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n will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time NDS which will be accepted at ten per cent ad all information with respect to the purchase mrnissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board. S DRINKWATER, Secretary.

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ry or money refunded. We desire to introduce s this year. Our Company is chartered by the 25,000. Our Printing Establishment is the lar-is endorsed by the entire Press and People of We are the originators of the "NO BLANK" mitators, whose extrawagant offers are deceiving IAL YET REASONABLE.

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A new Sunday School Song Book of fine quality, Emerson and Sherwin. Wait for it.

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HE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINT ING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Towarte, Q. W. BUNTING, Managing Directs.

The Toronto Weekly Mail.

Masked Robbers Hoast a Man to Disco His Money

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 5,-A Provid

on the wharf of the Provincial Towboat Company, in the service of which her hus-

band met his death, cold and shivering, pay-

there?" or, "Won't you ever some back to me?" When her friends laid hands on her

she begged to be left alone, saying that she saw her husband in the surf and that he had

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 3,-The steamboat

Rebecca Everingham was burned to the water's edge early this morning at Fitzgerald Landing, on the Chattahoochee river. The

passengers saved escaped in their night clothes. Mrs. Aven, Miss Simpson, passengers; Julis Anderson, chambernaid; Richard Coleman, pantryman; Adolph Thomas, fireman; A. Stephens and Randolph Sargent,

deck hands; Bob Griffith, stevedore, were

The boat was valued at \$24,000, and is a

total loss: no insurance. The passengers who escaped have reached this city, some of

passengers are dead and missing. Besides those already named are J. B. Yates, D. D.

Williams, Wm. L. Kennedy, a coloured woman and child, and two white men, names

unknown. Capt. Geo. H. Whitesides was seriously burned. The steamboat was heavily

Physician Cuts His Wife's Head Nearly Off-Unfortunate Conjugal Life of His

ALTOONA, Pa., April 7 .- Mrs. Dr. L. M.

American Bank Suspensions.

Naw York, April 8.—Hagan & Billing, ankers, assigned to-day. Preferences \$35,

MONMOUTH, Ill., April 8.—The First National Bank closed its doors this forenoon.

The cause is speculation by the cashier, B. T. O. Hubbard, whose deficit is \$15,000 to \$100,

000. The bank is expected to resume soon as the stockholders are moneyed men.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 8.—The First National Bank has suspended payment. The

\$578,000 and liabilities \$576,000. The cause

An Indiana Town Swept Out of Existence

this county yesterday afternoon, completely wiping Oakville out of existence. Two heavy

black clouds met over the house of Tevis

ed it from its foundations and tore it into kind

ling wood. A minute later it struck Oak-ville, carrying death and destruction in its

Anna Dearborn, an old lady, and two sons o

Col. Journston are among the killed. The

track of the cyclone was quarter of a mile

wide. The others killed were Susan Hiles, aged 15, who was in almost a nude condition

farm, was caught by the storm and killed.

Sawing matches are becoming notable

despatch from Lobo, Ont., says :- A big sawing bee took place recently on the farm

of Mr. John McColl, 13th concession, Lobo, and as a result 75 cords of wood were cut

in the afternoon. After the bee the party

of 40 men gathered round a fifteen-inch log

MUNCIE, Ind., April 2 .- A cyclone struck

deposits amounted to about \$215,000.

he bank permanently suspend.

them being severely burned.

covered with blood.

motioned to her to join him.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1884.

caught.

Subscribers can do The Mail good service by telling advertisers that they read their advertisements in The Mai. Ontario Farms for Sale.

VOL. XII. NO. 628.

A NUMB: R OF VALUABLE IMPROVED stock, grain, and dairy farms for sale, cheap: terms to suit purchaser; send for list. Buttler & Lake, 66 King street east, To-

A SPLENDID FARM IN THE COUNTY of Dufferin; lot 15. con. 4. old survey, township of Melancthon, containing 200 acres, 150 acres cleared, balance maple and beech; 20 acres fall wheat on the lot, 40 acres ploughed; soil clay loam; no waste land; a good house, new bank harn. 70x40, and other outbuildings on the premises, also two wells and a creex; the above is situated five miles from Shelburne, three miles from Melanuthon station, and two miles from Horning's Mills; churches, schools, grist and saw mills convenient; this farm is well adapted for grain or stock; the proprietor will sell all or in lots to suit purchasers; terms easy; title good. Apply to W.M. JELLY, Esq., Shelburne, or E. HILLOCK, on the premises.

OANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER, WITH one Provincial and sixteen county maps. SPLENDID FARM IN THE COUNT

and best farm list in Dominion, sent on receipt of ten cents. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Ade Grey, Ontario, 100 acres; rich clay loam land; 89 acres cleared; 4 orchard; 7 bush; axcellent new outbuildings; good brick house, with cellar; abundant supply of water; (adjoining Holnleigh farm) 4; miles from Meatord; cod gravel road; terms reasonable; immediate ossession. Apply to J. L. HAMPTON, feaford P.O.

HARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Aven

MARM - 50 ACRES - EAST WILLIAMS near Parkhill; good buildings; orchard, lacres; bush, 20 acres grass, WILLIAN CAMERON, Bornish P.O. MOR SALE-SEVERAL CLEARED FARMS I in Nottawasaga and Sunnidale; also. wild lands. Apply to LAIDLAW & N1COL, Stayner, or J. D. LAIDLAW, Toronto.

FOR SALE—WITHIN FOUR MILES OF St. Thomas, on the Talbot road, 200 acres, 170 cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the calance is well timbered; two good houses, two good barns, sheds, stabling, and everything in good condition; good orchard, and plenty of never-failing water; terms reasonable; good reasons given for selling; a daily mail. Apply to JOHN KING, on the premises, or if by letter, Middlemarch P.O.

parcel No. 1—a farm of 320 acres, 260 acres eared, fit for any kind of machinery; well-ained, well fenced, and in first-class cultivation; balance hardwood bush; there is 8 acres an excellent-bearing orchard of apples, plums, ald pears; stone house, 10 rooms, and celiar all aderneath, with a stone kitchen, frame summer acressed weedshood, with two cits. underneath, with a stone kitchen, frame summer kitchen, pantry, and woodshed, with two ciscerns, one fresh water and other soft water; fresh water is forced by hydraulic power from a spring; frame barn, 102x10, with stone stables, root-houses, &c., all under also supplied with water brought from a spring; good roads, markets, church, blacksmith shop, post-office, and grist mill within \$\frac{1}{2}\$ mile of lot; within \$6\frac{1}{2}\$ miles of town of Meaford; this property will be sold at a bargain. Parcel No. 2—a farm of 200 acres, 170 adres improved. 150 under excellent cultivation: Dargain. Parcel No. 2—8 farm of 200 acres, 100 acres improved, 150 under excellent cultivation; large bearing orchard; good frame buildings; within 2\text{\frac{1}{2}} miles of the flourishing town of Aylmer; will be sold on very easy terms. E. E. KNOTT, 48 Adelaide street east, Toronto. CEND FOR W. R. SCOTT'S LIST OF FARMS for sale; some of the best and cheapest rms for sale in Ontario; situate in the counties Weilington and Donfferin. Address W. R. COTT, Land and Loan Agent, Luther P.O.

THE FINEST 400 ACRE FARM IN ON-TARIO for sale on easy terms, in parts or whole. For particulars address W. F. NICK-ERSON, Simcoe, Ont.

100 ACRES BLACK CLAY LOAM-GOOD dwellings and barns: county of Haldimand; plenty of water always; terms easy.
yly to L. B. FRADENBURGH, Upper P.O.

60 acres cleared, remainder well timbered; com-fortable house; excellent orchard; \$1,000 down, balance 7 per cent.; immediate possession; a great bargain. CAMERON & CAMPBELL. Michigan Farms for Sale.

DAD AXE, HURON COUNTY, MICH., IS the place to purchase choice farming lands. Call on or address Mr. ROBERT PHILP, Bad LD FARM-130 ACRES-80 FREE FROM stumps; good buildings, orchard, &c.; three miles from Lakeview, Montcaim Co., Mich.; three minutes' walk to school; price, \$6,500; terms easy; for particulars address H. C. SMITH, Chase P. O., Mich., or Jasper E. Gilles, Lakeview P. O., Mich.

TWO HUNDRED FARMS-OF ALL SIZES Two HUNDRED FARMS—OF ALL SIZES
—improved and unimproved; situated in
Osceola and adjoining counties, Michigan.
Prices low; terms easy. Send us your address
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Virginia Farms for Sale. FARMS FOR SALE—FARMS FOR SALE—mild climate and good land. E. C. LIND-SEY & CO., Norfolk, Va., U.S.A.

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

Properties for Sale.

CHEAP BRICK RESIDENCE AND grounds; 5 acres land; 1 mile east of Oshawa, on main road; best fruit of all k.nds; good water. ALEX. ALEXANDER, Oshawa. TOR SALE - HANDSOME STONE VILLA good land, orchard, garden, excellent stabling, gas. water, fine views. J.B. KELLY, Fairview,

Business Chances.

TO RENT-STORE AND DWELLING IN Sherwood, York county, WILLIAM CLARK, Edgely. Business Chances Wanted.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL TAN-NERY-with water power, conveniently located, for bark and hides. Address, Box 62, West Winchester, Ont. Teachers Manted.

TEACHERS WANTED—SECOND OR Third-class; one having the knowledge of French preferred; \$300 per annum. Address BELLYANDON, S. S. No. 3, Clarence, Canaan

WANTED - A TEACHER - FOR SIX months, S. S. 6, Normanby, holding a third class certificate: duties to commence immediately, with three weeks' vacation; salary \$140.

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GENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—

good canvassers can make \$20 per day;
utilt free; splendid opportunity. R. N. CURRY, WANTED-AGENTS FOR A PICTURE-COPYING house-large profits; small capital required. Address P. C. HUNTER, Martinsburg, West Va.

Situations Vacant.

A SETTER-OFF AND A SHIFTER FOR A brick machine. WESLEY CRONE, Box 516, Colling wood, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE COLT PRINCE—TON. JR., 3 years old, by Princeton; besutiful brown (mare from imported stock); took first prize in London last fall. Address CHAS. PEACOCK. lot 12. con. 13, East Zorra, Weodstock, or Dr. IRWIN, V.S., Woodstock.

Fruit Trees.

PRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTAL trees—I offer a first-class assortment of

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PR. RYERSON—SURGEON FOR THE EYE Ear, Throat, and Nose, to Toronto General Hospital—317 Church street, Toronto; hours, 9.30 am. to 1 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m. Saturdays ex-

Throat and Lung Remedies. CURE CURE—SCOTTISH THISTLE MEDI-CINAL FUMERS cures Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis; postpaid to all parts of the world: price \$2: Morrison's patent. Address MOR. RISON, SIMPSON & CO., Bellaire, Ohio, U.S.

Tape Worm.

UMMINGS' TAPE WORM EXTERMIN.

ATOR; guaranteed to cure the worst case
of tape worm; no poisonous drugs, but a simple remedy, causing no suffering; send stamp
or circular, W. CUMMINGS, Ennismore,

Catarrh.

Business Cards.

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Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street foronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

Dersonal.

A LL GOING TO THE NORTH-WEST WILL save time and money by deciding destination before departure. Government free grants in Saskatchewan Homestead Company's settlements at Crescent lake (9 tos.). North Elbow (6 tos.), and Red Deer Crossing (10 tps.). Official entries recorded by Company's local agents. Jumping-off places:—Broadview, Swift Current, and Calgary. Rich land, park-like ecenery, with plenty of wood, hay, and good water. Pamphlets, maps, &c., post-free on application. Write at once to JOHN T. MOORE, Managing Director, Toronto. THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION OF Virginia, Richmoud, Va., gives information to parties seeking homes and investments in Vir-

\$250 TO \$4,000 ON MARRIAGE—LADIES \$250 and gentlemen. Apply immediately, R. N. CURRY, Sec.-Treasurer, London, Ont. 63 Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL TONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL

Specific Articles.

VANCER CURE-\$1,000 FORFEIT-IMMIX Cancer Cure, cures without use of knife, the only permanent cure in the world. Send wo 3c. stamps for particulars. S. C. SMITH, MOR SALE-EGGS FOR HATCHING-FROM

ED 0ATS—A LIMITED QUANTITY the white welcome oats. The seed was ed at headquarters hist essent and it ded pure. White star, white elephant, e ranted pure. White star, white elephant, early Hebron, and other varieties of potatoes. For prices, address JAMES FORFAR, Lyons, N.Y. TO BRICK AND TILE-MAKERS-FOR

tee, or C. NORSWORTHY, builders, St. Thomas,

Miscellaneous BOOKS-SEND FOR IMMENSE CATA-LOGUE of books, plays, trick cards, photos, etc. Address The FRANK COKER NEWS

ASTER CARDS - SPECIAL LINE OF pretty Chromo Easter Cards; one dozen mailed for 10 cents. A. R. LORIMER, 150 Yonge Yonge street, Toronto. REE! FREE! FREE-BOOK OF INSTRUCTION and price list on dyeing and scouring; can be had free by calling at any of our offers or by mail by sending address to R. PARKER & CQ., 203 and 824 Yonge street, Toronto. Feath ers cleaned, dyed, and curied, and can be sent safely by parcel post.

100,000 PIECES 5c. FULL MUSIC SIZE sheets; 100,000 acting plays, 15c

OBITUARY NOTES.

Louis Friedlander, the philologist, is dead, Emanuel Geibel, the German poet, is dead,

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Bowell, wife of the Minister of Customs, was received at the capital Thursday morning from California. The deceased lady, with her husband, went to Southern California for the benefit of her health prior to the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Bowell returning to attend to his sessional duties. General megret is expressed in parliamentary circles. Mr. Bowell

left for California on Thursday night. James C. Hamilton, of Mount Sterling, Ky., famous as a breeder of shorthorns, died at his residence on the 24th ult., in his 67th year. Deceased was a zealous admirer of his extensive herds, paying special attention to the one located at Flat Creek, the home farm, and he is credited with rising at 3 a m. each day on his rounds of inspection.

Mr. Hamilton achieved notoriety as the creator of the famous strain of shorthorns known as "Marys," which many breeders claim to be without a peer in the shornhorn

Wm. Hodgins, of the township of Bid dulph, who met his death so suddenly on Thursday last, was a son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Hodgins, and was born in the county of Tippe-rary, Ireland, in 1828. He emigrated to this ountry with his father in 1830, they being the first family to settle in the township. He was one of the wealthiest and most influential farmers in the vicinity, and was respected by all with whom he came in contact for his honest and straightforward dealings. Deceased was a member of the Orange Association, and had been master of Lucan Lodge for the past fourteen years. He was also a member of the Parknill Preceptory Royal Black Knights of Ireland. He leaves a wife

This Progressive Age, Everyone should know for himself that Gold Coin " is the best chewing tobacco now made in Canada. The unprecedented demand for it since it has been placed in the marke, attests the fact. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Tobacco Pealers.
Made by ADAMS' TOBACCO COMPANY

Clarette, a high authority in France, attri-butes the increase in drunkenness among women in Paris to the war. During the siege there was at times but little to eat, the nerve were at their utmost tension, and night after night spent without sleep. Wines and liquors were quite naturally indulged in because they gave relief A taste for them was thereby created and the indulgence has been kept up, in many instances secretly, until it has become a fixed habit. UNITED STATES.

Budget of News from Over the Border.

There are a number of cases of typhs ever among Polish Jews in New York.

The yield of lumber in the Maine and New nswick districts this year is 268 million et less than last year. Two members of one family died recently t Loyal Hanna, Pa., from trichtnosis, and the death of two others is hourly expected.

There are sixty cases of smallpox at Sarannah, Tenn. Twenty persons have died of the disease. Many of the citizens are leaving. The secretary to the Turkish Legation was garrotted in New York and robbed of his money and a watch given him by President Garfield while going home on Saturday night. A girl down in Courtland invited a young man to accompany her to a leap year party. He accepted. She called with a spanking

eam and on their return borrowed \$4 from him to pay for the rig.

The President has made a proclamation restoring to the public domain all of the Turtle Mountain Indian reservation in Dakota, except two townships which have

sity of Cincinnati, has been requested to resign. He has been charged with being an extreme liberal in religion, a political trick-ster, and a frequenter of bar-rooms.

The case of Wm. Jones, charged with attempting to kill the a sassin Guitean in 1881. was called in court at Washington recently, The prosecution refused to enter a nolle prosequi, and the trial was fixed for April* 28th.

The wheat panic in Chicago has attracted much attention throughout California, and prices are depressed. It is believed the causes which produced it will have the effect of stopping a further increase in the wheat acreage of California, as the land can be made more productive.

A Mr. Root, of Brooklyn, made hir both noterious and popular all of a sudden by getting up in the Metropolitan opera house and rebuking the occupants of the private boxes for giggling, talking, and laughing dur-ing the performance. The andience applaud-ed and the performers smiled their approbation. The nuisance had become unendurable, and hints through the papers and otherwise had no effect whatever. It is better now.

The whistling craze is the latest in fashionable circles. In New York there is a coloured man who was once owned by Henry A. Wise, but more recently a waiter at Long Branch, who has as many pupils as he can attend to. They are mostly misses ranging from 10 to 16 years. He guarantees whistling, according to his system, to reduce the size of the mouth and give the lips a ponty, kissy appearance. In addition to this the exercise is good for the lungs, de velops the chest, and induces cheerfulness.

Fearful Sufferings from Trichinosis. LOYAL HANNA, Pa., April 4. - The arms of tims, have been eaten away until only the thread of the muscles remains. The sufferings of all who were taken down with the disease

Murdered for an Old Hen. WHEELING, April 3 .- Mrs. Richardson, a widow residing at Cedar Creek, was brutally murdered yesterday by Jane Thompson and two other women. The trouble grew out of a dispute over the ownership of an old hen. The assailants used bowis knives and clubs.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 3.-Benjamin Bissell, a farmer, was stopped by three team-He defended himself with a caft stake, and whipped all three, being himself badly beaten. Jas. McCone, one of the teamsters, has died. his skull being fractured in many places. An Essex Farmer Lost sight of in Windson
— hissing for Ten Days,

DETROIT, April 4.—A farmer named Samuel Bunn, living near Gosfield, came to Windsor about ten days ago intending to return home the following day. He was seen drunk in Windsor the day he arrived, but the then nothing has been heard of him. It is reported he had a considerable suff of money when he

Kleptomania in a Clergyman's Wife, DAVENPORT, Ia., April 8 .- For some time residents here have been missing articles from their households in a most mysterious manner. Suspicion fell upon the wife of a prominent minister. The police visited her house, and all the missing articles were found. No arrest was made. It is claime

that it is a genuine case of kleptomania.

Cold-Blooded Murder for Robbery by Two Brothers, WARRENSBURG, Mo., April 4.—While Carl Steidle, supposed to be from Erie, Pa., was travelling westward, he fell in with a young man named Hamilton at Sedalia. The latter telegraphed to his brother to meet them at Warrensburg. There the brothers entired Steidle to the outskirts of the town, murdered and robbed him, and placed his body on the railroad track. The Hamiltons were arrested resterday and confessed. There are threats

LAPORTE, Pa., April 8.—James Wilson, a armer, deserted his family four years ago and went West. He recently returned, and and went West. He recently returned, and became jealous of Wm. Crossman, a friend of the family. On Sunday Wilson entered the sitting-room and found Crossman sitting beside his wife with his arm around her. The woman was weeping bitterly. Wilson drew a revolver and shot and seriously wounded Crossman, and then shot his wife and himself fatally. Wilson's and delayer Crossman, and fatally. Wilson's son declares Crossman had only acted the part of a friend.

DETROIT. April 2.- James Page. a farme ving near Essex Centre, came to Detroit several weeks ago to make arrangements to bring his family. He has since been missing, and his family becoming alarmed at his absence sent the eldest son, 12 years of age, to Detroit in search The boy told his story to the police this afternoon, and search of the records revealed the fact that his father was arrested and sent to the House of Correction for drunkenness for thirty days. The boy will be taken care of by the police until his father's

COLUMBIA, S.C., April 4.—John Smith, a negro who has been inciting the coloured men n Georgia to rise and massacre the whites and appropriate their property, has begun flooding South Car line with circulars urging the coloured people to join in a general up rising and kill the whites. He says Grant in raising funds in the North and will send an army to help the negroes. Stores of ammunition have been sent to Savannah for use in case of trouble. An effort is making among the white men to organize a vigilance

Strange Abduction of a Clergyman's Daugh-ter—The Girl's Tale Discredited by the Police. of Bertha, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Rey Anson G. Chester, makes a lively local sensation. The statement of the girl set the land of the girl set

hered to pertinaciously, is that ten days ago at evening she was inveigled by strange women to a disreputable house, from which on her recovering from dugging she was three hours later released. The police have vainly attempted to trace out the mystery, and discredit the girl's narrative. The supposition of the Chester family is that some man attempted the abduction of the girl.

tems of Interest from the United Kingdom.

Mr. John Bright is ill from the effects of a chill and a slight attack of congestion of he lungs. RISING SUN, Ind., April 5.—Two masked men went to the house of John Smith last night, beat him into insensibility, and ransacked his house for a large sum Smith was reported to have secreted. Failing to find the money, they lit a fire and swung Smith, who had recovered conscioueness, back and forth over it in hopes of making him disclose the hiding place of the treasure. This was continued until Smith was again insensible, when the robbers departed, thinking him dead. The neighbours found Smith horribly beaten and burned this morning. A posse is after the villains, and will lynch them if caught.

A box of dynamite cigars is said to have been sent to Mr. Gladstone by the dynamiters in New York.

It is officially stated that less than Charles Reade, the novelist, who has been

Insanity of a Sailor's Bride Over Her Husband's Loss by Drewning. rapidly sinking. The baggage of passengers arriving at Queenstown from the United States is rigidly R.I., despatch to a morning paper here tells a pathetic story. William Meuz, a sailor, was drowned off Seaconsett Polet on Monday. crutinised by the police to prevent the in-

ing no attention to the heavy rainstorm and the sea running high and breaking about her sentenced to five years, Barr to eighteen months, and Fleming to three months' imfeet with every rush of water against the wharf. She would cry out, "Will, are you

Enormous stocks of cereals are reported the secretary of the London Corn Exchange, to be stored in waterside granaries. Nearly half a million quarters more who are stored than there were last year. Damage to the extent of a million and a quarter dollars was caused by the fire in Paternoster Row on Wednesday night. The

amous and historical tavern known as Dolly's Chop House" was among the buildings destroyed. A case which excited great interest in Ireland is that of a young newly-married lady named Mrs. Gyll, charged with throwing oil of vitriol at Mr. Toomey, a solicitor, to protect berself from alleged assault. The lady's

husband is charged with aiding and abetting her. Cross charges of assault have been made against Toomey. A Dublin despatch says a number of trades men and farmers charged with belonging to a body of Invincibles founded at Tubbercurry by P. J. Sheridan have been arrested. Invincible at Tubbercurry has turned in-iormer, and given the names of several landords whom the society has decided to

The funeral services over the remains of Prince Leopold were held on Saturday in St. George's chapel. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Christian, Louise, and Beatrice, Crown Prince Frederick William, and other royal personages were present. The Prince of Wales followed the

Agroona, Pa., April 7.—Mrs. Dr. L. M. Beach, the wife of a prominent physician, was discovered in her residence this morning with her head, almost cut from her body. The doctor has been arrested. It is said he has admitted that he committed the deed. Two large knives and a cleaver used for amputating purposes were found beside the victim. A coroner's jury found that Beach murdered his wife. He admits he killed her, and wants to be hung or shot. Since his arrest he has tried to borrow a fulfe and print and it is believed he intends to commit a midde. He was received into the Church yesterday and partook of the communion. It is generally helieved he is insane. The couple did not live happily. The woman had been married twice before, her last husband having been shot and killed by a desparado three years ago. Her hands were deposited in the vault. The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Egyptian affairs are fast drifting into anarchy, and through anarchy to annexation or war, possibly both. England must undertake the administration of Egypt. It will be a terrific burden, but the country must shoulder it manfully." The Gazette urges the Government to assist Gordon to establish at Khartoum an independent. State under his sovereignty. "Tell him it says, "that England no longer considers the Soudan part of the Ottoman empire."

The Prince of Wales followed the coffin as chief mourner. The remains were deposited in the vault.

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The removal of the from her hands through an archy, and through anarchy to annexation or war, possibly both. England must undertake the adm

afety. Many of the warders have been dis

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. In the Commons on Thursday Mr. Glad stone said that the time had not yet arrived for sending a peremptory order to Genera Gordon to withdraw from Khartoum. At the same time he was not under orders to remain

of the trouble is currently reported to be unfectly safe.
Sir Stafford Northcote moved the adjournortunate speculation in stocks by President Howles and his brother, both of whom lost heavily. There seems to be no reason why depositors should not be paid in full should Cashier Sowles says :- In the past three nonths the bank paid depositors \$278,000, decreasing the total due to about \$215,000. A. Sowles and O. A. Burton owe the bank a large amount. If they pay at once it can safely go on:
VERSAILLES, Ohio, April 8.—The Exchange
Bank closed its deers to-day. The loss, about
\$60,000, falls on the stockholders.

The House of Commons has adjourned until the 21st inst. During the sitting Mr. Healy, member for Monaghan, narrowly escaped sus

RAILWAY NEWS. There were 169 persons killed on the rail-ways of Canada during the year 1882-3, as track. Of thirty houses all but three were torn down. Four persons were killed outright, and a fifth died this morning. James Sanders, two miles west, was also killed. Fifty are reported wounded. A large warehouse and sawmill adjoining are in ruins. Anna Dearborn, an old lady, and two sons of compared with 147 the previous year. During the year ended June last, 1,275 miles were added to the length of Canadian rai ways, making a total of 8,805 miles under traffic, and when the present lines under construction are completed, the railway system of Canada will comprise over 11,400 miles. A meeting of the general passenger and ticket agents on all the lines interested in immigrant business from points in Canada to Winnipeg was held at Chicago on Friday when found, her clothing being literally blown from her body, the child of C. C. Johnson, found in a field a hundred yards morning. Messrs. Jas. Stephenson and Wm. Edgar were present representing the Grand from where his home stood, a child of Chas. Brown and another child of C. C. Johnson; Trunk. It was agreed to make a rate of \$23.50 on immigrant business from Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg via Chicago. The and Jeff Howes, engineer at the sawmill, so seriously injured that he will die. Among the houses literally smashed was that of John Sullivan, in which were himself, wife, and rate last summer was \$23.90. The Canadian Pacific read charges \$17 for the same tickets, the differential of \$6.50 being allowed it be cause the passengers are carried a part of the way by water. Nothing was done in refersix children, none of whom were injured in six children, none of whom were injured in the least. In the path of the storm for five miles east and west of the village the damage is equally great. Every farm passed over was a perfect wreck. At the town of Murence to the \$9.48 rate by the Canadian Pacific road on seaboard immigrant business, as the lines in session get very little business by way of Montreal. The new rates will proray Wm. Line's house was blown to pieces and he was killed. Frank Painter, out on his bably go into effect when navigation opens.

