The race on the Tyne course to-day between Boyd and Elliott for £200 axide was almost as hollow an affair as the Hanlan-Elliott race last year. Both men were in the pink of condition, and Elliott's friends, influenced by his blowing, stood firm, taking 6 to 4 on Boyd readily. There was some heavy betting just before the men were called out and the odds on Boyd readily. There was some heavy betting just before the men were called out and the odds on Boyd declined a trifle. Elliott pulled in his new boat, the George Graham, and Boyd in a new Sadier craft. The day was chilly with rain and snow, and the wind blowing with the caremen. The water was good, although the first quarter was somewhat lumpy. The word was given at 12.40 and Boyd was half a length ahead at the end of the first quarter. Elliott rowed a powerful stroke, but he appeared to mix his styles—now it was Elliott's, now it was a poor imitation of Hanlan's—and between the two he grew flustered, and whereant between the two he grew flustered, and splashed considerably. Entering the second quarter, however, the Blyth man drove shead, and was about even with the leader at 500 yards. Boyd, it was plain, was rowing well within himself, and drew away, though not without an effort. At the Red Heugh, 369 yards from the start, he was leading by a clear length and a half, and they rowed in that way until the big bend was reached, when Boyd got another length in advance. It was a procession from that sut, Boyd being ten lengths in advance at one time, and passing under Scotzwood Bridge four lengths shead, winning easily by that distance. The time was 22 min. 47 sec. Hanlan's time was 21 min. I sec. There were not many south country people present, the sporting papers having unanimously predicted an easy thing for Boyd ; but I saw a prominent member of the Hanlan party, who was accompanied by several Canadian visitors. Elliott stock is pretty low tonight. Boyd talks of visiting America in

LONDON, Feb. 39—Ine Systeman announces that Christopher Barrase authorized the editor to retain £50 of the stakes in the Boyd-Riliott match, and to challenge Hanlan on behalf of Boyd, to row within a stipulated time for £300 a side, for the championable of England and the Sportsman challenge trophy. Barrase is willing to add £300 more to the stakes if Hanlan would like to row for £500 a side. Boyd will row with Hawdon on the Tyne, on Saturday for £300.

Little Beginnings.— The steam which raised the lid off the kettle led a philosophic mind to utilize it for man's benefit. No one dreamed that we should made a preparation for the medicinal use of his family thirty years ago, neither be nor any man imagined that it would now be sold in every land, and prove to be the PAIN-KILLER of the world.

orm, spins in its brief life of a few weeks a average of 1,300 yards of its beautiful in average of 1,300 yards of its beautiful fibre. The thread as spun by the insect is very delicate, and of uneven sizs, hence the care necessary in reeling to get an even thread. The "Eagle" silk thread is made of carefully selected stock, and possesses strength and elasticity.

Hie, lads and lassies! hie away! Nor brook a single hour's delay,
If you would carry in your mouth
White teeth, and odors of the South,
Haste, haste, and buy a single font
Of the unrivalled SOZODONT.

After the Birth of my babe, one of my limbs became fearfully swollen. Giles, todide Ammonia, after all the K. Brown remedies failed, effected a rapid cure.

MRS. B. LASH,

160 East 66th Street, N. V.

Giles' Pills cures Jaundice. Sold by all druggists.

VEGETINE.—This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so trongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized mmediately after commencing to take it.

THE WEIGHT NAME.

THE WEIGHT N







THE WEIGHT MAIL TORONTO FIRMS PROBLEMS IS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY O

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

AN INFANT'S DIET. (Continued.)

(Continued.)

There will, then, in many cases, be quit sufficient nourishment in the above; have known some robust infants brough up on it, and on it alone, without a particl of farinaceous food, or of any ether food in any shape or form whatever.

The milk, as a general rule, ought to be unboiled; but if it purge violently, or if i cause offensive motions—which it some times does—then it must be boiled. The moment the milk boils up, it should be taken off the fire.

Food ought for the first month to be given about every two hours; for the second month, about every three hours lengthening the space of time as the baby advances in age. A mother must be careful not to over-feed a child, as over-feeding is a prolific source of disease.

Let it be thoroughly understood, and let there be no mistake about it, that a babe during the first nine months of his

babe during the first nine months of hi life, must have—it is absolutely necessar for his very existence—milk of some kind as the staple and principal article of hi diet, either mother's or wet-nurse's, o

asses', or goats', or cow's milk,
What ought to be the diet either of wet-nurse, or of a mother, who is suckling.

It is a common practice to cram a wet nurse with food, and to give her strong ale to drink, to make good nourishment and plentiful milk! This practice is absurd for it either, by making the nurse feverish makes the milk more enaming the nurse feverish. for it either, by making the nurse feverish makes the milk more sparing than usual or it causes the milk to be gross and un wholesome. On the other hand, we mus not run into an opposite extreme. The mother, or the wet-nurse, by using thos means most conducive to her own health will best advance the interest of her little

will best advance the interest of her little charge.

