

le with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe,

guments in favour of a uniform bill were un-answerable. Nothing could induce him to rican Feniana

the preparation of her future home. When Clever went for his bride on Sunday he found

The Vienna police have arrested an an-archist named Kaemmerer, who came from Switzerland. When arrested he drew a pistol and fired at the officers. A bomb was

Government is pressing a claim against Spain for \$493,000, the balance of awards due on account of American losses during the rebel-lion in Cuba; also for six millions for estates embargoed and not restored to American

Montenegro is making preparations for a campaign in Albania. Six thousand men frontier. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro designs to

The Czar has decided to convene a Superior Council to consider the Socialist question, and to enquire whether there really exists a powerful Nihilist party, if so, what its wants are and how to satisfy or crush them, as the demands of the country may require. The council will be composed of representatives of the ruling classes and all the heads of ad-

A Paris despatch says a gardener named Chave, employed at a convent near Marseilles, was recently dismissed for laziness. Subsequently while the Sisters were walking on the grounds in a secluded spot Chave sud-denly appeared before them. The lady superior asked kindly if he had found work. Chave, Chave, asked kindly if he had found work. Unave, without replying, drew a revolver and dis-charged six barrels, killing the lady superior and mortally wounding one of her companions. The peasants gathered, but Chave reloaded the revolver and kept them at a distance till two gendrmes arrived, and when one shot Chave in the chest and another bullet penetrated his

The German ministerial organs associate the alliance of Russia, Germany, and Austria with the coming league of Continental powers against the maritime and compowers against the maritime and com-mercial prepoderance of England. A notable article appears in the Kreuz. Zeitung, which predicts the formation of a league, including France, to break the insular supremacy of England, which it says by the annexation of Egypt has com-pleted the links of a gingentic show and pleted the links of a gigantic chain extending from Gibraltar to China and coiled around the body of Europe, monopolizing the com-merce of the world and making the Mediter-The Berlin Post urres France to join the alliance, promising more substantial benefits than these arising from her agreement with England. Dr. Busch, Under Foreign Secre-

ico, and Utah for six years has been \$193,-

#### gely in excess of their smelting facilities

blo, itssmelters are taxed day and night to commands ready cash in the market. Inne smelting of ore in large quantities gen-PROFIT, and as the Company designs a RE PER DAY, it should not only return 7 oon the Company's Bonds, but should also ent among its managers are several RE-CHUSETTS, such as Hon. E. R. Tinker, Hon. Edward Howard, late President of the rth, of Chas. H. North & Co., Pork and Beef ton, and others,

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vell as all standard kinds. A special feater that we have a set of the second s l, without charge, a copy of Peter He cs. 9 a work of 250 pages, handsome uthor. The price of the book alone ing details, free on appl D. SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS, 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

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Bliscellaneous.

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UILDING PLANS. If you are think-ing about building costly), or any kind of structure, from a public building to a barn, or of promote public building to a barn, or of rem ing an old house, send for our circu Building Plan Association, 24 Beekman st., N.Y.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of ither sex, to more money right away than any-hing else in this world. Fortunes await the vorkers absolutely sure. At once address

workers absolutely sure. At TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. OVE LY PHOTOS of Female Beauties. Sample 10 cts. WEHMAN & CO., 37 First Ave.

YOUNG MEN learn TELEGRAPHY here and birculars free. VALENTINE BRUS., Janes ille, Wis.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINT-ING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Torento, C We BUNTING, Managing Director.



BEAUTIFUL NEW MIXED CARDS-AU chromos, snowflake, transparent, &c.; 10c.; agents' samples, 60 cards, 15c. Queen City Card House, Toronto, NOTES OF SPORT.

It is rumoured that the Prince of Wales is treaty for the grand national favourite, Monicau, for whom £5,000 is wanted. Dog-racing is becoming rather popular i Philadelphia, at distances of from 100 to 500

yards. The dogs are said to relish the sport. The second wrestling match between Mc-Laughlin, of Detroit, and Dufur, of Boston, took place on Monday night. McLaughlin was again the winner.

Bert Screaton won the championship gold nedal of the Forest city, at Richmond street rink, in the five mile race. There were five contestants. Time, 27 min. 15 sec.

Brantford Telegram :- James Quirk, of this nity, and Boyd, of Woodstock, have had an ffer of \$50 a week and expenses, besides a divvy " of the races won, to join the Omahi nose reel company.

Harry Hill, no mean judge, has a high iwelling and barns; county of Hald opinion of John L. Sullivan's science. The a newspaper reporter the other day he re-marked "--- "Sullivan can't be beaten. 'E's mand; plenty of water always; terms easy. Apply to L. B. FRADENBURGH, Upper P.O.

as scientific a man as stands in the ring to Farms to Bent. day, an' there ain't nobody can whip 'im that I knows hof. There's this much about his strength ; he uses it just th' same as his sci-

FINE 100-ACRE CLAY LOAM FARM-near town and station. Box 72, Durham. ence, and combines the two together, so that a man would 'ave to 'ave th' science of Billy FARM TO RENT. APPLY TO R. JOHN-STON, Thistletown. Edwards and th' strength of half a dozen men to meet him. Th' beauty o' Sullivan is IN TORONTO TOWNSHIP - NEAR Streetsville lot 1, concession 1, North Dun-das street; 400 acres first-class soil: spring creek; large ordnard: to a person engaging in milk business a good chance will be given for a he sizes up 'is man and depends upon the first few rounds to settle 'im. If a man could stand up before Sullivan for a half hour he

could possibly whip im, but there ain't no sich men has come along yet. A man would term of years : possession 1st April. JAMES JOHNSTON, Islington P.O. have to be made of cast steel to get that TO RENTOR FOR SALE-A COMPLETELY furnished farm of about 200 acres on gravel road to Grimsby: II miles from Hamilton: peaches, grapes, station, &c., on lot. WALTER SECORD, Box 33, Winons. A brutal exhibition of the manly art took

place in Toronto last week, the actors being two local men, named Bittle and Kirwan. The first seven rounds were neither scientific nor severe on the combatants, but the eighth showed that both men were plucky and hard FOR SALE-A SPAN OF BAY MAREShitters. In this round Kirwan was knocke r age seven and nine years : by Sire E. Glory ; weight, 1,608 and 1,575 ; Vaughan, 6th Con., Lot No. 34. JOHN N. HARVEY. Laskay ompletely off the platform, when i.e was picked up by some of his admirers and thrown on the stage again. Bittle was dragged out FOR SALE-TWO IMPORTED CLYDES. DALE stallions; one rising three years old. of his corner, and making a rush at his or ent administered several severe blows ually knocking him into a chair, a senseles mass of humanity. While in this helpless condition Bittle attempted to strike his op-

light bay; the other rising two, dark bay; by with excellent pedigrees. Address, JOHN WILSON, Box 258. Gueiph P.O., Ont. Fertilizers.

. Live Stock.

ponent, but was prevented by the spectators. A general row ensued, which was queiled with FERTILISERS - SEND FOR CIRCULAR and price-list. PETER. R. LAMB & CO., fficulty by several policemen, who were orced to use their clubs freely.

The public baths of Vienna, the Austrian capital, are said to be the finest in the world. Situations Wanted. The building is situated in the heart of the city, and encloses a basin 570 feet in length SCHEESEMAKER-8 YEARS' PRACTICI -satisfactory references. Box 68 Man by 156 in width, and varying in depth to 12 feet. The enormous quantity of water cor

tained in this basin is renewed thirty times a day. The basin is divided into five baths Situations Vacant. our with an average depth of 4 feet 6.

ith and largest was the first erected (in TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK MOULDERS. Apply JOHN M. BROWN, Stayner. 1875), costing \$30,000 alone, and is deeper than the others. The whole establishment WANTED - SERVANT FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK-must be competent and Protestant; three in family; \$10 per month. Mrs. C. M. WALKER, Walkerville, Ont. has accommodations for 1,500 persons, and open fr m May 1 to October 31, from we in the morning until dusk. There is also a bath restricted to ladies, open from nine in the WANTED-A BUTTERMAKER-FOR THE morning until one, and it is interesting to

VV Kirkton Creamery. Apply, inclosing tes-timonials, to ALEX. DUNCAN, Secy., Kirkton P.O., Huron, Ont. know that the Vienna ladies are exception ally good swimmers. On the establishment a large staff is retained, together with a sur-geon. The building altogether is a noble Personal. sample of architecture, while in the interior extending the entire structure are spacious

DAKOTA-PARTIES DESIRING INFOR-MATION relative to free houses, with cor-rect maps, circulars, and reliable facts, free of charge. Apply to HARRY, MERCER, Travel tiers of gaileries. Throughout there are several promenades, and on a level with the charge. Apply to HARRY MERCER, Travel-ling Emigration Agent C. M. and St. P. railway, Chatham, Ont. water is a wide expanse of flooring, capable of accommodating hundreds of bathers. Bek page LED REPORTED ्र होने के समय मिल्ली

BOON TO FARMERS CIRCULAR SENT free of new and most productive varieties known of seed grain; testimonials of 110 bushels per acre of Boyd's Explain Oats; samples of 2 ounces, 20 cents, JAMES BOYD, JR, Cedar Grove, Ont. abandon such a bill. A redistribution of the parliamentary constituencies must follow the reform of the franchise, but if the two questions were embodied in the same bill it would prove fatal to both. He entreated his supporters not to endanger the success of the bill

y proposing additions. Mr. Gibson (Conservative) said the bill had been introduced for the sole purpose of diverting the attention of the country from affairs abroad. The Conservatives would o pose it vigorously. An extended franchise without redistribution would give the Na-tionalists minety seats in Parliament and

place stupendous power in their hands. The Parnellites and the Scotch members appear well pleased with the bill. The Eng lish Liberals are disposed to object to an extension of the franchise without a redistribu tion.

In the House of Commons on Monday questions were put to the Government re-garding the condition of affairs in Egypt,

which the Government refused to answer. Great excitement arose. Sir Wilfred Lawson (Radical) moved that the House adjourn, in order to discuss the

oudan problem. He violently attacked the overnment, charging it with cowardice, loodguiltiness, butchery and jingoism. The Marquis of Hartington said it was not the proper time to indicate the policy of the

Government in Egypt. The immediate object was to secure the safety of the remaining Egyptian garrisons and provide for the afety of Suakim. Mr. Gladstone replied to strictures of Si

Wilfrid Lawson. He justified the policy which the Government had been pursu and asserted that it was necessary to Suakim for the present in order to keep down the slave trade. Sir Stafford Northcote said the lack of co-

herency in the Government's Egyptian policy caused the misfortunes in the Soudan. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, said the British would retire from Suakim as soon as it was compatibl with the safety of that town.

The motion for adjournment was rejecte by 105 to 103. The Under-Colonial-Secretary stated that

the Government recognized the Transvaal title to the South African Republic. (Cheers by Liberals, and groans by Conservatives.)

DYNAMITERS AT WORK.

A Number of Americans Plotting in Paris, The police in Paris are convinced that the advanced Irish party have made Paris their headquarters in Europe for the preparation of their dynamite schemes. Inspector Moser, acting under instructions from the British Home Secretary, is watching the movements of suspected Irshmen. The police have traced the arrival of five transfers, or men belonging to the active section of the dynamiters, who have been told off for the

next attempts. One of them is from Buffalo next attempts. One of them is from Buffalo, N.Y., one from Paterson, N.J., one from Brooklyn, N.Y., and two from Texas. They are believed to be pupils of Mezeroff. The other Irishmen under watch are Cornelius Cullinore, Eugene Davis, and Casey.

THE DYNAMITE FACTORY.

It is believed the dynamite is made at Montrouge. The supposed manufacturer is registered as an authorized chemical student, Th the measure under which the authorization necessary is confined to making dynamite. The instructor is believed to be a man named Brady, under the alias of 'King.' The Brotherhood meet in the Rue Corneille, Rue Saint Honoré, and Avenue Victor Hugo. THE NATIONALIST COLONY

ncludes the representatives of three centre of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The first section comprises the former Fenians James Stephens, John, O'Leary, and Gen. MacAdars. The last named disavowed bebecause Ireland was benefited thereby, but The Queen and the Frince of Wales theil Next Victims.

The Governor of Kansas is in receipt of a despatch from Lieut. Governor Finney, Neoshe Falls, Woodson county, stating that O'Donovan Rossa declares the British Houses of Parliament will be blown up within six weeks. Patrick Joyce says the Sucz canal will also be blown up. The Dynamite Monthly is about to be issued by Rossa and foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in that vicinity. one hundred head are affected, and the dis ease is spreading. Wm. H. Johnson entered suit at Pittsburg

his confrieres. An investigation shows there is a stable at 127 Twenty-fifth street, Brook-lyn, said to be the residence of Thos. Ryan, an alleged dynamiter. No person hamed Ryan has lived there for years. Three months on Saturday ugainst the Western Union Tele-graph Company to recover \$20,000 for in-juries sustained by being knocked off a car by defendants' wires while in pursuit of his duties a backgroup of the pursuit of his luties as brakesman on the Pittsburg and

> n a quarrel some time ago was hit over the head with an earthen pitcher and his skull fractured. Several pieces of bone have been removed, and the doctors say he will fully

nell, living near Bordentown, Pa., has lately been subject to a number of annovances. Or Friday a cow died. It has been ascer tained that it was poisoned with arsenic. is suspected it was intended to poison the family with milk from the animal.

throw the hammer of three iron nipples made to hold percussion caps.

# TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The Iowa House has passed the Kennedy emperance bill. The police commissioners have decided t ncrease the prices of all liquor licences in Boston. The price of first-class licenses will be doubled.

The women of Ellenville, N.Y., are organ izing to aid the temperance movement in the spring election. The have resolved to boyott merchants and others who vote agains the temperance ticket. At the monthly meeting of the Toronto

Prohibitory Alliance held on Monday the pro posed amendments to the Crooks Act were strongly condemned by the members, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Local Government in relation thereto, and also with regard to some amendments which the Alliance desired.