OTTAWA, April 4.- The Railway Committee met at 10.30 this morning, Sir Hector Lange-vin in the chair, to consider the bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Winniveg and Sir CHARLES TUPPER said the Government

to see the boys spread; themselves. The time-keepers were Mr. Peter A. Graham and Mr. Fortner, of Lobo. The first pair, J. Gibson and H. McEwan, made their cut in 25 seconds; J. Gillies and M. McLachlin, 17 seconds; J. McColl and D. Happer, 11 seconds; J. Happer and D. McColl, 11 seconds. conds. A despatch from Delaware, Ont., says:

— Delaware village holds its third annual sawing match on Friday, April 11. Six prizes are given from \$20 to \$2 for the best time.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A riot against the employment of female labour has broken out at Kidderminster, England.

The Duke of Edinburgh while landing near

placed the companies in a similar position, for the Government held itself free to give a Rhodes slipped and sprained his knee. His physician has ordered complete rest. bonus to which ever company evinced the greatest ability promptly to carry out the hundred cattle are affected with foot and mouth disease in the United Kingdom. york. In this way the best company could uild the road, and that which was prepared to construct it the more quickly would be passing the winter at Cannes, has returned to London in very ill-health. He is said to be ncouraged to go on with it. There was

was the clause which prevented amalgama-tion with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This was an important feature.

The bill was passed clause by clause and

The trial of the Orange shooting case at Jem Ward, the pugilist, is dead. Dublin terminated Tuesday. McLaughlin was Upon a straight track the stride of Maud A friendly game of curling played between

has accompanied the Detroit club to Richmond, paying his own expenses, hotel bills, and all. He will be allowed to play in the outfield during April, and should he prove a

prison by dynamite. The following particulars have been learned concerning the plot. The Invincibles were engaged in claudestine by a desparado three years ago. Her hands were much hacked by clutching the knife used by the murderer. The head was held to the body by only half an inch of flesh. The doctor's socks and underclothing were Letters were found in James Mullett's ceil disclosing the plot. The warders were to be bribed with money from O'Donovan Rossa's und to convey an infernal machine into the prison. One letter contained an order for the murder of Patrick Delaney, one of the Phonex park conspirators, by throwing him over a balcony as he left the prison after mass. Delaney still remains at Mountjoy f r

and could leave at any moment he felt so disposed. Gordon believed himself to be per-

ment to discuss the Government's Egyptian policy. He said the honour of England was pledged to ensure the safety of Gordon. Mr. Gladstone complained against the Opposition for constantly raising debates in regard to Egypt. The motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, he said, was mischievous. He believed the object of the Opposition was to consume the time of Parliament and to weaken the resources o the House in regard to the Franchise bill. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was nega-

pension for maligning Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway.

was auxious to aid the construction of the railway in order that the Hudson Bay route might be utilized. With this end in view he had offered separate bonuses to the two companies which had char ers over the route. Subsequently the companies decided that they were prepared to amalgamate if the bonuses would be consolidated and given to the united companies. To this the Government agreed and the Action. Amalgamate Government agreed, and the Act of Amalga-mation was passed last session. The Winni-

peg and Hudson Bay Company did all in its power to amalgamate, but for some reason the Nelson Valley Co. held back. Just then the excitement in favour of the Hudson bay route arose in Manitoba. The

Government, still extremely anxious to fur-ther the construction of the road, offered in-

reased and in the shape of a gift instead of a

pany the bonus which the Government offer-id for a Hudson Bay road; on the contrary it

NOTES OF SPORT.

Meaford and Clarksburg on April 2nd at Meaford resulted in favour of Clarksburg by

A Duluth despatch says that Hunt, the

edestrian, who won a 27-hour walking match

there Saturday night, making 128 miles against his opponent's 100, starts soon to walk

A correspondent of the London Sportsman

says that the well-known pedestrian "Blower

Brown, who died recently, wasted away from consumption and starvation, and that his

The average weight of a bicycle is 45

pounds; of a tricycle, 95 pounds; of a socia-ble, 140 pounds. While it is not likely that

the first-named will be affected, it is expected

that improvements in the two latter will re-

duce their weights to 70 and 110 pounds

Ecno park, Philadelphia, on Monday, between Fred Rodgers, of Trenton, N.J., and

H. Wetley, "of Canada." At the start Rodgers had the advantage, and he held it to the end. The betting was 2 to I on Rodgers.

The time was returned as inside 10 seconds.

who aspires to become a league ball tosser, has so much confidence in his ability and so

great a desire to join a league team, that he

one-half pounds. She was presented to Mr. Peter Duryea in England by Mr. George Atkinson, of the London Sporting Life. Mr. Hennessy values his dog at \$143 a pound.

tween M. T. Grattan's draught stallion

Comus and the trotting stallion Trample at Preston, Minn. The big horse burst through

the side of his box and a solid board fence to

A table of statistics regarding noted thoroughbred mares in the States shows that the

majority of the best racehorses were dropped when their dams were over nine years old

The facts seem to indicate that the breeding

capacity of mares improves as they grow older, if they have been kept breeding regu-

larly. The average life of broodmares is shown to be shorter probably by five years

A writer on the growth of baseball in the

States says that the game did not become a

national institution until 1869, when there

Of the men who were in those seven teams

Start, Nelson, Eggler, and Ferguson are the

only ones playing professionally. Chapman, Malone, and Harry Wright are managing clubs. George Wright, Reach, and Cuthbert

are dealers in baseball goods. Pearce umpires occasionally in Brooklyn, and the remainder

It is proposed to settle the dispute as to who is the champion 100-yard professional runner of America, and for that purpose the Pittsburg sportsmen will hold a meeting July

on the Exposition ground, Allegheny City

shape. It will be open to all Americans-100

yards scratch race. Prizes, \$500 to first, \$200

o second. Entrance fee, \$50, and each man

entering must take his oath to try to win. Mr. A. Fulton, the new mayor of Pittsburg,

The English County Gentleman says apropos of the late Ross-Bubear race:
"When Cambridge was at its lowest ebb of rowing, an Oxford ex-University carsman, Mr. George Morrison, went to coach them, the result being that the tables were turned for some years and for some years.

or some years, and for several years the

ight blue flag was housted above the darker

olour when the return from Mortlake tool

place. It may be thought ignominous, but

we would suggest that a Canadian sculler

should come over and coach our very back-

The University Boat Race.

LONDON, April 7 .- The University eight-

oared race to-day was won by Cambridge. The race came off early this morning. The

weather was rainy, a mist overhung the river, and the water was chopping. There were

few spectators on shore or affeat. The course

few spectators on shore or afteat. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, four miles and two furlongs. The Cambridge crew started favourites, but both were loudly applauded when they appeared on the course. The start was good. Oxford rowed 34 strokes per minute. Cambridge reached 36, which soon began to tell on the former, who gradually fell to the rear. When the last turn was made in was deathful which crew led but in

made it was doubtful which crew led, but in

a moment it was seen that Cambridge had the advantage. The Oxfords were two lengths behind at the finish.

The race breaks a long series of successed

for Oxford, which had won the four preceding contests. Names and weights of the

rews at latest notices :-

are out of the game altogether.

will be the stakeholder.

were seven clubs in the professional arena.

desirable man will be retained.

the best of the fight.

than that of staltions.

vidow and children are entirely destitute.

to San Francisco, 6,200 miles.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PRICE THREE CENTS.

General Gleanings from Distant Lands.

EUROPE. ditor of a comic journal in Madrid or need sentenced to eight years' imprison-ment for publishing an offensive carreature of

creased aid in the shape of a gift instead of a sale of land to the amalgamated company; but the Nelson Valley Company, still decided to unite with the other company, wherenpon the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Company came down for this legation. Now this bill continued in the charter of one of the company and placed it in a position to go on the the work; but it did not guarantee to that company the honus which the Covernment offer. King Altonso. It is reported there has been an Agrarian rising at Oofa, Russia. Many conflicts are said to have taken place, in which several gendarmes were killed or wounded.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: --Prince Andronikoff and M. Seizhief, overseer of the St. Petersburg powder mills, have been ar-rested on the charge of Nihilism. The Nihiists have killed a police spy at Petrokoff. The prosecution of editors of Madrid news-

papers is actively continued by the Spanish

uthorities. One has been sentenced to imprisonment for eight years, and another has mportant clause of the bill which would en arrested, two others seeking safety mend itself to the committee, and that The North German Gazette says :- By his physician's advice Bismarck renounces the control of affairs in the Prussian Government,

at retains the direction of impe

oreign powers.

It is stated that the French completely ailed in their attempt to cut off the Chinese etreat from Bacninh

Russia is warned by a Persian newspaper published at Tiflis not to be too sure of her control over Central Asia. The French expedition to Hung-Hoa has tarted. The troops are massed at Sontay.

It is reported that for the defence of Hung-Hoa there are assembled 3,000 Black Flags and 12,000 Chinese troops. Serious resistince is expected there. Our special correspondent in China cables rom Hong Kong that the French in support of their claim for indemnity will enter the country from the north side of the Gulf of Tonquin, seven days' journey from the city of Canton, and will probably collect an indemnity from the Canton native Customs for a ew years. The scheme is considered perfeetly practicable by those well informed in

AFRICA. The Haddendowas, reinferced by the survivors of Osman Digma's army, are investing Kassala. They fire heavily into the town every night. The Governor of Kassala asks or British relief. A battalion of Egyptian troops started for

Suakim a day or two ago to form a garrison at that place. Before the battalion left Cairo Dr. Bigham, of Cataraqui, Ont., is said to own a four-year-old trotting stallion, named fifteen men deserted, and many more de-camped at Suez. Osman Digma is near Tamaneib, and has a thousand men and boys Joe Brown, which trotted a half mile last fall in 1.18. The Joctor purchased Joe from J. P. Wiser, of Prescott. He was sired by Joe Brown, owned by Mr. Wiser, dam a who are willing to fight. The roads beyond Berber are blocked, being chestnut mare, 16 hands high, with a record occupied by the rebeis. It is impossible to forward telegrams to Khartoum. The tribes between Shendy and Khortoum are in open

rebellion and are in constant communica with the Bichariehs, who are momentarily expected to revolt. It is feared Beiber and Nothing has been heard from Gen. Gordon Affairs in Egypt

A Cairo despatch says Nubar Pasha has re-sized the presidency of the Council of Min-liters on account of discord with the English holals and the absence of a distinct declara-tion on the part of the English Government Mr. John Hennessy, of New York, claims to have the smallest purely brail bull terrier in the world. The dog is clear white, I months eld, and weighs only three and one-haif pounds. His mother weighs live and con-haif pounds. of its future policy in regard to Egypt. The officials and the heads of every department in Egypt threaten to resign. The discontent with European residents in Cairo and Alexandria is intense. The uncertainty of the English policy in regard to Egyptian fin-ancial affairs and the Soudan question is paralyzing commerce. The official bureaus re in a state of anarchy, the English and Egyptian officers quarreling, the English re get at his antagonist, and for a few minutes the contest raged until the horses were sep-arated by their owner. Both horses were badly cut and bitten, Trample rather having ing every dispute to London for settle-

ment. It is doubtful whether a successo Nubar Pasha can be found. It is believed

Anarchy is fast asserting its sway in the sland of Cubs, and the feeling of general distrust is assuming gigantic proportions, commercial crisis is imminent, and securition every kind have alarmingly depreciated.

CURIOSITIES.

A London kleptomaniac, whose mania was for umbrellas, was recently traced to his pri-vate quarters, where were found over nine thousand umbrellas of various sizes, qualities

While cutting up the mainmast of a ship that once belonged to a man-of-war in Nel-son's fleet, a 32-pounder iron shot was found embedded near the centre. The hole had en so neatly plugged that it had never been letected. Fifty years ago Frank Dawson and Wm. Donley, who had grown up from infancy as neighbours, owned adjoining farms, and mar-

ried neighbour girls, moved to Pike county, Illinois, and settled on adjoining farms. Last

week Lawson died from pneumonia, Befor

nounced from the same cause. A pine floor that has been used in a gold smith's shop for ten years is worth \$150 per foot for the gold it contains. Workmen often foot for the gold it contains. Workmen often keep their hair well oiled, by running their fingers through it while filing or polishing fine jewellery, by which means they collect \$50 worth of the precious metal a year. The hair is carefully washed every day and the washings preserved until enough has been saved to justify a clean-up.

Two of the poorest and most dilapidated horses to be found in all Louisiana were

dragged through the streets of New Orleans in the Mardi Gras procession, as representa-tives of poverty. They were kept up by constant goading and beating until the parade stopped, when they both laid down and died. visitor who belonged to the Humane ociety appealed to the police to remove the suffering brutes, but they, with the majority of the spectators, thought it was a great hit. While Charles McCarran, an animal trainer in charge of a menagerie in Chicago, was entering the cage of one of the lions it jumped out past him and sprang onto a little Shetland pony which it soon reduced to a bleeding mass. The people, of whom there were a number present, were almost scared out of their wits. Owing to the fierceness and strength of the beast the trainer was afraid to attempt to recapture it with ropes

Having a bottle of chloroform handy he satu

rated a sponge with it, which he attached t

a pitchfork handle and held it under the

ion's nose. It didn't appear to dislike the

pungent smell at all and soon keeled over as

An old physician, retired from practice, have in had placed in his hands by an East in, as missionary the formula of a simple vercush remedy for the speedy and permanent cure it ensumbtion, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all mercus compaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his surfering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and adesire to relieve human suffering. I will send these of charge, to all who desire, this receipt in German, Freuch, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noges, 181 Presert Buck. Rochester, N. Y.

C. W. Moore, No. 7. 166 C. W. Blandy, No. 7. 152 F. J. Pitman, stroke 185 W. D. Curry, stroke 143

DOMINION NEWS

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

Hon. Mr. Bowell is expected to reach elleville about the 20th inst. with the re-ains of his late wife, An apparatus is being srected at the steel orks, London East, for the manufacture of a finer quality of metal suitable for outlery deegs tools.

The War Office has extended the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Oliver, second in command at the Royal Military College, Kington, for a further term of three years.

The hayfork gang are still operating in Hastings county and victims are coming to Belleville to take legal proceedings to protect the manufacture.

attributed to congestion of the brain, caused by the intense excitement which led her to kill her companion. The asylum authorities are condemned for allowing two lunatics to

The long-pending trial of Stephen Dunn for the murder of Fletcher in September, 1881, both men being employed in Cole's circus, was taken up at the U-rieton assizes on Tuesday, when, after some evidence had been taken, the Orown prosecutor declined to proceed with the case, and a formal verdict of acquittal being given by the jury the pranoner was released.

In a proper manner. It was also proved that on the day o the alleged assault Baker was at work during the whole afternoon. He was therefore honourably acquitted

twork during the whole afternoon. He was therefore honourably acquisted.

The official returns from the office at Ottawa snow that during the month last ended there have arrived here 129 souls, comprised of 95 men, 16 women and 18 obildran. Of these 100 came by way of Quebec, and 29 by way of the United States. In nationality there were 41 English, 25 Irish, 2 Scotch, 20 German, and 21 from other countries. In trades there were 11 farmers, 60 farm labourers, 6 clerks, and one female servant. With the exception of six, all remained in the district, and the six went to Manitoba.

Dr., Landerkin has received a petition from the inhabitants of the township of Normanby county to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying for a commutation of the sentence of Alfred Edward Nash, of that place, who was sentenced to seven years in the Kingston pententiary for areon. Nash is said to have been the tool of others, who got off sect free. He has served three years of his time, and was in gaol for five months before his trial. Dr. Landerkin has forwarded the petition to the Minister of Justice. It is signed by 225 ratepayers, among whom we the leading people of that place.

Relieville, April 5.—This morning Nathan E. Baldwin, aged 22, a native of New York, entered the police station in this city and stated that he had committed two forgeries for which he deserved to be punished. He asserts that about a year ago, while in the employ of Heal, Murphy & Co., a lumber firm doing business on the White river near Hesperia, Michigan, he received an order for \$5, which he raised to \$45. This was cashed by Mr. G. S. Webster, of Hesperia. Soon after he forged an order on Mr. A. P. Waite, another lumberman, for \$20, and that was cashed in Everst. Since then he has wandered around. His desire now is to be extradited and punished for his offences, and after his sentence has expired he will lead a better life. The prisoner was brought up in the Police Court this morning and remanded for a week.

A Remantic Marriage.

At the Britannica house, London, was witnessed the marriage ceremony of Thomas Inompson, a bachelor farmer residing near dlyth, to a widow lady, Mrs. Reilly. The former, a native of the county of Meath, Ireland, was about 75 years old, and the latter half a century. They were intimate friends and lovers in childhood, and dame to America segether, but misunderstandings came, and the lady some thirty years since gave her hand to Mr. Reilly. The rejected lover, however, was given the honour of acting as best man at the wedding, and then retired to his farm near Blyth, where he has since remained unmarried. Some three years ago the lady's husband passed away, and subsequently Thompson renewed his attentions to the widow, the result of which was the ceremony narrated above. A Romantic Marriage.

An American Rowdy Meets His Des As American Rowdy Meets His Deserts.
Loydon, April 4.—An American citizen of Irish extraction, named Bory McGinais, while en route for East Saginaw via the Sarnia orangoh train yesterday, undertook to run the train in place of Conductor Pat Murray. While the latter was taking up tickets in another car, McGinnis behaved in an unseemly manner, and abused every lady and contleman in the car. Murray came in a few minutes afterwards and ordered him to cease his conduct, and for a moment McGinnis remained quiet. As Murray was turning to go away from him Rory jumped on Murray's back, stuck his long nails into his checks, and brought portions of the flesh away. Murray could not stend this familiarity, and gave Bory a thrashing he won't ferret for many a day, and when Waneted

men in some way.

peared from Essex Centre a few months ago.

A peddier has besten Kingstonians badly.
He bought common oil in a hardware store and sold it in small bottles for a celebrated article. He disposed of it freely, in one week dearing \$160. He then skipped.

The body of Maggie McDougall, who mysteriously disappeared from her home, Minthal typest, Toronto, list November, was mind it speaking of civilization he reference.

speak Toronto, last November, was round in the bay au the 2nd. It is supposed she suicided, while suffering from some mental ailment.

On the principle presumably of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen, the sheriff is having all the windows and doors of Sandwich gaol provided with screens to prevent prisoners receiving articles from friends outside.

A mineral spring has been discovered at Thorahill, the waters of which on analysis by Prof. Heys, of Toronto, proved equal in value to those of Bethesda or the largely used waters of the United States. The discovery is expected to make the village a valued suburban watering place.

The Brantford Free Library Board met again on Friday evening for the election of a librarian. There were forty-three applicants. Upon a former occasion, after two or three hours' balloting, a deadlock occurred. On Friday, after two hours' further voting, Mr. Horning, a retired farmer, was elected, securing five votes out of nine.

Valeria McKinlay, an inmate of the Toronto aylum, who caused the death of Rachael Stephens, another inmate, some daysago, died in that institution on the 2nd. Her death is attributed/to-kongestion of the brain, caused by the intense excitement which led her to discover Salvation Army.

Attempted Sulfide while in Delirium

eral years ago, but jumped across the lines when bailed from one court to another, and has not dared to show his face in Canadasince. QUEBEC.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne will visit Montreal on Mon-day next and formally open the annual exhi-bition of the Royal Canadian Academy.

A strong protest against the spoluation of the property of the Holy See by the Italian Government has been forwarded to the Vati-can from the Catholic diocese of Montreal.

A strong protest against the spoliation of the property of the Holy See by the Italian Government has been forwarded to the Vatica an from the Catholic diocese of Montreal.

The first vote of want of confidence in the Quebec Legislature resulted in a majority of 26 for the Government. The total Liberal vote was 17, rather a poor showing for the party that, we were told, would sweep the Ministery out of existence.

The protracted libel suit brought by the Canda Steamship Company against the Ottawa Free Press was concluded in Montreal last weak, the jury returning a verdict after an hour and a half's deliberation in favour of the defendant on all the questions submitted to them.

Notwithstanding the determined and factious opposition offered to the Hon. Mr. Flynn in the recent election in laspe, he has been returned by a majority of 1.090—the largest obtained by any member of the Quebec Legislature. His opponent polled a ridiculously small vote.

The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade are considering a measure to be brought up in the Quebec Legislature for the repeal of an old Act making it a penal offence to destroy the lea-bridge between Quebec and Levis, which in the opinion of leading shippers and business men materially retardaythe opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence and affords aserious obstacle to the carrying trade of the Dominion.

There were rumours current in Montreal that a prominent member of the Castor party, Hom. Mr. Beautien, will succeed Hom. Mr. Lynch in the local Cabinet. The statement is not generally cardited, but as the Castors were ignored in the formation of the Ministry it is possible this concession has been made, more especially as they have loyally voted with the Government in every division since the Legislature opened.

On the 1st inst a collision occurred on the Intercolonial railway at St. Flyice, between two freight trains. A fireman on one of the locomotives was crushed to death and an engineer everely burned. The accident was owing to a mistake on the part of the condu

MARITIME PROVINCES. The session of the New Brunswick Legislature, which closed on the 1st inst.; was the shortest since Confederation. It opened on February 28th.

Loss of an Upcan Steamer, HALIPAX, N. S., April 4.—The steamer Daniel Steinmann, from Antwerp forthis port, strick a rock near Samoto, some 20 miles

THE NORTH-WEST.

The following patriotic remark is reported to have been made by one of the worthless demagogues who are at the head of the Manitobs agitation:—"The Farmers' Union can make this country a desert and a howling wilderness, and C.P.R. stock not worth one cent on the dollar, if it wishes, and it will do so if their demands are not acceded to."

The Portage la Prairie Tribune says that notwithstanding the clamour raised by the agitators who pass themselves off as farmers, the bona fide farmers, who have been attending to their business, are making money. They are neither starving nor endeavouring to get rid of their lands for the purpose of going to Dakota. It is a great pity that those who have been neglecting their legitimate business in order to play the demagogue do not leave the country. It would be for the country's good.

Some time ago we alluded to the fact that

Some time ago we alluded to the fact that one of the most violent of the Farmers' Union so could to admit on othe hat he did not own inch of land in the North-West, and that he possessed no chattale save those exempt by law from seizure. A friend in Winnipeg has sent The Mall a tin-type picture of one Robinson, who, we presume, is the same incommon party. He is familiarly known as "The Birtic Orator," or "Would-be President of the new Republic." Our correspondent further states that when not engaged in addressing his followers he varied the monotony by paying his eloquent addresses to the waster crits in the hotel in Winnipeg at which he stayed. The gentleman is not pretty—in fact he would do justice to a Globe weedcut.

In surveying through the Howse Pass Mr. Chas. A Shaw engineer, with three practical miners, discovered indications of gold and silve. On following up their explorations in lead was discovered to be very rich, as much as twesty-five feet in width, assays from different specimens giving \$30 to the ton, surface cropping. They have taken all the necessary steps to Gocate and obtain murity for mining purposes. Col. Shaw, of Toronts, the supplied the immediate funds for the initial operations; and no doubt the rich find will not be allowed to remain a day undeveloped for want of the necessary under the veloped for want of the necessary the part of the survey of the survey of the work of the residue.

Execution of the Two Half-breed Stevension were hanged at Regina this morning for the atricious murder of John Mo. Astrogles then ensued between the initial operations; and no doubt the rich find will not be allowed to remain a day undeveloped for want of the necessary mans to give it is fullest development.

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Execution of the Two Half-breed Stevension were sent to the top was topped by

J. O'Brien, of the Royal hotel, Alliston, Ont., was robbed of \$240 in cash and a gold watch and chain last week, the thieves effect-

window.

Peter S. Johnson, of the Grand Trunk audit office, Montreal, was arrested in Chicago on a charge of forgery, and brought back to Canada on Tuesday. His forgery amounted to \$3,462,77.

Thomas H. Kaler, who left his wife in Hamilton some time ago and went to Kansas, returned recently with a brother, and attempted to abduct two of his children. The brothers were arrested on a charge of abduction.

John J. Miller, an Englishman, forty years

John J. Miller, an Englishman, forty years old, has been arrested in Hamilton, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of numerous robberies committed there. A search of his lodgings revealed large quantities of silks, ribbons, jeweilery, &c., carefully stowed away in trunks and boxes.

Burglars were busy in Colborne, Ont., on Friday night, as two places of business were entered. From Crandall Bros' store \$100 worth of goods were taken, \$5 were abstracted from the till of the Brunswick hotel, and a horse and burgy were stolen from Smith German, of the Grand Trunk hotel.

Holmes and Brecken, the men arrested at Halifax, N.S., last September for having dynamite in their lossession, and strongly suspected of being engaged in a Fenian plot for the destruction of public property, were on Tuesday found guilty of the charge of having explosives dangerous to life and property and sentenced to two years in the penitentary.

and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Robert Thompson, provision dealer, Church street, was placed on trial recently in the Police Court, Toronto, charged with committing an aggrawated assault upon a cooper in his employ. named Alfred Buckler. The assault was committed on February 25th, but the condition of the complainant, who has been injured for life, prevented the trial taking place sooner. The Magistrate sent-enced Thompson to 60 days' imprisonment, but it is understood the case will not end there, as Buckler has instituted a civil action, claiming \$5,000 damages.

A Farmer Vigtimised of Forty Dollars ata Railway Station.

SARNIA, April 4.—A Sombra farmer came to town to-day to go east by the Great Westeru railway, and while waiting at the station came across the confidence men, who vicitimised him to the extent of forty dollars. One of them asked him to change a \$10 bill, and on taking the change dexterously managed to get hold of all the money the farmer had, and disappeared with his accomplices. The authorities were informed, but as yet no arrests have been made. have been made.