A wet-nurse ought to live somewhat in the following way:—Let her for breakfas have black tea, with one or two slices of cold meat, if her appetite demand it, but not etherwise. It is customary for a wet nurse to make a hearty luncheon; of this I do not approve. If she feel either fain or low at eleven o'clock, let her have either a tumbler of perter, or of mild freshale, with a piece of dry toast soaked in it She ought not to dine later than half past one or two o'clock; she should eat, for dinner, either mutton or beef, with either meally potatoes, or asparagus, or Frencheans, or secale, or turnips, or broccoli, or cauliflower, and stale bread. Rich pastry soups, gravies, high-seasoned dishes, salted meats, greens, and cabbage, must one and all be carefully avoided; as they only tent to disorder the stomach, and thus deterior attention.

rate the milk.

It is a common remark, that "a mother who is suckling may eat anything." I do not agree with this opinion. Can impure or impreper food make pure and prope milk, or can impure and improper milk make good blood for an infant, and thus good health?

good health?

The wet-nurse ought to take with her dinner a moderate quantity of either sound porter or of mild (but not old or strong ale. Tea should be taken at half-past five ale. Tea should be taken at half-past fivor six o'clock; supper at nine, which should consist either of a slice or two o cold meat, or of cheese if she prefer it with half a pint of porter or mild ale; oc casionally a basin of gruel may with advantage be substituted. Hot and lat suppers are prejudicial to the mother or the wet-nurse, and, consequently, to the child. The wet-nurse ought to be in be every night at ten o'clock.

It might be said that I have been to minute and particular in my rules for wet-nurse: but when it is considered or what importance good milk is to the well doing of an infant, in making him stron and robust, not only now, but as he grow up to manhood, I shall, I trust, be excuse for my prolixity.

(To be continued.) **USEFUL RECRIPTS** BRIED SPRING CHICKEN.

Pat skillet on the stove with about on half tablespoon each of lard and butter when het lay in chicken, sprinkle ove with flour, salt and pepper, place lid o skillet, and cook over a moderate fire when a light brown, turn the chicke and sprinkle flour, salt and pepper over th top as at first, if necessary add more-lar and butter, and cook slowly until done make gravy just the same as for bake chicken. As a general rule half a hour is long enough to fry sprinchicken. To make rich and nice gravy without cream, take the yolk of an egg beat up light, strain and stir slowly intended the gravy after the flour and milk have been stirred in and thoroughly cooked; a soon as it boils up the gravy is done, and should be removed from the stove. All gravies need to be stirred well and thoroughly cooked over a moderate fire.

FRIED GUMBO.

FRIED GUMBO. Cut up two young chickens, and fry i skillet; when brown but not scorched put in a pot with one quart fine-choppe okrs, four large tomatoes, and two enior chopped fine; cover with boiling water boil very alowly, and keep the kett tightly closed; add boiling water as wastes, and simmer slowly three hours season with salt, pepper, and a little but ter and flour rubbed together; serve with boiled rice.

Cook six chickens in a small quantity of water, until the meat will part from the bone easily; season to taste with salt and pepper; just as soon as cold enough the handle, remove bones and skin; placement in a deep pan or mould, just as comes from the bone, using gizzard, live and heart, until the mould is nearly ful. To the water left in the kettle, add three fourths of a box of Coxe's gelatine, die actived in a little warm water, and boil until it is reduced to a little less than quark, pour over the chicken in the mouls leave to cool, cut with a very sharp kni and serve. The slices will not easil break up if directions are followed.

JELLIED CHICKEN. JELLIED CHICKEN.

JELLIED CHICKEN. Cut up two chickens, boiled till tende in water to cover. Take out, remouskin and bones, season the liquor (ou and a half pints), with butter, pepper an salt, and juice of lemon, add a quarter a box dissolved gelatine, put the chicke in liquer, boil up once, and pour in mould

JELLIED CHICKEN. Boil one chicken till it will separat from the bones, take out, cut in sma pieces, mix light and dark meat—not usin skin; add salt, pepper, and about half box of Coxe's gelatine to the gravy; bo and pour over chicken, entirely covering the salt of the covering the cove

Boil four chickens till tender enough for meat to fall from bones; put meat in atone jar, and pour over it three pints cold vinegar, and a pint and half of the water in which the chickens were boiled add spice if preferred, and it will be read for use in two days.