The Town Council of Peterboro', at a mee ng on Thursday night, passed a by-law pro viding for the separation of the sale of liquor and groceries, to take effect April 30th, 1885. Only one of the twelve councillors present voted against the third teading. Twenty dollars each were added to abon and tavern licenses, making these "respectively \$180 and \$200.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Léon Arel, City Councillor, Quebec, died a few days ago. J. B. Renaud, a leading merchant of Quebec,

died on Sunday. John William Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, is dead, aged 73 years.

Isaac Todhunter, a well-known mathema tician, is dead, aged 64.

Rev. John Davison, P. M. Minister, Tor onto, d ed in that city on Saturday, in his 84th year.

T. B. Guest, for many years a resident o St. Marys, died there recently in his 64th year. Mr. Guest represented South Perth in the Local Legislature in the Conservative interests, and was a general favourite with the

leading spirits of both parties.

Rev. Mr. Norton, the successor to the Bishop of Huron in the rectorship of Christ Church cathedral, Montreal, will arrive in that city and commence his duties about the 1st of May.

The United States Navy Department has recently granted Lieutenant Mason A. Shufeldt permission to carry out the scheme for exploring Madagasean. for expl

ago a chemist named King lived in 18th street. Brooklyn. He made experim nts with dyna Western railroad. Ernest Conrad, aged 43, in the insame department of the Philadelphia Almshouse, mite and balloons. Prominent Fenians of Paterson, N.J., say the object of the recent explosion in London was to kill the Prince of Wales. They had ntormation that the Prince was to leave Charing Cross or Victoria station at the time the explosion was arranged, and they pre recover his reason. Mrs. Parnell, mother of Charles S. Parpared for him at both stations. They say this is nothing to what will happen in a short time, and intimate that the Queen had better h-sitate about starting on a Continental tour.

Dillon, one of the alleged suspects, is not in Paterson. W. H. Rodgers, maker of experi-mental machines in Brooklyn, states that John F. Sybert, aged 75, died at Wilkes-barre, Pa. It has been ascertained that he everal months ago he made for a stranger nachine which ran by clock work. It would

assaulted McDavitt last night. McDavitt reached New Lexington to-day; he was was an eccentric miser who lived many year n a cave in the mountains back of Berwick. heavily armed. A warrant is out for Rev. O'Boylan. Forces and sentiment are pretty For years past he has been suspected of steal ing horses and mules, which were taken to this cave and killed and the meat sold for evenly divided between the two men. Trouble is feared between the Church people beef in the neighbourhood where he lived. The Rev. Thomas Harrison, the revivalist, and those not members. is filling an engagement in a St. Louis church, the terms being thirteen weeks, and the pay a Father O'Boylan said to-day the Mc Davitt mob wasn't under his sanction. nundred dollars a week and expenses. committee was not appointed to eject Mc conversions are very numerous, and some Christians desired him to extend his influence Davitt, but to investigate the statements about O'Boylan. McDavitt has threatened O'Boylan's life. No question of doctrine or in another part of the city to the extent of making a ten-minute address at the opening anything in the Church is implicated. of a revival series of meetings ; but he used unless recompensed in cash, and there Do Good to Your Neighbours,

is a great deal of hot criticism of him in con-Do you know of any one who has seedequence. wheat or oats, barlev, or corn-of some new variety to sell ? steam Threatened by Another Rival-"The Triple Thermic Motor." He can tell 85,000 farmers all about it, by CHICAGO, March 1.-A new remarkable motor known as "the triple Thermic motor" inserting an advertisement on the first page of THE WEEKLY MAIL, and all that it will cost him will be 5 cents each word for one time, has been discovered. The motive power is vapour of bi-sulphid of carbon. The power of or 20 cents each word for 5 times.

the vapour far surpasses that of steam, and its application and regulation is already under note perfect and safe control. A syndicate with a capital of twenty-five millions controls the invention. be had among these 85,000 families Does anyone want to sell a farm?

Liab lity of Steamship Companies for Animals Lost in a Storm.

NEW YORK, March 3 .-- Chas. Snowdon about it? It is not always your neighbou and others shipped to Europe some time ago that will give the highest price for your pro by the Guion line some cattle. In a storm perty. It may be some one who lives a which caused the ship to roll violently one thousand miles away, who wants to buy just hundred and fifty-six head died. Snowdon such a property as you have for sale. sued the Guion company and recovered judg-ment. The General Term to-day reversed the judgment on the ground that the rolling of the ship was a peril of the sea, against which and you can select for yourself both in quali the defendant did not insure the plaintiff. ty and price.

Railway Jands Confiscated.

WEEKLY MAIL every week, and surely he WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The House Com can find purchasers among that number nittee on Public Lands has decided to recon and the forfeiture of all granted lands contiguous to that vortion of the Northern Pacithe railroad which was not completed on July 4th, 1879. In preparing the bill declaring the forfeiture, the committee purpose treat-ing purchasers from the railroad as though like to have them remember, when they want some particular breed of animals, that he has them, and is always ready to supply 2 Does he want to get the pick of the orders ! About 35,000,000 acres will be forfei Then let him keep a standing card on the first page of THE WEEKLY MAIL. A breed bill passes the House as prepared.

er's card of twenty words will cost only \$20, and will bring him in hundreds of dollars, A Clergyman Steals a Horse and a Suit of Clothes from His Host, besides giving his herd a reputation all over

SPRINGIELD, Ills., March 2 .- Rev. Mr Canada. McDonald, who preached an eloquent sermon If a man has anything that he wants to sell last evening at Auburn, was arrested here this morning on the charge of theft of a horse to farmers, their wives, or their families, he can do it at small expense by advertising in and suit of clothes from a man named Foster to whose house he went after the religiou THE WEEKLY MAIL. Remember the rates for these advertisements on the first page. Five cents a word for each insertion, or twenty cents a word services for the purpose of spending the night. The minister, the horse, and the clothes were missing when Foster woke this morning. The for five insertions.

since February, 1883, by about four million. The largest increase was matter of indiff in the number of sheep, and the increase in cattle is principally in the States west of the Mississippi. There has been an increase in land, he says, "is no long er our ally, but re-gards us with evident mistrust." It is suposed these articles are indications of a diplothe value of horses and leattle, but a decrease in the value of sheep and swine. The report natic campaign against England.

shows that the value of farms and the wage of agricultural labour are greatest in those

States where the industries are most diversi-fied. The average price of farm labour for the whole United States shows \$18.58 a

nonth, an increase of nearly forty per cent.

A Man Stripped Naked and Left in the Woods,

rictim was then ordered to kneel in the snow

and swear that he would never set foot in

Corning again. His friends vow vengeance The sheriff has arrested the persons who

ons who

since 1854.

ASIA.

A Shanghai despatch says :--- Advices have been received here of a great financial panic at Pekin. Many native merchants and banks have failed. The bank rates for silver are apidly declining. Merchants in the interior ave stopped all trading ventures. The popuace throughout the country is greatly ex-

CORNING, O., March 4. — A. J. McDavitt, a druggist here, recently caused the arrest of Rev. Father O'Boylan, of the Catholic Church, A Haiphong despatch says :- The French unboats with one thousand men have ocupied an extreme post of the rebels on the or permitting the use of the wheel of fortune Songkoi river, ten miles below Bacninh. Chinese skirmishers were firing from the at a fair. O'Boylan denounced McDavitt from the pulpit as a villain and a murderer. On neighbouring heights and burning the sur-rounding villages. The gunboats were re-Sunday night the friends of the priest com-pelled McDavitt to march out of town in a turning the fire. According to the latest reblinding snow storm, at the point of a pistol. orts thirty thousand Chinese had returned When he had reached a secluded spot they o Bacninh. made him remove all his clothing, which was cut into shreds and cast to the winds. The

AFRICA.

General Graham telegraphs that the renams of Commander Moncrieff, the British consul at Suakim, killed by the rebels near Tokar last November, have been recovered and interred.

In Madagascar, on the death of the late Queen, the people were forbidden for two months to wear hats, carry umbrellas, or plait the hair, to say nothing of an interdict on building and weaving.

The British cleared the villages near Tokar and recovered the rest of the guns and rifles taken from Baker Pasha's army by the rebels. Osman Digma was shot in Friday's battle. An Egyptian gunner from Tokar No question of doctrine or says he and seven others were dragged to Teb to serve the rebel guns.

Seven hundred men, women, and children have arrived at Suakim from Tokar. The rebels mutilated the British dead that fell into their hands. Ogman Digma has sworn to give battle. Lieutenant Lloyd, brother to Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Under-Secretary of the Interior at Sairo, will present Queen Viscorie with the standard cantraced at Tokar Victoria with the standard captured at Tokar. The British have buried 2,300 rebel dead around Teb.

Just think what a chance this is. To send Three soldiers of the old garrison of a circular to the same number of people the postage alone would be \$40.00. If the article El Obeid arrived at Khartoum re-port that great misery prevails at El Obeid, that Ei Mehdi fears the is good for anything, surely purchasers will tribesmen and inhabitants, and that a reign of terror exists. El Mehdi has stored How can he for anything like that money tell so up all the rifles, saying they belong to the Egyptian Government, and he will deliver many farmers, men who want to buy farms, them to its representatives. El Mehdi re eeived Gordon's letter naming him Sultan of Kordofan with ecstacies of delight, and gave the messenger who brought the letter a robe of honour.

Do you want to buy some blooded stock ? Insert an advertisement in THE WEEKLY MAIL and you will have hundreds of offer

a Brite Berra

Yellow fever has broken out at Mazatian and Manzavilla. The disease is said to be of Does your neighbour want to sell some a malignant type.

GENERAL,

The Apaches of Sonora are again commitfirst-class animals? \$5,000 farmers read THE ting depredations. They have killed a num-ber of men and stolen large herds of cattle. Does he want the farming community of Canada to understand that he is a breeder of thoroughbred stock of any kind? Would he Mexican troops are after them. It is believed the Indians are crossing into the United States at several points.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Disguised Americans took the Indian mur-derer, Loui Sam, from a British officer at Viotoria, B.C., and hanged him. toria, B.C., and hanged him. The session of the British Columbia Legis-lature, which closed on the 18th ult., was an important one. Among the subjects chiefly deait with was the Chinese question. Three Acts were passed respecting this rapidly in-creasing section of the population, namely, ond "to regulate the Chinese population of British Columna," one "to prevent the im-mign tion of Chinese," and one "to prevent Chinese from acquiring Crown lands." The session lasted seventy-seven days, and during that time thirty-two Acts were passed.

# DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events · in Canada

and the second s ONTARIO.

There are fears that the recent cold snap has seriously affected the grape vines in Essex County.

It is expected that the branch of the Cen-tral Bank will be opened at Guelph in less than two weeks. The town Council of Picton on Monday night, by a vote of nine to six, decided not to grant billiard licenses for the ensuing year. Mr. Henry Corby, of Belleville, has sold 200 head of cattle which wintered at his dis-tillery for close upon \$20,000 to Mr. Johns, of Cobourg.

Mayor Bate, of Ottawa, gave a ball a few days ago at which he wore his chain of office. vote of censure was passed by the Council

The manufacturing industries of the Forest City ars experiencing a lively boom, nearly all of them being in tull blast, with a com-plete force of workmen.

Mrs. D. B. Chisholm, wife of the famon emperance man and notorious absonder, for-nerly of Hamilton, is said to be keeping a conding-house in Ottawa.

A petition has been presented to the Brant-ford Council asking them to get a first-class fire-alarm system and a paid fire brigade. Both will probably be had very soon.

ra James Noxon and G. A. Coo nent of Hon. A. Crooks.

The Ridgitown Conservative Association as chosen the following officers :--President, B. W. Wilson; vice-president, Thomas P. Watson; secretary-treasurer, P. H. Bowyer.

A Belleville firm have shipped 18,000 bush-els of barley per rail to the West since De-cember first, and are still doing a lively trade. This is far in advance of the trade of former

The Salvation Band is the title of a new religious organization that has been formed in Bellsville. Rev. Mr. Young is captain; Rev. Mr. Clark and Mr. W. F. Jones lieutenants, and Mr. S. Herrington manager.

A circular has been issued by Mr. A. G. lodge, secretary of the Ontario Trades arevolent Association, advising members of association to take out licenses under oth the Dominion and Provincial License

The petition against the return of Mr. O'Brien, Conservative M. P. for Muskoka and Parry Sound, is to be withdrawn, the peti-tioner having given notice that he will move to that effect to-day. More Liberal reac-

At the meeting of the Toronto City Count on Monday the Mayor presented powerful marine glasses to Captain Ward, Captain Andrews, and Mr. Petre from the Dominion Government in recognition of their bravery i rescaing life in Toronto bay.

Mowat's license brigade are making des-perate efforts in London to induce, tavern-keepers to apply to them for licenses and ignore the Dominion Act, going so 'far as to make a personal canvass, and representing that Dominion licenses are undersecting inion licenses are unnecessary.

Mrs. Robinson, a coloured woman, died in Vindsor. Her age is said to have been 113 years. She has been in Windsor the last 40 years, and was divorced from her husband 25 years ago. Her husband is still living in the township of Maidstone, and is said to be 115 years of age. They escaped from slavery in Virginia do neare and

years of age. They escaped from slavery in Virginia 45 years ago. Mr. Justice Ferguson delivered judgment in the celebrated Church case of Langtry v. Dumoulin in Toronto sat week. The learned judge heid that the plaintiffs, the thirteen rec-tors, were rectors within the meaning of the Act, and ensitied to share in the surplus of the St. James' rectory fund, arter payment to Canon Damoulin of \$5,000 a year. The question of costs was reserved for subsequent cons deration.