A Montreal Lamplighter Murdered by his lirother-in-Law.

Montreal, April 3.—The east end of the city last night was the scene of a tragedy between two brothers in-law, which ended in the death of Adolph Tessier at the hands of Tancred Miron. It appears that in the course of the day Miron, who had been drinking, called at the house of Tessier and accused the latter of telling people that Miron's wife had left him because she liked someone else better. The altercation continued for some time, when Miron attacked Tessier, but they were separated by Mrs. Tessier, and Miron was turned out by a police officer. Both men were lamplighters, and when on their rounds at night met near their homes, when the battle was renewed by Miron, who

with a large key, and at length knocking him down, the unfortunate man's head came in contact with a door step, making a deep gash.

The unconscious victim was carried to his home near at hand, where he rallied, and told his wife he was only stunned. Doctors were an analysis of the contact with a home near at hand, where he rallied, and told his wife he was only stunned. Doctors were an analysis of the contact with the contact was a supplied to the contact with the contact was a supplied to the contact with the contact was a supplied to the contact with the contact was a supplied to the contact was a supplied to the contact with the contact was a supplied to the contact was a supplint was a supplied to the contact was a supplied to the contact wa

An American Visitor Enocked Senseless 128 Montreal.

Montreal, April 8.—One of the boldest robberies that has taken place in the city for a decade occurred last night on Mill street, Mr. H. S. Remington, an American dealer who comes here frequently to purchase horses, being the victim. The gentleman was proceeding to his hotel, which is situated beside the Horse Exchange at Point St. Charles, when he was struck from behind on the head with a piece of fron, the blow knocking him senseless. When he returned to consciousness some time after he found that his clothes had been torn open and a leather belt which he wore under his shift containing \$2,800 stolen. Mr. Remington when going to the hotel went into a salcon with 4 companion to have a glass of wine, and while there

ing into a kettle of boiling water.

W. McFarland of Bramosa, while working at a straw cutter that was being operated by horse power, was killed by the bursting of a fly-wheel.

Mrs. Muirflead, while attempting to leave the burning residence of her husband in the 7th concession of Cartwright, Ont., was burned to death.

Mr. John Black, of Windsor, Ont., in leaving the House of Commons recently by the members' entrance, slipped on the doorstep and broke his left leg.

Killed by a Log.

Lucan, April 3.—Mr. W. N. Hodgins, a farmer residing on the third concession of Biddulph, one mile and a half from Lucan, father-in-law of Mr. J. W. Orme, of the Lucan Enterprise, was engaged to-day skidding some logs in the woods, assisted by his son, when one of the logs accidentally rolled upon him, and remained there until drawn off with the team by the boy. The unfortunate man's ribs were crushed into his lungs, and he was otherwise internally injured in such a manner that his life is despaired of.

Patal Smash-up on the Grand Trunk.

Fatal Smash-up on the Grand Trunk.

On Friday news was received here that the express train which left this city on the previous evening for Montreal had jumped the track near Wales, Ont., causing the death of several persons.

Late details, of the accident revealed the fact that loss of life occurred; but not to the extent first mentioned, as the only persons killed were Thomas Donahue, engineer, and Charles King, fireman.

Donahue stuck manfully to his post, and when discovered was buried in the earth beneath his heavy engine. The sufferings of King were excruciating, as he lay near his comrade, but with scalding water running over him. He only survived a short time after being rescued.

The following is a complete list of those who were injured; —L. D. Sweet Springfield, collar bone fractured; J. Gilbert, Chicago, face and leg badly bruised; Messra. Gouffret and R. Cole, of Montreal, got each an arm bruised and the latter his back injured; F. Nicholet, Quebec, arm bruised; J. Cretien, Montreal, hip out; J. Wheeler, Brockville, injured in the body; Ernest Collin, Quebec, head bruised; Jos. Miller, St. John, N.B., hands and face bruised; Edward Stevenson, St. John, N.B., leg bruised and hand cut. Chatterton, the baggageman, received severe injuries, and Mail Conductor McLellan a wound on the head. Mr. Sweet was left behind, as it was not considered prudent to move him at present.

nents, and a large quantity of grain, hay, to. Mr. Hamilton it is feared is fatally nigred by being kicked on the head by a corse which he attempted to resone. He was with difficulty dragged from the burning wilding, and has since remained in an unonacious condition. Loss about \$7,000; inquance cannot be ascertained. Origin of the less anknown.

London, April 6.—About six years since a young man named Bailey Harrison came from Parkhill and entered the service of the Federal Bank. He was the son of John Harrison, a wealthy mill-owner of that village. While here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Tillson, daughter of E. D. Tillson, a wealthy citizen of Tilsonburg, and subsequently married her. After the marriage they resided here, and were highly shought of. Bailey enjoyed the confidence of the bank authorities, and concluded to start a private bank in Tilsonburg, taxing for a partner Dr. McTaggart, banker of Parkhill, who has since removed to this city. Dr. McTaggart placed the same confidence in Bailey as did the people of the Federal Bank. This, together with the fact of the young man's father being wealthy and of his alliance with a wealthy family at Tilsonburg, placed his credit at a range that but few young men in western Ontario could at that time boast of. In one sense of the term his credit at that time was unlimited. A large concern was opened in Tilsonburg, under the style of Harrison & McTaggart, hankers. One month alone the transactions are said to have amounted to \$130,000. The Federal Bank still continued to be the basis of supply, and it was nothing new for people visiting Tilsonburg to hear the remark that Harrison &

OMMENCING THE DOWNWARD PATH.

It is now about four years since the office was started in Tilsonburg, and according to the books it was very shortly after that young Bailey commenced a course of systematic fraud that ue one who had heretofore known him or his family could ever believe the young man guilty of. It appears the fast life and expensive habits commenced in London followed him to Tilsonburg, and in order to keep pace with the times funds must be forthcoming. By a careful manipulation of the books false entries were made and other entries suppressed, and large sums thereby appropriated from time to time. The few valuable dogs which he took with him from London increased to a mammoth kennel, and Bailey-Harrison Dick Laverick, and Gordon setters become celebrated throughout Canada and the States. No dog show was complete unless Tilsonburg dogs were there. Attending field sports proved an expensive luxury, especially where it necessitated trips to St. Louis, New-Orleans, and New York. In the latter city in three days Harrison is said to have squandered no less than \$700.

werk, be they Saved or Salvation Amy.

Alternative and the brains, cancelly brains, cancelly an expectation of the process.

Lordon, April 3.—At an early floor this morning Thomas Marray and James Rombons, two quantities to room together.

The long-pending trial of Stepher Dunna dige the marrier of Fletcher in September, 1881, their mass being employed in Colet.

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The section of the Two Hall-breed Reversion of the two Hall-bre THE DEFALCATIONS narrison, who in spite of his son's recisiessness, is still in competent circumstances. Young Bailey is said at present to be in Chicago, engaged in the margin business. It is also said at the time of his leaving Tilsonburg he must have taken from \$10,000 to \$15,000 with him, and that there is a woman other than his wife in the case.

BISHOP CARBERRY.

Installation Ceremony in the Cathedral, Hamilton.

Hamilton. April 3.—On each of the three occasions on which a bishop has been appointed to the diocese of Hamilton the Roman Catholic people, for whose spiritual welfare he was to become partially responsible, have had every reason to rejoice in the felection made by the Holy See. When the diocese was created the Right Rev. John Farrell was appointed bishop, being consecrated on the lith May, 1856. Bishop Farrell was a man of high attainments and endearing character. He was greatly be oved by his people, and was highly popular with representatives of all creeds in the city of Hamilton. He died on the 26th September, 1873, and the announcement of his death was received with profound regret by the citizens of Hamilton generally. His successor, Bishop Crinnon, was installed on the 19th April, 1874 and occupied the episcopal chair for over on the years. He died on 25th November, 1882, and left behind him a reputation for virtues and wisdom which rivalled that of his predecessor, the lamented Bishop Farrell. Awaiting the appointment of a new bishop the Rev. Father Dowling was selected as administrator in the diocese, and filled the office until yesterday, when his authority was transferred to the Rev. Dr. Carberry. The Right Rev. James Joseph Carberry was appointed Bishop of Hamilton on the 5th August last, and was consecrated at Rome on the 11th November following. Yesterday he was installed, at Hamilton, by his Grace Archbishop Lynch. The reputation which had preceded Dr. Carberry to this country assured the Catholic people of Hamilton that they had again cause to rejoice in an evidence of regard from the Holy Father, and they manifested a high sense of appreciation for the favour by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded, yesterday, to the choice of the Pope.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE DEFOT. Installation Ceremony in the Cathedral

body; Ernest Collin, Quebec, head bruised; Jos. Miller, Si. John, N.B., hands and face bruised; Edward, Stevenson, St. John, N.B., hands and face bruised; Edward, Stevenson, St. John, N.B., leg bruised and hand cut. Chatterton, the baggageman, received severe injuries, and mail Conductor McLellan a wound on the head. Mr. Sweet was left behind, as it was not considered prident to move him at present.

FIRES.

Zinn & Rappin taunery, Listowel, was completely demolished on Sunday.

MKBAy & Son's wax candle works, Woodstock, Ont., were destroyed last week.

Pipwell, Lowery & Coote's grain warehouses, Boeken, were destroyed last week.

The sach and door factory of Ludiam & Jones, Comber, Ont., wascompletely demolished last week, causing a loss of \$10,000.

The grist mill in Tyendinaga cwned by the Messer, Wallbridge, and occupied by Q. L. Grass, together with 600 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire.

The barns and contents belenging to Francis McQuoid, Derry, Ont., were totally destroyed on Sunday night. Six horese and six head of cattle and a quantity of farm implements were in the buildings.

Barns, Live Scock, and Grain Destroyed, Oxonoada, April 6.—This afternoon at 2.30 a fire broke out in the outbuildings of Mr. John Hamilton, resulting in the total destruction of the barns and contents, in claiming three well-barns and contents, in claiming the well-barns and contents, in c THE ARRIVAL AT THE DEPOT.

tifer." In the porch he donned the Pontifical vestments, received the Holy Water, and was incensed by the administrator, Rev. Father Dowling. The procession of bishops, clergy, and sanctuary boys was then formed, Rev. Father Slaven acting as Master of Ceremonies, and proceeded up the centre aisle towards the alter, the choir in the meantime singing "Behold the Great High Priest Who in His Day Pleased the Lord," Arriving at the sanctuary some time was spent in prayer, offered up especially for the new Bishop. Then the Archbishop and senior Bishop Walsh led Bishop Carberry to the side of the sanctuary and readed him on the throne. Then the Pope's Bull, appointing Right Rev. Dr. Carberry Bishop of Hamilton, was handed to Archbishop Lynch by Rev. Father Dowling, and his Grace, entering the pulpit, showed it to the people, and read a portion of it to them. By this time the cathedral was packed to the doors, the aisles and side chapels being crowded.

THE ADDRESSES AND RESPONSES.

After reading the Bull the archbishop de-

After reading the Bull the archbishop delivered a brief address appropriate to the occasion. When he had descended from the pulpit and resumed his seat Rev. Father Dowling advanced to the foot of the bishop's throne, and read the address of the clergy of the diocese to his Lordship. It welcomed him to Hamilton, and referred to the important services which Rev. Dr. Carberry, as a distinguished son of St. Dominio, had rendered to religion. The bishop re-ponded at some length. Ald. Moore, accompanied by Mr. Donald Smith and Mr. Charles A. Leyden, then advanced towards the throne, and read the address of the latty, to which the Bishop replied in suitable terms. Bishop Carberry then descended from the throne, and advancing to the sanctuary railing delivered a short but very earnest address to the people, saying, among other things, that the knowledge of the union

among them.

At the close of the Bishop's response, the clergy of the diocese approached his Lordship, and kneeling before him kissed the episcopal ring upon his finger in token of obedience. The choir then sang "Te Deum Laudamus," and the ceremony was concluded by the Bishop giving his blessing to the people.

by the Bishop giving his blessing to the people.

Half an hour after the close of the ceremony a banquet was served by the Sisters of St. Joseph to the Archbishop, Bishop Carberry, and the resident and visiting clergy. The affair was held in the Orphan asylum on Park street, an institution under the superintendence of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The large dining-room in the building provided sufficient accommodation for the many invited, about forty sitting down to table. Bishop Carberry occupied the chair, and on his right hand sat Archbishop Lynch, and on his left Bishop Walsh.

BISHOP CARBERRYS SOURNEY TO CANADA.

BISHOP CARBERRY'S FOURNEY TO CANADA,
In conversation with Bishop Carberry it was
tearned that he left Rome in the latter part
of December last, arriving in Ireland during
the first week in January. He remained in
Dublin for a short time with the Dominican
Fathers, and then went to Cork, where he was
also entertained by the Dominicans. From
Cork he paid a visit to Limerick, remaining
in that city for a few days. He returned to
Cork, where he received many valuable presents, among them being a chest of altar plate
and ecclesia at ical emblems from Count Murphy,
He sailed from Queenstown on the 19th
March, by the Inman steamship City of
Richmond. The company kindly presented
him with a free passage. He arrived in New
York on Sunday last, and was received by
the Dominican Fathers. He paid a visit to
Cardinal McClockey and to Archbishop Corrigan, and was subsequently visited by the
Archbishop. Upon his arrival at New York
he was met by a deputation consisting of
Rev. Father Dowling, of Hamilton; Rev.
Father Lennon, of Brantford; Rev. Father
Supple, of Boston; Major Haverty, of New
York; Mr. James Sadleir, of Montreal, and
others. BISHOP CARBERRY'S JOURNEY TO CANADA.

A NEW DANGER Lurking Disease in Skin-tight Pants.

"Here, conductor, this young man's fainted."
The words were uttered in a tone of great The words were uttered in a tone of great excitement by a stout woman, of about forty years of age, last evening in a Columbia avenue car; and as she spoke a slim youth, who was seated beside her in a corner of the car, fell forward and dropped in a heap upon the straw.

With the assistance of a gentleman the con-

With the assistance of a gentleman the conductor lifted the senseless youth on to the seat, and two minutes later, as the car passed a drug store, pulled the bell-strap, and, followed by half a dozen interested passengers, five of whom were women, carried him into the store, where he was placed on a lounge in a back room.

A doctor was hurriedly summoned and after a disappearance of about ten minutes the young man and physician came out of the room, which had been kept closed, arm in arm. The young man's face was still pale, and he walked with a very perceptible tremor.

After a few minutes' rest the young me After a few minutes rest the young man got on another oar and went away, and the doctor said:—"That is the fourth case this month I have seen of the deadly effects of wearing tight trousers; and had that young man not been attended to promply he might have been in great danger."

"Tight trousers?" queried a bystander, incredulously.

"Tight trousers?" queried a bystander, incredulously.

"Yes, sir; tight treusers! Why, you cannot imagine how often we doctors have to treat cases of illness brought on by no other cause. Take that young man, for instance; his trousers were at least four sizes too small for him; not too short, of course, but too tight, and for hours and hours he had been walking about with a pressure of at least 275 pounds to the square inch on his "olexii vioisectori arteries, which are situated in the calves of the human leg. This tremendous pressure forces the blood into channels not able to carry it without undue straining, and aithough the victim feels no pain he is liable at any moment to topple over into a swoon, and unless relief is prompely given a long and serious illness is likely to follow. It is a similar trouble to that experienced when it was the fashion for ladies to weary very tight sleeves, except that, in the case of tight trousers the material is heavier, the arteries larges, and the result apt to be more danger-ous and difficult to relieve."

The Wives of English Statesmen.

Says the London Athenœum — Nearly all the recent premiers of England have enjoyed the advantage of having had wives of g eat devotion and considerable ability, to whose tender care and sympathy in their ambition they have been largely indebted. The devotion of the Countess of Russell, who is still living, and the Countess of Beaconsfield had something of romance. Mrs. Gladstone, who is nearly the same age as the premier, accompanies her husband, as did Lady Beaconsfield, every where, and frequently remaining in the ladies' gallery to the close of the night's sitting. Lord Palmerston, more than, perhaps, any other first minister, however, was indebted for his position and maintenance to his wife, who was physically and mentally a remarkable woman. Up to her death in 1869, at eighty-five, four years after her husband, she could read without glasses, and talked with all the fire and energy of a young woman of twenty. Her voice was most cheery, musical and soft. Her eyes were of bright blue, and, in spite of a very evident wig, she was a very handsome old lady. She had some peculiarities, always shook hands with her left hand, and pronounced gold "gould," and china "cheary."

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, saye: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend, who witnessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds." See that you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, as there are imitations on the marketelle as in the other.

THE GRIT CONSPIRACY.

The Police Magistrate Gives His

DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

On Wednesday, the 2nd inst, the conspiracy and bribery case came up again at the Police Court. Some time was occupied in reading over the evidence of Government Detective Murray and of Mr. H. P. Dwight, which these witnesses then signed.

Inspector Ward, of No. 2 police station, was then recalled and examined by Mr. Fenton regarding the papers which were taken from the prisoners Wilkinson and Kirkland on the night of their arrest.

Mr. Fentons asked whether anybody, and if so, who had access to the papers, or any of them, taken from the prisoners Wilkinson and Kirkland before they were produced before the committee of the House? A. There was no person but myself and the County Crown Attorney, with the exception of a duplicate with reference to the formation of a coalition government and the letter from Mr. Macpherson. Those two I allowed some reporter to see in my office in the station.

Q. Did that reporter have any opportunity of getting at the other papers? A. No. I allowed some reporter to see the copy of the round robin.

The Magistrate.—Did anybody else see them until produced in the committee? A. No.

Mr. Fenton.—You said you gave them to Mf. Fraser? A. I meant that he was the person who took them at the committee. The committee was sitting round the table. I put them on the table and Mr. Fraser had never seen the papers before that.

Dr. McMichael.—When was it that Mr. Fenton saw those papers? A. As far as I can remember correctly now it was between eleven and opened them. Mr. Fraser had not taken any schedule of them. He was not interested in the matter at all. He took them, made no minute or schedule of them, and laid them on the desk. He was net able to tell from memory how many envelopes there were. No envelopes came back to him empty.

Q. None at any time? A. Well, Mr. Murphy produced a blank envelope here a

there were. No chveropes came near to him empty.

Q. None at any time? A. Well, Mr. Murphy produced a blank envelope here a morning or two after the witnesses had been principally examined, and asked me if, ever I had seen that envelope. It was a blank, I said it was a blank, probably I had, as there were some blank envelopes amongst the papers.

were some blank envelopes amongst the papers.

WITNESS, continuing, said he had stated that when he was first examined. He thought there were about three or four. There was only one that he remembered particularly that was not in an envelope, that was the duplicate of the round robin. He did not notice any paper of the same kind on which there was writing. He could not tell the number of papers. He did not count them. He gave the document to the reporter to publish. Sometimes that was done. It depended upon the nature of the case.

Q. Did you do that without advice, or did you receive any advice from the Attorney-General that you might? A. I will tell you how that came about. The detectives who objection to the press getting knowledge of the arrest.

objection to the press getting knowledge of the arrest.

Witness, continuing, said Detective Rogers told him that He thought if that had not been mentioned the probabilities were that he should not have allowed the press to see any of them. The detective told him there was no objection to the press knowing on what they were arrested. The detective did not mention any of the papers specially. Nearly all the reporters in the city were there that hight. He did not offer it without exception all round. One sat down and copied it. He did not know which paper the reporter belonged to.

To the Magistrate—He said the detective did not say anything about the papera, but said that he need not conceal the fact of what they were arrested for.

that he heed not chosen the they were arrested for.

To Dr. McMichael—Witness said that when the documents were examined he chought there would be no harm in letting the press see them. Private letters he would not let them see.

the press see them. Private letters he would not let them see.

Q. There was one particular document that you selected? A. Yes, two.

Q. Will you tell us the exact words? You have now been told what you ought to say. Tell uses far as your own memery is concerned what the detective did say? A. Well, I cannot say. What I understood him to say was that there was no objection to the press knowing for what these men were arrested, and that there was nothing to conceal about the matter. He understood that to refer to the papers, and that giving them would do no harm. Mr. Fenton was not there at the time, but had examined them. He could not tell how many papers were tied up. Mr. Kirkland's papers were tied up in two bundle; the private papers in one bundle and the other papers in another. When he took them to the House he handed them just as they were to Mr. Fraser. The papers were before the committee about ha for three-quarters of an hour. No other members of the committee handled them before Mr. Fraser did so. He did not think any other papers were read by the committee except what were handed to them by Mr. Fraser. After they were read they were handed round. He did not think they were handed round. He did not think they were handed round before they were initialled. He thought the chairman marked them and passed them to the c.erk. He would not like to say the principal members them and passed them to the c.erk. He would not like to say the principal members of the committee did not see them.

To the Magistrate—He said they gave information to the reporters unless there were special reasons for withholding it.

THE ARGUMENT.

Counsel for the accused then proceeded to argue certain contested points which the magistrate had, at their request, reserved, Dr. McMichael for Messrs. Meek and Kirkland leading off. The learned counsel occupied the attention of the court for the balance of the day, speaking about four hours. On the following day Messrs. McMaster and Foster, counsel for Mr. Bunting, stateu their exceptions to certain points brought out, and cited precedents be aring out the views they advanced. These gentlemen were followed by Mr. Murphy, counsel for Mr. Wilkinson, who summed up the various points brought out by other counsel, and introduced others of a most telling nature. The arguments of the respective counsel are fully referred to in our editorial columns, where all the salient points are alluded to, Mr. Irving, County Crown Attorney, Hamilton, closed the argument, after which the Magistrate announced that he would render judgment on Tuesday. THE ARGUMENT.

research and the would render judgment on Tuesday.

The JUDGMENT.

Police Magistrate Denison, according to arrangement, delivered judgment on Tuesday, and in doing so made copious references to conspiracies, but was forced to acknowless that the only precedent he could find occurred in the State of Pennsylvania some 40 years ago. He reviewed the evidence at length, but in a measure ignored the arguments of counsel, and concluded by finding the defendants guilty, and sending them for trial. During the delivery of the judgment, Kirkland, one of the defendants, created a sensation by falling heavily to the ground in a fit, the general impression being that he was suffering from an attack of heart disease. Before the court opened Kirkland asked a policeman to provide him with a chair, at the same time remarking that he felt ill, but the churlish official repoled in brutal tones that there was no chair for him.

The accused were allowed to leave court on the same sureties given previously, but will put in an appearance before the Court of Assize, which opens on the Wind land.

PITEH PARLIAMENT-THE SEN

DEATH OF PRINC Sir ALEXANDER C. move an address of condo He said the death of Prin

He said the death of Print Albany, which has occurr promised to be very us from this House an expret to her Majesty, which the de to convey. Undoubte all the Queen's sons, Print many resuects most reserved the had the same tastes, be useful, and exerted his some distriction and paths. same dire tion and paths done. His sudden death 31 is very much to be delined there is a general feelin country but in Europe an of sympathy with her which has befallen which have occurred jesty from time to very sad, have, I think, e the hearts of her subj have been, perhaps, had have been, perhaps, had tinual prosperity and bereavements which she have endeavoured in the present what I believe to of her subjects in this of desvoured to avoid exagg think what I have said represents the feelings we the country entertain of Majesty in her great afflic Mr. SCOTT—The expension of the second of the sec sympathy in the address, heard read by the leader I am sure, find a read length and breadth of th sure that her Majesty wil of Canada share in her sher subjects in other pa not even excepting those resides. With these ren

the address.

VANCOUVER ISLA SIT ALEXANDER CA ing the second reading Island Railway and Esqu bill, said that although were offered to this comp for years to exist on the been worked, and only These lands had been off Pacific railway five or si would construct the road willing to do so. The others, had also been of company, who had also is not the property of the people of British members from Britisi oppose this bill bec-ferred to are valuable oppose it on proper gro to be given to the comp to construct this road amount as the Macken posed to give them, for many years with re proposes to finish a grav purpose \$250,000 were public work. He contr hich had been made by in the House that the equally well pleased if jected, and said the G anxious to carry the order to keep faith with Mr. McINNES (New very sorry, indeed, to in opposition to the Gov it his duty to put his vie He strong y opposed the would be most detrimen British Columbia, to the and to the Canada Pacifi of which would immed to fitteen per cent. After some further di division was taken for t CONTENTS-Messrs, Alla Armand, Benson, Botsi Sir Alex, Campbell, Carv DeBlois, Dever, Ferguso Howlen, Lacoste, McKay ter. McMillan, Macdona Innes (Hamilton), Macphe Montromery, (Chengher, Innes (Hamilton), Macphe Montgomery, C'Donohoe, tier, Plumb, Robitaille, Smith, Turner, Trudel, Vi Non-CONTENTS—Messrs, Grant, Haythorne, Kault McLeian, McInnes (New Power, Pozen, Read, S Wark—16.

> The Souris and Roc bill was read the thir PUBLIC WORKS AT On motion of Sir AL BELL for the third r Works of Canada Amen Mr. POWER moved the words from "afores line to "and" in the struck out.
> The an endment was the bili was read the th

The bill was then re SOURIS AND ROCKY

DOMINION I In Committee of the minion Lands Act 1883 Mr. MACPHERSON not see his way clear t lowing members of three months of the t as to allow young men near enough to live wit instead.

The bill was then rep

DOMINION Mr. MACPHIRSO reading of the Dominion
Mr. DICKEY moves
ferred back to the Con with instructions to str from "resident," line 2 line 28, thus allowing form his residence on township. He strongl which would be enjoy mettler from this ame ions. He could see ne concession by who me or adjacent town aded so as to allow

Mr. MACPHERSON ourable the laws migh he pioneer could not b aid that no settlers i were ever disturbed, mendment moved by mherst (Mr. Dickey nat it had been pre omesteaders would of nditions were about ather hard when weifare of the No ration should be ment of the depa r. HOWLAN m r. FLINT se

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Mr. Fenton asked whether anybody. and if so, who had access to the papers, or any of them, taken from the prisoners Wilkinson and Kirkland before they were produced before the committee of the House? A. There was no person but myself and the Committee of the House? was no person but myself and the County Crown Attorney, with the exception of a duplicate with reference to the formation of a coalition government and the letter from

dr. Macpherson. Those two I allowed some ir. Macpherson. Those two I allowed some sporter to see in my office in the station.
Q. Did that reporter have any opportunity f getting at the other papers? A. No. I llowed some reporter to see the copy of the round robin. The Magistrate—Did anybody else see hem until produced in the committee? A.