PRESSED CHICKEN. Take one or two chickens, boil in small quantity of water with a little sa and when thoroughly done, take all t meat from the bones, removing the sk and keeping the light meats separate from the dark; chop and season to taste with salt and pepper. If a meat presser is hand take it, or any other mould such a crock or pan will do; put in a layer light and a layer of dark meat till all used, add the liquor it was boiled which should be about one teacupful, a put on a small weight; when cold cut alices. Many chop all the meat togethe put on a small weight; when cold out alices. Many chop all the meat togethe add one pounded cracker to the liquor was boiled in, and mix all thoroughly fore putting in the mould; either way

Rub the chicken on the inside with p er and half teaspoon of salt, place teamer in a kettle that will keep it

There are no sweets in family jars, Hope is the froth on life's ove After the break of day the hours are told

by time pieces.

Precocious statesmanship—Boy at table king a celery grab. The first thing a man takes in his life is his milk; the last is his bier.

When a man falls down his temper genreally gets up before he does.

The Christianity of California does not avourably impress the heathens of China. If you make home too hot for your hildren, they will skip out into the cold

A man in Belleville has a hog fifty years old, yet he knows nothing of ancient Train a dress in the way it should go and it will never get under the feet of the

The gout is a sort of brake which a wise Providence puts on a man's legs when he is living too fast.

When a cat gives an entertainment from the top of a wall, it isn't the cat we object

; it's the waul. She certainly had a pretty foot, but after all it didn't make half so much impression n him as the old man's.

The tramp law of Ohio is working well. In this particular it differs very materially from the tramp himself The man who shrinks from responding to a sentiment offered at the festive board,

s a case of quail on toast. A lady on being joked about her nose, said: "I had nothing to do in shaping it, It was a birthday present." There are two ways of making a hot

cotch—by upsetting a Scotchman on a ed-hot stove and vice versa. The left-handed man hears best with his left ear, and sees best with his left eye, and is generally ready to take what is left. Rev. Mr. Dingwell preaches at Daniel-conville, Conn. He ought to be heard all over the village without the aid of a church

Beginning of a judge's charge in Iowa: "Gentlemen of the jury, you must now quit eating peanute and attend to the Young man, a diamond pin glistens brightly, but when \$4 a week supports a man and pin both, one or the other cannot

be genuine,
A man never realizes how frail he is until he bursts a suspender button among a group of ladies and finds himself slowly falling apart. falling apart.

An exchange says:—"A Polish journal is to be published in St. Louis." If there is a particular thing needed by a St. Louis.

is a particular thing needed by a St. Louis journal it is polish.

"Freddy, how could you ever think of calling aunty stupid? Go and tell her you are sorry." Freddy—Aunty, I am sorry that you are so stupid.

The Popular Science Monthly asks: "Do animals resist temptation?" The man who tempted a mule with a straw is ready

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The usefulness of Major Whistie, the revivalist, was impaired at Rochester, Minn., by the discovery that his musical aid was the man who had sung songs in that place from a patent medicine waggon.

The London Free Press says:—"The Rev. Wm. Brockman, formerly of that city, will be engaged in evangelistic work in Brantford for some time to come, and will probably not accept another appoint. will probably not accept another appoint-ment from the Bishop."

Rev. R. Warden, formerly of Bothwell. has received from the Colonial Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland one hundred pounds sterling on behalf of the Manitoba College, and an additional grant of £10 towards the French Evangelization

The Rev. C. A. Daniel, assistant to the Rev. Edward Wood, rector of St. John the Evangelist's church, will leave on lay next for England, where he is t take charge os a parish. He has been for thirteen years with the Rev. Mr. Wood,— Montreal Star.

The Pope has written an autograph let-

The Pope has written an autograph let-ter to the Czar, congratulating him on his recent escape from assassination. In this communication the Supreme Pontiff ac-knowledges the tolerance enjoyed by the Roman Catholic Church under an Emperor whose rule is characterized by a benign solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, irrespective of creed. The Vatican looks for important concessions from the Czar, who has relaxed the severe restrictions imposed by his predecessors upon the Roman Catholic Church. For the first time in the profound antagonism between the Greek and Latin Churches, the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic has been allowed to establish public schools for the children

of his communion, Father O'Haire, a Roman Catholic priest

to establish public schools for the children of his communion.

Father O'Haire, a Roman Catholic priest who has been twelve years a missionary in South Africa, is now in Eugland with the view of establishing an Irish colony in the morth of the Transvaal. About twelve months ago a Protestant gentleman, being in Natal, offered him 6,000 acres of land in the Transvaal for the purposes of a Catholic mission. He takes out with him on his return a considerable number of tradesmen and twenty or thirty families, in order to establish a white colony there. Father O'Haire describes the Zulus as standing in physical and intellectual capacity supreme among the savages of the earth, and believes that they may be highly civilized.