Mr. Baker, general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, who was on the snow-bound train at Bell's Corners from Thursday

of approval for the gallant run made by him. Mr. Wilson returned thasks in suitable terms, expressing the belief that with proper work and organization, the Reform majority can soon be entirely swept away. A resolu-tion of regret at the death of the late Mr. A. W. Lauder, M. P. P. for East Grey, and ex-pressing the estimation in which he was held and the sympathy feit for his family, was also adopted.

adopted. David Dunn, Esq., reeve of Essa and war-den of the county of Simcoe, and Mrs. Duan were banqueted recently at Dunn's school-house, Elm Grove, on the eve of their depart-net to reside in the township of Tecumseth, and presented with an address and a hand-some silver pitcher and cup by the courrega-tion of Dunn's church and friends. The warden has resided at Elm Grove for thirty years, has been in municipal life for twenty-two years, for the past eleven years has been warden of the county of Simcoe. The pitcher bore the following inscrition :--- A pledge of affection from Punn's congregation and friends to his Worship David Dunn, Esq., reeve of Essa and warden of the county of Simcoe,"

simcoe,"

Narrew Escape of a Senator. Ortawa, March 4.—The other, day Hen. Senator Scott had a narrow escape from drowning. While walking towards the city across Brigham's creek he dropped into the water through an air hole. After great exer-tion Mr. Scott anceeded in extricating him-self from his perilous position, and got his wet and freezing garments removed at the nearest dwelling-house.

Orange Grand Lodge of Eastern Ontar Orraws, Feb. 27.—The Provincial Gran Orange Lodge scale mat is day personation on the resolution regarding pressing the Governmient to pass the Orange Incor-poration Bill was descated by a large majority. A lengthy discussion took place as to the relation the society bore towards the two political parties. Several reports of committees were adopted. Mr. W. Johnson, Belleville, was elected Grand Master; T. B.' Collins, Millbrook, Deputy Grand Master Junior Deputy Grand Master.

A Fortune Found Hidden in Odd Places on an Old'Lody's Death. WINDSOR, March 1. —Isabella McWean, an elderly woman, living in Essex Centre for the last thirty years, died recently. It was rum-oured that the old lady was the possessor of a large amount of money. She never asso-ciated with any of her neighbours. After her death the dwalling was searched, when the drawers of a bureau were found to con-tain a number of purses filled with bills." Bulls were also found in a trunk and pinned to the lining of dresses. Hard lumma were

to the lining of dresses. Hard lumps were felt in her bed, and upon cutting open the tick several bags of silver were found. When

all the money was counted it was found, then was worth about \$15,000. Most of this for-tune will go to John McWean, a sousin of the old lady, who came from Scotland about

# a year ago.

A Penitent Bench Scene, A Penitent Bench Seene, LONDON, March 3. —During the services of the Salvation Army in the Town hall, Lon-don East, vesterday an incident occurred that caused considerable disturbance for a time. A Mr. John Gayton and his wife entered the building,"and the exhortations of the soldiers so impressed the woman that she was in-duced to go forward and take a seat upon the penitent bench. The husband did not see matters in the same, light, and he also went forward, but for the ourpose of removing his wife. The woman, ourpose of removing his wife. The woman, however, was labouring under the montal ex-citement produced by the wild antics of the army, and when the husband attempted to persuade her to leave he was aeized by the captain and forced to sit down. Then a dia-turbance ensued, but finally Gayton retired laughing at his foolish wife, and saying that

she was his property and he thought he could do what he liked with his own. Algoma and Sault. Star Muste Bicense Dis-Algoma be detended from the ligense district of Algoma as it now exists, and be established as an independent ligense district under the name of Thunder bay, and that

Mayor of Wingham, relative to the opening up of a new section of country, which can be made directly tributary to the city of Toronto, by means of a short line of road to be built from the town of Wingham to the marset point on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, is deserving of the warmest sympathy at the hands of this Council, and it is cordially en-dorsed by us."-Carried. Mr. METER returned thanks to the Council for their decided and prompt action.

Muskoka Railway Facilities.

Musikoka Railway Facilities. Powassan, Feb. 25. — A large and influential meeting was held here on the 22nd mst. for the purpose of considering the reports obtained from newspapers, and otherwise, with regard to the Gravenhurst and Callendar railway. As the farmers have no cutlet for their surplus produce, they are greatly inter-ested in this road. Hitherto the lumber merchants bought all they could sell, now the lumbermen do not require all they have to dispose of, and in two years their business here will be finished, as they will have no timber to cut, and if the railway is not in operation the district will be left without a market of any kind, and this will retard its progress. The following resolutions were adopted .—lat. To urge upon the, Govern-ment the necessity of putting the road through at once; 2nd. That a copy of the foregoing statements be remitted to Mr. W. E. O'Brien, M.P., to submit to the Minister of Railways.

of Railways. Banquet and Presentation to a Bespecter Resident of Oxford.

DRUMBO, Feb. 27 .- A grand banquet wa Judado, rec. 21. A grand conquet was given in the town ball here last evening to H. Muma, Esq., of Drumbo, by his friends of the county of Oxford and others on the occa-sion of his withdrawal from the muthicipal council of the township of Blenheim he have

ing filled various positions in that body for a term of twenty-two years. Amongst those from a distance were J. H. Perry, Esq., of Whitby; J. Ferguaon, Esq., of London; H. Lemon, Esq., of the Courier, Brantford; Thos. Cowan, Gait, and others. After the good cheer was disposed of A. Oliver, Esq., was chosen chairman, and R. W. Bass, Esq., vice-chairman, when Capt. Williamson, on behalf of the triends assembled, presented the guest of the evening with an elegant gold watch and chain. After the presentation the usual toasts were proposed and responded to. All the speakers, irrespec-tive of polities, bore testimony to the high esteem in which Mr. Mann was held by all parties and to hig ability to fill with satisfac-

parties and to his ability to fill with satisfac-tion the high and responsible position he has been called upon to fill, viz., that of Dominion

arbitrator. A very pleasing feature of the occasion, and which gave universal satisfaction, was the using of water exclusively for the toasting,

Dominion Grange,

Dominion Grange. OTTAWA, March 4.—The ienth annual meeting of the Dominion Grange opened in the City hall this evening, Jabel Robinson, master, in the chair. The following efficers were present :—Over-, seer, Bro. W. F. George, Sackville, N.B.; Secretary, Luther Cheyne, Brampton; Trea-surer, J. P. Bull, Dansville; Lecturer, E. H. Hilton, Uxbridge ; Chaplain, L. A. Nellis, Grimsby; Steward; Geo. Lethbridge, Strath-burn; AssistantSteward, W. Brock, Adelaide; GateKeeper, L. Vancamo, Bowmanville, Lady officers—Ceres, Sister F. George, Sackville, N.B.; Pomona, Sister J. A. Nellis, Grimsby; Flora, Sister L. Vancamp, Steward, Sister Detabridge, Executive Committee—Robert Currie, Wingham; Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Auditors—Thos. McLeod, Dalston; Jesse Truil, Oshawa. The following is a full list of the delegates

Jesse Trail, Oshawa. The following is a full list of the delegates also who were present :--Bros. A. Gülord, Meaford, Ont.; J. Robinson, Middlemarch; R. Curran, Wingham; H. Glendenning, Manilla; R. J. Doyle, Owen Sound; T. S. McLeod, Dalston; R. Wilkie, Blenheim; R. McMooder, Kippewa; J. Trail, Oshawa; S. A. Nellis, Grimsby; C. Moffatt, Edgehill; A. Servos, Niagara; R. M. Starr, Cornwallia, N.S.; T. A. Macdonaid, Picton, NS.; H. B. Hunter, Toronto, Sisters E. H. Hubburn, Uxbridge; R. J. Drybe, Owen Sound; G. Moffatt, Edgehill; T. A. McDonald, Picton, N.S.

N.S. The Master delivered a lengthy address, setting forth the condition of the Grange and the satisfactory progress made during the year.

e, and referred to the apparent conflict ween Ontario and Domicion laws, Mr. wat said one of the greatest difficulties Government had had, arose from the fact hatthere were opposing provincial a niaws. It was now beyond control

THE WEERLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

that there were opposing provincial and Domin-ice investigation of the second controversy that the Provincial law was one which they had the right to pass, the highest court in the readen having distinctly decared that after in a structure of the second second second second second the right to pass, the highest court in the readen having distinctly decared that after in a structure had no right to pass the readen the province had no right to pass the readen the province had no right to pass the readen the province had no right to pass the readen the province had no right to pass the readen the province had no regulation. But for that ground the Dominion Act would not have been proposed , now, however, the read to that ground the Dominion had a like province might have power to pass the right on other grounds altogether to pass hav, atill the Dominion had a like right on other grounds altogether to pass that that was a matter not ascertained. They the Governmend disputed it altogether, but motivithet and previously passed the fort, it was at all seens that the matter was not ascertained. On one hand, the rows not ascertained. On one hand, the rows not ascertained. On one hand, the rows not ascertained is using the bowernment was to be valid as it. What so ught to be donin to have as a ground for hold min to be valid as it. What so ught the bought reasonable, and he thought they would agree with him, was to propose that he decided by the coarts. He though there was no have in that proposition. What were outnow of mouvenies or now, whatever outnom of mouvenies or now, whatever outnom of mouvenies or now. Whatever outnom of mouvenies or now, whatever outnom of mouvenies or now. Whatever outnom of mouvenies or now, whatever, the mouvenies or mouvenies or now. Whatever outnom of mouvenies or now. The outnom of mouvenies or now. The theorem of mouvenies or now. Whatever outnom of mouvenies or now. The theop Deace-maker.

QUEBEC.

The Local Legislature is called for the des-patch of business on the 26th inst. Mayor Beaudry has again been re-elected chief magistrate of Montreal, several of the wards giving him overwhelming majorities.

Exports from Montreal to Manitoba by rail so far this year show a great increase over those of any former period. affording a gratifying proof of the progress and prosperity of the conner. f the country. The write for the vacant constituencies for

The write for the vacant constitutions for seats in the Local Hodge in this province are expected to be issued this week. For Three Rivers there are three candidates :--Mr. Du-moulin, Conservative ; Hon. Mr. Malhiot, Castor, and Hon. Mr. Blanchette, Liberal. Castor, and Hon. Mr. Blanchette, Liberal. The Canada Pacific railway authorities are stated to have effected arrangements with the steamship companies whereby im-migrants for the North-West will be landed at Moutreal instead of Quebec, and taken direct to their destination, thus preventing their crossing into the United States.

Some hotelkeepers in Montreal and in Quebec have instructed a firm of lawyers to take action to test the constitutionality of the Dominion Liquor License Act. This is fol-lowing the sidvice of ex-Judge Loranger, who holds that the provincial Act is still in force. The Local Government is taking no part in manctioning the contestation.

Quebes barymen. Richmond, Que, b. 27.—The interest and attendance at the St. Francis District Dairymen's Convention is increasing. There is no doubt that the association will be orga-nized on a permanent basis. The officers for the coming year were dected this afternoon as follows :- Lord Aylmer, president ; Messra. J. P. Stockwell, vice-president ; G. K. Foster, jr., treasurer. Prof. Arnold and Mr. W. H. Lynch, the retring president, leave this evening for Ottawa to appagr to-morroy before the Spe-cial Committee on Agriculture. Rev. Mr. Carke is the pice de resistance this evening, and a successful evening session will close what is regarded as a most interesting and important convention. mportant convention.

or I a A Warning to Dronkerda. M ref. Morrisat, Feb. 28. A particulate free sented to the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench to-day on behalf of Mr. Walsh, who is in Longue Points Asylam, for leave to appeal the juigment passed by the court on Tuesday last to the Supreme Quirt. The

d the sleigh showed that they had been ONTABIO LEGISLATURE. covered the sleigh showed that they had been there at least all night. The overturned sleigh was at once righted, when it was found that it had been laden with grain. Buried beneath the bags in the snow lay the dead body of the driver, Mr. James Johnston. It appears that he had leif for the city on Thurs-day, and the sleigh had been overturned in a snowbank, burying and smothering Johnston in the snow. He was a young man, and a resident of the township. FIFTH PARLIAMENT ... FIRST SESSION DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

CRIMES.

James H. Clark has been arrested in Lon-don for setting fire to two frame cottages owned by his father.

Mr. BKERETON asked whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce legislation this session tending to control the spread of contagious diseases among horses. Mr. A. M. ROSS replied that the atten-of the Governm at had been given of a bill on the subject by the hon, member for South Ontario, they would await the discussion of that measure. The post-office in Merritton, Ont., was visit-ed by burglars on Monday night, who carried off about \$60. The post-office is situated in the town hall.

A row took place at a dance at Cataraqui a few miles from Kingston, a few nights ago, when a man named Mills stabbed another named Little, who was acting the part of THE POLICE MAGISTRACY OF PRES-Mr. FRENCH moved for a return of copies

Louis Witkowski, a Toronto youth who longed to become the possessur of a watch, could not restrain his covetousness while in a jeweller's store, and is now paying for his folly by serving a ceven day's term in gaol.

The coming criminal Assize Court at Lon-don promises to be very heavy, as already one prisoner is charged with murder, one an accomplice, and a third as accessory ; one for rape, one for felonious wounding, and one for

forgery. John Sullivan and Peter Cummerford, of Hamilton, crammed a good deal of vicious-ness into one day, by getting drunk, assault-ing a man, and then committing a burglary. On the next day they commenced a term of imprisonment.

B rnard Hastings, too old to imitate Blue-beard of sursery fame, has indu ged for years in the ornel sport of beating his wife when he is under the influence of liquor. His orusities in that line will not be repeated for two months, as he is now living on bread and water in Torosto gas.

water in Loronto gaol. Edward Pauzé, who absconded to the States after defrauding Montreal banks out of large stime by means of bogus cheques and forged promissory notes, and was brought back to answer for his crimes, was folly committed for trial at the assizes on four different chemics of forces.

committed for trial at the assizes on four different charges of forgery. Owen Robins' store, Ameliasburg, Ont., was entered by burglars a few nights ago, and a quantity of boots and shoes were stolen. The post-office was also ransacked but the thieves only secured \$5. Later they visited Delonge's stables, took a horse and cutter, and drove to Rednersville, where the rig was found next day. found next day.