No.

Mr. Fenton—You said you gave them to Mr. Fenton—You said you gave them to Mr. Fenser? A. I meant that he was the person who took them at the committee. The committee was sitting round the table. I put them on the table and Mr. Fraser took them and opened them Mr. Fraser had never seen the papers before that.

Dr. McMichael—When was it that Mr. Fenton saw those papers? A. As far as I. can remember correctly now it was between eleven and one o'clock.

Q. Had you before that put them together and sealed them up? A. No.

and sealed them up? A. No.
Q. Where were they? A. They were on
my desk in the office, and Mr. Fenton came
while they were there. Witness said he had
not taken any schedule of them. He was not them, made no minute or schedule of them, and laid them on the desk. He was not able to tell from memory how many envelopes there were. No envelopes came back to him

empty.

Q. None at any time? A. Well, Mr. Murphy produced a blank envelope here a morning or two after the witnesses had been principally examined, and asked me if ever I had seen that envelope. It was a blank. I said it was a blank, probably I had, as there were some blank envelopes amongst the

Apers, WITNESS, continuing, said he had stated. WITNESS, continuing, said he had stated that when he was first examined. He thought there were about three or four. There was only one that he remembered particularly that was not in an envelope, that was the duplicate of the round robin. He did not notice any paper of the same kind on which there was writing. He could not tell the number of papers. He did not count them. He gave the document to the reporter to publish. Sometimes that was done. It depended upon the nature of the case.

Q. Did you do that without advice, or did you receive any advice from the Attorney-General that you might? A. I will tell you how that came about. The detectives who brought them there said that there was no

ought them there said that there was no election to the press getting knowledge of WINESS, continuing, said Detective Rogers told him that He thought if that had not been mentioned the probabilities were that he should not have allowed the press to see any of them. The detective told him there was no objection to the press knowing on what they were arrested. The detective did not mention any of the papers specially. Nearly all the reporters in the city were there that night. He did not offer it without exception all round. One sat down and copied it. He did not know which paper the reporter belonged to. WITNESS, continuing, said Detective Rogers

To the Magistrate—He said the detective did not say anything about the papers, but said that he need not conceal the fact of what they were arrested for.

To Dr. McMichael—Witness said that

when the documents were examined he chought there would be no harm in letting the press see them. Private letters he would not let them see.

Q. There was one particular document that on selected? A. Yes, two.

Q. Will you tell us the exact words? You re now been told what you ought to say. have now been told what you ought to say.
Tell us as far as your own memory is concerned what the detective did say? A. Well, I cannot say. What I understood him to say was that there was no objection to the press knowing for what these men were arrested, and that there was nothing to conceal about he matter. He understood that to refer to he papers, and that giving them would do no narm. Mr. Fenton was not there at the ime, but had examined them. He could not time, but had examined them. He could not tell how many papers he carried to the House. The papers were tied up. Mr. Kirkland's papers were tied up in two bundle, the private papers in one bundle and the other papers in another. When he took them to the House he handed them just as they were to Mr. Fraser. The papers were before the committee about ha for three-quarters of an hour. No other members of the committee handled them before Mr. Fraser did so. He and not think any other papers were read by nd not think any other papers were read by he committee except what were handed to hem by Ma Fraser. After they were read them by Mn Fraser. After they were read they were handed to the clerk, who was mittalling them. He did not think they were then banded round. He did not think they were handed round before they were initialled. He thought the chairman marked them and passed them to the c.erk. He ald not like to say the principal members the committee did not see them.

cial reasons for withholding it. Counsel for the accused then proceeded to argue certain contested points which the magistrate had, at their request, reserved, or. McMichael for Messrs. Meek and Kirkand leading off. The learned counsel occupied the attention of the court for the balance of the day, speaking about four hours. On the following day Messrs. McMaster and foster, counsel for Mr. Bunting, stated their exceptions to certain points brought out, and cited precedents bearing out the views they advanced. These gentlemen were followed by Mr. Murphy, counsel for Mr. Wilkinson, who summed up the various oints brought out by other counsel, and introduced others of a most telling nature. The arguments of the respective counsel are THE ARGUMENT, he arguments of the respective counsel are ally referred to in our editorial columns. where all the salient points are alluded to.

Ar. Irving, County Crown Attorney, Hamilon, closed the argument, after which the
flagistrate announced that he would render
udgment on Tuesday.

To the Magistrate—He said they gave in-ormation to the reporters unless there were

Police Magistrate Denison, according to arrangement, delivered judgment on Tuessiay, and in doing so made copious references to conspiracies, but was forced to acknowled that the only precedent he could find occurred in the State of Pennsylvania some 40 years ago. He reviewed the evidence at ength, but in a measure ignored the arguments of counsel, and concluded by finding the defendants guilty, and sending them for rial. During the delivery of the judgments, kirkland, one of the defendants, created a ensation by falling heavily to the ground in a fit, the general impression being that he was suffering from an attack of heart disease. Sefore the court opened Kirkland asked a coliceman to provide him with a chair, at he same time remarking that he felt ill, but he churlish official replied in brutal tones hat there was no chair for him.

The accused were allowed to issue court on he same sureties given previously, but will sat in an appearance before the Court of insize, which opens on the 22nd inter-THE JUDGMENT,

FITTH PARLIAMENT -- SECOND SESSION.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, April 2. DEATH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL rose to move an address of condolence to the Queen. He said the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, which has occurred in a life which promised to be very useful, naturally calls from this House an expression of condo ence to her Majesty, which this address is intended to convey. Undoubtedly I think amongst all the Queen's sons, Prince Leopold in very many respects most resembled his father. He had the same tastes, the same desire to be useful, and exerted himself almost in the same direction and paths that his father had done. His sudden death at the early age of 31 is very much to be deplored, and I think there is a general feeling not only in this country but in Europe and the United States of sympathy with her Majesty in the loss which has befallen, her. These losses which have occurred to her Majesty from time to time, although very sad, have, I think, endeared her more to the hearts of her subjects than she would have been, perhaps, had she reigned in continual prosperity and without any of the hereavements which she as sustained. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL rose

deavoured to avoid exaggerating them, and I think what I have said truly and faithfully represents the feelings which the House and the country entertain of sympathy with her Majesty in her great affliction.

Mr. SCOTT—The expression of earnest sympathy in the address, which we have just heard read by the leader of the House, will, I am sure, find a ready echo through the length and breadth of this land. I am quite sure that her Majesty will feel that the peope of Canada share in her sorrow not less than her subjects in other parts of her dominion, not even excepting those in whose midst she

VANCOUVER ISLAND RAILWAY. SIT ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in mov Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in moving the second reading of the Vancouver Island Railway and Esquimalt Graving Dook bill, said that although the coal lands that were offered to this company had been known for years to exist on the island, only two had been worked, and only one remuneratively. These lands had been offered to the Canadian Pacific railway five or six years ago if they would construct the road, but they were unwilling to do so. The same lands, with others, had also been offered to the Clements company, who had also declined. This land is not the property of the Dominion, but of the people of British Columbia, and those members from British Columbia who oppose this bill because the lands referred to are valuable coal lands do not oppose it on proper grounds. The amount terred to are valuable coal lands do not oppose it on proper grounds. The amount to be given to the company to enable them to construct this road is \$750.000, the same amount as the Mackenzie Government proposed to give them, and is now given in order to settle the distincts which had existed for many years with reference to the delay in for many years with reference to the delay in the commencement of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. This bill also proposes to finish a graving dock, for which purpose \$250,000 were originally given, but as it was not completed the Government considered it wise to finish it themselves as a making work.

sidered it wise to finish it themselves as a public work. He contradicted the assertion which had been made by some hon, gentleman in the House that the Government would be equally well pleased if the bill should be rejected, and said the Government were most anxious to carry the measure through in order to keep faith with British Columbia.

Mr. McINNES (New Westminster was very sorry, indeed, to have to place himself in opposition to the Government, but he felt it his duty to put his views before the House. He strong y opposed the bill, which, if passed, would be most detrimental to the Province of British Columbia, to the Dominion as a whole, and to the Canada-Pacific railway, the shares of which would immediately drop from ten

to fiteen per cent.

After some further discussion the followin After some further discussion the following division was taken for the second reading:—

CONTENTS—Messrs, Allan, Almon, Archibald, Armand, Benson, Botsford, DeBoucherville, Sir Alex, Campbell, Carvell, Chaifers, Chapais, DeBiois, Dever, Berguson, Girard, Hamilton, Howlan, Lacoste, McKay, McKindsey, McMaster, McMillan, Macdonald, MacFarlane, MacInnes (Hamilton), Macpherson, Miller (Speaker), Montgomery, CDonohoe, O'Dell, Paquet, Pelletier, Plumb, Robitaille, Ross, Scott, Skead, Smith, Turner, Trudel, Vidal—41.

Non-contents—Messrs, Alexander, Dickey, Grant, Haythorne, Kaulbach, Leonard, Lewin, McLeian, McInnes (New Westminster), Nelson, Power, Pozen, Read, Stephens, Thibaudeau, Wark—16.

The bill was then read a second time.

The bill was then read a second time. SOURIS AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAIL-WAY.

The Souris and Rocky Mountain railway bill was read the third time and passed as amended. PUBLIC WORKS AMENDMENT BILL On motion of Sir ALEXANDER CAMP-BELL for the third reading of the Public Works of Canala Amendment will, Mr. POWER moved in amendment that all the words from "aforesaid" in the eighteenth line to "and" in the twenty-third line be

struck out.

The amendment was lost on division, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

In Committee of the Whole on the Dominion Lands Act 1883 Amendment bill,

Mt. MACPHERSON regretted that he did not see his way clear to have the clause allowing members of one family on adjacent bomesteads to live in one house until the last three months of the three years extended, so as to allow young men not having relations near enough to live with friends or neighbours instead. DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Tre bill was then reported with some verbal

DOMINION LAND ACT. Mr. MACPHERSON moved the third reading of the Dominion Land Act of 1853.

Mr. DICKEY moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to strike out all the words from "resident," line 26, page 1, to "in" in line 28, thus allowing a homesteader to perform the regidence on his own or adjacent line 28, thus allowing a homesteader to perform his residence on his own or adjacent township. He strongly nrged the advantages which would be enjoyed by the bona fide settler from this amendment to the regulations. He could see no reason whatever why the concession by which the clause allows nomesteaders to reside with relatives on the same or adjacent township should not be extended so as to allow settlers to live with friends or neighbours within the same bounds.

Mr. MACPHERSON said that however fa Mr. MACPHERSON said that however favourable the laws might be made the lot of the pioneer could not be a happy one. He said that no settlers in advance of surveys were ever disturbed. In reference to the amendment moved by his hon, friend from Amherst (Mr. Dickey), he much regretted that it had been pre-sed. All intending homesteaders would of course be glad if all conditions were abolished. He thought it rather hard when the Department of the Interior, is doing its best to promote the welfare of the North-West that further relaxation should be demanded against the judgment of the department. The effect of passing the amendment would be to sause the withdrawal of the bill altogether.

Mr. HUMLAN moved the adjournment of the debate until to-merrow.

Mr. FLINT seconded the motion which

e debate until to-merrow. Mr. FLINT seconded the motion, which

Mr. MACPHERSON moved the House into committee or an Act to amend the Temberance Act of 1878, which provides for the act being put into force in places where

there are no licensee in existence at the time the vote is taken.

Mr. DICKEY objected to the principle of the plobiacite involved in the Canada Temperance Act. This Act was the first and only instance of the plobiacite in Canadian legislation. He quoted the figures in a number of elections to show that only one-third or less of voters voted on the Act, so that it was put into force by a small minority of people. Voters did go to the polls because they knew that they could get all they wanted to drink after the bill was passed. It was significant that out of the elections under the Act, in only three instances had the number of voters polled for the Act exceeded the number who did not vote. He contended that the votes by no means represented the voice of the people, and by no means showed that the popular feeling was in favour of the Act. He held that the Act was carried in Cumberland county because there had been no licenses issued there for years, and the people did not think it worth while to vote against it. He read several letters to show that in the county of Halton the Act was of no effect, and that more liquor was consumed there now than before the passage of the Act. He was informed that the Act would be repealed in Halton. While not prepared to oppose the clause providing for the Act being enforced in counties where no hicenses have been 1 sued, he thought it unnecessary, because the local liquor laws of the Dominion License Act provided sufficient protection. In conclusion, he gave notice that in committee he would move an amendment with reference to the number of votes to be polled.

The House then went into committee. The bill was reported on the understanding that on the third reading to-morrow Mr. Dickey's

* 150 5 10

Mr. MACPHERSON said that the Governmentwas willing to make some concession and would accept the amendment. (Applause.)
The bill, as amended, then passed through committee and was adopted.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. Mr. MACPHERSON moved the second reading of the North-West Territories Act, 1880, amendment bill, which is to authorize the Government to increase the number of registration districts, &c. Carried.

It was moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, April 2. CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY FI-NANCES.

Mr. BLAKE enquired if there was any truth in the report that the Canada Pacific Railway, or some of its officers, had represented to the Government their pecuniary receipts were found to be inadequate to meet

OTTAWA, April 3.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Mr. GIROUARD moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring that the seat for Cumberland had not been vacated.

Mr. BLAKE stated he had heard nothing

tion was carried on division, yeas 107, nays 55.

LATE PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Mr. Speaker, in moving a resolution that this House do concur in the address of condolence from the Senate to her Most Gracious Majesty on the death of H. R. H. Prince Leopold, I feel sure this House will readily join the other brach of the Legislature in conveying to our beloved Sovereign the sympathy of Parliament with her in her great bereavement. We had the honour, some of us. of meeting with Prince Leopold during his recent short visit to this country, and all who had that priviless must be sometimes. Lie of House then went into committee. The bill was reported on this understanding the country, and all orbo had that priviles and the proposed of the country and all orbo had that priviles and the proposed of the country and all orbo had that priviles and the proposed of the country and all orbo had that priviles and the great intelligence of the country and the rest of his appearance, the great priviles and the country and the rest of he management that the country and the rest of her Majesty's country in countries where it had been adopted, and that the Actited fabult be repealed and that the Actited fabult be repealed and that the Actited fabult be repealed and the committee was of opinion that the majesty of the the proposed of the management that the majesty of the the proposed of the first management that the committee was of opinion that the majesty of the country is now aboving himself to the best of India. Prince Lopeld, whose that the committee was of opinion that the majesty of repeated the proposed of the prop

The state of the Casia. Second in amendment that the state of the stat passed.

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Mr. ALMON resumed the debate on the motion for the third reading of the Act to amend the Dominion Land Act.

Mr. Dickey's amendment was to the effect that young men may perform their homestead duties as far as residence is concerned by living with any neighbour, instead of on his land or with his parents or relations as provided in the bili.

He moved in amendment to the amendment that the clause be altered so that a homesteader may reside within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and suggested that Mr. Dickey should accept the amendment.

Mr. DICKEY—I should like to know what the Government proposes to do before I accept the amendment.

Mr. ACPHERSON said that the Government was willing to make some conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to the conceasion and forwarded to his Excellency the Government proposes to do before I accept the amendment.

the Queen.

LIBEL CONTRADICTED.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN—Before moving the adjournment of the House, I wish to state on behalf of the First Minister, who was obliged to leave the House, that a statement has been made in a Toronto Reform newspaper of yesterday that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have ap lied to Government for a further loan of \$5,000,000, and I need not say, Mr. Speaker, that there is no foundation at all for the statement. There has been no application either by the company, or by any member or director of the company, for any such loan or for any loan whatever, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The House adjourned at 1.15 a, m.

THE RAILWAY ACT. Sir CHARLES TUPPER introduced a bifurther to amend the Consolidated Railwa Act of 1879. The first section provided for

Mr. BLAKE sequired if there was any truth in the report that the Canada Pacific Raliway, or enine of its officers, had represented to the Government their pecuniary receipts were not to be inadequate to meet their necessities.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER said no such representation had been made to the Government by the company that he was aware of CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. BAKER resumed the debate on Mr. Shakespeare's motion that in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to enact a law probibiting the incoming of Chinese a law probibiting the incoming of Chinese and the colonies of Victoria and Queensiand prohibited the immigrations of Chinese. The State of California did the same thing. He thought Canada could not do better than follow examples of the Legislatures of these places, particularly as Coinamen werean undesirable class. As recently as 1832 eight thousand Mongolians arrived in British Columbia. Qut of that consignment there were not five women. The presence of these foreigners was a great drawback to the province. They worked so cheaply they kept out an advantageous class of settlers, and as they lived on the smell of an oil rag they took money out of the country. Then the morals of the Chinese were bad in the extreme with the Chinese were bad in the extreme with the Chinese where no only immoral, but they came into competition with white labour and kept it out of the country. He was not prepared to go at present quite of the Privy Council power to right was portion to be made in the extreme with the Chinese were not only immoral, but they came into competition with white labour and kept it out of the country. He was not prepared to go at present quite of the provision of the moral, but they came into competition with white labour and kept it out of the country. He was not prepared to go at present quite out the provision of the provisi

SICK MARINERS.
On motion of Hon. Mr. McLelan the bill to amend the Act respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners was read the second and third time and passed.

WEST INDIAN TRADE. MEST INDIAN TRADE.

Mr. VAIL called the attention of the Government to the treaty arrangements which had been entered into between the United States and Spain, under which the United States, in matter of trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, were more favourably situated

One bee by that line.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN—The Government, as a Government, has received no such communication from the Grand Trunk Railway Company. But I have received a communication from the manager of the Grand Trunk, who informs me that should the Government desire to secure control of the North Shore railway, he has no doubt that terms could be arranged for its transference, but there is no desire on the part of the company to part with its interests in the railway.

Mr. HOUDE, for Mr. Ouimet, asked whether it was in the knowledge of the Government that the Canadian Pacific Railway. Company has adopted measures for the acquisition of the North Shore railway, or that it has taken any steps for that purpose. Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN—It is within the knowledge of the Government that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are, in accordance with their determination to obtain connection with the port of Quebec, as a summer terminus, engaged in negotiations to obtain that object, from which they anticipate a favourable result.

THE INSPECTION ACT.

THE INSPECTION ACT. The House resolved itself into a committee on the bill of Hon, Mr. Costigan to amend the Inspection Act.

Mr. COSTIGAN submitted an additional classes exempting Newfoundland oil from inspection.

Ar. COSTIGAN submitted an additional clause exempting Newfoundland oil from inspection.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) introduced the question of retaliation by Newfoundland upon countries, including Canada, alleged to place duties upon their packages containing oil, and asked for an explanation of the intentions of the Government on the subject.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said Canada imposed no duty on the packages containing oil imported from Newfoundland. Upon looking into the question he found that duties had been collected last year upon such packages, but the packages really came from England, though they contained Newfoundland oil. There was, however, as he had remarked, no duty upon packages from Newfoundland containing oil, so that there was no ground for complaint on the part of Newfoundland in that respect. As regarded the inspection of oil from Newfoundland, an amendment prepared to this bill would provide that an inspection should not in future be necessary. The Government had, he might remark, communicated with the Newfoundland Government with a view to entering into negotiations to secure an amicable arrangement. The bill was then reported with amendment.

ment. THE INDIAN ACT. House resolved itself into a committee on the bill to amend the Indian Act.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD explained that

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he would accept that suggestion. He had received numerous requests to stop potlashing. One of the gentlemen, writing to him on the subject, stated that the Indians kept up these orgies for, sometimes, a couple of months. They spent their entire summer earnings frequently in one night, and were, as a result of their wastefulness, in poverty. Not only were the white people in favour of abolishing the custom, but the more thoughful Indians united with the white people in objecting to it. The further clauses of the bill had reference to the internal management of Indian, affairs, the election of chiefs, and the disposal of the property of deceased Indians. He had an addition to make to the bill in the form of a new clause, under which any person giving liquor to, an Indian, on an order verbal or written, rendered nimself hable to the same penalties as if he had supplied the liquor without an order.

The clause was added.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said another clause provided for the enfranchisement of Indian on the clause of the internal of a probability of the clause was added.

clause provided for the enfranchisement of Indians on the issue of a probationary ticket

Indians on the issue of a probationary ticket by the superintendent.

Mr. DAWSON advocated parliamentary representation for the Indians, and con-demned the narrow policy of the Ontario Legislature in passing a measure which prac-tically disfranchised them.

The bill was reported.

The House adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

OTTAWA, April 8.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD gave notice that he would move the House into Committee of the Whole to-morrow, in resolution that it is expedient to amend "The Luquor License Act, 1883," in several respects, and especially as to the time for applying for and taking out licenses, as to the appointment of commissioners, and as to legal proceedings enacted and the penalties imposed by the Act and providing that any deficiency in the license fund and inspection expenses may be made good out of moneys voted by Parliament for that purpose.

A NEW MANITOBA JUDGE.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD gave notice that

Sir JOHN MACDONALD gave notice that IN SUPPLY.

The House resolved into the Committee of On the item \$300,000 for surveys of Do-

minion lands,
Sir JOHN MACD NALD stated that this
was half the vote asked last year. In the
matter of surveying great progress was made
during the past season. Next year there
would be a picked staff of surveyors employ-

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that in 1872 an Act was passed by his Government under which timber limits could only be brought after public competition. That Act remained till the Government of hon. gentlemen opposite came in in 1874, and from that till 1878 there was no provision in the Act for the erection of mills on the limits for the accommodation of the settlers; but when the present Government aucceeded in 1878, they returned to the Act of 1872 and provided that when several applications were received for a limit, the allottment should be to the highest bidder. They also made the licenses annual and terminable on notice, and they provided for the consumption of the timber allotted. Hon. gentlemen opposite had found fault becruse other than lumbermen had secured grants of timber. He (Sir John Macdonald) believed that any respectable man, who would comply with the terms of the Act, had as much right to a timber license as the lumberman.

The item was passed.

FROM THE SENATE. The following bills were sent down from the Senate and read the first time.

To amend the Act extending to the Province of Manitoba the Act for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours.

Further to amend the Act respecting the public works of Canada.

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

To amend the Canada Temperance Act of

Further to amend the Act respecting the duties of justices of the peace out of session.

To amend the Dominion Lands Act of 1883.

Mr. SPEAKER announced that he had reserved from the Senate an intimation of the passage of a bill respecting the reformatory or juvenile offenders in the county of Haliax, Nova Scotia.

The bill was read the first time.

BILLS INTRODUCED OR ADVANCED. THIRD READINGS. To amend the Act respecting inquiries and vestigations into shipwrecks and other

natters.

To amend the Weights and Measures Act.
To prevent adulteration of tood and drugs.
To amend the General Inspection Act.
To amend the Civil Service Act.
To amend the Indian Act.

Errs's Cocoa.—Grateful and comforty inc.—"By athorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppa 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 subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Scrole Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only 10 Packets and Tins (½ lb and lb) by Grocers, labelled.—"James Epps & Co., Homceopathic Chemists, London."

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Aid to the Montreal Woman's Protective
Society.

Public armouries and care of arms.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

Construction and repairs of military properties, for repairs and maintenance of buildings and barracks occupied by Cavairy and Infantry School corps.

Ottawa rifle range resairs.

Additional expenditure in connection with depates.

Railways and canals chargeable to capital Intercolonial railway, to reimburse the Government of New Brunswick for money expended by them on the construction of this section of railway between Palinsee Junction and the boundary of Nova Scotia.

Towards bridging the St. Johns river between Palinsee Junction and the boundary of Nova Scotia.

Towards bridging the St. Johns river between Grand Falls and St. Francis, the United States contributing an equal amount.

Public works and buildings chargeable to capital:

British Calumbia Fagricants 16,144

Toronto est-office
London Custom house, enlargement of
building.
Gananoque Custom house, &c., additional amount required to complete.

Prescott post-office, Custom house, &c.,
Ottawa Geological Museum.
Guelph Custom house, &c., alterations,
repairs, &c.
Ottawa post-office, improvements and repairs.

Liver Ottawa, improvement of canal, Upper to Lower Natrows, above Pembroke...

Thornbury, Lake Huron...

River Sydenham...

Little Bear Creek...

Kincardine, Lake Huron...

Kingsville, Lake Brie...

River Ottawa projected improvements between Mattawan and Lake Temiskamingue (examination).

To provide for the publication of the Royal Society's proceedings...

Miscellaneous—To pay Messrs. Alexander Maclean and John Charles Rogers the amount—\$69.781—awarded them by the referees in the suit brought by them against the Queen in the Exchequer Court of Canada, the award having been confirmed by the jndgment of Mr. Justice Henry (this payment not in any way to prejudice any right the Crown may have to appeal from that portion of the said judgment awarding interest on the said amount)...

To provide the expenses of an especition (by water) to Hudson bay to test the practicability of the route for commercial purposes...

To cover expenses of taking evidence concerning the same to the Auditor-General of Canada under authority of section 55 of the Audit Act (11 Vic. Cap. 7)...

To assist in promoting the purposes of the international circumpolar observa-

The Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislature appointed to consider certain proposed amendments to the Municipal Act has caused the following questions to be sent to councils of counties, townships, towns and incorporated villages; clerks of towns, townships and incorporated villages; ex-wardens and ex-reeves for the last three years; division granges and to each newspaper in the province, with reference to the desirability of reducing the number of county councilors; and also of extending the law now applicable to incorporated villages as to bridges over one hundred feet in length, to towns and townships. ships. COUNTY COUNCILS.

L. What is the general feeling in your municipality as to a reduction in the number of council councillors?

2. What is your own opinion?

3. Of the following proposals for the reduction of county councillors which would you (if favourable to reduction) prefer?

(a) Doing away with deputy reeves, each municipality having but one representative.

(b) Increasing the number of qualified voters required for deputy reeves, say from 500 to a greater number.

(c) Dividing the county into districts and electing representatives therefrom.

(d) Giving to each township a reeve with a veting power equal to the present representation as regulated by the Municipal Act—or, in other words, the reeve having as many votes as the Act provides representatives from the municipality.

votes as the Act provides representatives from the municipality.

(e) Having a board of say five members, representing, not particular districts, but the whole county. If favourable to this plan, what mode of election would you suggest? Whether by popular vote or an election by the various township councils at their first meeting, in a somewhat similar manner to the election, by Electoral Division Agricultural Societies, of representatives at the Board of Agriculture and Arts.