The Established Church in England is administered by 2 archbishops, 23 bishops, 4 suffragan bishops, 3C deans, 74 archdeacons, 610 rural deans, and 23,000 clergy of all classes, one-fifth of whom have no parochial charge. The yearly incomes range in the higher grades from £15,000, paid to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to £2,400, to the Bishop of Sodor and Man. One thousand pounds a year is the diaconai average. There are 16,000 churches. The gross income of the Established Church is £8,000,000 per annum, and the Church population 13,000,000. In Ireland there are 2 archbishops, 10 bishops, 1,238 benefices, and 2,000 clergy. The church-going population is 750,000.

Col. Ingersoll's infidel lectures have made much more stir in the West than elsewhere, and Rev. Dr. Curtiss, the young and enthusiastic professor of Hebrew in the Chicago Theological Seminary, has added a work entitled "Ingersoll and Moses" to the already numerous replies. Dr. Curtiss evidently writes with much teeling, but fortunately also with considerable erudition. He does not try to present a positive argument for Christianity, but merely to refute the statements of Ingersoll concerning the "Mistakes of Moses," either by proving them false in science or history or by suggesting other interpretations for quoted passages. This limited

EFFS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a carbul application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of sublemaladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. — Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homospathic Chemista, London, Eng.

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The market has improved considerably since our last During the laster part of last week matter.

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Werket Rev

The market has improved considerably since our last. During the latter part of last week matters remained dull and inactive, with no orders in; both buyers and sellers very scarce, and prices almost nominal. Sales might indeed have been made at large concessions, but these holders firmly refused, and in default of them, buyers held off at improved prices set in, and since then the market has been fairly active and heat week led to an increase of stocks in store, which stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 16,190 barrels; fall wheat, 169,258 bushels; spring 16,100 barrels; fall wheat, 169,258 bushels; spring wheat, 171,276; oats, 7,168; barley, 155,921; peas, 46,109, and rye, 2,776 bushels, against on the corresponding date last year:—Flour, 19,968 barrels; fall wheat, 83,428 bushels; spring wheat, 210,800; oats, 11,630; barley, 189,164; peas, 34,-808; and rye, not bushels. Outsite advices show in English quotations an advance of 3d on flour; of 3d on red, of 8d on red winter, and 3d on club, wheat; with a fall of 1d on corn Markets during is per quarter higher than on this day week, with Mark Lane and country markets higher. with a continental demand, and some enquiry heard for cargoes, both for these and the home markets at some slight improvement. Some lots of white wheat were bought to hold over. In factthere seems generally to have been increased confidence manifested, but little increase in business preceding week the imports were on a tolerably liberal scale for mid-winter, the shipments from India and Southern Russia coming to hand pretty freely. Wheat for shipment was inactive, and business generally marked by a good deal of indecision. It was said that though American prices were reduced to a level with those ruling in England, a further reduction on this side was required, as without some margin of profit importers could scarcely be expected to operate. Whether the subsequent recovery in margin of profit importers could scarcely be expected to operate. Whether the subsequent recovery in English markets has brought them to a level, a few days more will prove. There was little alteration in the quantity or condition of the English grain sent to market, which was still in a damp and defective condition. The total supply of flour and wheat for the week ending on the 31st ult. were again short of consumption, consisting of 99,408 quarters of home deliveries and imports of 250,000 to 256,000 quarters on wheat, and 95,000 to 100,000 barrels of flour, all of which is equal to from 402,945 to 410,663 quarters, or from 40,000 to 50,000 quarters on the average consumption. Thus throughout January the supply has been short of the consumption by about 200,000 quarters; and there can be no doubt that it is this fact which has tended to harden prices during the past week. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit has shown a further decrease during the week, and stood on the 5th inst. at 1,950,000 quarters, against 2,691,000 quarters on the 22nd ult, and 1,465,000 quarters on the four weeks from Jan 19 to Feb. 22, were as follows:—Wheat, 488,000 qrs., comprising 36,500 to 117 follows: — Wheat, 488,000 qra., comprising 36,000 qrs. from the Azov, Danube and Black Ses; 2,500 qrs. from Egypt, 111,600 qrs. from American Atlantic ports, 200,000 qrs. from California and Oregon; and 44,000 qrs. from Chili and Australia; and 70,000 qrs. maize, 8,000 of which were from the Black See, and the rest from America, and 19,000 qrs. of barley, including 6,000 qrs. from Azov See, and 18,000 from Chili and Australia. The total quantity of wheat in sight on the continent, and in transit for the United Kingdom and Continental Europe on the 24th uit, was 50,163,000 bushels against 38,644,000 on the corresponding date less year. This is a large increase, and to it will shortly be added the Australian and New Zealand exports, which are estimated at about 25 million bushels. This is about quintuple their average exports during each of the three preceding years; and climost 20 million bushels in excess of the amount expected from them at the opening of the harvest year. Should the estimate prove cor-

receipts har and prices firm at 55 to 66c, the latter for single bags.