A half-breed named Martin Nelson has been A fail-breed named Martin Nelson has been arrested in Montreal on a charge of passing base coin. On his person was found a consid-erable amount of counterfeit twenty-cent pieces. Monids have been discovered at his resudence, and it is believed that a great many atorekeepers have been victimized, as there are a large number of the worthless coin in circulation

How a Trio of Train Robbers were Trap-

COBOURG, Feb. 28.-There was consider COBOURG, Feb. 28.—There was consider-able excitement at the depot this morning on the arrival of the up special from Belleville. A squad of police were at the station, and no sooner had the train slowed up than Conduc-tor Whyte jumped out and calling the police to his assistance proceeded to open one of the freight cars. The car, besides containing boots and shoes, together with some other valuable merchandise, accommodated a trio of train robbers who had been cleverly cap-tured by Conductor Whyte further down the road. As soon as the door was opened the three worthies were requested to step down and out, and each was presented with a pair acting in a partisan manner. The motion was passed. road. As soon as the door was opened the three worthies were requested to step down and out, and each was presented with a pair of the latest and most approved pattern of steel bracelets, and marched off to the lock-up. It appears that at Brighton Conductor Whyte was informed that three suspicious characters had boarded his train at Trenton, onaracters had boarded his train at Trenton, and to be ou other lookout forma them. He inspected the cars, and oue of them which contained are large consignment of boots and shoes was found to be open. Mr Whyte fixed the door, but found it fastened so that becould neither open nor close it. He called on those inside

Mr. CREIGHTON moved for an address to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, irray-ing that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario, or any member thereof, and the Government of the Domin-tion, or, any, officer thereof, respecting any claim for arrears or annuities due to the In-dians, or the Dominion, on behalf of the In-dians, ander treaties for the relinquishing of territorial rights on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, known as the "Robin-

nd such persons from the workhouses as were elegted by the committees. Arrangements were made by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to bring out a certain number. The Dominion either paid their fare from Quebec or assisted their passage. The pro-vunce only treated them as immigrants on their arrival here on the same terms as agri-cultural immigrants, and when work was found for them, their fare was paid to their destination from forento. lestination from Toronto. The motion w s carried.

DOMINION PA

FIFTH PARLIAMENT

SOVA SCOTIA AND

Mr. DICKEY, in asking had been called to a states member of the Nova Scota Mr. Colmer, Secretary of th Commissoner in London, h

the advantages of Nova S immigration, and whether is allegation being establishe

taken to prevent a recurre justice to one of the older Dominion, said he wished i understood that he made m

ever again t the Gover

gentleman dwelt upon the a migrants which Nova Scot asserted that it was most u

vince to be misrepresented Sir ALEXANDER

that strention had been cal ments, but he sincerely hop be proved that such langua used. He referred to M

standing in the opinion of

and assured the hon. get interests of Nova Scotia wo

looked by the present Hi He also added that a pamp advantages of Nova Scotia

forth. was near completion

GRAHAM DIVOI The Graham Divorce bill

ime and passed. The House adjourned at

CANADA PACIFIC R

A bill intituled "An Act

e railway'" was presen

CANADIAN PACIFIC R Sir ALEXANDER CAN ing the second reading of th Railway Amendment bil.

its passage through the of been so fully discussed that being able to present it wit any new leatures. He deso of work done by the com line and branches since Fel referred to the disco al of

reterred to the dispo al of the issue of land grant bond

liture of their resources.

road, and the great benefit mediately by the country. the security, he considere briefly adduced similar a

brought forward and fully other House. Mr. ALMON thought

Mr. ALMON thought should have taken the c away with the monopoly cl the following amendment : ada Pacific railway at any

by purchase or lease or obta over any railroad having it

seaport, save in the Domin may be lawful for the Gove

upon three months' notice mediate payment of all sum pany to the Government of Ou division the motion vote of 39 to 16, a majority

nd reading. The House adjourned at

HOUSE OF CO

SIR CHARLES TUP. Mr. BLAKE, immediatel

ok the chair, rose to a qu

le stated that vesterday

er to Sir Charles Tupper

rom the reading the pape

his appointment as High had come to the couclusi

Charles Tupper's) seat was draw the attention of the l

ect to-day. In pursuance tion, and as it was impor

instant should be lost in h under the notice of Parlian

hat from the facts before

hat a Minister of the Crow fice, and that his scat was

still held his seat. y a wrong, but it was a te House that an hon. inister of the Crown s

loes sit in the House

netences sit in the House lament should be purged of the concluded with a most centing the contentions he lared the seat for Cumberl vacated in con equence, and Speaker to issue a writ for a Sir JOHN MACDONAL

an has stated that this

rliamentary practice and

ays that he divides the qu lency of the union of the

he question whether or no er has his seat. It is a d not been before the ind through all his speec

not present to answer ay which I think will n

all not imitate his cou ok back to other circumst

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ravention of the rules

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Surope.

SENAT

MOTIONS FOR RETURNS.

Mr. METCALFE moved for a return show. Mr. METCALFE moved for a return show-ing the names and residences of the menibers now composing the Gentral Committee of Examiners. The dates of their several ap-pointments. Copies of all orders in-Council or departmental regulations defining the powers and duties of the committee. Covies of the minutes of the proceedings of the com-mittee, except those relating to examinations since first day of January, 1882. Copies of all recommendations made by the committee to the Minister of Education or the Govern-ment, upon any matter upon which they have

Mr. FRENCH moved for a return of copies of all correspondence and memorials respect-ing the appointments of police magistrates in the villages of Merrickville and Cardinal. Copies of all correspondence between the head of the municipality of the town of Prescott or any member of the Council therement, upon any matter upon which they have made recommendations. Mr. BKODER moved for a return of copies of all orders-in-Council, departmental regulations or instructions with regard to the use of text-books in the Normal and Model schools

Prescott or any member of the Council there-of, or of any other person, with the Honour-able the Attorney-General, or any member of the Government, relating in anywise to the appointment of a police magistrate for the said tewn of Prescott; and of all petitions, resolutions, memorials, or other papers for-warded to the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the said appointment, either prior to or since said appointment was made, with dates of each communication re-spectively. passed since 1867. Mr. CARNEGIE moved for a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the provance between the 1st January and 15th February, The motions were adopted.

The House adjourned at 10.55 p.m.

FEB. 28, 1884. THE BUDGET.

The debate on the amendment to the mo-tion to go into Committee of Supply was resumed by Mr. WOOD, who made a strong attack on

Mr. WOOD, who made a strong attack on the action of the Government with regard to increases. He characterized their imposition of heavier license fees as the first step to-wards direct taxation, being, as it was al-leged, the means taken by them to keep up inade by the hon, member for West Dur-ham on the loyalty to the province of the Opposition. The loyalty of the Govern-ment seemed to consist in three things : Cen-tralization of all government in themselves, distribution of all offices among their friends, and the stirring up of strife between the province and the Dominion. Mr. HARDY referred, in pathetio tones, to the fact that he had been surrounded all last ummer by book publishers three and four deep. This is easy of belief. He said that men seemed mad on the subject, which state

deep. This is easy of belief. He said that ment seemed mad on the subject, which state-ment was evidently made as an excuse for the confusion which seems to have reigned in the department under his rule. He was not an angel, but he thought he was as near being one as was possible. He claimed to be very humble also, but stated that he did not feel humble also, but stated that he did not feel much humiliated at the reversal of his policy. The question of one or two sets of Readers was still one of doubt. All that the Govern-ment had done was to change their policy. Under other circumstances no one would wax more indignant at a change of policy in a Government than Mr. Hardy ; if, for ex-ample, the Government were one to which he were hostile. But, inasmuch as the change occurred in a ministry of which he was a member, even though it was a slap in his face, he now feels obliged to make out that it was but a triling matter. After remarks by other gentlemen the House divided on the amendment, which was lost on the following division :--

letter which had been in controversy, and was ordered to be produced in court. A copy would be produced, and then the question as to whether it was proper to bring it down would be considered. Mr. BRERETON said his object was to

lost on the following division :--YEAS--Messrs. Baskerville, Blythe, Brereton, Broder. Carnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton. Denison, Ermatinger, Fell, French, Gray, Hammell, Hess. Hudson, Kerns, Kern, Lees, Mochee, McKay, Meredith, Merrick, Metcalfe, Monk, Morgan, Morris, Mulholland, Preston, Robiliard, Roe, Rosse(Cornwall), White, Wilnot, Wood.--35. "NAYS-Messrs. Awrey, Badgerow, Balfour, Ballaatyne, Baxter, Bishop, Blezard, Cald well, Cascaden, Chisholm, Dowling, Drury, Drydep, Ferris, Fraser, Freeman, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gillies, Gould, Graham, Marar, Harcourt, Hardy, Hart, Laidlaw, Lyon, MoCraney, MoIntyre, McKenzie, McKim, Mo-laughlin, MoMahom, Master, Morin, Mowat, Murray, Neeton, C'Connor, Pardee, Pheips, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middleesex), Sils, Snider, Waters, Widdifield, Young.-49. The motion was then carried, and the

The House adjourned at 1.20 a.m.

The motion was then carried, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on

House for a feturn of all correspondence and papers in connection with the refusal to grant a license to Mr. Bradley, of the Lambert hotel, Fort Hope. Mr. HARDY said there was an anonymou

made, with dates of each communication re-spectively. Mr. MOWAT said that as long as a Council were in office they had to be treated as representatives of the people, and the Government had no right to regard its reso-lutions as contrary to the will of those they represented. The gentleman appointed, Mr. Dunn, was one of whom he had heard no sug-gestion that he was not competent to fulfil the duties of police magistrate. The hon, member himself had not suggested that the appointment was not a good one. That there was any idea of slighting the mayor was something he learned for the first time. It was very necessary that in a town like Prescott, where easy access could be had to the United States, that there should be a police magistrate, rather than that the duties police magistrate, rather than that the duties should be performed by the mayor. Some-tumes the mayor of a town might be unwilling to perform these duties, and sometimes he might not be competent. A border town

might not be competent. A border town like Prescott required a permanent adminis-tration of justice, and he had rather rejoiced to have the opportunity of making the ap-pointment. The salary was only \$200, which could not be considered a burden on a place like Prescott, In regard to small places like Merrickville and Cardinal, he required to be satisfied that these appointments were neces-ary before making them. He could not resatisfied that these appointments were neces-sary before making them. He could not remember whether Mr. Dunn's appointment was made after the receipt of the mayor's protest. The motion then passed.

TOBONTO, Feb. 27, 1884.

Mr. BRERETON asked whether it is the

COTT.

A PORT HOPE LICENSE. Mr. BRERETON moved for an order of the

night until Saturday afternoon, states that there were 600 men employed in clearing out the snow from the imprisoned train. It was impossible for the passengers to leave the train, there being upwards of five feet of anow surrounding it.

now surrounding it. Several mishaps occurred as the toboggan-ing party at Rideau hall Saturday night. Miss Macoun, Prof. Macoun's daughter, re-ceived a painful and ngly cut on the check : Major Crozier, of Fort MacLeod, injured one of his hands, and Mr. George Crookshank, private-secretary to Sir Leonard Tilley, had one of his teeth knocked out. Mr. Wilson, M.P., and several others were slightly in-jured.

The agitation for the removal of Victoria The agitation for the removal of Victoria College from Cobourg is beginning to alarm the people of that place. Mr. Guillet, M. P. for West Northumberland, has made applica-tion to the Private Bills Committee to pro-tect the legal right of the town to the per-manent location of the college there. The claim is based on the aid which Cobourg has often the stabilization and maintenance given to the establishment and maintenance institution.

The petition against Dr. Dowling, M. P. P. for South Renfrew, charges that he was by himself and by his agents guilty of bribery, treating, personation, undue influence, hiring conveyances, paying the travelling expenses of voters, and other corrapt acts. The seat is also claimed for Mr. Devine on the ground that Dr. Dowling was, by the disagreement of the judges on the former trial, disqualified from being a candidate.

from being a candidate. Mr. Wm. Farr, president of the Vaughan Agricultural Society, T. F. Wallace, secre-tary, and a number of the directors of the West York and Vaughan Agricultural Socie-ties, met recently at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Burkholder and presented her with a handsomely engrossed address of condolence in which was expressed sympathy for her bersavement in the deside of her husband, who for more than twenty years was a direc-tor of the societies and an active worker in their interests.