(f) The election of county councils as at present; but the appointment by them, at their first meetings, of small Executive Committees to transact the business of the year.

4. If not favourable to any of the above propogals, or if you do not consider any of them the best that can be given, what plan would you suggest?

5. In your opinion, should future legislation (if any) in reference to the foregoing matters, be permissive or compulsory?

BRIDGES.

1. Keeping in view the inability of incorporated villages, in many cases, to construct bridges over one hundred feet in length, is the present law compelling county councils to erect and maintain such bridges, generally satisfactory?

2. If to towns, then should it not extend 4. Make any suggestions you think desirable as to the general, jurisdiction of county councils over bridges.

THE RED SUNSETS.

The way in which men take the unexpected is an excellent gauge of their state of mind. Syndden changes in the face of nature brings the man out of his burrow and exhibits his hidden motives.

Fitty years ago the meteoric shower of 1833 showed that the less cultivated class, even in America, still looked upon the accidents of the skies as signs of heavenly wrath and portents of coming ills. Now even the least educated no longer ask:

"What does this presage?" but, "what is its cause?"

on account of the preceding eruptions of vol-canoes in the Straits of Sunda, which in their grandeur and effects much exceeded any dis-turbance recorded in history. Although the volcanic outburst

CHANGED THE GEOGRAPHY of a large district, destroyed somewhere mear one hundred thousand lives, and sent the ocean waves and the throbs of the air produced by the convulsion over the whole circumference of the earth, its nature was not unusual; it differed from a thousand similar accidents of this troubled world only in degree—only as the discharge of a twenty-inch cannon differs from that of a small field-piece.

But the strange heavens of the later autumn, the fiery glow of sunrise and sunset, the brownish haze that girdles the sun all day, are phenomena so out of the range of common experience that at first all the experts in meterology were at sea in their explanations.

planations.

At the outset, many of these students of the atmosphere turned naturally to the conjecture that some of the vagrant matter of

WE SEE IN THE COMETS

WE SEE IN THE COMETS
or dust-like meteors, had been drawn down upon our atmosphere, and so enveloped the earth with a meteoric met.

Others looked upon these movements as a mere intensification of the afterglow, or second sunset, which is not an unfamiliar phenomenon in all extra-tropical regions at offtain seasons of the year, particularly in the autumn, and which is probably due to the condensation of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Gradually, as the facts have been gathered in from all parts of the world, these explanations have been overthrown, and the sunsets have been proven to be in some way connected with the Javanese convulsion.

At several points in Europe the new-fallen snow contains particles of volcanic dust essentially like those that fell upon the decks of ships near the point of eruption, and which are presumably the heavier bits that have descended from the dust cloud in the upper air.

Still further, it has been shown that these

Still further, it has been shown that these curious appearances of the sky occurred more quickly in the district near the volcano than in regions remote from it. It is not easy to determine the precise times when the sunset and sunrise became so brilliant; for at first the phenomenon might seem accidental in its nature, and so not become recorded. Yet it is clear that at Rodriguez, Mauritius, and Seychelles, points from three thousand to three thousand five hundred miles west of Krakatoa, the red sunsets were seen on the 28th of August, within thirty-six hours after the eruption occurred.

In Brazil, which is over ten thousand miles away, they appeared on the 30th of September. In Florida, thirteen thousand miles distant, on September 8th. It was noticed in England on the 9th of September, but in Sweden not until the 30th of November; each of these countries being about 7,500 miles from the point of eruption.

The volcanic mist spread more rapidly in the tropical belt between the parallels of latitude in which Java lies than in the regions to the north and south of this line. Sweeping swiftly about the earth in this tropical belt, it seems to have been carried thence by some slower motion to higher latitudes.—

April Atlantic.

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

County Councils.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than on the Great Slave lake and return (Revole).

Academy of Arts.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

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

The Press.

MECHANICS WANTED

See the List under the heading of "Mechanics Want on the Third Page of

THE DAILY MAIL Everybody Wanting Mechanics Advertises there.

Every Mechanic seeking employment examines that list. Advertisements of "Mechanics Wanted," "Situation Wanted," "Situations Vacant," "Articles Wanted," a "Lost or Found." 25 cents each insertion of 20 words."

Farms by Auction. BY PETER RYAN AUCTIONEER,

29 Front Street West, Toront THAT MAGNIFICENT STOCK AND GRAIN FARM

containing about 1,334 acres, known as Indian Point, in the County of Victoria, being composed of a peninsula jutting into Balsam Lake, surrounded on three sides by navigable water; about 400 acres are in a good state of cultivation, the balance is covered principally by valuable, hardwood timber. Buildings comprise a fine frame dwelling, two storeys high, 25x35; fourlarge barns, good stabling, and immense cattle sheds in addition, with every convenience for farming and grazing purposes. The house commands a beautiful view of Balsam Lake. Coboconk, a thriving village and station of the Toronto and Nipissing railway, is distant about three miles. The farm is well opened up by a road running through the centre, and is unequalled in the province as a faym for grazing purposes, the pasturage, shade, and water being exceptionally good. Will be put up at Auction, at the Auction-rooms of Peter Ryan, 29 Front street west, is the City of Toronto, en blee, in three separate parcels, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, 1884, at 20 citock p.m.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale; the time for payment of balance and other conduions will be made known at sale. There will be a reserve bid.

Other information may be o tained on application at Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Port Hope, Lindsay, or Peterborough: Or to J. N. KHCH. HOFFER, Barrister, Souris City, Manicoba; of to T. T. Bain NES and D. CHISHOLM, Barrister,

PETER RYAN. AUCTIONEER, TORONTO,

Trusses.



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ed advertisements on the third page iven under their respective headings. THE WEEKLY MAIL ate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL-10, 1884. WARNING.

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

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE. THE case of alleged "conspiracy" was oushed into a new stage yesterday by the decision of the magnetrate committing all essary for us at this moment to express opinion concerning a decision which public opinion hardly expected. The case must go to the Grand jury and, possibly, to the Court of Assize and to a jury of citizens. To the higher legal tribunals we commit the case without further comment. Our opinion of the public sense of justice and decency is not lessened. We are convinced that in the end the true criminals will get into their proper places, and that what is too obviously a political persecution. those who have promoted it. Life is too short to waste it in scuffing with un-scrupulous men in political office; but it is ally long enough to let the whirligig of time bring in its revenges.

HE PRIVY COUNCIL AND THE

misinterprets the meaning of the decision in McLaren a Caldwell. No matter what that decision has been, it does not in any way legalize the Streams bill or render

arose on the state of the law, previous to the first of these Streams bills. While the case was still in court the Mowar Government for purely political purposes passed a bill declaring what the law was at that parpill deciaring what the law was at that particular time and what it had always been; and giving Mr. Caldwell power to use Mr. McLaren's improvements on payment of tolls to be fixed practically by Mr. Caldwell himself. This was an unwarrantable and unconstitutional act.

The Government had no right to interfere with existing legislation. It had no right to define what the law had been

The Government had no right to interfere with existing legislation. It had no right to define what the law had been while the course were actually seeking out the law on the subject. One court had already decided in favour of Molaren's views when the bill was first passed. The Supreme Court had decided in his favour when the last bill was passed. The Dominion Government therefore acted wisely and firmly in refusing to allow an Act passed under such very objectionable conditions to become law. Our contemporary is mistaken in thinking that the Privy Council is likely to have given its sanction to such a piece of partisan legislation as the Streams bill.

While the case was before the courts the Streams bill was an impertinent interference with the course of justice. Now that the decision is given, the Streams bill sunnecessary. It is therefore obvious that since it was an impertinence and is a superfluity, it ought not to be allowed to disgract the statute book. What the Dominion Government may do we cannot, of course, foretell. But we think it would be fully justified in again disallowing an Act for which is no longer even a pretence.

SCANDALOUS MISREPRESENTA-

On the 2nd April the Grit organ published in its Ottawa correspondence a most specific falsehood, to the effect that the syndicate had made a new demand for a further advance of \$5,000,000. Phis was blished with appropriate headings, such as "The Daughter of the Horse-leech "Crying Again," "Five Millions More" Wanted," "The Premier Getting Tired of it," and so on. The correspondent was very pactise indeed in stating what the president of the company said and what the Premier said. We read :

"The interview between the Pacific syndi-"The interview between the Pacific syndicate representatives and Sir John over this matter is said to have been a very storney one. The Reemier got very angry, and said he could do nothing for them. He had been almost ruined politically by his efforts to comply with all their demands. It is said, however, that nearly all the other members of the Government are willing that the five millions shall be given, and in the end the syndicate will probably get all they ask."

This was a very vivid hit of lying.

On the 3rd the organist-in-chief was a himself, and the paper contained an Morial detailing the "facts" of the pre-ous day, and increasing their mischievous aracter. The editorial article said: report that the C. P. R. syndie

Parliament would be necessary to make any anch advance legal. But the men who have discovered so many devices by which publis money can be paid away will not be at a loss for some pretext is this case."

On the 4th, after Mr. Stephen had denied the statement of the organism Montreal, and Sir Hector. Languvin had denied it at Ottawa, the Ottawa correspondence contains the following impudent attempt to escape from and still to claim credit for its first statement:

"Mesers. Stephen and Drinkwater are

credit for its first statement;

"Mesers. Stephon and Drinkwater are again here, and negotiations with the Government in reference to the demand of the C. P. R. Co. for a further advance of \$5,000,000 are proceeding. It will be observed that the regular Government organs do not deny that the syndicate have made application for money. It is useless for them to do no when the whole facts must be disclosed within a few days. When the House was about to adjourn to-night, Sir Heiter Langevin, on behalf of the Government, stated that neither the Pacific Railway Company nor any member thereof had made application to the Government for a loan of \$5,000,000. This is simply another evasion. Nobody said the company had applied for a further lean. What they ask is a further advance of \$5,000,000 on account of the loan already granted. That is what President Stephen asked Sir John Macdouald to assent to. The Ministry will find that quibbling over the matter will be of no avail."

It is the Opposition organist who is quibbling. "Nobody ever said the com-"pany had applied for a further loan!" Why, the correspondent himself said so. It so appeared in flaring headings in the we are told it was never said at all! If the force of impudence could go further, we should, out of sheer curiosity, like to see our contemporary put on the necessary

M'LAREN V. CALDWELL.

WE understand that private despatches have announced that the case of McLaren v. CALDWELL, so well known in connection with the Streams bill question, has been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in favour of Caldwall. The full text of the judgment not having arrived we are unable, of course, to examine with any degree of minuteness the arguments of the judges. Pending the arrival of the text we can but recall to the public mind the legal aspect of the

Vice-Chancellor Provproor had granted an injunction to restrain CALDWELL from using the improvements made at his own expense by MCLAREN. MCLAREN claimed these improvements in fee simple; CALD-WELL'S case was that the user of them was WELL'S case was that the user of them was a common right under the common and statute law of Ontario. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor was reversed in the Court of Appeal, Chief Justice SPRAGGE and Judges PATTERSON and MORRISON concurring, and Judge BURTON dissenting. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court sef the Dominion, and the full court unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal; and did so in language exceedingly strong and uncompromising.

The Chief Justice, Sir WM. RITCHIE, said that it was not possible "to attribute to the Legislature an intention unreason" able and unjust "Mr. Justice Streong said in effect that Caldwell's Act was "a

aid in effect that CALDWELL'S Act was "

claim of McLaren to use his own improve-ments; the decisions being given in vari-

For McLaren's View — Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, Chief Justice Ritchie, Judge A. Wilson, Chief Justice Hagarty, Judge Gwinne, Judge Henry, Judge Strong, Chief Justice Draper, Chief Justice Brager, Chief Justice Draper, Chief Justice Brager, Judge Galt, Judge Fournier, Judge Taschereau, For Caldwell's View — Chief Justice Spragge, Judge Patterson, Judge Morrison.

It will be observed that the great weight of judicial authority is on the side of the view of McLaren, and in favour of the rights of property. The decision of the Judicial Committee is of course final. But it does not necessarily impugn the justice of disallowing Acts of the Legislature passed for political objects while yet the case was before the legal tribunals.

THE CREDITORS RELIEF ACT. It is refreshing to hear the Globe claim ing credit for Mr. Mowar on the ground that he has brought into force the

"Urged by the necessity of the case, the Ontario Parliament at its session just closed decided to wait no longer for Dominion legislation, but to put the Creditors' Relief Act into force at once." Had it not been that they were forced by the Opposition, it is doubtful whether

the Government would have taken any action at all. As late in the session February 27th, Mr. FRENCH asked: "Whether it was the intention of the Government to issue a proclamation bringing into force 'The Creditors' Reliaf Act, 1880, which was intended to provide for the equal distribution of judgment or insolvent debtors' cetates? 2. Has the Attorney-General yet decided whether the provisions of the said Act, or any of them, are utira vires of this Legislature?"

Mr. Mowar said in reply that Mr. Mowar said in reply that
"It was not the intention of the Government to issue a proclamation bringing into force 'The Creditors' Relief Act, 1850,' which was intended to provide for the equal distribution of judgment or insolvent debtors' estates. He had no power to decide whether the provisions of the said Act, or any of them, are ultra vires of this Legislature. The Provincial Act had been passed under an arrangement that the Dominion Parliament should pase a similar Act, which had not been done."

on a motion by Mr. French, the Attorney-General said that "the Government" might bring their Creditors Act into "force." They finally did so late in the session, but little thanks are due to them for it. The terrible anxiety under which Mr. Mowar laboured may be judged from his remarks which we have just quoted.

THE historian HALLAM long ago pointed out that it was the fault of republics to be critical, and even vituperative, of their own institutions and rulers. If he had had the precious privilege of reading the New York papers on the proceedings of Congress, he would have had no difficulty viding his readers with some immor-

Inemselves, might he not take the 2,600 pages of Congressional proceedings? The very word 'proceedings' makes one laugh. For four months Congress has been proceeding nowhither. There has been nothing half so tiresome since the last walking match."

This is sufficiently unflattering. It offers a fair opportunity to the foreign critics; and some of them may choose to take advantage of it.

vantage of it.

We should ourselves be inclined to utilise the extract in a critical, and even an uncharitable, spirit, if we did not have before our eyes the criticism, made on the British Parliament by British critics. There may be in the United States men who, like Sir Henry Brand, look on the national assembly as "in instrument of who, like Sir Henry Brand, look on the national assembly as "an instrument of "good government;" but doubtless in both countries the pessimists are the most numerous. The progress of democracy is making parliamentary government at once dangerous and impossible—dangerous to all existing institutions, and impossible for the purposes of its origin and constitution. In the United States the institution of parliamentary government modification of parliamentary government modifications. at least to win popular respect; at least we see no sign of respect in the press. In England they are disastisfied with Parliament as it exists, and by way of remedy they propose to give the suffrage to a larger multitude of the ignorant and lessen the chances of the introduction of men of learning, wisdom, and experience. It is very difficult under these circumstances to say much regarding the decay of representative institutions on the other side of the line. The retort might not be courteous

The retort might not be courteous.

MR. MAUMASTER'S ADDRESS. THE address delivered on Thursday last by Mr. MACMASTER, mainly in defence of Mr. Bunring, but incidentally covering the whole ground of the case, was an admirable specimen of what such an argument should be. If the address had been before the Privy Council it could not have been more courteous in manner, or more calm in tone. The law of the case was stated with great precision and with such force as can hardly fail, eventually, if not the first instance, to win the ear of the authoritative exponents of the not with the freedom that would have

law. The evidence was commented on een used to a jury, but with logical power and with the brevity that was rendered possible by Dr. McMichael's complete study of the previous day. It was an intellectual treat not often enjoyed in the court. The reader will be best pleased, we judge, by having placed before him the points made by Mr. MACMASTER, which in their order were substantially as follows: 1. All the circumstances show a party

prosecution tending to degenerate into a

not for legal purposes; for political, not for public objects. The evidence shows that no one who had examined the evidence

Ing's name.

4 As regards Balfour and Lyon, who are named in the indictment, Mr. Bunting is obviously guiltless. His sole connection, however remote, with the case is as regards Dowling and McKin, whose

ovidence is practically worthless.

5. These are the facts as regards the 5. These are the facts as regards the persons mentioned in the indictment and their relation to Mr. Bunting. They make it clear that as a member of anything like a "conspiracy" for the purposes named in the indictment, and against the persons indicated, he is not at all amenable to any existing law, or to any known rules of social or moral conduct.

6. The alleged offence is not a crime at law. It is not an offence known to the

aw. It is not an offence known to the law. It is not an offence known to the law. The law recognizes no parties. It does not matter in the eye of the law what side of polities a man was on. To change sides is not in the eye of the law a crime, or an offence of less magnitude. There is no case in English history in which a member has been punished for taking movements. for taking money to change his politics. The union of England and Ireland, and England and Scotland, was accomplished by bribery; and the object was good, nor was the means at the time considered criminal.

7. Parliament itself takes care of offences against its honour and dignity and privileges, and this is the reason for the absence of legislation and cases in the

absence of legislation and cases in the courts.

8. It is not either alleged or proved that if the men named in the indictment had voted against the Government the Government would have been turned out.

9. The object of the accused persons, as stated in the indictment, and as properly understood, viz., to change the Administration, is not an offeree, not an illegal act. If the means taken to accomplish act. If the means taken to accomplish this was not illegal there has been no offence at all.

10. There must be a criminal agreement

o accomplish the criminal act, or the law-ul act by criminal mesns. A mere acting ful act by criminal mesna. A mere acting ful act by criminal mesna. A mere acting for a common object by a common impulse, even with a knowledge of each other's action, is not a conspiracy. If such were the case any party convention would be criminal; and this is of course absurd.

11. Further, there must be some innocent person whose interests are injured by conspiracy; who has been overborne; who might have resisted each one of the conspirators but was overborne by them all. The innocence of the victim must be an ascertained fact. Now, Dowling and McKim were not such innocent men. They were acting practically on the offensive, aided and abetted, encouraged and advised, by the Government, which was trying to get evidence for a prosecution. They were, in fact, accemplices in their own dishonour, supposing that there is any dishonour in the case. They are partices or immus, and are therefore out of all protection of the law as thus limited and defined.

12. It is clear that McKim and Dowling.

defined.

12. It is clear that McKm and Downso and others did at one time contemplate agreeing together, and each for himself intending to overthrow the Government. This was for a time a bona fide combination on their park. And indeed, on their own confession, they pretended to act in a bona fide manner for the object of overturning the Government. 18 de si dear from Mr. Mowar's away on

were actually accomplices of the al-conspiracy. Mr. Mowar said that IM. &c., had acted by the advice of lovernment, and had seemed to enter-the alleged approaches by the Govern-'s direction. This strikes at the bona of the presention.

ides of the prosecution.

14. McKim's connection with Mr. Bunring began very curiously. He swears he started to see Mr. Bunring and yet went to Mr. Mere's room. He did not ask for Mr. Bunring. He did not see Mr. Bunring. He says he saw Mr. Merk and Mr. Wilkinson—whom he pretends not to have wished to see at all. It is very mysterious.

nysterious.

15. McKfin's first and last interview with Mr. Bunting, as set forth in his evidence; is very significant. McKim was after money. He wanted the biggest sum he could gea. For evidence of bribery any sum, however small, would have been sufficient. But McKim wanted a big sum. Up to that time he had no personal knowledge of Mr. Bunting's being in any way connected with the alleged conspiracy. On the occasion itself McKim sat for a whole hour with Mr. Bunting, and was indeed about going away, he says, before he mentioned the endorsation of the \$5,000 note. Yet the obtaining of the note was the very object for which he went to see Mr. Bunting. This was very singular conduct.

conversations and proceedings in all the interviews. And having acted a lie from the start and told lies daily as he went about, is it likely he is not lying when he says that Mr. BUNTING gave him a promise to see the alleged promises fulfilled? Ma BUNTING cannot go on the stand to prove MCKIM a liar and penjurer, just yet. But even on MCKIM's own evidence, which is all that is before the public, the case has broken down.

17. It was MCKIM who signed the round robin and got Lyon to sign it; who tried

17. It was McKim who signed the round robin and got Lyon to sign it; who tried to get money from Kirkhand and Wilkinson; who gave Kirkhand the names of the men who would be likely to overturn the Government; it was in fact he who was the arch-conspirator and arch-traitor in the whole case.

18. At the meeting in the House between McKim and Mr. Bunting, the latter was willing to talk in the public considers. It was Mc.

the public corridora. It was Mc-Kim who said, "Let us go away," they will hear us in this place." It was McKim as a witness against Mr. Bunting or against anybody is obviously of no more

or against anybody is obviously of no more use.

19. Dowling is the next man who is quoted against Mr. Bunting. Dowling makes it appear that Mr. Bunting began all the questions as to money; a most unlikely thing on the part of so experienced a man as Mr. Bunting in talking to a young stranger. In fact, Dowling puts into Mr. Bunting's mouth all his own questions. The fact that his party had not given "five cents" to his election expenses; that his constituency was to give him a thousand dollars, which he did not want, to take—these were all matters which Dowling must have volunteered to Mr. Bunting, just as he volunteered his wife's letter to Wilkinson. His evidence is grossly untrustworthy.

** able and unjust." Mr. Justice Streams BILL.

Our contemporary, for its own purposes, in Molaren a Calawall. No matter what that decision in Molaren a Calawall. No matter what that decision has been, it does not in any way legalize the Streams bill or render concerning the injustice of Galawall. This was language of the decision of the exercise of the power of disallowance.

The case of McLaren and Calawall was decided for and against the case of the law, previous to claim of McLaren and Calawall was decided for and against the claim of McLaren and Calawall was decided for and against the claim of McLaren and Calawall was decided for and against the claim of McLaren and Calawall was not essent to gross violation of the rights of property.

"m. Justice Gwinns said that "it was presecution.

2. The accused persons have had no opportunity of outting their case before the public it the sidenm form of sworn testing their case before the month of the plainest principles that decision has been, it does not in any way legalize the Streams bill or render concerning the injustice of Old McLaren and Calawall is calculated and of the lines named and the surface according to the case of many form of sworn testing their case before the public it the sidenm form of sworn testing their case before the corner than the public it the surface and month as a witnesse. State to dopportunity of outting their case before the corner than the surface of the lines named and the way if the list to a table, as follows. Set that a clear process is the perition of personnent and the way if the control of the discontent was willing to change parties of the perition.

2. The accused persons have had no opportunity of outting their case before the willing to change parties of the perition.

2. The accused persons have had no opportunity of outting their case before the willing to change parties of the perition.

2. The accused persons have had no opportunity of outting their case before the willing to change parties of the perition.

3. The i Mr. Bunting the lead? It was not essential that Mr. Bunting should give the lead; it was only necessary that he should fall into any trap that should be laid for

21. The fact that Mr. Bunting was made the victim of the machinations of the Government and the conspiring members of the Legislature is very clear. Mr. Gothers testimony clears Mr. Bunting. Mr. Cascaden's testimony frees Mr. Bunting from blame—as we have made very clear by full quotations in former issues.

22. The evidence of Dowling and Mc. Km. is set, off by the evidence of Mr. Golding and Cascaden. It is inherently false, or at least improbable, evidence. It is tainted at its source by the fact of their own participation in the offence which they allege against Mr. Bunting. It is destroyed in the opinion of every man of sense by the fact that the men were from the beginning breathing an atmosphere of lying and treason. And it is destroyed for legal affect by the fact that the men were, with the Government who employed them, parties to the conspiracy of which they allege they were victims. 21. The fact that Mr. Bunring was

MR. MURPHY'S ADDRESS.

THE address of Mr. MURPHY was looked for with much interest, as his reputation as a fervid and earnest speaker is now wide, and his standing as a lawyer rapidly ising to the point at which the honours of the profession ought to be within easy each. Mr. MURPHY's manner, like the panner of all the counsel in the case, was calm and simply argumentative, save at such points where, in considering the evidence of such a creature as McKim, a natural indignation made him use a strong word and give expression to a strong feeling. The points he made may be briefly set forth as follows :--

1. Mr. MURPHY said Mr. FENTON was right when, at the opening, he had said the real criminals were not in court. They were not in court yet. Mr. MURPHY evidently intended to make the obvious point that they were in their offices in the Parliament ouildings, or heing "banquetted" by their

buildings, or being "banquetted" by their party in the country.

2. If Mr. Musphy, on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson, had pleaded guilty to all the acoustions, he contended that no offence could be proved.

3. So far as Mr. Wilkinson was concerned, Mr. Musphy was free to admit that his client had gone single-handed into the attempt to justly overthrow the Local Government, and was sorry he had not succeeded.

4. The indictment was a piece of formal affectation. It alleged and set forth the attempt to remove certain inferior persons from their places, as if it were an attempt to overthrow the Quren and the British constitution. This was so riduculous that if Mr. Invine had been consulted at first, the information would not have been laid in its present ridiculous form.

5. The persons who instigated the conspiracy, who set on their spies, who led on men to commit alleged "crimes," who in fact couspired to degrade members of the Legislature and outrage private persons, have been permitted to outrage the manuscot the Queen in these paraceuting presented ages. They stight to be the real.

prisoners. They are hiding behind fences and shooting at innocent men.

6 A Government detective lays the information. A Government advises the spies to go on to trap men against whom no evidence existed. This Government hides behind the detective on the ples of "public interests." The Government tries to escape from the duty of giving evidence on oath, by means of their own legislation. There is an obvious political bias in the whole affair.

7. Who was to be injured by the alleged conspiracy? Not McKim, because he wanted money. Not Dowling, because he wanted money. Not Dowling, because he wanted his petition withdrawn. Not Ballyour, for he was after patronage. Not Cascaden, for he says that he might have got a Regina office. Even the Government could not have been hurt, since they allege they were aware of the conspiracy and had ners. They are hiding behind fences

could not have been hurt, since they allege
they were aware of the conspiracy and had
taken means to prevent its success.

8. The examination of the evidence of
the witnesses, and of the character of the
men, as made by Mr. Murrhy, was singusirly keen and effective. The want of
corroboration of the testimony of each of
these witnesses was dealt with forcibly.

9. There are only two conclusions to be
taken, thus: (1) That the whole affair
was concocted by the Government; or (2)
that the witnesses were the accomplices of
the men, they are accusing, and as such

the men they are accusing, and as such not entitled to be heard. 10. There were signs of discontent with and Balfour were just the men to engage in selfish conspiracy. That they did so, the evidence is clear.