APPLES—Car loss have been wanted, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 would have been paid for choice but there have be a hone offered. Street offerings small and prices firm at \$2.35 to \$2.75, with all wanted. MUTTON—Receipts have increased and prices have declined to \$6.75 to \$6 for mutton, and \$7 for lamb per cental.

FLOUR, Lac.

GRAIN, Lo.b.

which are estimated at about 25 million bushels.

This is about quintuple their average exports during each of the three preceding years; and rimost 20 million bushels in excess of the amount expected from them at the opening of the harvest year. Should the estimate prove correct, it may affect markets in a manner not usually expected. Continental advices state that in French country markets farmers were offering more liberally; and there larger supplies and increased of stocks at several of the principal ports sheeked all tendency to advance; so that with only a moderate local enquiry to support them, prices declined in 25 out of 30 markets from whence reports were received. The arrivals of wheat at the principal ports were large, and considerable steeks were held at Marseilles and Bordeaux. At Havre, Rosen, and Dunkisk the increased supplies caused trade to rule dull and prices to recode on the week. Winter wheat was quoted at equal to 566 9d per 480 lbs.

free on rail. At Antwerp arrivals, were large and selling reactily, though at racker against microse the principal ports where a was quoted at equal to 566 9d per 480 lbs.

EGG-Fresh have been offering more freely and selling readily, though at rather easier prices, the range being 16 to 17e; packed are utterly neglected in presence of fresh, and have been offered at 10c but not taken. Street prices fairly steady at 20 to 34c for fresh and new-laid.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

TRADS—Has generally been rather quiet.

HIDES—Green have been offering slowly, but sufficiently; prices have declined 25c. Cureó have been quiet and easy, with a sale ef one car at 94c.

Calparins—Remain inactive and unchanged.

SHERPARINS—Offerings have been small and all wanted. Green range from \$1.75 to \$2 10; dry have been offering very slowly indeed, and have ranged from 70c to \$1 03.

WOOL—Has been in active demand; with offerings small and prices firm. One lot of 18,000 lbs of super and combing sold at \$2c, and some small lots at the same price, but we understand that 35c was paid in one instance. Extra super has been firm with sales at 37c. About 35,000 lbs of various sorts have sold for Boston and 56,000 lbs are being imported from Englaud for Canadian mills.

TALLOW—Dull and week but unchanged, with offerings abundant, and sales at 6e for rendered, which is the highest price now paid.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, 39 to 30.5; No. 2 inspected, 48 to \$8.50; No. 8 inspected, \$7.00 to \$7.50 : Calibidina, green, 18c; Wool, pulled super, 35 to \$2; extra super, 35 to \$70; Wool, pulled super, 35 to \$2; extra super, 35 to \$70; Wool, pulled super, 35 to \$2; extra super, 35 to \$70; Wool, pulled super, 35 to \$2; extra super, 35 to \$70; Wool, pulled super, 35 to \$2; extra super, 35 to \$70; Wool, pulled super, 35 to \$70; Wool

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

but other grades were inactive and nominally under changed. On the street from 80 to 66c was paid, and this seems to cover the range for the weak.

Pass—Inactive and rather easier; less enquiry has been heard and the tendency seems downwards; cars would bring from 65c for No. 2 to 63 to 67c for No. 1; but round lets are held much above these prices. Street prices framer at 64 to 63c.

RYR—Firm at 76 to 78c on the street.

SREDS—Clover has shown but little change; cars sold last week and on Monday at 34 28, but choice is held higher and worth up to 34 50. Alsike has been firmer with sales at 37 to 83.50; choice is wanted. O her, seeds inactive.

HAY—There was nothing doing in pressed, and prices of it are purely nominal. Receipts on the market have been large and fully sufficient. Prices have ranged from 36 to 310.50, with the general run from 38 to 30, the latter being for timothy only.

STRAW—Offerings large and dully equal to the demand. Prices have been week at from 34.59 to 36 to 10 to 10

BUTTER—No demand to fine; supply to 30c is gaid for good to fine; supply equal to demand.

CHEMBE—Stock held here for export is now moving; 22 car leads shipped by one firm yesterday at 13 to 15c, according to make.

Laber—10 to 11 to 12 to 417.50.

EAME—11 to 12 to 417.50.

EAME—12 to 13 to 417.50.

BACON—6; to 10c.

ARRES—Pots about 33 95 to \$4.05

Dansend Hogs—55.60 to 35.75.

SEEDS—Clover, \$4.35 to \$4.50 per bushel;

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 11, 205 pm.