A very harmonious and an active worker in their interests. A very harmonious and guocessful meeting of the U. E. Loyalists Celebration Committee was held in Adolphustown on the Z7th of February. L. L. Bogart, Eaq., was elected president. As vice-presidents A. L. Mordén, Parker Allen, and D. W. Allison were ap-pointed. J. J. Watson and A. C. Davis were appointed corresponding secretaries. Sub-committees, were also arranged. The prospect is new promising for a good celebration. As it will be held on the 16th June, it will not interfare with the Toronto demonstration. Mr. J. Robinson, master of the Dominion

it will be held on the 16th June, it will not interfere with the Toronto demonstration. Mr. J. Bobinsou, master of the Dominion Grange, legtured recently in the Grange hall, Omach, to the members of Halton Grange, No. 36. He began by enumerating the diffi-culties grangers had to combat in the infancy of their institution, and the public disfavour wineed by all other callings. He then dwelt with general grange topics, showing in a very clear and conclusive manner the benefits to be derived from grange membership, both finan-cially and infellectually, and the advantages other members of the farming class were re-serving through their instrumentality. There is a well-known custom of eating pathakes on Shr. ve Tuesday, a ring having in his share keeps it, and thereby secures good luck for the rest of the year. This was week. The ring was placed in the batter, and the pancakes were all eaten, but the magic principants of the end in the batter, and the pancakes were all eaten, but the magic principants of the batter for once, each one bopes against luck. An in-quest will urobably be the only means of de-termining who is the man.

ual meeting of the East Kent e Association held at ly, a vote of thanks was recently, Wilson, the Liberney Mr. B. W. Wilson, the Liberney andidate for East Kent at the condition of the second secon

under the name of Thunder bay, and that that portion of said district east of 87 ° west longitude be getablished as the license dis-trict of Sault Ste. Marie. Thomas Marks, Esq., Port Arthur, to be first commissioner; Wm. F. Davison, Esq., Port Arthur, second commissioner, and J. K. Bryden, Esq., Rat Portage, third com-missioner, under the License Act, 1883, at Tunder Bay. Judge McRae to be first commissioner; w

Wm. Brows, reeve of the municipality of Sault Ste. Marie, to be second commissioner, and W. H. Price, Manitowaning, third com-missioner, at Sault Ste. Marie,

Rallway Communication Between Wing ham and Torongo,

# Sir Charles Tupper's Right to a Seat in the House Questioned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—Before the House met this afternoon there was a lively rumour in the lobbies that a citizen of Ottawa, named Campbell, had caused

A WBIT TO ISSUE AGAINST SIE CHAS. TUPPER for having, contrary to the provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act, 1878, sat during twenty-six days in the House of Commons, his seat in which body had, it was affirmed, been vacated by the acceptance of the position of High Commissioner. The penalty claimed by Campbell is \$5,200, at the rate of \$200 a day. When Sir Charles Tupper appeared in the corridor, on being asked, he said such a writ had been served upon him. Yesterday Mr. Blake addressed a letter to Sir Charles Tupper, informing him the question of his right to sit after accept ing the position of High Commissioner. Ac-oordingly to-day Sir Charles Tupper took his seat on the floor of the house, to the right of the Speaker, a chair having heen placed there for him. WRIT TO ISSUE AGAINST SIE CHAS. TUPPER

rank." 77th Wentworth Battalion of Infantry.-Lieutenant and Adjutant James Aikens, V.B. to have the rank of captain from the 6th April 1882 6th April, 1882. Provincial Appointments,

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

Black Enights of Ireland. Black Enights of Ireland. At the annual meeting in Ottawa of the Pro-vincial Grand Black Chapter of the Mack Knights of Ireland, of Eastern Ontario, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected a-Grand Master, D. A. McKarlane, of Keene; Deputy Grand Master, J. A. McKarlane, of Keene; Deputy Grand Master, J. A. McKarlane, for and Chaplain, Rev. Dr. R. Smithet, Omemee; Deputy Chaplains, Rev. A. Dawson, Flevna, Rev. N. H. Howard, Morven, Bev. G. S. White, Gananoque; Grand Registrar, F. M. Clarke, Belleville; Grand Treasurer, John McCaughey, Cobourg; Grand Deputy Registrar, L. McGown, Napanee; Grand Deputy Treasurer, Capt. Wm. Dunoan, Castleton; Grand Lecturer, R. Muntgomery, Kingston; Grand Deputy Lecturer, Jas. Blair, Napanee i Grand Standard Bearers, Samed Tummon, Ivanhoe, R. Weir, Peter-boro'; Grand Censors, D. Henwood, Napa-nee, J. Smith, Peterboro'; Grand Pursuivant, Thos. Graham, Tweed. Grand Committee-men-Wm. Cairns, Ottawa; T. B. Camp-bell, Peterboro'; R. Lewars, Kingston; T. M. Crowley, Peterboro'; W. H. Whitar, Cobourg; J. Ault, Madoo; Jaa, Metcalf, Porest Mills. indermentioned districts, viz :--Brockville-W. H Cole, Charles Cornwall,

Brockville--W. H. Cole, Charles Cornwall, Luther Kilborn. Bruce (North)--R. Douglas, M. D., John M. Kinbourn, John Ashcroft. Bruce (South)--John Bruce, Andrew Waeohter, Chas. Wickham. Gtenville (South)--James Buckley, Edward Smith, Issiah Wright. Huron (West)--A. Worthington, M. D., Peter Fisher, Jehn'Acheson. Leede North) and Grenville--Jas. Buckley, Edward Smith, Issiah Wright. Leede (South)--W. H. Cole, Charles Corn-wall, Luther Kilborn.

all, Luther Kilborn. Lennox-John Stevenson, John Webster, ames Daly. Peel-Wm. Steen, in the room and stead of J. C. Snell, resigned. Prescott-John Fraser, Jonathan Cross, David Buchan.

ham and Toronto. As the special meeting of the City Council ist week the Mayor introduced Mayor Meyer, of Wingham, who, he said, had a scheme to lay before the Council in reference to direct communication with Toronto. Mr. Mayzer said that his mission was a simple one. He did not propose to ask for the granting of any borus. The town of Wingham was four miles from any railroad, and they bad made a proposition to the Can-adian Pacific railway that the town should construct the road if the railway would equip and run it. If the connection was establish-ed a much cheaper supply of sait would thus be mutual. Immediate action was what was wanted, and the co-operation of the Torento Council would go a great way towards ao-complishing what was desired. Mt. SMITH moved, "Thest in the opinion of the Council the scheme, as submitted by the

David Buchan. Waterioo (North)-John L. Wideman, Benjamin J. Ballard, James Potter. Wellington (West)-Thos. Haroourt, Robt. Kilgour, R. C. Lambert. Prince Edward-Daniel L. Bongard to be inspect in liceases in and for the license district on Prince Edward, in the room and stead of William B. Blakely, resigned.

\*The Ontario Gayernment Interviewed on the License Question, A large deputation of members of the Ontario Trades' Bensvolent Association waited on the Attorney-General and other members of the Government to state their views on the different question at present existing the

at questions at present agitating the trade, thein members of the deputs

application was granted. Connsel also asked ofor an interim order to restrain Mrs. Walsh, the curatrix, from disposing of her husband's property until the final decision on the legal-ity of the interdiction is given The family of the unfortunate man, whose case has ex-cited so much interest and comment here, has given an explain tion to the press of their reasons for curtaining Mr. Walsh's freedom. It is alleged on their behalf that for many years past the head of the family had given Militia General Orders Militia General Orders: HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—Gen-eral orders.—No. 1. Leave of absence.— Leave of absence has been granted to Major-General Luard, commanding the militia, from 1st March to 31st May, 1884, on private affairs. During<sup>®</sup> his absence the command developes on Colonel Powell, Adjutant-General of Militia, to whom all reports will be made It is alleged on their behalf that for many years past the head of the family had given away entirely to babitual intemperance, and was spending large sums of money recklessly, which he receives from his late brother, in the indulgence of his appetite. Since suc-oceding to the fortune bequeathed to him he has gone to such great excess that he did not allow himself a lucid interval to sign legal documents belonging to the estate. Latterly he became violent, and the police had to be frequently summoned to restrain him and protect his family. The ob-ject in placing him in Longue Pointe asylum was to be acar the family so that they could look after him. The curatrix has been acting entirely under the advice and guidance of Messre. Kerr & Carter, lawyers, of this city, and from the decision given lately the pro-ceedingstaken throughout were legal, although the law is pronounced discreditable to the province from its arbitrary character. General of Militia, to whom all reports will be made. No. 3. Royal Military College of Canada. Precedence of cadet corps.—Adverting to paragraph 68, Regulations and Ordens 1883, gentiemen callets of the Royal Military Col-lege are entitled to take the "right" of all other troops of the Dominion of Canada when on parade, subject to the distribution for pur-poses of manœuvering as directed by the officer commanding the combined force at any time.

onder commanding the combined force at any time.
7th Battalion "Fusiliers," No. 2 Company, London, —The resignation of Lient. David Miller is hereby accepted. No. 6 Company, Logdon. —Captain Thomas Peel is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.
36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry. —That portion of No. 4 of general orders (3) 25th January. 1884, in which Major George Evans is placed on the retired list retaining rank is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted therefor, viz.:—Major George Evans having become eligible on 23rd May, 1877, for the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, is hereby placed on the retired list with that rank."

THE NORTH-WEST A grant has been made by the Dominion overnment for the new drill-shed at Winni-

The hotel-keepers of Winnipeg are de-lighted at the prospect of a Fenian invasion of Manitoba. Their only anxiety is lest the army should not pay its hotel bills.

An Associated Press despatch says there is no doubt the Fenian organization of the States have emissaries in Winnipeg to further their scheme of forming an independent

olony.

MARITIME PROVINCES. The financial statement for the past gen as submitted to the Nova Scotia Assembly

recently, showing a surplus of \$22,765. H. M. Navai Store-keeper at Halifax an-nounces that the heavy machinery, boilers, etc., of the Oharybdis are to be taken out and tenders for the purchase of the hull in its then condition will be received up to the 10th ins.

19th inst. SLITE New Brunswick is urging a claim for \$150,000 upon the Dominion, on the ground that when the Federal authorities took over the Eastern extension to form part of the Intercolonial railway, only \$250,000 was paid for it in tead tof \$400,000, the amount ex-mended he the new ince aded by the province.

# CASUALTIES.

A sleigh containing five persons while cross-ing the railway track near Lakefield, Ont.. recently, was run into by a passing train. One of the occupants of the sleigh, Miss Bes-sie Reid, of Ashburnhan, received injuries that resulted in her death. Edward O'Coasor, builder, of Port Albert, while returning home from Manchester with a load of bricks, dost his way on Saturday night, and was discovered about half a mile from his residence baily frozen. He died from the effects of the exposure on Sunday.

from the effects of the exposure on Sunday. A terrible cplamity is reported as having happened at Three Bivers a few days since, when two children belonging to Mr. Charles Caron lost their lives by a fire that occurred in the house while their mother was out for a short time. Both the parents are in a criti-cal state from their ellorts to save their off-springs in the burning building.

Smothered in the Snow. On Friday last Mr. J. Burk, of the 3rd con. ownship of Vaughan, while opposite his own place on his way to Toronto came up to a team of horses attached to an overturned steins. The horses were shivering with the

to surrenders and was told if headid not get out of that they would supply a subject for a coroner's inquest. MR. WHYTE "COT" ACCORDINGLY,

but took the precaution of telegraphing ahead to Cobourg for assistance. Then he started his train under a full head of steam, and at Brighton secured the assistance of some sec-tion men who nailed up the car in which the robbers were. They were arrested here as previously stated, but refused to give their previously stated, but rensen to give their names. One of the trio, however, was recog-nized as a man named Duplex, whose opera-tions in Toronto a few years ago will still be remembered by the police. The detectives think Mr. Whyte has been the instrument through which one of the best organized gangs of train robbers in this country will be broken up.

FIRES.

A dwelling in Richmond Hill, occupied by Walter Hislop, was burned down on Sunday night.

The Shipman house, Stratford, occupied by James O'Connors, was badly damaged on Friday. Loss, \$2,109. The building in Aurora, Ont., occupied by Postmaster Doan, Cliff, grocer, and Elliott, fancy goods dealer, was damaged on Sun-

On Friday the residence of Mr. James Stratton, collectors of Customs, Peterboro', with a portion of the furniture, was destroyed. Loss \$2,000.

ed. Loss \$2,000. The building in Bluevale, Ont., occupied by James Timmins as post-office, telegraph office, igeneral store, and dwelling, was com-pietely distroyed last week. The pursonage of the Congregational church Garafraxa, Ont., was destroyed last week. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Black, lost all his effects, among them a valuable library. A brick building on Yange store. Towards

A brick building on Yonge street, Torento, occupied by the Barter Manufacturing Com-pany was badly damaged last week, the loss being about \$2,500. Incendiarism is sus-pected. The building and plant were cover-ed with insurance. ed with insurance.

The warehouse belonging to the Chatbam Waggon Works, Chatbam, Ont., was,destroy-ed ou Shuday, causing a loss of \$25,000. A young man named Myers, of idiotic tenden-cies, confessed that he fired the building, and others destroyed a couple of weeks previ-onsly

A Cure for Drupkenness

was to refer to the courts. As the amounts were now rendered, he expected that they A Cure for Drunkeriness There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness by which thou-sands are said to have been enabled to recover themselves. The recipe came into notoriety by the efforts of Mr. John Vine Hall, com-mander of the Great Eastern steamsnip. He had fallen into such habitaal drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to rec aim him-self proved unavailing. At last he sought the advice of an eminent physician, which he foi-lowed faithfully for several months, and at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been for many years led eaptive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he atterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been wou d soon have it brought to a final settle had uniformly prevailed in the whole history of Canada in relation to the Indians was that they were the natural inheritors of the soil, and the reason why there had always been peace with them was because their rights had been respected. (Hear, hear.) The motion was adopted. Mr. BASK EXVILLE moved for copies of any agreement made by the Government of Outario, or any member or officer thereof, with Major Gaskell, acting on behalf of the Irish Immigration Commissioners, and Mr. Hodgkins, on behalf of the Tuke's Fund, as to the special Irish immigration to Canada during the summer of 1883, a portion of which immigrate remained in Toronto mith by which is o many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows :-Sulphate of iron. 20 grains ; magnesia, 40 grains ; pep-permint, 44 drashms ; spirit of nutmeg, 4 drachms; dose, one tablespoonful twice a day.

during the summer of ISS3. a portion of which immigrants remained in Toronto, with full information as to the character of such agreemed and of the obligation thereby as-sumed by the Government of Ontario, or, if such agreement was not reduced to writing, a statement of the nature thereef; and also for copies of all correspondence in any wise relating to said agreement, or to said immi-gration, whether held with Major Gaskell or Mr. Hodgkins, or the Irish Immigration Commissioners, or the persons administering the Tuke's Fund. Mr. HARDY said there had been comby: Dr. J. Corlia, St. Thomas, writes :--" Dur-ing ten years' active practice I have had occasion to preseribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypo-phosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophos-phites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great plea-sure in saying that it hav fiven great astis-faction, and is to be preierred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beerage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result heat followed. I choeffully recommend its une in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or pervons system."