11. On the point of the evidence of concert and agreement required in such cases, Mr. MURPHY cited several authorities enforcing the view set out by Dr. McMi-CHAEL and Mr. MACMASTER, that the evidence of agreement that he plant is reduced.

CHAEL and Mr. MACMASTER, that the evidence of agreement must be clear in order to bear out the charge of "conspiracy."

12. As to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, Mr. MURPHY pointed out that no doubt the Magistrate would not leave the decision of legal points on which he had not grave doubts to a higher court, but would decide at once.

13. As to Mr. WILKINSON, Mr. MURPHY contended that there was no evidence at

13. As to Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Murphy contended that there was no evidence at all to convict him of a crime; no law to convince anyone that a crime, had been committed; and that should the Magistrate decide otherwise, and should the case go to a higher court and be decided against him, Mr. Wilkinson would still be considered by the vast majority of the people of Canada as a more honourable and respectable man than any of the men who had been engaged in various degrees of

respectable man than any of the men who had been engaged in various degrees of infamy in this neferious persecution.

These points were urged by Mr. MURPHY with a great deal of force and some degree of fervour. The argument proceeded from point to point with much skill; and there was a very noticeable disposition in the court-room to applaud Mr. MURPHY when he concluded.

THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. WE shall be interested in watching the

ourse of the Opposition regarding the ailway subsidies. For the greater convenience of our readers we have reduced the list to a table, as follows, so that a clear

Pontiac Pacific Junction, from Aylmer to Pembroke.

Gatineau cailway to Lake Le Desert...

Napanee and Tamworth...

Montreal and Western from Lake Simon to Lake Le Desert...

Miramichi Valley railway from Wallace-burg to Sarnia...

Ontario and Pacific from Cornwall to

Kingston and Pembroke, Mississippi to Renfrew

lirections. Some are completed, some under way, some begun, others only emplated. The offer of the subsidies is a courageous one. It is an offer which may and probably will stimulate enormously the employment of labour. We do not know any more effective mode of conferring provincial aid than by these railway subsidies. They encourage the investment of private home and foreign capital. They cause the employment of large quantities

cause the employment of large quantities of labour. They cause the circulation of money on all sides. They develop the country in all directions, whereas a simple addition to a debt or an increase of subsidy tends often to increased expenditure.

We are not in a position to fell how far the majority of the roads for which these subsidies are offered are likely to become immediate practical works of public utility. But we assume that the promoters of them have given the Government sufficient assurances of their intention to construct to justify the Government in making the offer of the subsidy. If the roads are begun within the time appointed, that is, within ten years from July 1st, 1884, then there will be such an upspringing of public within ten years from July 1st, 1884, then there will be such an unspringing of public industry and prosperity in this country as has not been witnessed in our time. We await the financial criticisms on the resolutions, in the House, with a great degree of interest, in spite of the tedium felt by most persons regarding parliamentary, proceedings protracted too long,

THE RADICAL REFORM BILL PASSED.

THE despatches of yesterday annou he passing of the second reading of the Radical Reform blll. So momentous an event has seldom been so modestly announced in the despatches. Mr. GLAD-STONE made an eloquent appeal, risking his life to do so in his present state of health, in favour of the "two millions who will possibly elect enemies to the constitution, and in favour of extending the ranchise to Ireland, which will certainly elect enemies of the Crown. So singular a close of a life which began with such different prospects and principles is not often witnessed.

Curiously enough the process of Parlis nentary "reform" was begun under CROMWELL, who had no regard for Parliament at all. He disfranchised the smaller

tion to which we may look back with pro-

The Reform bill of 1832 was preceded by violent agitations which alarmed many for the safety of the State. The scenes out of the House were most exciting; and those who have read Lord Macaulay's life will remember the vigour of his language in denouncing the opponents of the bill and describing the scene at its passing. The bill of 1867 was prefaced by the tearing down of Hyde Park railings and the intimidation of Mr. Walpolk to tears, if we remember rightly. But the bill of 1884 has been more peacefully carried. It is the result, so far as it has got, of a systematic agitation by the Radical wing of the party, and has been forced, we suspect, from the head and hands of Mr. Gladstone, who, having yielded up everything to his allies, is not indisposed to exercise all his faculties to justify his action.

The bill has to go before the House of Lords. Its fate is sealed so far as that body is concerned. Lord Salisbury has indicated his intention to force a stronger and clearer test of public opinion on this question than any that has yet been applied. He will try to force a dissolution by throwing out the bill—unless he alters his views. And then the people of Great Britain will decide for themselves if they wish to inaugurate a new resolution.

ury Earl GREY gives us the reason Acti; he recognizes the good of changes that have been made. It is of the future he is afraid. He says: "Is parliamentary "Government altogether to break down "and to make way for some other form of "Government as yet unthought of? There "are signs that not only in this but also in other countries that system of gov-ernment which we have valued so highly is indeed failing. Professor Goldwin Smith contends that it ought to do so because parliamentary Government, or in other words, government by parties, is unsound in principle. Perhaps he may be right, and this system of Government may have served its destined "ernment may have served its destined purpose, and may now have to give place to some new and better one. The future defies conjecture, but I feel firmly convinced that in one direction or another, for good or evil, great changes are impending."

We do not share the learned Professor's belief in the assential unaquedness of party.

cenius in all times from those of Philip de Comines to those of Louis Blanc and M. Guizor, may be upheld to carry on the traditions that have made the political history of England the most brilliant in

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Charles Tupper the other day stated in the House that since the creation of the office of High Commissioner the whole cost of the office, including salary, had been fully saved to the Dominion by the more favourable rates secured to Canada in the matter of coinage

on Thursday last a murderer was hanged in Alleghany City, Pa., making the total num-sidy not exceeding \$96,000. To Ontario and

ston, the executive have not exhibited much ston, the executive have not exhibited much tact in their latest appointment to that station. The new arrival, a young woman, seems to be the embodiment of perpetual motion. According to the Kingston papers her bobbing up and down is so incessant that her fellow-ifficers have investigated her shoes to ascertain whether they contain springs or rot.

wherever that is, has given expression to its sentiments regarding the "nefarious plot." first sentence of which contains 117 words. The sentence begins: "That we, &c., connot The sentence begins: "That we, &c., cannot find words strong enough in which to condemn, &c." A vigorous effort has evidently been made to make up for the acknowledged weakness of the resolution, by an accumulation of bad English. Lacking quality resort has been had to quantity. Mr. Fraser, the Thersites of the House, would no doubt have gladly loaned some of his gentle phrases for the occasion had he been applied to.

Another pet theory gone. According to an Italian scientist the fly, which we have been taught to regard as a scavenger of the air, instead of performing that useful operation is not only an unmitigated annoyance. tion is not only an unmitigated annoyance, which he has always been, but is one of the most active of winged agents in the diffusion of infectious maladies, epidemics, and even parasitic diseases. Dr. Grassi has shown by microscopical examination of "fly-spote" the presence of eggs of a human parasite, which the flies had transferred from a place some distance away, where the experimentalist had placed them. Death to the flies is likely to be a slogan of the future. The Grit organ in concluding an article on

McLaren v. Caldwe'l pays a nighly deserved compliment to that "able counsel, Mr. Jan Bethune, who has from the very first steadily upheld the public view of this question, entered into it with far more than a lawyer's entered into it with far more than a lawyer's zeal, and to whose able advocacy the successful issue before the Privy Council is universally acknowledged to be largely due." We hope, now that the Globe is in this friendly mood towards Mr. Bethune, it will do him the justice of publishing his valuable opinion on the case of the Queen v. Hodge; and possibly the organ may be induced to republish the, very brief, speech of Mr. Bethune on the Crooks Act delivered in 1876. His opinion in one case ought at least to be as valuable as in the other.

RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

Proposals which Sir Charles Tupper will Bring Down.

LIBERAL CRANTS 10 AID RAILWAYS

Nearly Ten Millions to be Voted-Row this Grant Will be Apportioned to the

OTTAWA, April 7.—Sir Charles Tupper will move on Wednesday next the Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—That it is expedient to authorize the tions:—That it is expedient to authorize the Governor-in-Council to grant the subsidies bereinafter mentioned to and for the parties,

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC in consideration of their having constructed a railway from Quebec to Ottawa, forming a connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts vid the Intercolonial and Canada Pacific railways, and being as such a work of national and not merely provincial utility, a subsidy not exceeding \$6,000 per mile for the portion between Quebec and Montreal, 159 miles, not exceeding in the whole \$954,000, and for the portion between Montreal and Ottawa, 120 miles, \$12,000 per mile, not exceeding in the whole \$1,440,000: For the construction of the line of railway connecting and Ottawa. 120 miles, \$12,000 per mile, not exceeding in the whole \$1,440,000: For the construction of the line of railway connecting Montreal with 5t John and Halifax by the shortest and most practicable line, a subsidy not exceeding \$170,000 per annum for fifteen years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period as interest on the bonds of the company undertaking the work. For the construction of a line of railway from Oxford station, on the Intercolonial railway, to Sydney and Louisburg, a subsidy not exceeding \$30,000 per annum for fifteen years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period as interest on the bonds of the company undertaking the work in addition to the subsidies previously granted, and also a lease or transferto such company of the Eastern Extension railway from New Glasgow to Canso with its present equipment. To the Queece Central Bailway Company for a line of railway from Beauce junction to the International boundary, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$211,000. To the EXTENSION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BAIL-

dense conjecture, but t feel firmly con"vinced that in one direction or another,
"for good or evil, great changes are im"pending."

We do not share the learned Professor's
belief in the essential unsoundness of party
government—where two people disagree you
have the nucleus of a party—but we venture
to point out that all the steps that have
been taken to lessen the essential value of
the House of Commons, "as an
"instrument of good Government,"
have been claimed for the Liberal, not for
the Conservative party. We entertain the
hope that that party may still in the impending struggle maintain its principles
and be entrusted by a Conservative people
with power. We should then have some
confidence that a Parliamentary system
which has won the admiration of all men of
genius in all times from those of Philip de

"The Canadian Pacific Rail.

WAY

from its terminus at St. Martin's Junction,
near Montreal, to the harbour of Quebec, in
such manner as may be approved by the
Governor-in-Council, a subsidy not exceeding \$6,000 per mile, not exceeding in the whole
\$66,000. To the Victoria branch of the Midland railway from the Victoria branch of the Midland railway to the village of Bancroft in the township of Dungannon,
county of Hastings, a subsidy not
exceeding \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding in
the whole \$36,000. To the Pontiac, at some point
not east of La Passe, a subsidy not exceeding
with power. We should then have some
confidence that a Parliamentary system
which has won the admiration of all men of
genius in all times from those of Philip de

272,000. To the Gatineau Railway Company for a line of railway from the Victoria branch of the
billion of railway from Aylmer to
Pembroke, provided Ottawa river is crossed
within the council, a subsidy not
exceeding \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding in
the whole \$160,000. To the Pontiac, at some point
not east of La Passe, a subsidy not exceeding in
the whole \$160,000. To the Pontiac at some point
not east of La Passe, a subsidy not
exceeding \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$5,200 per mile, not exceeding in the whole \$160,000. To the Pontiae Pacific Junction for a line of railway from Aylmer to Pembroke, provided Ottawa river is crossed within the county of Pontiae, at some point not east of La Passe, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 a mile, not exceeding in the whole \$272,000. To the Gatineau Răilway Company for a line of railway from Kazuabazua to Lake Le Desert, a subsidy not exceeding in the whole \$160,000. To the Napanee and Tamworth Railway Company a line of railway from Tamworth to Bogart and Bridgewater, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$70,400. To Montireal and Western Railway Company for a line of railway from Lake Simon to Lake Le Desert, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$160,000. To the Miramichi Vallery railway for a line from Fredericton to Miramichi river, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding \$3,200 per mile

TO THE ERIE AND HUBON RAILWAY. On Thursday last a murderer was hanged in Alleghany City, Pa., making the total number of those who have obtained their reward in a like manner in the county nineteen, and yet the press, commenting on the fact, feels called upon to remark that too many murderers escape the penalty of the law.

The Leamington Post says:—

"Inspecter O'Reilly was in Sandwich on Thursday last inspecting the gaol. What the result of this learned man's sourry through the building will be remains to be seen, but that it will prove beneficial to the gaol we hardly believe. In fact he knew nothing about gaola, and does not know what to recommend to make them secure."

We learn that the emigration to this country from Great Britain is likely to be very large this year. The greater part of this will be to Manitoba and the North-West, The total number of immigrants who settled in Ganada last year was 133,303, sgainst the benefit to the finances of the country must be very large.

In view of the fact that the dancing proclivities of prominent members of the Saltation Army met with much disfavour in Kingston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Ringston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Ringston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Ringston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$22,000. To the Kingston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Kingston and Pembroke railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northe Ringston and Pembroke railway for a line for Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. For a line of railway from St. Louis to Richibuted, a subsidy not exceeding \$22,400. For a

A BRANCH OF THE INTERCOLONIAL from Metapedia eastward to Paspebiac is Quebec a sum not exceeding in the whole \$300,000. For a branch of the Intercolodial from Daley station to Indiantowa, a sum not exceeding in the whole \$140,000. The subsidies hereinbefore mentioned, as to begranted to the companies named for that purpose, shall be granted to such companies respectively. The other subsidies shall be granted to such companies respectively. The other subsidies shall be granted to such companies as shall be approved by the Governor-in-Council as having e-tablished to his satisfaction their ability to construct and complete, said railways respectively. All the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted shall be commenced within two years from 1st July next, and completed within a reasonable time to be fixed by order-in-Council, and shall also be constructed according to discriptions and specifications and upon conditions to be approved by the Governor-in-Council. The location of the line also to be submitted to the Governor-in-Council, subsidies to be nayable out of the consolidated fund by instalments on the completion of each section of railway not less than ten miles, proportionate to the value of the portion completed in companion with that of the whole work undertaken; subsidies to the Province of Quebec to be expitalized and the nite est to be payable attuch time and in such manner as the Government of Canada shall agree upon with the Government of that province, the two subsidies last mentioned above being for work to be constructed by the Government.

Ontario Appointments.

Ontario Appointments.

His Honour the Lacutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of "The Division Courts Act, 1810," viz.:—

Alexander Rend, of the village of Fort Frances, in the district of Thunder Bay, gentleman, to be Clerk of the Fourth Division Court of the said District of Thunder Bay, in the room and stead of Frederick Fowler.

William Lindsay, of the village of Fort Frances, in the district of Thunder Bay, to be Bailiff of the Fourth Division Court of the said district of Thunder Bay, in the room and stead of Robert Scott.

His Honour the Licutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of "The License Act, 1876," viz.:—

Lambton (West)—David Trotter, Esquire, to be a License Commissioner in the room and stead of W. H. Gibson, Esquire, resigned.

Middlesex (West)—David, Gibb, Esquire, to be a License Commissioner for the West Riding of Middlesex, in the room and stead of Heotor McFarlans, Esquire, resigned.

Mr. Thomas Flynn, Leeds county in favou is putting his well-kno already ladies and ger working committees it lage. Aided by so for temperance people are Chicago Inter Ocea Edwards county, Illin of defence with the In twenty-five years, been allowed to locate asserted that during the nal has been sent to that county.

At a meeting of the sent to th

There is a secret chamb Locked fast from idle And from life's weary Safe hid

A few most precio A wind which whispere ing hair, And tou

TEMPERAN

A vigorous campaig the county of Prince the submission of the S A Chicago gentlems ville paper states that

one saloon to every 3 is only one baker to ev

butcher to every 205 f to every 89 families. popular there as a bev

Temperance at St. Ting the question of su an that city and the c cussion. It was unani the Executive Commit of the Ontario Allian to be held in St. Thom to decide the matter.

Dr. Andrew Clark use of intoxicating dri take a little, there is i tendency to take m difficulty; when you h when you drink wat thirsty; therefore in tite is a sufficient gui when you drink into desire for them incre tendency to take mor Whiskey has made

phans than all the wa blasted the fairest rep It has invaded every that has invaded every that has invaded every that has been decontact with. It is the esetting and brutali and laity. Christians it, the American Cong protector and friend the whole human rac — Washington Gazette, It is somewhat star

quantity of beer consumited States is equivalent to the entire portion to know the compared with that and our readers will be average in Great the average in Great that of the German I is 24 gallons, in the fe however, are insignif those of some othe averages 41 gallons. Bavaria 62. It may i tioned States have ei

QUERIES A

her property to her hus to make a compilete titl he sells the land? Qu.—"One of the child been in possession of the twelve years, and the of age for that length has been in possession and her of the rest of the family arrangement. Time do man who takes possessions man who takes po S.J.T., Elora.-Qu.

S.J.T., Elora.—Qu.—B. agreeing to pay \$100 and the balsnoe in five of \$500 each. No de ever executed, and given to A. Can chase and compel B. Ans.—The payment of money is not a part per at the payment of money is not a part per at the payment of money is not a part per at the payment of money is not a part per at the payment of plaintiff to a judgmen ance of a verbal countre can recover his money compel B to make a contract of the payment. For it is money compel B to make a contract of J.A.B., Brampton.—force payment for liquid quantities authorized by fine the payment in a civil action against the party index to see the payment of B now recover heirs ought to have not be imoney. The presu after seven years abore not been heard from hit.

L.F., Dalton.—Qu.—expired and money in the party days a beautiful and the payment of the presu after seven years abore the payment of the presu after seven years abore the payment of the presu after seven years abore the payment of the presu after seven years abore the payment of the payment L. F., Dalton.—Qu.— leaving a married dau daughter died before r ing children, can the c Ans.—Yes. One of the should take out letters J. M., Clavering.—Q pelled to pay the debts is under age?" No. may be compelled to p to a child under age.

J. M., Bowmanville cattle liable under to Jruelty to An-mals of foot and driving them dition? Ans. The animals is regulated by will have to see what municipality affecting municipality affecting
G. R. S., Muskoka.
- tate, leaving real and p
daughters, both of a
mode of partitioning t
motion to the Chancel
Court of Justice. And
made without the expe
W. J., Orley.—Qu.—
reach the main road for
now prevent him from now prevent him from Ans.—If the easement mously and uninterrupt and the land was not in the user began, the rise L. T., Parkhill.—Queent by the month and can the landlord require menth's notice? An

a menth's notice? An J. F. E., Simcoe.—Qt municipal accounts aud the municipal account and expended on accounts and expended on accounts to audited by the details of the expendischool section.

W. C., Princeton.—Q from the rented premishimself? Ans.—It de was fastened, whether how the removal is affi

RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

Proposals which Sir Charles Tupper will Bring Down.

GRANTS 10 AID RAILWAYS.

Nearly Ten Millions to be Voted How this Grant Will be Apportioned to the OTTAWA, April 7.—Sir Charles Tupper will move on Wednesday next the Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—That it is expedient to authorize the Governor-in-Council to grant the subsidies hereinafter mentioned to and for the parties, railways and railway companies hereinafter mentioned. To the Government of

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC n consideration of their having constructed a railway from Quebec to Ottawa, forming a counecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts vid the Intercolonial and Canada Pacific railways, and being as such a work ada Pacific railways, and being as such a work of national and not merely provincial utility, a subsidy not exceeding \$6,000 per mile for the portion between Quebec and Montreal, 159 miles, not exceed ing in the whole \$954,000, and for the portion between Montreal and Ottawa, 120 miles, \$12,000 per mile, not exceeding in the whole \$1,440,000. For the exceeding in the whole \$1,440,000: For the construction of the line of railway connecting Montreal with St. John and Halifax by the shortest and most practicable line, a subsidy not exceeding \$170,000 per annum for fifteen years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period as interest on the bonds of the company undertaking the work. For the construction of a line of railway from Oxford station, on the Intercolonial railway, to Sydney and Louisburg, a subsidy not exceeding \$30,000 per annum for fifteen years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period as interest on the bonds of the company undernterest on the bonds of the company under-aking the work in addition to the subsidies taking the work in addition to the subsidies previously granted, and also a lease or transferito such company of the Eastern Extension railway from New Glasgow to Canso with its present equipment. To the Queece Central Railway Company for a line of railway from Beauce junction to the International boundary, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$211,000. To the

EXTENSION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-

om its terminus at St. Martin's Junction. near Montreal, to the harbour of Quebec, in such manner as may be approved by the Governor-in-Council, a subsidy not exceeding \$6,000 per mile, not exceeding in the whole \$960,000. To the Irondale, Bancroft, and Ottawa Railway Company for a line of railway from the Victoria branch of the Midland railway to the village of Ranch way from the Viotoria branch of the Midland railway to the village of Bancroft in the township of Dungannon, county of Hastings, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding in the whole \$160,000. To the Pontiac Paufic Junction for a line of railway from Aylmer to Pembroke, provided Ottawa river is crossed within the county of Pontiac, at some point not east of La Passe, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 a mile, not exceeding in the whole \$272,000. To the Gatineau Railway Company for a line of railway from Kazuabazua to Lake Le Desert, a subsidy not exceeding in the whole \$160,000. To the Napanee and Tamworth Railway Company a line of railway from Tamworth to Bogart and Bridgewater, a subsidy not exceeding in the whole \$70,400. To Montreal and Western Railway Company for a line of railway from Lake Simon to Lake Le Desert, a subsidy not exceeding in the whole \$70,400. To Montreal and Western Railway Company for a line of railway from Lake Simon to Lake Le Desert, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$160,000. To the Miramichi Vallery railway for a line from Fredericton to Miramichi river, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole, instead of the subsidy of of 1883, \$128,000.

TO THE EBIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

for a line from Wallaceburg to Sarnia a subsidy not exceeding \$96,000. To Ontario and Pacific railway for a line from Cornwall to Perth a subsidy not exceeding \$262,400. To the Kingston and Pembroks railway for a line from Mississippi to Renfrew a subsidy not exceeding \$48,000. To the Great Northern Railway Company for the portion of the railway between St. Jerome and New Glasgow in the county of Therrebonne, a subsidy not exceeding \$32,000. For a line of railway and bridge between Jacques Cartier Union Junction. and \$6. acques Cartier Union Junction, and St. Martin's Junction, connecting the Jacques Cartier Union with the North Shore rail-way proper, a subsidy not exceeding in the y proper, a subsidy not exceeding in whole \$200,000. For a line of railway tt. Louis to Richibucto, a subsidy not ex-eeding \$22,400. For a line of railway from Iopewell to Alma in New Brunswick a sub-idy not exceeding \$51,200. For a line from St. sidy not exceeding \$51,200. For a line from \$t. Andrew's to Lachute, in the county of Argenteuil, a subsidy not exceeding \$22,400. For a railway from Grand Piles on the river \$t. Maurice to Lake Des Isles, a subsidy not exceeding \$217,600. For a railway from Annapolis to Digby, not exceeding \$64,000. For a branch of the Central railway from Grand Lake to the Intercolonial between Sussex and \$t. John, a subsidy not exceeding \$128,000. For the extension railway from Caraquet to Shippigan, in New Brunswick, a subsidy not exceeding in the whole, \$76,800. For

A BRANCH OF THE INTERCOLONIAL com Metapedia eastward to Paspebiac in the whole 300,000. For a branch of the Intercolonial com Daley station to Indiantown, a sum not exceeding in the whole \$140,000. The subdies hereinbefore mentioned, as to be granted to the companies named for that purpose, hall be granted to such companies respectively. The other subsidies shall be granted to such companies as shall be approved by the overnor-in-Council as having established to his satisfaction their ability to construct and complete, said railways respectively. All complete said railways respectively. All lines for the construction of which subses are granted shall be commenced within years from 1st July next, and completed him a reasonable time to be fixed by order-Council, and shall also be constructed acrding to discriptions and specifications and
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overnor-in-Council, subsidies to be
syable out of the consolidated
and by instalments on the completion of
cen section of railway not less than ten
iles, proportionate to the value of consection or railway not less than ten iles, proportionate to the value of the por-on completed in comparison with that of e whole work undertaken; subsidies to the rovince of Quebec to be sapitalized and the e est to be payable at such time and in ch manner as the Government of Canada all agree upon with the Government of that ovince, the two subsidies last mentioned

rovince, the two sub-idies last mentioned bove being for work to be constructed by the Ontario Appointments.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has en pleased to make the following appoint-

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has seen pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of "The Division ourts Act, 1850," viz.:—

Alexander Reid, of the village of Fort rances, in the district of Thunder Bay, geneman, to be Clerk of the Fourth Division ourt of the said District of Thunder Bay, in is room and stead of Frederick Fowler.

William Lindsay, of the village of Fort rances, in the district of Thunder Bay, to be aillif of the Fourth Division Court of the sid district of Thunder Bay, in the room and stead of Robert Scott.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has seen pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of "The License et, 1876," viz.:—
Lambton (West)—David Trotter, Esquire, be a License Commissioner in the room and said of W. H. Gibson, Esquire, resigned.

Middlesex (West)—David, Gibb, Esquire, be a License Commissioner for the West ding of Middlesex, in the room and stead Hector McFarlans, Esquire, resigned.

A SECRET.

So be it, life drags on from day to day;
I hold my mem rice in their secret shrine.
You—heeding not, nor caring—go your way,
And I, go mine.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

A vigorous campaign has commenced the county of Prince Edward preparatory the submission of the Scott Act.

the submission of the Scott Act.

A Chicago gentleman writing to a Brockville paper states that in that city there is
one saloon to every 35 families, while there
is only one baker to every 470 families, one
butcher to every 205 families, and one grocer
to every 89 families. Water must be unpopular there as a beverage.

Mr. Thomas Flynn, of Napanee, is agitating
Leeds county in favour of the Scott Act. He
is putting his well-known tact to good use, as
already ladies and gentlemen are organizing
working committees in every town and village. Aided by so forcible a lecturer, the
temperance people are very hopeful.

Chicago Inter Ocean:—The statistics of
Edwards county, Illinois, should be a weapon
of defence with the temperance reformers.
In twenty-five years, no liquor-seller has
been allowed to locate upon its soil, and it is
asserted that during that time only one criminal has been sent to the penitentiary from
that county.

Whiskey has made more widows and orphans than all the wars of history. It has has dethroued the mightiest intellects and blasted the fairest reputations of the world. It has invaded every relation of life, and debauched and debased everything it came in contact with. It is the evil of evils, and the besetting and brutalizing sin of mankind, and yet mothers, sisters, wives, daughters, elergy and laity, Christians all, pause and think of it, the American Congress is asked to be the protector and friend of the arch enemy of the whole human race. Shall it be done?