WHEAT—Quiet; sales, 250,000 bush: Chicago at
\$1.57 to \$1.45; Milwaukee, \$1.44 to \$1.45; No. 3
spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.44 to \$1.45; No. 3
spring, \$1.25; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.44 in store; No.
2 red, \$1.50 for cash.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at \$1.10 to \$1.11.
REQUIETS—Flour, 6,992 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bush;
corn, 91,000 bush; octs, 22,000 bush; rye, 130
bush; barley, 12,000 bush; pork, 200 bbls; lard,
2,631 tes; whiskey, 615 bbls.

New York, Feb. 11.

FLOUR—Moderately active and higher trade, and
family brand, \$6 50 so \$7 50; shipping extras, \$6.40
to \$5 75; southern flour in moderate demand and
unchanged prices.

WHEAT—Opened a shade higher for spring and
essentially unchanged for winter; closing dull and
rather easier; spot sales at \$1.50; to \$1.51 for No. 2
red; \$1.40 to \$1.49; for white winter, and \$1.33 for
ungraded spring; No. 1 white Michigan sold at
\$1.50;

Chicage Markets.

WHMAY—\$1.24\(\) for March; \$1.25 for April.

CORN—\$5\(\) for February; \$6\(\) to March; \$6\(\) to Morch \$6\(\) to \$60\(\) for May; \$60\(\) for March; \$60\(\) to March; \$60\(\) to March; \$60\(\) for May; \$60\(\) for May; \$60\(\) for May; \$60\(\) for May; \$1\(\) to \$1\(\) for March; \$2\(\) for April; \$3\(\) for May; \$1\(\) to \$1\(\) for March; \$7\(\) for March.

BARLAW—77c bid for March; extra No. 8 at \$6\(\) for cash; \$5\(\) for February; \$7\(\) for March.

WINNERT—Sales \$60\(\) bols at \$1.07.

PORK—Nominal; \$11.60 for February; \$11.65 for March; \$11.80 bid for April.

LARD—Nominal; \$11.60 for February; \$7.17\(\) to \$7.20 for March; \$7.27\(\) to \$7.30 for April.

LOSE MEATS—Nominal; short clear, \$8.20; short rib, \$6.10; long clear, \$0.00; shoulders, \$3.30; green hams, \$\(\) for \$2\(\) for Marts—Short clear, \$8.40; short play. rib, \$6.10; long clear, \$6.00; shoulders, \$3.30; green hams, 6jc.

Day dalfres Mairs—Short clear, \$6.40; short rib, \$6.50; long clear, \$6.20; shoulders, \$6.40; sugar pickled hams, \$c.

REGELTES—Flour, 9.643 bbls; wheat, 26,000 bush; corn, 225,000 bush; cats, 50,000 bush; rye, 8,000 bush; barley, 8,000 bush.

SHIPERINS—Flour, 4,736 bbls; wheat, 6,000 bush; corn, 71,000 bush; cats, 10,000 bush; xye, 1,000 bush; barley, 8,000 bush.

Live Stock Markets. Lave Steck Markets.

U.S. Yands, New Youx, Feb. 11, 12 m.

Cattle—Slow, at \$\fo\$ to 11c; receipts, 1.854.

Shere—Lively, at \$\fo\$ to 9c; receipts, 2.10.

Calves—Lively, at 7 to 8jc; receipts, 265.

U.S. Yands, Chicago, Feb. 11, 9.23 a.m.

Hoss—Estimated receipts, 25.000; official yesterday, 21,985; shipments, 5,541; light grades at \$4.25 to \$4.30; mixed packers at \$4.15 to \$4.45; heavy shipping at \$4.25 to \$4.00.

Cattle—Ferm; best at 51 to 5jc; fair to good at \$4 to 4\$c; common at \$\fo\$ to \$\fo\$ c; fair to good at \$4 to 4\$c; common at \$\fo\$ to \$\fo\$ c; receipts, 714; adments, 50.

Hoss—Fair; receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,000; Philadelphias at \$4.90 to \$5; Yorkers at \$4.40 to \$4.60. SA 80.

SHEEF—Fair; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 2,800.

JERSEY OFFT, Feb. 11, 11.30 a.m.

CATLE—Quiet, at 8½ to 10½0; receipts, 119.

SHEEF—Quiet, at 8½ to 70; receipts, 10 cars.

LAMES—Quiet, at 6½ to 70; receipts, 2 cars.

HOSE—Firm, at 6 to 6½0; receipts, 26 cars.

EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 11, 10 50 a.m.

HOSE—Shade easier; receipts, 47 cars; shipments, 31 cars; 9 cars to New York; Yorkers at \$4.50 to \$4.00; medium and heavy at \$4.60 to \$4.75; ohoice heavy at \$4.50.

MILWAUKER, Feb. 11, 9.38 a.m.

WHEAR—\$1.25 bid for March; receipts, 22,000
bush; shipments, 1,000 bush.