Huron and Superior, known as the "Rol Huron and Superior, known as the "Robin-son Treaties." He said that in 1850 two treaties were made by Hon. W. B. Robinson with the Indians on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior. By the terms of the treaties a certain sum was to be paid to the Indians annually, but there was a provi-sion that when the proceeds of the lands then sold realized a sufficient sum to increase the annulities they should be increased north

Mr. MORRIS said that the principle which

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

Mr. BASKERVILLE moved for copies of

INDIAN ANNUITIES. Mr. CREIGHTON moved for an address

TOBONTO, Feb. 29. PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS. Mr. BADGEROW moved for a copy of the Mr. BADGEROW moved for a copy of the judgments of the Judicial Committee, of the Privy Council delivered in the cases of Russel v. The Queen and Hodge v. The Queen. He said he would not have referred to these judgments had it not been that an Act had been passed by the Dominton Parliament last session which went contrary to them. He sion that when the proceeds of the lands then sold realized a sufficient sum to increase the annuities they should be increased until a certain maximum was reached. The Indians received the annui-ties then fixed, upon down to 1873. In that year the attention of the Indians was drawn to the fact that a large sum was being realised from the lands, and the Indians made a claim on the Dominion Government for increased an unities and for arrears of interest. The claim was favour-ably received by the Government of the Hon. Alex, Mackenzie, Hon. David Laird made a report that as the lands by the Confederation Act had passed into the possession of the Ontario Government that Government ought to be called upon to pay the increase claimed. The attention of the Ontario Government was called to the matter, and the Attorney-General took the groune that the Indians really had no title, that it was simply one of courtesy, and that the point in dispute between the governments should be forthwith submitted to the Court of Chancery, or that the Domin-ion Governments nould settle with the Indians without prejudice as to what Government was should pay the increase. Mr. Blake agreed to the proposition, and the Dominion had been paying the annuities since 1875. From that ume he had been submitted to the Court of Chancery or Superior Court, or that any steps had been taken to decide that important matter. It was sufficient in the documents before the Dominion House to show that it had been made upon the Ontario Government. There was sufficient in the documents before the Dominion House to show that it had been pressed over and over again. Mr. MUWAT said the claim hrst made was thought it was high time that the members of the Legislature should rise up and protest at the course being taken by the Conservatives at Ottawa. He considered it the duty of the Dominion Government now, whatever it was a year ago, to ropeal the Dominion License Act. It was the duty of the Ouposition to unite with his side of the House in urging the repeal of that law.

The motion was carried.

MUNICIPAL INVESTIGATIONS. Mr. GRAHAM moved for a return of copies of all petitions from municipal corpo-rations, or ratepayers, praying for the investi-gation of the financial standing of said corpo-rations, and also all correspondence between the Government and said corporations or rate-payers in regard thereto. Carried.

RONDEAU POINT TIMBER. Mr. CLANCY moved for a return showing the name of the caretaker, woodranger or other officer of the Government, if any, in charge of the Crown Lands and timber at

charge of the crown Lauss and Limber as Roudean Point; the salary or other remuner-ation, if any, paid such officer; the amount collected by such officer, if any, for timber or ornamental trees sold to the 31st day of De-cember, 1883. He wisned to know whether Mr. Swartout was the agent at that place. Mr. PARDEE said Mr. Swartout had been

Mr. PARDEE said Mr. Swartout had been appointed to take charge of the Rondeau Point timber, and to allow farmers to take trees away for ornamental purposes at the nominal rate of two cents per tree. The motion was carried. Mr. CREIGHTON moved for all instrucagain. Mr. MUWAT said the claim brst made was

Mr. MOWAT said the claim hrst made was that Ontario was liable for the whole of these annuities. He claimed that the lands came to Ontario free from any charge at all, and that whatever was due to the Indians was due by the old Province of Canada. He claimed that it was more for the interest of the Dominum to hear the matter matter of the And Cheffer 10N moved for all instruc-tions given to, and reports and correspond-ence from, the "Consulting Board" or other persons, with reference to the exection of the three public creameries provided for in the estimates for 1883, and a statement of all moneys paid to or still due any member of such board, or other person, for his services in connection therewith. the Dominion to have the matter settled than for Ontario. The Dominion had abandoned the position that Ontario was liable, and had charged the late Province of Canada with the money, so that he did not know what there

in connection therewith. Mr. CLANCY moved for a return showing the actual cost per ward for each drain con-structed by or under the Government within the counties of Lambton, Kent, Elgin, and Essex, and the name of the engineer or other







The Surgeons are successfully tress ands of people yearly of CONSU BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATAF FARRHAL DEAFNESS, THROAT NChils DEARNY asse, by the Spirometer Inven-sase, by the Spirometer Inven-ench simy. Persons unable to cone can be treated by letter ar pressed to any address. Phys mare invited to examine the mare invited to examine the Microscopes and m he new mode

the Tuke's Fund. Mr. HARDY said there had been com-nucloations between the department and the committeestrepresenting Major Gaskell. It was a reference to persons in the congested dis-triets who were unable to nay their way been





ing and moving in the l upon that is that thi ed the instilt, is unconsciou and it knows no. Insuit Ciners) My htm. friend h in the did not forfeit his s till member for Cumberland very right to sit and vote ; wing been raised in the s ng been raised in the . gentleman did not che He went to England erstanding and condition me he was in Engl ng as High Commission njoy no salary, and oudition in the order-i he hon. gentleman says it the commission under lominion, issued by Lor recited as follows : hat reposing special trust a our loyalty, we do hereby n titute you, Sir Charles Tu e High Commissioner for r the first day of June i e, and stead of Sir Ale ht, whose resignation day, to have, hold, es aid office unto you, Si ht, without salary, h the duties, powers, righter the said office." at salary. As lar as the s here was the c ndition ent is that there ents, some expenses, som on. gentleman pressed i nees," which are t

bees, which are to polying to my hon. cause his expenses we he meaning of the sta-lary or anything in lieu of tid. We all remember wi hered and the occasion of pot even tracette emotions. not even receive emoli does in fees in lieu o is a fair construction o ses, stand upon their of that our Act was int

ersons from the workhouses as were

ted by the committees. Arrangements made by the Dominion and Provincial ade by the Dominion and Provident ments to bring out a certain number, minion either paid their fare from or assisted their passage. The pro-only treated them as immigrants on rrival here on the same terms as agrii immigrants, and when work was or them, their fare was paid to their tion from Toronto. motion w & carried.

MOTIONS FOR RETURNS. MOTIONS FOR RETURNS. . METCALFE moved for a return show-he names and resciences of the members composing the dentral Committee of miners. The dates of their several ap-ments. Copies of all orders-in-Council epartmental regulations defining the ers and duties of the committee. Could e minutes of the proceedings of the com-e, except those relating to examinations first day of January, 1882. Copies of commendations made by the committee rst day of January, 1882. Copies of ommendations made by the committee Minister of Education or the Governpon any matter upon which they have ommendations. BRODER moved for a return of copies or instructions with regard to the use of oks in the Normal and Motor oks in the Normal and Model ince 1867. CARNEGIE moved for a statem

ceipts and expenditures of the prov en the 1st January and 15th Febru motions were adopted.

House adjourned at 10.55 p.m.

FEB. 28, 1884. THE BUDGET.

debate on the amendment to the moto go into Committee of Supply was WOOD, who made a strong attack on of the Government with regard to s. He characterized their imposition

er license fees as the first step todirect taxation, being, as it was al-the means taken by them to keep up surplus. He repudiated the aspersions by the hon. member for the loyalty to the province of position. The loyalty of the Govern med to consist in three things : Cenon of all government in thems ion of all offices among their friends, stirring up of strife between the and the Dominion.

HARDY referred, in pathetic tones, to t that he had been surrounded all last by book publishers three and four This is easy of belief. He said that ed mad on the subject, which statevas evidently made as an excuse for the which seems to have reigned in the ent under his rule. He was not an but he thought he was as near being was possible. He claimed to be very also, but stated that he did not feel niliated at the reversal of his policy. one of doubt. All that the Governad done was to change their policy. ner circumstances no one would wax ndignant at a change of policy in a ment than Mr. Hardy; if, for exthe Government were one to which he tile. But, inasmuch as the change in a ministry of which he was a even though it was a slap in his low feels obliged to make out that it t a trifling matter. r remarks by other gentlemen the

ivided on the amendment, which was the following division :--

-Messra. Baskerville, Blythe, Brereton, Carnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), on. Denison, Ermatinger, Fell, French, ammeli, Heas, Hudson, Kerns, Kerr, loGhee, McKay, Meredith, Merrick, & Monk, Morgan, Morris, Mulholland, Robiliard, Roe, Rosse(Cornwall), White,

food.-35. feests. Awrey, Badgerow, Balfour, e., Baxter, Bishop, Blezard, Cald well, Chisholm, Dowling, Drury, Dryden, raser, Freeman, Gibson (Hamilton), Huron), Gillies, Gould, Graham, recourt, Hardy, Hart, Laidlaw, Lyon, , Molntyre, McKenzie, McKim, Mo-McMahon, Master, Morin, Mowat, Neeton, O'Connor, Fardee, Pheips, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sills, aters, Widdifield, Young.-49. Obtion Was then carried and the

motion was then carried, and the



SENATE. OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

SOVA SCOTIA AND IMMIGRATION Mr. DICKEY, in asking whether attention ad been called to a statement made by a member of the Nova Scotia Assembly, that Mr. Colmer, Secretary of the Canadian High Commissoner in London, has been decrying the advantages of Nova Soctia as a field for 122 to 57. in migration, and whether in the event of this allegation being established, steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of such in-justice to one of the older provinces of the Dominion, said he wished it to be distinctly understood that he made no complaint whatever again t the Government. The hon, ever against the Government. The non-gentleman dwelt upon the advantages to im-migrants which Nova Scotia po sessed, and asserted that it was most unfair for that pro-vince to be misrepresented by such an official. Sir ALEXANDER (AMPBELL replied

that at:ention had been called to the state-ments, but he sincerely hoped that it would be proved that such language had not been used. He referred to Mir. Colmer's high used. He referred to Mr. Colmer's high standing in the opinion of the Government, and assured the hon. gentleman that the interests of Nova Scotia would never be over-booked by the present High Commissioner. He also added that a pamphlet, in which the advantages of Nova Scotia were strongly set forth, was near completion for distribution in Enrope

GRAHAM DIVORCE BILL. The Graham Divorce bill was read a third

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.

A bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act mtituled 'An Act respecting the Canada Paci-fic railway'" was presented and read a first

OTTAWA, March 3. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in moving the second reading of the Canadian Pacific Railway Amendment bili, said that during hanway Amenoment bli, said that during its passage through the other House it had been so fully discussed that he despaired of being able to present it with the addition of any new features. He described the amount of work done by the company on its main line and branches since February, 1881, and reterred to the dispo al of the original stock, the issue of land grant bonds, and the expen-

the issue of land grant bonds, and the expen-diture of their resources. He dwelt on the necessity for the speedy completion of the road, and the great benefit to be derived im-mediately by the country. With regard to the security, he considered it ample. He briefly adduced similar arguments to those brought torward and fully discussed in the other House. contract. other House. Mr. ALMON thought the Government

should have taken the opportunity to do away with the monopoly clause. He moved the following amendment :--Should the Canada Pacific railway at any time be possessed by purchase or lease or obtain running powers over any railroad having its terminus at any seaport, save in the Dominion of Canada, it may be lawful for the Government of Canada,

may be lawful for the Government of Cahada, upon three months' notice, to demand im-mediate payment of all sums due by the com-pany to the Government of Canada. Ou division the motion was carried by a vote of 39 to 16, a majority of 23 for the second reading. The House adjourned at 12.15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 28. SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S SEAT.

Mr. BLAKE, immediately after the Speaker took the chair, rose to a question of privilege. He stated that yesterday he addressed a letTHE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

from sitting and voting in Parliament, and affecting the independence of members. The House can plainly see that the case presents many considerations. It is out of the question that it can be decided here, or that the motion of the leade-of the Opposition can carry. I therer (Applause.) I therefore think that the policy of the Government has been justified. THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The House can plainly see that the case presents many considerations. It is out of the question that it can be decided here, or that the motion of the leade-of the Opposition can carry. I therer fore move that all the words after the word "resolved" in the hon. gentleman's motion be struck out and the following be inserted instead .-- "That the question whether Sir Charles Tupper is now member for Cumberland, or has vacated his seat as such, be referred to the Select Standing Com-mittee on Privileges and Electhons." A discussion, lasting a couple of hours, fol-lowed, when the Honse divided, the amend-ment of Sir Joan Macdonald being carried by 122 to 57.

11441 3

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL. On order for the third reading of the bill granting aid to the Canada Pacific Railway

Company, Sir CHARLES TUPPER said—I beg leave to move that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to Com-mittee of the Whole, with instructions to insert the following amendment:--"The Canada Pacific Railway Company shall not, nor shall any of its branch lines nor any lines of railway leased to the Com-pany or under their control be at any time

amalgamated with the Grand Trunk railway or any of its branch lines leased by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, or under their con-trol, and such amalgamation and any ar trol, and such amaigamation and any ar-rengement for making a common fund or pool-ing the earnings and receipts of the said two railways, or any of their branch lines, or of any railway line or part thereof leased by the said companies or either of them, or under the control of either of them, shall be absolutely void. This pro-vision however not to extend to a macro-

vision, however, not to extend to or prevent. running arrangements being made with the assent of the Governor-in-Conncil, or hinder ime and passed. The House adjourned at 4.40 'p.m. the acquisition by the Canada Pacific railway of the railway between Quebec

and Montreal, and known as the North Shore and Montreal, and known as the North Shore railway. The Supreme Court of Canada shall have jurisdiction to inforce the provisions of this clause, and prevent by injunction or otherwise any intraction thereoi, and to punish any breach of any order, decree, or judgment of the court in this behalf, and for this nurvees shall have all the CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.

or this purpose shall have all the powers at common law and in equity, of a Superior Court of original jurisdiction."