— Washington Gazette.

It is somewhat startling to learn that the

mast has been cant to the penitanting from that county.

At a meeting of the Royal Templers of Temperance as 3s. Thomas the other evening the question of submitting the Scott Act in that city and the county came up for discussion. It was unanimously decided to ask the Excentive Committee of the Eighn branch of the Ontario Alhance to call a convention to be held in St. Thomas Friday, April 25th, to decide the matter.

Dr. Andrew Clark says, in referring to the use of intoxicating dirinks:—" So long as you take a little, there is in the human system a tendency to take more." This is just the difficulty; when you have esten, your hunger vanishes, and there is no desire for more; when you drink intoxicating liquors, your desire for them increases, and "there is a tendency to take more."

Whiskey has made more widows and orphans than all the wars of history. It has has dethroned the mightiest intellects and blasted the fistrest reputations of the world. It has invaded every relation of life, and debauched and debauched and debauched and the set of the world. It has invaded every relation to life, and debauched and debauched with the to every sure, daughers, clerry, and laity, Christians all, pause and think of the heart and first of the world. It has invaded every relation to life, and debauched and debauched when the countries of the world of the world the heart and plant of the countries of the world the heart and plant of the countries of the world the heart and thinks of the debauched of the arch enemy of the whole human race. Shall it be done:

Washington Gaestle.

It is somewhat startling to learn that the quantity of bear consumed annually in the United State is equivalent to large private way across the rallway track and are killed every and laity, Christians all, pause and think of the thinks of the German Empire. In the latter it is 25 gallons, in the former 36. These figures, however, are insignificant as compared with the of European acountries, however, are insignificant as compared with the of European It is somewhat startling to learn that the quantity of beer consumed annually in the United States is equivalent to 11 gallons per head of the entire population. It is some consolation to know that this average is small compared with that of European countries, and our readers will be surprised to hear that the average in Great Britain is greater than that of the German Empire. In the latter it is 24 gallons, in the former 36. These figures, however, are insignificant as compared with those of some other countries. Belgium averages 41 gallons, Wurtemburg 58, and Bavaria 62. It may fairly be queried whether the inhabitants of the three last mentioned States have either time or capacity to

her property to her husband. What must he do to make a complete title to the person to whom he sells the land?" Ans,—Register the will, Qu.—"One of the children of an intestate has been in possession of the intestate's catate over twelve years, and the other children have been of age for that length of time. Is the one who has been in possession now the legal owner?" Ans.—He is the legal owner unless his possession has been with the consent and concurrence of the rest of the family by virtue of some family arrangement. Time does not run in tavour of a man who takes possession of land in a state of

the sense in possession of the intestate's estate over the view're years, and the other children have been of age for that length of sime. Is the one who is age for that length of sime. Is the one who is a get of the tength of sime. Is the one who is a get of the tength of sime. Is the one who is a get of the length of sime. Is the one who is a get of the length of sime. Is the one who is a get of the length of sime. Is the one who is a get of the length of sime is the possession now the legal owner. It is a been of a man who takes possession of land in a state of man who takes possession of land in a state of the length of length of the length of the length of the length of the length of length of the length of le

conclusion by the beside the broad by thing against the party indebted.

*E.B., McKellar.—Qu.—"A died., in 1982. By the with he bequatched Hold to B. The executors indeed the \$1.00 to 10. The executors indeed the \$1.00 to 1 interest. Can be held the country in the state of the country in the country in the state of the country in the state of the country in the state of the country in the country in

RIBBR. Brantford—15 there any State is on in which lets than one year's residence in order to obtain a divorce has State, and what is the shortest length in Ans.—There is no State in the Union is residence of less than a year entitles to

Yours, Forest.—I. Am I too old at 19 to commence learning civil engineering? 2. What wages might I expect to start wish? 8. Would I require any more than a Common school education I fis oo of what would it consist? Ans.—I. You will never be too old to commence anything. 2. You will require either to pay a premium of \$100 or more to an established engineering firm, and get very small wages—perhaps none—for syear or two, or you will require to pay the expenses of a college course of three years. 3. No. or Chattham—I and some friends think of emigrating to British Columbia or Washington ferritory. Are any books published giving information regarding climite, nature of soil, wages. &c. in these countries on the Pacific coast, and if so, where can they be obtained? Ans.—The immisration agents at Victoria or Acw Westminster, E.C. will forward information needed. Georke Dew. 50 Yonge street. Torones, agent for the Northern Pacific railroad, will be able to cive particulars resarding Washington Intrictors. Drep him a postal card.

STIRLING.—I. What is meant by "watered" stock? 2 What provinces are included in Peloponnesses? 3. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the square on one part shall be double of the square on the other. Ans.—I. It is evident youde not read The Weikely Mall resularly. See answer to "X. Y. Z., St. Catharines," in last week's issue. 2. Peloponnesus contains five monarchies or provinces, namely. Argolis and Corinth, Achais and Elis, Arcadia. Messenia and Laconia. 3. Read up Euclid's Effements, Book 5, propositions in bxl.

Avrow—(I) Is dentistry a paying business, and will its always be? (2) What arge and education is required to get a diploma? Ans.—(1) It is ilike every other profession or business, and have money while others almost starys. The tendencies of the age lead to thebelief that dentistry will continue a good business, as the resional services are positively required. (2) Address Dr. Williams.—(1) It is like the cause of the wage of the confidence of the first and the s

CHANNER—At Christ Church parsonage, Meaford, on Thursday, the 2rd inst., the wife of the Rev. C. H. I. Channer, of a daughter.

CHAPMAN—At 37 Howard street, on April 7th, the wife of Alfred Chapman, of a daughter.

DUNDAS—At Sleepy Hollow, on the 6th April, the wife of Mr. T. G. Dundas, of a son.

FITZSIMONS.—At 245 Simcoe street, on the 2rd inst., the wife of Mr. T. G. Dundas, of a daughter.

GUY—At Oshawa, on the 2nd inst., he wife of Mr. F. A. Guy, of a son.

ROBINSON—At Naccars Falls, Ont., on the 7th

PATERSON—On April 4th, at the manor-house, Sutton, John Paterson, berrister, formerly of Toronto, son of the late James Paterson, of Streetsville, aged 48 years.

Scott—On April 7th, at 60 Nelson street, Toronto, William Scott, fourth son of the late Mr. Lavid Scott, Wood Park, Armagh, Ireland, aged 39 years. For eight years foreman of the Dominion lead works.

STEVENSON—On April 1st, at his residence, Bridge street, Napanee, the Aon, John Stevenson, Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly of Ontario, aged 73 years.

WOODS—At his residence, Bayfield, Ont., on the 18th ult, William Woods, M.D., aged 64 years and 10 menths.

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THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

CHAPTER XX.

Violet Randelph was standing in her pretty sleeping room, where the green vine leaves shaded the window, a picture of pleased wonder and surprise. A handsome ball dress lay spread out before her. She said to herself that it was a realized dream of what a ball dress should be—a rich white silk, draped with the most exquisite lace, and trimmed with lilies of the valley; and with it lay everything needful for a ball room tollet, even down to the white silk shoes, that might have been intended for Ciuderella. There was a superb fan, with lilies of the valley most exquisitely worked on the white satin, a soft, warm sortie du bal of rich satin, embroidered with lilies, a magnificent bouquet of white lilies shrouded in their dark green le ves, and a spray of pearls, shaped like lilies, for the hair.

Violet, as she looked at her treasures, thought more of their beauty than their cost. It was not in girl nature to keep the sight of these beautiful things to herself. She went to Mrs. Carstone, and 'sound that lady in a state of subdued cestasy, because her milliner had made a train of rich ruby velvet for her dress of white brocade.

dress of white brocade.
"Will you come and look at my ball dress." Violet said, after she had duly admired her friend's. "I should like to know if it is suitable. I have had no experience."

As the stately lady sailed along the corridors, she resolved to be very kind and condescending. She must praise the dress, no

dors, she resolved to be very kind and condescending. She must praise the dress, no matter what it looked like — that was imperative. No doubt it was some cheap pretty costume that Mrs. Randolph had bought. But all her condescension vanished in a mist of wonder when she saw Violet's magnificent toilet.

"It is exquisite," she cried, with upraised hands—"perfectly exquisite! You must let Barton, my maid, dress you." Then she examined the lace. "Wny, this is real!" she cried. "It is real lace, Mrs. Randolph!"

"Is it?" asked Violet, serenely, without the least idea of the value of real lace.

Then Mrs. Carstone looked fixedly at the beautiful, queenly girl before her.

"My dear," she inquired, in a strange tone of voice "what is your husband?"

"My husband!" echeed Violet, in a tone of wonder at the question. "He is an artist,

"I do not think I have ever seen a more beautiful woman," declared the young man. And then Oscar Carstone felt anxious to have the honour of introducing this perfectly beautiful woman to his new acquaintance.

"The Randolphs are great friends of ours," he said, eagerly; "we are staying at the same hotel. I shall be very pleased to introduce you if you like." "My hushand!" echoed Violet, in a tone of wonder at the question. "He is an artist, you know, Mrs. Carstone."
"He must be a very successful artist to give you a toilet of this description."
"He is successful," said Violet, proudly. "How can he be otherwise with his talent?"

"And I shall be delighted to have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of such a peerless woman," said his companion. "I am fortunate; I shall find quite a pleasant circle here. If my expectations are realized, I shall remain for some time in St. Philipo. I saw an old college chum of mine as we passed through the rooms; he did not see me, and I had not time to stop and speak to him."

"An Englishman?" asked Oscar, anxiously.

"Yes—and a very famous Englishman. too—Lord Ryvers of Ryverswell."

"Is he here. do you say?" asked Oscar. "He must make a great deal of money to purchase such things as these; and I—pray do not think me rude, my dear—I understood you to say that he had some little trouble about money. Do you know the cost of this bout money. Do you know the cost of this really magnificent present?"
"No," laughed Violet; "I have never

ought such things."
"Including the lace, which is real, and the "Including the lace, which is real, and the pearls which are very fine ones, your husband could not have paid less than two hundred pounds for it," said Mrs. Carstone. "I have a lace flounce, not so fine as this, which cost me over eighty guineas."

"Two hundred pounds!" cried Violet, aghast, "It surely cannot be!

"I should think it was more, i lanything,"

polied Mrs. Carstone.

Do excuse me for one minute," Violet exclaimed, heatily. "I will not have it. Ranoth must send it back again."

Then she flew, rather than walked, to her

bustond's studio.

**Randolph," she evied **Mrs. Carabbay says the things you have purchased for me have cost two hundred pounds! Is it true?"

"No," he replied; they "were within that

"'I am so glad," she said, her face brightening. "They are so beautiful, and I should like to keep them; but I would not if they cost that sum."
"Yes. I cannot tolerate him; but I admire his wife. None of us like him."
"Is no here?" saked Hubert Forest-Hay.
"Yes; he brought her. He would not let

"Violet, never mind Mrs. Carstone; trust me. We attists have opportunities of purchase known only to ourselves. Wear your pretty dress, my dear, and rest assured that I have not in the least exceeded my means."

She was comforted, and hastened back to Mrs. Carstone.

"It is all right," she said to that astonished lady; "Mr. Randolph says I need not be in the least uneasy about it."

"Of course, my dear, he knows his business best," said Mrs. Carstone. "The dress is fit or a duchess, and you will look magnificent in it; but you must never talk about your husband having a money trouble again—never."

never."

"I will not," replied Violet, simply.

No more was said; but Mrs. Carstone did sot feel; quite satisfied. There was some mystery, she felt sure; and she could not rest until she had told her husband.

until she had told her husband.

"I cannot say that I am surprised, Mary," he remarked, after listening attentively to his wife's disclosures. I have always thought there was something mysterious about Mr. Randolph. She is open and frank enough but I have never understood him."

"What can be wrong with them?" asked Mrs. Castons.

"You-must surely be mistaken!" said Hubert Forest Hay. "You must be dreaming I assure you that that gentleman is Randolph Lord Ryvers of Ryverswell, of Mount Avon in Hampshire, of Avon Villa in the isle of Wight, of Glentair in Scotland, and Avon House, Mayfair. You see, I know his titles and possessions by heart. His father has been dead many years, and he has succeeded to a vast fortune, the savings of a long minority. His mother, Lady Ryvers, is—well, I should certainly say, one of the proudest women in England. He has two sisters; one lives with Lady Ryvers, the other is a great leader of fashion—the Countess of Lester. You see, that I cannot be mistaken in his identity." Mrs. Carstone.

"I should not like to offer an opinion, my sear," replied her husband—"in fact I could not guess; but I am quite sure there is something amiss, even if we never find it out. I should not trouble about it, Mary; they are respectable, and he is an artist—a clever one, he doubt. I quite agree with Oscar—if you can get Mrs. Randolph to visit you in London, your position will be made."

"I felt, when I saw her, that she was to bring good luck to me," said Mrs. Carstone; "but I should like to know what this mystery is."

"You may depend upon one thing," remarked Mr. Carstone—"Mrs. Randolph will be the belile of the ball; and, when she has been seen, we shall have all the grandees in the neighbourhood inviting her. If you play your cards well we shall be invited too, Many."

your cards well we shall be invited too, Mary."

"It seems a strange thing that a beautiful face can gain admittance where money cannot," said Mrs. Carstone.

"The world is full of strange things my dear," rejoined the retired corn-factor. "I think myself that a beautiful woman is far more to be admired even than a moneyed. more to be admired even than a moneyed

man."

No one dreamed that that night would bring about a crisis in many lives.

The Hotel de Ville was brilliantly illuminated. It was a grand building, with fine old carvings and arched windows—a n ble specimen of architecture; there was an excellent band, and the flowers were magnificent—indeed, the scene altogether was one of great brilliancy and animation.

The guests were numerous and select. By far the most beautiful woman present was Violet Randolph. As she stood under the yeat chandelier, the light falling full on her golden bair, with its spray of pearls, on the beautiful face, with its dainty flush, on the exquisite figure, with its graceful floating draperies, she made as fair a picture as could well be imagined.

But Hubert Forest, Hay shook his head gravely.

"I assure you I have never seen her before; and, now that I reflect, I never heard that Lord Ryvers was married. I remember hearing that he was struck with the last new beauty, Gwendoline Marr, Lord Marr's daughter."

"Was this lady Miss Marr?" asked Oscar.

"No. Gwendoline Marr is one of the most beautiful women in London, but a brunette—a perfect brunette. I met Lady Ryvers last week—I was with her for half an hour—and she said nothing sbout her son being married—not one word; and I think, knowing that he was an old chum of mine, she would have told me." told me."

"I am sorry I came," said Hubert Forest
"I am sorry I have seen him

oles, whispered her hasoland,
or not. I shall have the first dance
you. It is your first ball, your first
and it must be with me."
complied laughingly,
ar, on seeing this, and hearing such
praise of the beautiful pair, was disd. He relieved himself in some measure
ening his misd to his mother.
his shows," he said, "that I have been
in my estimation of the man; he is no
eman. Would a gentleman monopolize

"No, there is no flarm in this,"

answer—"none whatever."

Both young men were silent; their eyes were fixed on the beautiful face shining under the light of the great chandelier.

"Is it a private marriage, should you think?" Oscar said, in a low your list year?

"Only Heaven knews," replied his som-

with it."

"I am almo-

panion; "I cannot say. It is no business of mine. I wish I had not come."

Oscar Carstoue bent down and whispered a few words in his ear. Hubert Forest-Hay looked up with a horrifled face.

"I am almost afraid you are right," he said. "Yet Randolph Ryvers was one of the most honourable and loyal of men. He can never have fallen so low."

Again Oscar Carstone whispered to his companion, who answered:

"I am afraid it is so; it looks like it. You say that he avoids all English people?"

"That he certainly does," was the answer. "But if it be as we aurmise, I am sure that girl has been foully, cruelly deceived!" His face finshed and his eyes flashed fire. "Do you know," he added fiercely, "It seems a strange thing to say, but, if it be true, and she is free, I would make her my wife to-morrow! You do not understand that?"

"I do not understand what I consider perfect madness," said Hubert Forest-Hay, coldly. "If I thought it true—my suspicions true," cried Oscar—"I would shoot him just as I would shoot a dog!"

"My good friend, if you were to shoot every man who does a wrong of that kind, you would leave the world half empty."

"But look at her! She is lovely and proud, imperial and gracious. Would anyone dare wrong a woman like that?"

"It is quite possible that there may have been no wrong," said Hubert Forest-Hay. "We have no right to judge by appearances, although I confess in this case the appearances are black enough. Had you no suspicion he was masquerading? It seems to me that any one could tell Lord Ryvers mixed in the highest circles."

Oscar looked slightly crestfallen. He did did not wish his newly made friend to think that he was deficient, or could not recogaize a gentleman by birth when he saw distinguished English people here. Is true."

"I heard something of the same kind; but I was too vexed to listen," he replied.

"Never mind Mrs. Randolph sow," said his mother; "discover who these people are. Mind, Oscar—if they are worth knowing, be sure and get some introductions."

He returned after a few minutes, looking somewhat excited and interested.

"A good old English family," he said, in a low voice—"the Forest Hays. Lady Forest-Hay will be pleased to know you; they are staying at the 'Liond'Or.' I wish we had gone there, instead of to the English hotel."

"What and who are the Forest-Hays? I have never heard of them," said Mrs. Carstone.

"Every one knows them," replied Oscar, in a tone of surprise. "Lord Forest-Hav is one of the Tory leaders. It seems St. Philipo is their favourite place of resort in the autumn. I like the son—Hubert; I have been talking

cantious reply. "Mrs. Randolph, of course, one would be proud to present; but her husband is so queer, he would do us no credit."

Presently an introduction took place between Lady Forest-Hay and Mrs. Carstone.

Hubert, the son and heir, who had already made a name for himself in Parliament, seemed interested, and talked for some time about the ball.

"My mother likes St. Philipo," he said; "she spends a month or two here every year. My father does not care about it; he and I generally go further south. There are some one.

"To tell the truth," he said," "I have been very much puzzled. I never thought he was what he represented himself to be; but I must also own that I never guessed him to be what he is. Why, he has worked as hard as any professional man to He has a studio in the hotel, which he has fitted up at his own expense." generally go further south. There are some pretty girls here; but who is that goldenhaired girl in white silk?"
"That is Mrs. Randolph," replied Oscar, "an English lady staying at an English lotal."

you, if you like."
"And I shall be delighted to have the op-

'Where?" asked Oscar.

CHAPTER XXL

dentity."
Still Oscar Carstone looked at him with

Hay, slowly; "I am sorry I have seen him. There is no mistake about it, The man I know to be Lord Ryvers you know as Mr. Randolph."

the hotel, which he has fitted up at his own expense."

"He was always fond of painting. I remember now hearing that he had gone on a sketching tour; but that was more than a year ago. Do you know anything of the girl's antocedents—what her name was, or where she came from?"

"Not one word," replied Oscar,. "She is not reticent either; but it so happens that I never heard her speak of herself at all. I can answer for one thing—that she is an angel. My mother loves her."

"He introduced her to your mother then?" said his companion. "It must be all right." notel."
"I do not think I have ever seen a more

right."
"The introduction came about accidental-

ly. The thing that has annoyed me always is that he never seems to think my mother or any of the rest of us good enough acquaintances for her."

"That seems more hopeful, I think,"
said Hubert Forest-Hay. "Lord Ryvers is a
man of the strictest honour."

"What shall we do?" demanded Oscar,

"What shall we do?" demanded Oscar, breathlessly.

"Do nothing. The safest rule is to leave other people's affairs entirely alone."

"But it cannot go on !" cried the other.

"What right have we to interfere?" said Hubert Forest-Hay.

"The right of the strong to protect the weak, "replied Oscar.

"But you do not know that the lady is weak. Remember this is all supposition. Even if your worst suspicions were verified, what could you do? It is no business of yours; nor can you by any possibility make it so." "Is he here, do you say?" asked Oscar.
"I saw him in one of the reception rooms," replied Hubert Forest-Hay.
"It is strange that I have not heard the name," said Oscar. "I thought I knew all the English people in St. Philipo. Where is he staying?" "It ought to be the business of every

"I do not know. He was with me at Oxford. I know him well, and like him much."
"I should like to see him," said Oscar.
His companion glanced round the room.
"He is not here; but I am sure to see him again. I will introduce you, if you wish. Ryverswell is, to my thinking, one of the finest places in England. That Mrs. Randolph is a beautiful woman. What is the hausband like?" "It ought to be the business of every honest man to right a wrong when the opportunity occurs for doing so." declared Oscar.

"Very good in theory, but in practice difficult of accomplishment," rejoined his companion. "You must remember another thing—and let it make you cutious. Suppose you have made a footish mistake, and that you have made a footish mistake, and that that golden-haired girl is Lady Ryvers. It would be awkward to say the least of it. Take my advice, and say nothing at all."

"But that seems cowardly," remarked Oscar.

her come with us. My mother, who is good nature itself, wanted to chaperon her. He positively danced the first waitz with her."

The young politican laughed.

"Ah," he said, suddenly, and his face brightened, "There is my old friend Lord Ryvers." as I am of advising useless, idle, and vain interfence," said Hubert Forest-Hay, calmly.

"You see we have come across a certain fact that is incomprehensible. It may hide a wrong or a mystery. In either case it has nothing to do with us. I tell you, candidly, my feeling in the matter is a very strong one. I have nothing to do with the private life of an old college friend. If I had even the faintest dees of anything unusual, I should not have mentioned Lord Ryvers' name. I shall keep the whole affair a profound secret, and I should advise you to do the same."

But Oscar was almost too excited to understand. "Where?" asked Oscar.

"That tall, handsome man leaning against the white statue."

Oscar Carstone looked at him with a strange expression, almost of terror, on his face.

"Do you mean the man with the flower in hit coat?"

"Yes." replied his companion—"that is Lord Ryvers."

"That Lord Ryvers? Why, he calls himself 'Mr. Randolph'! He is the husband or that golden-haired girl, and he lives at the English hotel with us!"

And for some momeats the two stood looking at each other in silent wonder.

stand.
"I shall not remain here now," said Hubert
Forest-Hay. "A friend of mine has been
urging me to go with nim to Sicily, and I
shall accept the invitation, starting to-morrow.
I should not like any unpleasant complication arise through me."
"That is carrying chivalry too far," said

Oscar.

"I do not think so. I know his family; I know Lady Ryvers and the Countess Lester well; and, because I know them, I am anxious to know no more of his affairs than I

can help."
"Then, if the marriage is legal, the lady we have been calling Mrs. Randolph is Lady

"Then, if the marriage is legal, the lady we have been calling Mrs. Randolph is Lady Ryvers!"

"Certainly she is; all that I have to say upon the matter is this, that when he takes Lady Ryvers to England, he will remember the day. Now you take my counsel and say nothing. I shall go back to the 'Lion d'Or'; I should not case to meet him. My family do not know him."

"I am sorry you are going," said Oscar.

"Walk with me as far as the hotel," said Hubert Forest-Hay, who by this time bitterly repeated what he had said.

He was one of those men who would sooner do a good turn than a bad one. In his heart he had a great liking for Lord Ryvers, and would not have done him any harm. He had apoken without thinktng; it had never occured to him that his o d friend was living under any disguise.

As they walked through the quiet streets, the moon shining brightly and throwing quaint raceful shadows on the white roads. Hubert Forest-Hay turned to his companion.

"It is a strong case a aninst Lord Ryvers, I must admit," he said; "but he was always the very soul of honour. I can remember some cases in which he was chivalrous, I may even say Quixotic. It will be far more prudent for you to say nothing of what you have discovered or what you suspect."

"If there has been anything wrong or underhand, he deserves to be shot, even though he were the descendant of a hundred earls!" declared Oscar, hotly. "She is the most beautiful, just as she is the most simple and inuocent of girls."

"We will try to think there is nothing wrong," said his companion; "but I wish with all my heart I had never seen thy old friend in it. Good night, Mr. Carstone, and pray remember that in this instance, as in every other, discretion is the better part of valour, or, if I may quote a little proverb, 'Speech is silver, but silence is gold." Still Oscar Carstone looked at him with vague, wondering eyes.

"And I know him as 'Mr. Randolph.' a clever but by no means well known artist. He has been staying with Mrs. Randolph at the English hotel for some weeks. There must be some mistake. His wife told my mother some few days since that he was in some trouble concerning money."

Here Hubert Forest-Hay laughed aloud.
"Money troubles! Why, Lord Ryvers is one of the richest men in England! It he has any trouble with regard to money, it is that he has too much, he does not know what to do with it." with it."

"Are you quite sure that is Lord Ryvers?"
asked Oscar.

"I am as sure of his indentity as I am of
my own," replied Hubert Forest-Hay.

"Who is the lady?" Oscar Carstone asked,
suddenly. "If you know Lord Ryvers so
well, you must know his wife."

But Hubert Forest, Hay shook his head
gravely.

CHAPTER XXIL

CHAPTER XXII.

Oscar Carstone returned to the hall room. He could hardly realize even now all that had happened. He was not like his father, "a dear lover of a lord," but he had a certain amount of respect for the nobility. He feit half bewildered when he remembered how he had disliked the man, how he had treated him with something like contempt, as being of decided social inferiority—and, after all, he was the wealthy Lord Ryvers of Ryverswell. All that had appeared a mystery was clear to him now—the fees to servants, the free expenditure of money; all that had seemed to him strange in an artist was now easily understood in a wealthy hobleman.

"How actouished my mother and father would be if they knew it!" he thought.

He could not even form an idea as to why have different him him arrange has been dere under an assumed name, his marriage a secret from the

of her admirer.

"My frowns are as successful as your smiles," he said. "Your smiles attract, my frowns repel."

"I do not see why you wish to repel Mr. Carstone," she returned, ngravely. "You must remember what you promised me."

"It he would always keep his distance as he has done to night, I should not find him so objection ble."

But Violet would not listen. He had promised to be courteous and civil to the Carstones. She would not let him laugh at them.

"Madame looked magnificent to-night," said Lord Ryvers, "The roby velvet train is a really artistic toach, Violet."

"She is a kind, good woman, Randolph, and she looks nice because she is good. You shall not laugh at her!" cried Violet.