MILWAUKER, Feb. 11, 10.04 a.m.

WHEAR—\$1.29½ for February; \$1.29½ for March;
\$1.24½ for April; cars, 49,

CORN.—Firm, at 854c.

CATS.—Firm, at 74½c.

BALIST.—Spendy, at 75c.

BALIST.—Spendy, at 75c.

WHEAR —\$1.29½ for February; \$1.23½ for March;

3.24½ for April.

CORN.—Firm, at 35½c.

CATS.—At 31c.

RYB.—At 744c.

BALIST.—At 75c.

MILWAUKER, Feb. M., 1.05 p.m.

WHEAT — Hard, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.23; No. 2, \$1.21; for cash or February; \$1.22\$ for March; \$1.24 for April; No. 3 at \$1.63;

Situations Gacant.

CHEESEMAKER WANTED—
for Varney cheese factory; dwelling house
in factory; married man preferred. Apply to
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TENDERS will be received for the purchase of that well-known FARM on Yonge street, about two miles from Toronto, belonging to the Moore estate, containing 185 acres. The lot has three frontages, vis., a frontsame on the second concession, and about 100 chains on the side line. The soil is a good clay loam. Besides the original wooden dwelling, barn and sheds now occupied by the tenants, there is a good two-story brick dwelling, also an old orchard. The proprietor is not bound to accept any tender. Tenders to be addressed as below before March

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None free. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont. 410-4

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WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH 1880. For particulars apply, enclosing 8 cent stemp, to R. W. PRITTIE. MANITOBA LAND OFFICE, 400-80 64 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.



Will be mailed PREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains four polored plates, 600 engravings, about 500 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Rosse, etc., Invaluable to self. Send for it. Address, D. M., PERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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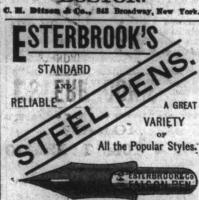
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tional Medical Association.
Address Dr. W. H. PAR-KER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street,
Boston, Mass. The author
may be consulted on all disceases requiring skill and
experience.

51 My Illustrated Catalogue for 1880 is now printed, and will be mailed free to all intending purchasers who send their name and P.O. address. WILLIAM RENNIE, Seedsman, Toronto, Canada.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY MANITOBA!

SEASON 1880 TUESDAY, MARCH 2nd. 1880, and will be accompanied by Mr. Robert Patterson,
Town Agent, Paris, who so successfully conducted
through trains from the line of this road during the
past year. Passangers from Main Line and
Branches east of Paris must arrange to reach Paris
before 5 p.m. Those from Loop Lice and London,
Rurrowand Bruce and Sarnis Branches should be at
London at 6.30 p.m. on that day. Huron and Bruce and Sarnia Branches should be at London at 6.30 p m on that day.

A Special Freight train, with settlers' effects, will leave Paris on 1st March.

For full particulars as to fares, rates for freight, etc., apply to Rubert Patterson. Town Agent, Paris, any of the Citv., Town, or Depot Arents of the Company, or to Wm. Edgar, General Passenner Agent, and G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent, Hamilton. Hamilton.

A second special train will leave on Tuesday,
March 16th, and another on april 6th, 1880.

F. BROUGHTON,

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this TRADE MARK has been known throughout Canada as the safest guide to RELIABLE TOBACCOS.



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

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For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

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MONTREAL. Tourjee's Third Educational Excursion, 1880.

All Travel and Hotels first-class. More furnished for the money than in any Excursion ever effered. Special Advantages of an extraordinary character secured for Sight Seeling and visiting the grandest centres of Art Misteric Interest in the Old World. Company Salacr. Number limited. Shane Perspectus. NOTICE nereby given that an application will be made at a next session of the Parl ament of the Dominion Canada for an Act to amend the Act passed in a 40th year of her Majesty's reign, instuled "An trespecting the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire-surance Cempany," being chapter 72.



THE WEEKLY MAIL is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-spatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price \$1.00 a year. Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of twenty cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cente-per twenty words, and \$2 cents such additional word.

VOL. VIII. NO. 4

farms for Sale.