The amendment was adopted and incor-porated in the bill. Mr. BLAKE moved that all the railway securities, including the leased lines, should be pledged to the Government as additional security for the proposed aid.

The amendment was lost ; yeas, 58 ; nays, 122. Mr. BLAKE moved that before any con-

tracts were let for the construction of any part of the work of the Canadian Pacific railway, public notice should be given of the in-tention to let such contracts, and that no director or member of the company should be directly or indirectly interested in such

contract. The amendment was lost. Mr. BLAKE moved that as a condition of the proposed advance, the accounts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should be ubject to the audit of the Auditor General of Canada. The amendment was lost.

The bill was then read a third time and assed. The House adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS. Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved that the names of Messrs. Mills and Temple be added which really is a benefit to the maitsters, and five cents per bushel was taken off the duty on mait. We are told the Gov-ernment of Canada is responsible for this. Now let us see is it a fact that the ac-tion of this Government had anything to do with this matter? No, sir, none whatever, and when I read to this House the effect of the tariff introduced by the hom. member opposite and of the tariff introduced by this Government with reference to mait, and show the rate of duty that was collected upon malt when the change took place you to the Committee on Privileges and Elec-

Mr. TUPPER (Picton) called attention to the fact that his name had been placed on that committee, and stated that for obvious reasons he wished to be discharged from at-tendance. Mr. BLAKE said it was not necessary for the hon, gentleman to attend the commit-

tee, Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved that Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved that Mr. Tupper be discharged from attendance, and that the name of Mr. Girouard be sub-

the House that these gentlemen are seekin really some other object than the goo of the country. I am amazed a the statement of the bon' gentleman that the country is in a worse state than j was before; but if that is the line to b taken by hon gentlemen purposite. I with

the statement of the bon. gentleman that the country is in a worse state than it was before ; but if that is the line to be taken by hon, gentlemen opposite, I wish to refer to the fact that Sir Richard Cartwright, who was not then a member of the House, at the meeting to which I have referred, asked the people to look at the state of the country at the present time, and prophesied that the bankruptcies this year would be in excess of the worst year of the Mackenzie Administra-tion. But how disappointed must they have been when he found that they only am-ounted to about one-half of what they were during the three years of 1877.5-9. (Cherch have been when he found that they only am-ounted to about one-half of what they were during the three years of 1877.5-9. (Cherch have been when he found that they only am-ounted to about one-half of what they were during the three years of 1877.5-9. (Cherch have been when he found that they only am-ounted to about one-half of what they were during the three years of 1877.5-9. (Cherch have been when he found that they only am-ounted in the tariff will be found under the heading "The Budget." The speech oc-cupied four hours in delivery, and was tre-quently applauded most rabturously.] Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said that haying been prevented by Act of Parliament for that purpose made and provided, nom occupying a seat in the House' last session, he did not hear personally the speech of the Minister of Finance on that occasion, but he knew well enough that the one doit as apologizing for his policy and confessing that it was no panacea, that it would not ave the country, and would not help a angle main. One-half of the hon, gentleman's agie main. There was a doression, a THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF. The gentlemen opposite asked us, as did their organ from year to year, where is the benefit to the wheat producer of Canada by your tariff? I admitted that they would not bene-fit fitteen cents per bushel, but they had a small benefit. I placed it at something like two cents per bushel, and I had to admit that it was small. I went on to show that they had benefits in other directions, which were very important; that they had benefits of better markets and that they had benefits of better markets and that they had benefits of better markets and stat they had benefits of better markets and stat they had benefits of better markets and stat they had benefits of better markets and that they had benefits of better markets and that they had benefits of better markets and that they had benefits of the facts, whether the course to-day, as on former occasions, and attempt to show that the policy has increased the cost of living beyond any increase of wages. If he does, will ask hon, members who are cognizant of the facts, whether the increased expendi-ture that we have to make at present in the cost of living is not largely on the products of the facts, whether he increased in the cost of living is not mainly in THE INCREASED COST OF FOOD,

THE INCREASED COST OF FOOD, THE INCREASED COST OF FOOD, which is produced by the farmers having a better market and better prices ? I need not enter into details further than to say that to-day the farmer has clearly and beyond doubt a protection of perhaps ten cents a bushel upon his wheat over and above what he would have had with the tariff of 1878. You may travel through any period and the wheat would have had with the tariff of 1878. You may travel through any portion of the wheat-producing sections of Canada, and you will not find a man who is producing wheat who will not raise his voice or cast his voice for the introduction of it free, unless perhaps he be a very extreme party man. But from all I can learn, and I have pretty good opportunities of testing public opinion within the last two or three months, the uni-versal voice of Reformers and Liberal-Con-servatives is, "Don't change the duty on wheat." That is the testimony. (Hear, hear.) Well, what,do they pay in increased duty? Their tea is cheaper, their coffee is cheaper; as well as many other articles they consume. Take our cottons, that is cheaper; their was a depression, and the people were be-ginning to see that high taxation would not assure prosperity. Bankrupteles were numer-ous in the cities. Neither manufacturers nor their employés were prosperous or contented. (Opposition applause.) It was not correct that the trade policy of the Government favoured Great Britain as against the United States. We imported \$16,500,000 less of goods from Great Britain in 1883 than in 1873, and we imported \$16,500,000 more from the United States in 1883 than in 1873, and we imported \$16,500,000 more from the United States in 1883 than in 1873. Our tariff, therefore, favoured the United States. While he opposed the Ministerial trade policy, it was not to be thought that he entertained animosity towards the manufacturers. On the contrary, he was the true friend of the manufacturers. (Loud laughter.) Hon gentlemen might langh, but such was the case. It was pretended that because there word during his time, that he was opposed to manufacturers. There was certainly distress in his time, but it pre-valed throughout the world. He would not deny that his friend, the hon member for East York (Mr. Mackenzie) had made mis-takes—(hear, hear)—and he would not hide from the House the mistakes that the hon. gentleman made. His mistakes were these. He over-exerted his strength in the public service. He was far too generous to his opponents. He over-estimated the honesty and gratitude of a certain number of his countrymen. These were his faults and there was not the slightest danger that any of the hon. gentlemen oppo-site would fall into them. It was a misfor-tune to Canada when she fost the services of the ex-Premier, but his rejection by Canada Take our cottons, that is cheaper; then suger, their agricultural implements are cheaper almost everything they require is cheaper than it was in 1878, and I am satischeaper than it was in 1678, and I am satis-fied that is Mair own testimony. As far as the farmer is concerned there is no ground for complaint. He will understand and ap-preciate the position, and at no period in the history of the National Policy do they under-stand it better than to-day.

prought against the Government in the last brought against the Government in the last twelve months is that they have neglected the interests of the country by legislating in such a way as to change the legislation in the United States with reference to the duty on mait, time injuring the people of Canada. Why, it is well known that for the last seven years there has been a conflict in the United States between the maltsters and the brewers. The maltsters have been endeavouring to ob-tain an increased duty to shut out the malt from Canada. They failed in their endeav-ours; but last session of Congress they ours; but last session of Congress they gauged a victory over the brewers and ob-tained au increased duty on malt. By that operation they shut out a very considerable export of malt from Canada to the United States during the last year. It is quite true that a concession on the other hand was made site would fail into them. It was a mislor-tune to Canada when she lost the services of the ex-Premier, but his rejection by Canada was not the first instance in which a patriot -had been treated with ingrautude by his that a concession on the other hand was made which really is a benefit to the matters country. Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved the ad

journment of the debate. The House adjourned at 11,45.

OTTAWA, March 3, ADULTERATION OF FOOD. Hon Mr. COSTIGAN in meaneed a bill t amend and consolidate as amended the several Acts relating to the adulteration of food am

drugs. The bill was read the first time. GAS INSPECTION. Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN inwellaced a

ing hulls. This inspection had in the Inspecting nuis. This inspection had in the public interest been provided for. He had had it under consideration to require the in-spection of vessels when they were leaving port, with a view to preventing overloading. But he had not come to any conclusion on that point. In fact it was his desire in all that he did in this direction to see that the obstimution to trade one or concet that the bstruction to trade was not greater than the enefit to be derived from it.

The motion was carried. AN AGGRIEVED SETTLER.

AN AGGRIEVED SETTLER. Mr. BLAKE moved for copies of all corre-pondence, etc., connected with the disposal of the west half of section six, township two, range fourteen, west of the provincial meridian, Manitobs, and particularly of all provide the section six of the provincial meridian, Manitobs, and particularly of all provide the section of the section of John Robertson and of one Wallace to said lot. On making the motion the hon, gentleman read a hor that he had homesteaded the lot, that he had built a fine house upon it and stables, and that he had cultivated certain portions of the land. For reasons which Robertson could not understand, but to gratify private spite, Wallace by the land commissioners. He (Robertson) had a wife and eight children ; he was now off the land, and unless his wrongs wife and eight children for Dakota and re-nonce his allegiance to the Queen, which, as nounce his allegiance to the Queen, which, as a lover of the British institutions, he very

much objected to do. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he would Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he would be sorry if Robertson should decide to go with his eight children to the States. He could not see how the charges could be made that the commissioners had deprived Robert-son of his land out of private spite against him. He (Sir John Macdonald) would like to point out that he thought that Robertson in his letter to the leader of the Opposition omitted some important points. He forgot to say, for instance, that he was a land jumper. He forgot to say that he got the land by informing upon the pre-vious occupant, that he complained that the previous settlement, and that in consequence of this he was ousted. He forgot also to say that having secured the land he failed to go on to it as required by law, and that as a re-sult of not complying with the law he lost it. sult of not complying with the law he lost it. The motion was carried.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY AID. Mr. MULOCK moved for a stateme

showing the respective amounts of Dominion, Provincial, and municipal money, either by way of bonus or otherwise, paid towards the construction or equipment of railways (other than the C.P.R.) since Confederation. He explained that he made the motion in conse-quence of the intimation recently given by the Minister of Railways that it might be proper to recoup some of the provinces for aid given to railways where the character of those release to railways where the character of those railways was not wholly of a provincial na-ture. Without being considered as assenting to or dissenting from that policy, he moved for the information because it was necessary for a proper consideration of the question. The motion was carried.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT FORT McLEOD. Mr. CAMERON (Huron), on moving for papers in connection with the erection of pub-tic buildings at Fort McLeod, said he was informed that the contract for these buildings was let to a company of which Sir A. T. Galt was a principal member, without tenders being invited. being invited. Sur JOHN MACDONALD said this com-pany was the only party there who was the to do the work, because they had the only saw mill in the district, and the material

could be got only through them, The motion was carried. SESSIONAL NOTES.

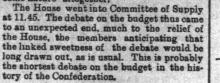
ROGER AMERO.

ROGER AMERO. Mr. WOODWORTH moved for copies of despatches in reference to the arrest, deten-toon, and indictment of Roger "Amero, a French Acadian, belonging to Digby, Nova Scotia, "who was arrested on a charge of mutdler and held in gaol in Massachusetta. He stated that Mrs. Hetty Garton was mur-dered in Waterrown, Mass., and a reward of \$3,500 was offered for the arrest of the murderer. Amero was arrested ed at Digby, his home, and extra-

exaggerated were Sir Richard Cartwright's statements about innoivencies, and simply overwhelmed him. Bringing up supports from the bank statements, from the state-ments of prominent merchants, from the mercantile agencies, reports from the tonnage entered the port of Montreal, from the con-dition of savings bank deposits, and from various other quarters, he hurled these against Sir Richard Cartwright's fallacies in as-swering Sir Richard Cartwright's state-ment that the tariff of 1879 had discriminated against Great Britain, he pointed out with good effect that the ex-Finance Minister had in his argument neglected to make a full and ac-curate analysis of the statistics. For lack of this accuracy Sir Richard Cartwright fad fallen into a grievous error. He had forgot-ten that there had been a great increase in the importation of raw material, of machinery, and railway unplice origins of the back the importation of raw material, of machinery, and railway supplies owing to the develop-ment of the industries of the country, and owing to the extension of railways. Take

ated were Sir Richard Cartwright's

There of the industries of the country, and owing to the extension of railways. Take these exceptional importations out of the cal-culation and it would be found that the im-portations from the United States had not increased in as great a proportion as those from Great Britain. After speaking for three hours in all and receiving great applause as he made point after point, he closed one of his best speeches amidst cheers. Mr. PATERSON'S reply was in marked contrast to Sir Richard Cartwright in manner and must hays suggested to many of the Opposition that Mr. Blake had made another of his mistakes when he brought in Sir Richard Cartwright as financial critic for and on behalf of the Opposition. There is a good deal of bonhommie about the member for Brant, and if he does araggerate and try to be a pessimist, he seems to fail, because it is evident that nature made him an optimist, and party zeal and party exigencies cannot over-come nature altogether. The House went into Committee of Supply at 11.45. The debate on the budget thus came to an unexpected end, much to the relief of the House the member and the relief of



BILIS ADVANCED. THIRD READINGS. To incorporate the Halifax Steam Naviga

To incorporate the Canada Temperance and General Life Assurance Company. To incorporate the Owen Sound Dry-Dock, Shipbuilding and Navigation Company (limi-

Respecting the widening up of the Spring-hill and Parrsboro' Coal and Railway Com-

Pany. Act respecting the International Railway

Act respecting the International Railway Company. Respecting the Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company. To amend the Act incorporating the Ottawa, Waddington, and New York Railway and Bridge Company. To amend the Act incorporating the On-tario and Pacific Railway Company. To incorporate the Gananoque, Perth, and James Bay Railway Company. For conferring certain privileges on the more advanced bands of the Indians of Ca-nada, with the view of training them for the

nada, with the view, of training them for the exercise of municipal powers. — Sir John Macdonald.

Macdonald. To authorize a further advance to the Pro-vince of Manitoba in aid of the Public schools therein.—Sir Leonard Tilley. To provide for the salary and travelling allowance of the judges of the County Court of Cariboo, in the Province of British Col-umbia.—Sir John Macdonald. It approaches so near a specific that " N five" per cent are permanently cured when directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredit harm the young or old.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

He Took the Hint,

As an Expectorant it has no Equal. It Con tains no Opium in any Form.