"That is a new idea of the fashion books,"

ould laugh at such a gorgeous dame? I unnot quite understand your friend to night; e seems to avoid me," he went on. "He ooks strangely at me, and his manner is ifferent. But why need I trouble myself beauth him." about him?"
"Why, indeed!" laughed Violet. "I was just thinking so."
"Have you nearly had enough of this, Violet?" he asked. "I shall be glad when

violet." he asked. "I shall be glad when it is time to go."
"Not yet," she cried, with such fervour that he was amused—"not yet. I am so happy, and I have so many partners."
"Be happy then, my darling," he said. "Enjoy yourself in your own bright fashion."

An hour later Lord Ryvers found himself near Mrs. Carstone, to whom also the evening had been a delightful one. She was vigourously using her fan, and looked up at him as he passed.

outly using her fan, and looked up at him as he passed.

"I have had a very pleasant time, Mr. Randolph," she said. "I have met some really nice people."

But Lord Ryvers was not sufficiently interested to ask who the people were; so that for some time at least, he did not know the discoverer of his secret.

"How much your wife has been admired?"

Mrs. Carstone continued.

"Not half so much as she deserves to be," he replied, laughingly.

And Mrs. Carstone thought to herself:

"There is a great deal of good after all in the young man."

Violet looked fresh as the morning breaking in the skies when they returned to their hotel.

Pichard Comtons had been such as the morning breaking in the skies when they returned to their hotel.

ing in the skies when they returned to their hotel.

Richard Carstone had been very much impressed by the ball; he had had a glimpse of a new world, and he had found there were many things money could never purchase.

Mrs. Carstone had enjoyed herself supremely; she had talked to Lady Forest-flay, and had been introduced to several ladies whom she had long desired to know. But Oscar was strangely silent. He hardly spoke in answer to any remarks that were made to him. His silence continued until the next day at noon. He had a desperate struggle with himself. He felt that the proper and manly thing to do was to keep silence with regard to a secret of which he nead accidentally gained possession. Then he proper and manly this mother's worlder and his father a constenation were he to reveal what he knew; and finally he decided to tell his mother, come what might, and she might please herself as to what use she would make of her knowledge.

Oscar.

"I am incapable of counseling cowardice, "Oscar." she said, when she found her skirts.

"Oscar," she said, when she found herself alone with her son for a few minutes, "you seem very absent this morning; and you were very strange last evening. Will you tell me what is wrong?"

It so happened that Mrs. Carstone quite inadverently led up to the subject.

"I was just on the point of confiding in you," he answered. "The fact is, I have discovered a secret."

He uttered the last word in such a protentuous and important tone that Mrs. Carstone turned pale,

"A secret!" she cried. "Oh, my dear Oscar, what is it?"

"A secret!" she cried. "Oh, my dear Oscar, what is it?"

"Hush, mother! Remember walls have ears," he said; "and no one must hear one syllable of what I have to say."

"My dear boy, what can be the matter?"

Mrs. Carstone asked, in some alarm.

"Come out on the terrace with me," he said; "no one will overhear us there."

Mother and son went out together Mrs. Carstone laid her hand on her son's arm as they walked slowly up and down, for Oscar appeared in no haste to impart his news.

"I have discovered a secret," he said, at length, "and one that seems to me of great importance. I was advised not to mention the subject; but I must tell you."

"You are quite right, Oscar," his mother declared, decisively. "You may rely upon my prudence. I always say to your dear father that women are the safest conidantes, after all. What is your secret?"

"I hardin know how to tell you," he replied. "I have never been so surprised in all my life. You know that we have none of as liked Mr. Randolph, as he calls himself. We thought he gave himself great airs and graces."

"So he does." agreed Mrs. Carstone.

we thought he gave himself great airs and graces."

'So he does, "agreed Mrs. Carstone.

'Who in the world do you think he turns out to be, mother?"

'Himself, I should say," she replied.

'My dear Oscar, who else could he be?"

'Mother, you will be astonished. He is no artist—at least, he is not a professional artist; he is Lord Ryvers of Ryverswell, one of the riche-t men in England."

"Lord Ryvers!" she gasped. "Lord Ryvers! And we have been so unuvil to him! Oh, Oscar, what shall we do, what shall we do?"

"I am not concerned with regard to ourselves, mother," he replied. "It is this which troubles me—if he is Lord Ryvers, who is the beautiful girl he calls Mrs. Randolph?"

tolph?"
"Oh, my dear," cried Mrs. Carstone, piteously, "what can you mean? Surely no harm to bright, beautiful Violet—surely none "I do not know ; I hope not, mother. Bu

"I do not know; I hope not, mother. But I want to know what you think about it. The whole matter has to me a very awkward look. This man is really Lord Ryvers of Ryverswell. He has several fine estates, is reputed to be enormously rich, and holds a very high position. Now, why should he be living here under an assumed name? When people take a false name, it is because they want to deceive someone. The question is, whom does he wish to deceive or mislead?"

"My dear Oscar, how clever you are!" cried the perturbed lady. "How well you argue the point!"

"The only person I can see he deceives is bright beautiful Violet, as you call her, mother. It is quite evident that she is ignorant of all of these things. She does not know his name, his rank, or anything about him. She believes him to be an artist working hard for his living. The question is why has he deceived her? And I fear there can be but one answer."

"What an awful thing!" cried the kindhearted woman. "I have always heard that young noblemen are very foolish and wilful; but, Oscar he seems such a good man!"

"Seeming and being are different things, mother," replied Oscar, sententiously." What is your own opinion? If everything be quite right and straightforward, what an evid of disguise?"

"Very true. Oh, Occar, what a lawyer you would have made!" in stone of disguise?"

"Never mind me, mother; I want you to

hink of this girl, not of me. If she has been ruelly deceived, as it seems to me she must ave been, is it not our duty to open her

But Mrs. Carstone looked very grave.

"Do you think it does any good to try to open people's eyes?" she said. "I am not very wise, my dear, or very clevet; but I have learned one thing from experience, and it is not to interfere with other people's affairs."

"That is right enough in the abstract, mother; but this is a peculiar case. What would you think if Mrs. Randolph, as we have learned to call her, were a daughter of your own? You must do to her what you would wish any Christain, undersimiliar circumstances, to do to a daughter of yours. My firm belief is that the marriage, even granting that there has been one, is illegal and that he knows it. If it be so, it is our duty, mother, to rescue the girl; it is,

"How can we rescue her?" asked Mrs. Carstone. "I—"
"You must do it, mother !" he cried, vehe mently. "How can we sit by in silence while we see such deceit practised upon a helples

we see such deceit practised upon a helpless girl?"

"But, Oscar, perhaps she knows: perhaps they have some reason for concealing their rank and position which they do not choose to make known. I thought fashionable people—great people, I mean—often traveled under another name, so as to avoid all fuss and ceremony."

"Royalty does that. It is hardly probable that an English lord would give himself the trouble. In fact, mother be as charitable as I may, I find no other solution of the difficulty but this—that Lord Ryvers has chosen to have his name and rank purposely to deceive that beautiful girl. If such be the case, it is right that the frand should be exposed. Your own reason, your own sense must tell you so, mother. We could not let anyone go straight to ruin in that fashion without trying at least to save, could them we?"

"Let us tell your 'fatige, Oscar, and see what he says," said Mrt. Carstone. "I do not remember ever feeling so utterly bewildered in my life before."

To be continued.

To be continued.

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

A Year's Wooing

Twas Autumn when first they stood on the bridge:
Ripe pears on the pear tree, ripe corn on the

blue.
Said she: "I can't love you!" Said he: "Nor I you?"

And white was the pear tree and green was the ridge: The swallows had thoughts of a speedy return: And the midgets were dancing a down the brown

bridges
There were pears on the pear tree, tall corn on the ridge;
The swallows wheeled round them, far up in the blue,
Then swooped down and snapped up a midgelet or two.
Said he: "Lest some trifle should come in the way, again, will you mention the day?

And part us again, will you mention the day?

She stood, looking down on the fast-flowing rill

Then answered, demurely; "As soon as you will!"

Hosettes are in great favour, and Box-plested waists are revived. Fringes are once more in popular favour. Ruches will be much worn again this sum Sham button-holes with buttons trim upper

Coloured silk gloves will be much worn this Mull shirred hats are in demand for sum-

lops or squares.

/ Printed Spanish lace with coloured figures is to be much used.

Parasols covered with whalebone fringe in New silk stockings have a treble note embroidered on the instep. Lobsters six inches long, smid grasses, are shown on summer bonnets.

Dresses are applique with velvet leaves and flowers by industrious ladies.

French lace is more used than any other on the imported wraps and dresses. Many of the new children's dresses are mad of spotted net over coloured sateen.

The old-fashioned bertha of lace is to be worn at the summer resorts this year. Some wraps are made short at the back,

Bonnets are shown covered with gold net and with narrow white velvet passed through Evening dresses of pale-coloured tulle mounted upon silk slips are much patronized by young ladies.

Cunning bags of the same material hang from the right side of the silk sashes tied on uttle misses' skirts. Trains are being made separate from the dresses and quite narrow, the square shape being the favourite.

A striking wrap, shown at one of the sprin ppenings, has a scarlet-satin ground, on which are lions' heads in velvet. A new material is silk veiling, printed in exquisitely tinted flowers. It is intended to be combined with plain veiling.

The religious press-Hugging a Sunday-school teacher. Mary Wollstoncraft says that women as sex are indolent, and that everything tend to make them so.

If your best girl strikes you with a feather fan before you're wed, she will, after mar riage, hit you with a broomstick on the head. It is all folly to say that love is blind. A fellow in love is very quick to detect if his girl smiled at another chap.

At a wedding in Hannibal, Mo., the bridal march was played on a mouth organ. "Com-ing events cast their shadows before." It is borne in on the Indianapolis Times to remark that if some men treated their wives as well as they do their servant girls there would be fewer divorces. In Armenia girls are married when 12 years old. In this country at that age they are too busy buying candy and making faces at the boys to think of matrimony.

"Your father is worth at least half a million," said he, to his jealous sweetheart, "That is true," she murmured. "And yet you doubt my love," he replied, in an injured tone.

"Yes," sighed Amelia, "before marriage George professed to be willing to die for me, and now he won't even get his life insured in my favour," and the poor girl burst into a fashionable flood of tears. A whole toom full of females were yester-day afternoon frightened out of their senses by the appearance of a small mouse which boldly appeared on the centre of the floor. A mouse knows the difference between a lot of

A New Craze, A Boston tailor, who has the bulk of the ultra fashionable trade, says he has the life almost pestered out of him by ladies who wint wousers. He first got into the way of it by making them for actresses.

male parts. They talked so much about wearing them under their riding habits, and how much more comfortable they were than so many skirts, that a great many ladies who indulge in horseback riding tried them, and found them just the thing. Then they got to wearing them about the house, and now there are hundreds of pairs worn in Boston alone, and mostly by the upper ten ladies. He predicts that the age of cumbrous skirts is drawing to a close, but does not rejoice in it, as a woman is harder to please in the fit of her trousers than her dress. Similar reports come from New York and Providence.

The Modern Neurose,
An eminent doctor says that "there is hardly a lady who shines in society whose nerves are not either broken down or in a way to break down." In his opinion all civilized States are suffering from what he calls the modern neurose, but most particularly the wealthy classes, and of them the women. Our nervous system grew up, he said, in quiet, jog-trot times and were quite unprepared for the feverish excitement and racket which steam locomotion, electric telegraphy, and the great development of the press have occasioned.

New Method of Southing Children. New Method of Soothing Children.—
A learned English philanthropist has proposed to the mothers of Britain a new method of soothing children, which may, perhaps, prove to be less certain to cause death than the various forms of soothing syrup now in use. The learned philanthropist proposes to imitate certain Himalayan natives and place fretful infants in a wooder trough where a stream of cold water can trickle upon the crown of their heads and cause unconsciousness, or "induce sleep," as it may more plea-antly be expressed. Had the learned lover of infants himself been used in this humane manner, the practice of the Himalayan natives might not now be a matter of discussion.

" Dearest " and " Darling." "Dearest" and "Darling."

The deep affection that lies hidden in the "dears" and "darlings "of women is something astounding. A Van Ness avenue young lady went to pass the evening with her bosom friend, a California street young lady, the other night. The evening was rainy, and the visitor had got her feet wet in walking. There were several young gentlemen friends in the pariour as sine entered and said to her friend, "I'm afraid, dearest, I shall have to ask you to lend me a pair of your slippers—that is, if you have another pair." "Certainly, love, but do you think my slippers will fit you?" (Sly look around at the men,) "O, I think so, darling, if you put some false soles in them."

soles in them. There is small fear of overdoing a woman's collection of jewelled hairpins, as they constitute aimost the only really fashionable ornament for the hair, and may be worn on so many occasions where other jewels would be out of place. Here, also, the diamond is the favorite decention and it with better the favorite decention. be out of place. Here, also, the diamond is the favourite decoration, and it suits both brunette and blonde. A great many different forms are to be seen, among which the fleur de lis stands out so prominently just now; but the two-pronged fork is, perhaps, best adapted for the purpose, its semi-circular end, more or less enriched with brilliants, being simple and in good taste. The ball pin, encircled with diamonds at its base somewhat top-heavy, is apt to fall out and get lost. A pretty fancy, the new Japanese pin, shaped like a screen, in gold tracery enriched with enamel, on the other hand, is light and effective.

Suggestions for Husbands.

Do not jest with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember that she treasures every word you utter. Do not speak of some virtue in another man's wife to remind your own of a fault. Do not reproach your wife with personal defects, for, if she has sensibility, you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Do not treat your wife with inattention when in company; if touches her pride, and she will not respect you more or love you better for it. Do not upbraid your wife in the presence of a third person; the sense of your disregard for her feelings will prevent her from acknowledging her fault. Do not entertain your wife with praising the beauty and accomplishments of other women. If you would for the Cure of STAMMERING. complishments of other women. If you would have a pleasant home and a cheerful wife pass your evenings under your own roof. Do not be stern and silent in your own house and remarkable for sociability elsewhere.

Her Pocket-Bock.

How amusing to notice as one walks the crowded streets how that nearly every lady carries her pocket-book in her hand. But for the weil-known fact that they generally have very little money in them, and are mainly stuffed out with receipts for cake, memoranda of articles to be gotten while shopping, bits of poetry cut from newspapers, and such trifles, valuable only to the owners, we can think of no greater temptation to the street thief than to snatch from their slender fingers the lightly held articles. Then, as though women hadn't care enough about their clothes, they generally carry a few small packages besides. It is almost a rarity to see a man go along the street with his arms fettered with bundles; it is almost an equal rarity to see a woman entirely free from them. Hence a walk usually invigorates a man and fatigues a woman. The main difference is in pockets. Every possible nook and corner of a man's suit that can be so utilized has a neat, safe, substantial pocket in it. Hefputs his watch, his money, his handkerchief, his knife, and all other little pers nal conveniences safely away in these; he has no further concern for their safety. pers nal conveniences safely away in these; he has no further concern for their safety. He is not constantly asking, "Did I lay down my purse here?" or "Have you seen my haud-kerchief?" His clothes are organized just like his work his work.

Anthony Trollope and the Clergymen. Anthony Trollope and the Clergymen.

Anthony Trollope relates this of himself:

"Two clergymen seated themselves close to him. They were reading two novels of his, and began discussing them. 'Here,' said one, 'is that Archdeacon, whom we have had in every novel he has ever written.' And here, said the otner, 'is the old duke whom he has talk-d ab ut till everybody is tired of him. If I could not invent new characters, I would not write novels at all.' Then one of them fell foul of Mrs. Proudie. It was impossible for me not to hear them words, and almost imposs ble to hear them and be queet. I got up, and standing between them, acknowledged myself to be the culprit. 'As to Mrs. Proudie,' I s.id, 'I will go home and kill her before the week is over.' And so I did."



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DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL

AGRICUL

We will always be plea of enquiry from farmers ing agricultural interests given as soon as practica

BOGUS BI The butter question ha in New York State, and ing the subject thorough that so long as people ar difference between bog enuine article, it shoul them which they consum picion, however, has been that is sold under that owner of a breakfast tab fied till his doubts are di too much to ask that ole ine, or whatever it ma be sold as such, and thu any of these spurious cor and like them, would pr they were palmed off on THE HESSI

ciation, held in Toronte Mr. Brodie, president, that is of interest to f that they will not be ple that the Hessian fly wor this year than ever before perfect condition, resemi is a little smaller. It app lays minute reddish eggs of leaves, where they ha of leaves, where they ha worms crawl down the reach the bottom of the p union of the sheath an suck the juice, and inju plant, often causing it to some six weeks it changsembling at this time as following spring it passe and afterwards to the pe second or spring attack juries of this insect are and half prostrate strav The best remedy, ge The best remedy, ge the production of strong ture and management, fields, or those imperfunction poorly manured, are so tirely destroyed. The fit towing the grain so late reach of the autumn inslateness induces liability mat.

A paper was read n scientific association in it was stated that, contr the earliest sowings of whisble to so great injur sown crops. A number sylvania made observation sults showing that earl escaped, while fields so were badly infested, a others sown a week late ravages. The theory is sown wheat does not est a better position to with

MILK AND BUT waste a deal of time in of their respective favor Some of the now note almost beyond expects ciers are not satisfied. doubt continue until

largely out of pocket. Mercedes, the celeb made a wonderful repense of ber life. The consequently unnatural so gorged with rich foo powers were impaired, weakened, and she fe milk fever and Holstein cows are lat naturally great digestiv qualities were not su frequent attacks made u sequently Mercedes succ The breeders or fanci

> who read them don't forward to the time wh more of these wonder machines.
>
> But there are other po in dairy cows as well the chief one being the d milk. Every article sho ate value to the cost of i 90 lbs of butter a mont by keeping a cow value \$4,000, and fed upon the then the butter produce command a fabulous pri owner for his outlay in measure Holsteins or they cannot but prove cows, as the enormous accorded them are pro ormous outlays. We s hereafter give not only yields, but also the cost while the test was in pr mation as this is positi

who read them don't

of real practical benefit BEES IN McC., Owen Sound-V more profitable way to outside or under? This is a subject' th vonderful regularity s bee-keepers. Some per ing them in a cellar bridge and cushion over in a cellar the hives sho from the bottom, and be well ventilated. Of on the summer stand, hives packed with sa and cover them with a quilt. There is one upon, namely the neces kept dry and dark, and which can only be obta keeping them in a cellar

tive value of dairy cow

A POULTR Toronto—I have just the American Poultry as a special premium to 1884, the Havana methe The paper does not coneditor. Do you know an is it a Yankee fraud? I about this method of pres

A paper-covered pam: Concord, O., under the periodically promises of unfortunate subscribers offered as a premium a tain full information ab which was a worthl mium is undoubtedly unless our readers swindled they sho Adviser and its premius a rule good papers premium business, their to allow their publicat merita. We have n Havana method of p probably a fancy name used pian. Last week recipe for the preserva-tic purposes.

In localities where the badly farmers are sore to take its place. My will do this so far as facither are as valuable



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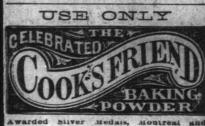
and all forms of impediment in speech. For cir-culars and testimonials from all parts of of the country, address SUTHERLAND INSTI-TUTE, 273 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. TESTIMONIAL,-I have been treated at the Sutherland Institute and am perfectly cured.
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BOGUS BUTTER.

The butter question has become a live one in New York State, and the press is ventilat-

green manure, because they lack the deep roots of elever reaching into the subsoil.

Says the Massachusetts Ploughman: A potato that has eyes that show no fulness and are small, is unfit for planting, no matter what its form or size.

A ton of bran is said to make manure worth \$14.50. This leaves its cost for stock feeding very small. But it is probable the manural value is much less when fed to milch cows to increase the production of milk.

A New York farmer reports raising apparent

and ties."

Some recently compiled dairy statis may, proveinteresting:—About \$2,000,000, is invested in the dairy business of the Unit States; 15,000,000 cows supply the mile and it takes 60,000,000 acres of land to fee them, and 700,000 men and 1,000,000 horse to attend to them and the milk they produce. These cows and horses consume an nually 30,000,000 tons of hay, 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal and oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats and various other grains, the total cost of which is about \$400,000,000 per year, while the hired help costs \$168,000,000.

The yearly return for this investment is 6,750,000,000 gallons of milk, which, at an average of twelve cents per gallon, would bring \$810,000,000.

THE HESSIAP FLY.

At a meeting of the flustral Hastory American flustration and the street of the st

The second secon

mos positions work to know how twe whate. The converge positions in the Hamilton was provided and provided and provided in the Hamilton was to be before. Some peasure advocated under the Hamilton over the rack. If kept in a cellar the lives should a nor ventication before the wall was to fail the waste to fair. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, here are also as the waste to the railways mentioned, but has the land to the waste to fair. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, here are also as the waste to fair. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, here are also on the summer stand, using doublewalls between the waste to fair. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, and the wall wastelland. Others with a side of the waste to fair. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, and the wall wastelland. Others with a line of the waste to fair. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, and the wall wastelland. Others with a line of the wastelland of the was

RELIGIOUS.

The Bishop of Algoma will return to Canada from England next month.

It is expected that the Rev. F. Greeves. D.D.; will be the next president of the Wesleyan Conference, England.

Memorial busts have been erected to the memory of the late Dr. W. Moriey Punshon and Dr. Gervase Smith in City road chapel, London.

marble, has been placed in a canopied recess in the north wall of the chapel of Rugby school.

It is said that the Liberal students of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen have resolved, that in the event of an early dissolution of Parliament they will bring Prof. Robertson Smith forward as their candidate for Parliament. It will be remembered that not long ago Prof. Smith was deprived of his chair in Aberdeen University for heresy. He now holds a Cambridge professorship, and is one of the principal writers for the "Encyclopeda Britannica."

John McCloskey, the American cardinal-archbishop, last week began his soventy-fifth year of life, in reasonably good health and strength. He looks this and fragile, but so he has always looked. The cardinal is tall, and if he about erect would fover a head above the crowd; but he has a confirmed atcop of the shoulders. His head is small, a number seven has would fit him loosely. But his forchead has an intellectual bulge, and quite overshadows the small, deeply asteyes. In anticipation of the union of the Methodist churches, the Bible Christians in Cobourghave agreed to unite with the concregation worshipping in the Methodist Episcopal church. There will then be two good Methodist congregations in that bown, and a minister set at liberty to labour elsewhere. Missionary money also will be saved, as at presents both the M. E. congregation and the Bible Christians receive help from their respective mission funds.

At the late Papal Consistory Dr. Moran is a nephew of the late Cardinal. Dr. Moran is a nephew of the late Cardinal. Dr. Moran is a nephew of the late Cardinal. Only the constitution of the papel and the considered a great triumph for the Irish Roman Catholic bishops. His appointment of an Englishman to succeed Dr. Yaughan, who, like his predecessor, was of that nationality.

The wildow Baker's house depth the body and color of the papel Rugher and the papel was a successor of the late Archbishop Youghan. Dr. Moran is a nephew of the late Cardinal Cullen, but dee

About two weeks after one of the recent cyclones in Arkansas one of Dr. Battle's field hands plowed up a live fish 14 inches long. It was fully six inches below the surface and had a sort of nest accoped out, is which there was a little water. It was of a different species to any known in that section.

There is as yet no confirmation of the rumour that the Johnston Fluid Beef challenge would be contested by the Liebig Extract of Meat Co. Dr. Johnston is willing to increase his offer, and to submit the matter to a committee of known experts. Few subjects under the head of hygiene have caused so much interest in scientific curles as the now established fact that one pound of Johnston's Fluid Beef contains more real nourishment than 200 the, of Liebig or any complete extract of meat as present them.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

" Muzzer's Chillun." "My muzzer's almost trazy, Her chiliun is so bad, An my drate bid sister Daisy Does mate her drefful sad, So she says,

"And Dajsy is a norful dirl;
Her nice new frock she tored.
An' tause she had her hair to turl
Why she—why she just roared
Yosterday.

"When baby cwyed, an' muzzer said:
'Go an' wrock yittle Clair.'
She put trums in his tradle spread,
An' chew-dum in his hair
Tozzer day.

"What you sint one time she did?
Why, runned away from me,
She went and runned an' hid.
I didn't know where she beTouldn't find her.

the others echoed his tone, as they caught a sight of Ryth's grateful face, and Nellie said softly:

"Yes, I know, I know, I have rather turned the laugh against the school, but I'm sure you will enjoy my joke more than the one you planned, even if you have all been April fooled;" and going to Ruth's side pressed her to taste the good things, "for I know by your looks you need them," she whispered.

"Let me take some home to the children," begged the girl, and she explained in a few words, the sad condition of her family.

The well-fed boys and girls instantly scattered in every direction, each tried to outdo the other in bringing from their own lunch baskets, sandwiches, biscuits, pies, cake, dc., to heap upon Ruth's desk, until there was much more than she could carry—and she fairly sobbed from existement.

Miss Allis, watching the proceedings, forgot to ring the bell until long after the time.

That afternoon, as Mrs. Baker stood by the window, she uttered a cry of despair at the right of Farmer Mott's waggon coming down the road.

"For," she said to Peter, the oldest boy, "he has come to turn us out, and where we shall go, Heaven only knows!"

Sure enough, Mr. Mott soon appeared on the threshold.

"See here!" he shouted, "have you some money for me!"

allowing any of my tenants to freeze and starve? Here is a cord of wood; don't you dare to bring me any rent until that young man is old enough to earn it."

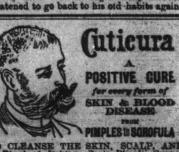
And with these words the bluff farmer hurried off, leaving Mrs. Baker appechless. She was aroused by the entrance of Ruth, followed by a procession of boys and girls, bearing baskets and pails, and who in a bearing baskets and baskets and who in a bearing baskets and who in a bearing baskets and pails and who in a bearing baskets and pails and who in a bearing baskets and baskets and who in a bearing baskets and baskets and who in a bearing baskets and baskets and who in a bearing baskets and baskets and baskets and baskets and baskets and baskets and ba

while his face fairly beamed with satisfaction.

Fun and jollity prevailed on all sides, and Nellie, hugging Ruth rapturously, exclaimed;

"Inn't it just the loveliest April fool that ever was heard of f"

As the twilight shadows fell softly over the country-side, and the happy children—leaving the Bakers sitting by a cheerful fireside—wended their way to their own comfortable homes, Ben Mott whispered to Miss Allis, "Nellie Lawson's 'fooling' is worth twenty of my stupid rat tricks."



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