MPROVED FARMS FOR SAL Counties Wellington and York. ROBER ONWAY, Auctioneer, Eramosa post-office; or V BEST, Barrister, Toronto. 393-52 ZEVERAL GOOD FARMS FO ARM FOR SALE- IN TH ACRES ON LAKE SHOR MARM FOR SALE - WES

use and para. Ap Ay to ROBERT RISEBROUGH with the and para. Ap Ay to ROBERT RISEBROUGH with the control of the \$1,600 WILL BUY for rich clay loam; good buildings, orchard; railwhandy. Apply to W. WIANCEO, Sparrow Lai township of Adjala; about 70 acres clears acres under clover, 11 acres fall wheat; gouldings; two miles from rai way station. Farticulars apply to Mrs. McLELLAND, Ballyen out Office.

the north shore of Lake Simcoe, being B Lot 14, 11 Con , Oro, the adjoining lot to Hawk stone railway station, 98 acres, 70 cleared; go orchard, trame house, log stable, &c. betwe Barrie and Orllis; good roads, soil, clay loan price, \$4.5 0 G. W. BANES, 60 Church street, to JAMES MAHONEY, on the premises. MARM—FIRST-CLASS—NEA Wallacstown, o e mile from Lake Eri County Eigin; 100 acres, clay loam; 25; acres fa wheat; good buildings; well fenced; splendid orchard; splendidly watered; good wheat and fru country. JOHN SUTHERLAND 411-6 MARMS FOR SALE-A FUL description of over 200 improved farms, all lands, throughout the whole of Western O., sent to any address upon application to GE (ARRIS & OO., Real Estate Agents, Londo MARM FOR SALE-IN TOWN SHIP of Burford -50 acres; 30 acres cleared frame house, and stable; soil, sandy loam; one mirrom village of Cathcart, four from Princets (G. W. E.); good location; gravel roads. Term \$500 down, balance to suit purchaser. Apply W. S. MILLER, Goble's Corners. 412-4 TIRSTCLASS FARM FOR mile—Lot 9, concession 7, township and oou ty of Bruce; 100 acres, 90 acres clear; good, as pullding; convenient to churches, schools as post office. Also west half lot 12, concession Bruce, 50 acres, 10 acres clear. Apply on the pr mises, or to HUGH MURRAY, Underwood P.O.

CARM FOR SALE BY AUG apply to CHAS LEMON, Barrister, Ham t A. LEMON, Barrister, Guelph, and to MON, Southend P. O. half of lot 7, in the 4th concession of Albiot 100 acres, 75 cleared, balance good hardwood. Ther are on the premises frame house, barn, stable, she and driving house, good voung orchard and a never failing spring well, fenced and in a good state cultivation. If not sold before the 9th of March will be sold on the 10th of March, Jon the premises by auction. W. J. EDWARDS, Albion P. (412-2) MARM FOR SALE- HE EAST MARM FOR SALE OR RENT-

Five hundred and fifty acres, nearly twe hundred cleared, over 100 acres seeded down wit clover and timothy, 40 acres of fall, wheat; good frame building, good spring and Saureen river run across the farm; well adapted for a cheese factory which is much needed in this part, only 3½ mile from Walkerton station and 2½ from Hanover of Gravel road, and a new station to be built ther next summer. If sold, time on part; if rented mone need apply but first-class farmers and in good circumstances. E. B. CLEMENT, Maple Hill Bruce Co, Ont. MARM FOR SALE-200 ACKER —Lot 24, concession 14, Townsend, Norfol County, Good brick house, driving house an stable; frame house, two large barns, sheds an other buildings requisite for first-class farm; two cechards, good wells, one 5 inch bare, 500 feet deep from which flows a strong stream of mineral water Nanticoke croek runs through farm; 180 acres clee of stumps and stones; some miles picket and straight rati fence. One and a half mile from Jarvis, where are two railways No bette farm for grain or grazing in the country. Thirty five acres whe t, farm stock, implements and furniture will be sold at a valuation. Address, Juli MURPHY, Jarvis P O, Ont.

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farms Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, A FARI before 15th February, for catalogu's being propared for distribution amongst British emigrants W. J. FENTON, and Agent, Hamilton. TMPROVED FARMS WANTE Send full particulars, on forms supplied, to ADAI
SON & CO., Hamilton. MARMS PURCHASED - PER ARMS PUKUMASED

SONS having improved farms for eale through
Contario will find purchasers by sending particular, stating acreage, improvements, locality and the HAGEL & MURDOCH, Solicitors, Toronto 200-52

SUFFOCATED BY CHARCOAL

Quanno, Feb. 18 — A new brick house on the coner of Artallery a d'Locherati-r streets, Montoah ward was the scene this morning of a lamentable hashilty. The building belongs to Mr. Garnest master joiner, and the contractor for its erroction was Mr. Paupalon. As the work of plastering was going on inside, two charcoal ooke furnaces we kept burning ir the purpase of drying the wor and preventing freezing. Two men remained a night in the building to attend to the free. A night in the building to attend to the free. A night in the building to attend to the free. A word was objected to the free of the fr

Feb. 18 — Last night ten fine eves be Mr. Is-iah Huffman, just outside to a were killed by two large dogs own Kummerley. Three more, the balan Lare bitten and mangle is othat the Mr. M. Bogart, on going to feed a morning, discovered the dogs in the accounting, discovered the dogs in the accounting of the country. They attack