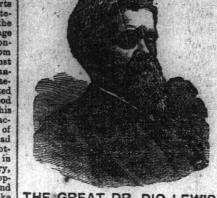
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HARMLESS TO THE MOST

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

DELICATE.

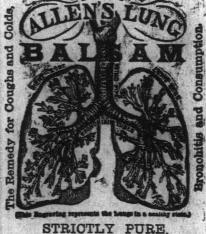




THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS. His Outspoken Opinion.

His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best neur-papers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I soas impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, sublice-ing three times the prescribed quantify. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands Gased and belpless in the presence of more than em-kedney malady, while the testimony of hun-dreds of intelligent and very reputable gen-





House adjourned at 1.20 a.m.

TOBONTO, Feb. 29. IVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS. BADGEROW moved for a copy of the ats of the Judicial Committee of the ouncil delivered in the cases of Rossel Queen and Hodge v. The Queen. He would not have referred to these ents had it not been that an Act had ed by the Dominion Parliament last which went contrary to them. He it was high time that the members of lature should rise up and protest at rse being taken by the Conservatives va. He considered it the duty of the on Government now, whatever it was igo, to repeal the Dominion License It was the duty of the Opposition to his side of the House in urgins e l of that law.

ion was carried. UNICIPAL INVESTIGATIONS. GRAHAM moved for a return of all petitions from municipal corpoor ratepayers, praying for the investif the financial standing of said corpoand also all correspondence between ernment and said corporations or raten regard thereto. Carried. CONDEAU POINT TIMBER.

LANCY moved for a return showing he of the caretaker, woodranger or of the Government, if any, in of the Crown Lands and timber at Point: the salary or other remunerany, paid such officer; the amount by such officer, if any, for timber or ntal trees sold to the 31st day of De 1883. He wished to know whether out was the agent at that place. ARDEE said Mr. Swartout had been to take charge of the Rondeau mber, and to allow farmers to take vay for ornamental purposes at the rate of two cents per tree.

notion was carried. REIGHTON moved for all instrucven to, and reports and correspond-om, the "Consulting Board" or other with reference to the erection of the blic creameries provided for in the es for 1883, and a statement of paid to or still due any member of ard, or other person, for his services ection therewith. CLANCY moved for a return showing

al cost per ward for each drain conby or under the Government within ties of Lambton, Kent, Elgin, and nd the name of the engineer or other



ingeons are successfully treating thom-i people yearly of CONSUMPTION, HITIS, ASTHMA. CATAREH. CA-AL DEAFNESS. THROAT and CHEST by the Snirometer invented by Dr. M. e. of Paris, exaide surroon of the irmy. Persons unable to visit the Sur-in be treated by jetter and instruments in to any address. Physicians and suf-e invited to examine the new mode of Microscopes and microscopiesi spe-treat the disposal of the medical profes-

s. 173 Church street, Toronto, or

ter to Sir Charles Tupper intimating that as from the reading the papers on the subject of his appointment as High Comm ssioner he had come to the conclusion that his (Sur Charles Tupper's) seat was vacant, he would draw the attention of the House to the sub-ject to-day. In pursuance of that notification, and as it was important that not an instant should be lost in bringing the matter under the notice of Parliament, he would say that from the facts before him it was clear that a Minister of the Crown had accepted an office, and that his soat was vacated, and that he still held his cost he still held his seat. It was not sim ply a wrong, but it was a flagrant insult to the House that an hon. gentleman and a Minister of the Crown should upon false pretences sit in the House and vote, and Parhament should be purged of one who did so. He concluded with a motion, which, after

reciting the contentions he had urged, de-clared the seat for Cumberland to have been vacated in con equence, and called upon Mr. Speaker to issue a writ for a new election. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The hoa, gentleman has stated that this question is one of Parliamentary practice and privilege, and he says that he divides the question as to expe-diency of the union of the two offices from the question whether or not Sir Charles Tupper has his seat. It is a pity that the rule had not been before the hon, gentleman's mind through all his speech, for he took occas on to refer to my hon, colleague when he is not present to answer for himself in a way which I think will not raise the hon. gentieman in the estimation of the House. I shall not imitate his course. I shall not ook back to other circumstances and to other individuals, and to other votes and to other speeches, and to other conduct of the hon. prestienes, and the other conduct of the non-gentlemen opposite. The bon, gentleman says there was a consciousness on the part of my hon, friend that he was wrong, and acting in contravention of the rules of Parliament in ittime dependence in the same set of the same set. contravention of the raises of Parliament in sitting and moving in the House. All I can say upon that is that this House does not feel the insult, is unconscious of any insuit, and it knows no insult was intended. (Cheers) My htm. Triend his been adwised that he did not forfeit his seat, that he is still member for Cumberland, and that he has every right to sit and vote; but the question having been raised in the nuble most the having been raised in the public press, the hon, gentleman did not choose to record his vote. He went to England on the express un-derstanding and condition that during the time he was in England and serv-ing as High Commissioner he should enjoy no salary, and that was a condition in the order-in-Council. But the hon. gentleman says it was not a condithe hon. gentleman says it was not a condi-tion, but merely a statement. I hold in my hand the commission under the great seal of the Dominion, issued by Lord Lorne, in which it is recited as follows: -- "Now know yo that reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, we do hereby nominate and con-stitute yon, Sir Charles Tupper, Knight, to be High Commissioner for Canada from and after the first day of June text, in the room, place, and stead of Sir Alex. Tilloch Galt, Knight, whose resignation takes effect on that day, to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office unto you, Sir Charles Tupper, Knight, without salary, but otherwise with all the duties, powers, rights, and advantages under the said office." So he was to go with-out salary. As tar as the salary is concerned all the duties, powers, rights, and advantages inder the said office. No he was to go with there was the condition of his office. The argument is that there were some soncerned there was the condition of his office. The sage some expenses, some allowances. The hon geutleman pressed the word "allow acces," which are to be held as poplying to my hon. friend's case, because his expenses, were to be paid. The meaning of the statute is that no saltered and the occasion of it, and a main may not even receive emoluments as a regis-trardoes in fees in lieu of asiary. I think how perfectly well that expenses, simply as the to meet, that is, to prevent persons who are mere hangers on of the Government

The motion was carried. A DIVORCE BILL.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK informed the House that a message had been received from the Senate, stating that they had passed a bill for the relief of John Graham, in which they requested this House to concur. On motion of Mr, Jamieson this bill was read a first time.

THE BUDGET. Sir LEONARD IILLEY, who was re-ceived with cheers, said :- Mr. Speaker, in moving that you do now leave the chair, I desire to take advantage of the motion to make my annual statement in regard to the fipancial condition of the country and the policy of the Government with reference to the tariff. It will be remembered that in the tariff. It will be remembered that in the session of 1882, as well as in the session of 1883, I felt myself warranted in stating that at no period in the history of Canada did the credit, the financial standing and the general business of the Dominion stand in so good a position as it did at those two periods. I am in a position I think to state to-day I am in a position I think to state to-da that at no previous period in the history of this country did

THE CREDIT OF CANADA

and the financial condition of Canada stand better than it does now. (Loud cheers.) With respect to the general trade of the country, I regret to the general trade of the country, I regret to say that owing to the de-preciation in the value of lumber, which is one of our principal exports, owing to over-trading in certain branches in the Dominion, as well as over-imports, we have a depres-sion at the present time, which I trust will not be of long duration, but will be speedily overcome, and we may be in the position we occupied a year ago, prospering in every par-ticular. I trust, sir, that the statement I am about to submit to the House will add to am about to submit to the House will add to the evidence which has been given year by year since 1879, that the policy adopted by the Government in that year has been suc-cessful and in the interest of Canada. The tariff then formulated was to a certain extept an experiment, because we did not know ex-actly what it would produce. We found that by its application to the imports of the coun-try, from the improved condition of the conntry increasing those importa, we had a deficit in the first year as the result of the over-importation of the year previous, but we had in the next year a surplus of four millions, in in the next year a surplus of four millions, in the next year a surplus of six millions, and in the next year a surplus of seven million doi-lars. Under these circumstances, finding that that tariff was ample to meet not only all that was required for the time being, but to meet the requirements of the future, the Government came down and asked Parliament to take off two millions and a quarter of taxa-Notwithstanding that the people have been relieved from two millions and a quarter of taxation, notwithstanding that there has been a large increase in the manufacturing indus-tries of the country, we have a surplus of from one to two million dollars a year, sufficient to meet any further increase which may take place in the producing power of our manufactures throughout Canada. Under these circumstances we are n a position to-day to meet Parliament and say we have not only provided for the past,

Under Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff of 1878 (this is for part of the year) 42,232 pounds (this is for part of the year) 42,232 pounds were imported, the value was \$1,318, duty \$1,055, or 78 per cent. In 1879, that is under the tariff submitted by this Govern-ment, the imports were 129,634 pounds, value \$3,346, duty collected \$2,592, or 77<sup>±</sup> per cent, and a fraction under that collected in 1872. In 1821 the dummer of the total sector in 1878. In 1881 the duty was changed, as the hon. gentleman knows, and mait was the hon. gentleman knows, and mait was put in the same position exactly as barley, the duty being fifteen cents per bushel Cas-toms and one cent per pound excise. That has been the law from 1881 to the present time. In 1881 we imported 10.-553 bushels, value \$10,270, duty col-lected \$5,171, or a fraction over 50 per cent., against 80 that the hon. member imposed. In 1882-3 we imported 15,979 bushels, value \$15,099, duty paid; \$7,509, or a little less than 50 per cent., and yet the hon. member at Lennox told the people on the eve of an election that we had deprived the producers of that section of the country of selling to the

ONE NEW OBJECTION

election that we had deprived the producers of that section of the country of selling to the maltsters, and that their interests were sacrificed when the duty from 1881 to 1883 was 30 percent less than the hon member himself imposed in 1878. (Cheers.) Yet he said were responsible for that, and as that is one of the charges which I thought might possibly be brought to night, though I do not know that it will. I thought it just as well to spike that gun at once. The leader of the Opposition, when speaking in the House about six weeks ago, said :--HE HEARD THE CRY OF THE SOUP KITCHES

AGAIN. That statement might be very well to make a nonnt, but was there anything in it particu-larly? The proposal to which he referred in London was made by the editor of a news-paper supporting the Administration, because there were a number of families, as there are there were a number of families, as there are every winter in every city of the Dominion, widows and those who are worse than widows, suffering children and many aged and infirm persons, requiring assistance. Is it right to bring any charge, because benevolent individuals endeavour to provide food for the poor, it may be for some immigranus was, not finding employment in the country, have reached the oities and require assistance? But does this compare with the condition of affairs in 187.9, when we, as members of Parliament and citizens of Uttawa, were asked Parliament and citizens of Ottawa, were asked to subscribe to buy bread for hundreds of Pariment and citizens of Ottawa, were asked to subscribe to buy bread for hundreds of men, who, although they were willing to work, were starving ? Is that the case now in any city of the Dominion ? In regard to the city of London, we have here a statement made by the mayor of East London, about two months ago, or about two or three weeks before the speech to which I have referred was delivered by the leader of the Opposition. That gentleman says that the condition of East London was wonder-fully changed within the last two years, and he is not a Liberal-Conservative, but was Mayor; and why, has that change taken place? He says that two years ago 800 houses were to-let, and now they are occupied; and he should know, because he is an agent for the selling and letting of houses. He speaks of the car and steel works, and awells in most hopeful terms on the employ-ment given "and all this comes from the city just in advance of the statement made by the leader of the Opposition. We have benevolent men and women in Toronto, Ottawa, London, and other cites, providing for the necessities of the needy in these large cites, but I ask hon. members whether any-thing has taken place which will compare with the condition of affairs in 1877-8 ? Several HON. MEMBERS—Yes; much worse.

Several HON. MEMBERS-Yes ; much worse. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Much worse

Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Much worse !' Then, Mr. Speaker, it is needless for me to make any further statement, when the hon, gentleman rises in his place and endeavours to defeat the policy of the Government by stating that the country is in a worse posi-tion to-day than it was in 1877 and 1879, with reference to employment for the people of the country.

amend the Acts respecting the "inspection of gas and gas meters The bill was read the first time.

NORTH-WEST REPRESENTATION. MCRIN-WEST REFRESSIVATION. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) introduced a bill respecting representation of, the territories of the North-West in the House of Commons. He stated that a couple of sessions ago the North-West had been divided into four dis-tricts, namely, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Atbabaska. Three of these distinct Aminiping Scientschemes and Al Alteria and Athabaska. Three of these districts, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Al-berta, were growing very rapidly in popula-tion. There were in them numerous thriving villages and towns. The tide of emigra-Villages and towns. The tide of emigra-tion was running in the direction of these dis-tricts, and the possibility was that within two or three years there would be a very large population there. There was a growing feel-ing among the people there in favour of the erection of the districts into provinces and the representation of the people in Par-liament. He proposed by the bill to give these people that representation, and to pro-

these people that representation, and to pro-vide that they should have representatives on the floor of Pariament next year. He was also in favour of the idea that the Minis-terior of the Interior should be a resident of North-West. The bill was read the first time. THE FISHING BOUNTY.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) asked why the mackerel fishermen engaged in trap-fisi-ing on the coast of Nova Scotia had not been paid the bounty allowed to other fishermen. Hon. Mr. McLELAN said the intention of Parliament offering the bounty was to compensate the fishermen who were more un-mediately affected by the terms of the Wash-ton tracting.

ton treaty. It was thought that the trap net fishermen were not so affected. THE CALLENDAR BRANCH.

Mr. O'BRIEN-Is it the intention of the Government, in view of the proposed comple-tion of the Canadian Pacific railway by the end of the year 1885, to take such measures for the immediate construction of the lice from Gravenhurst to Callendar as to insure its ng ready for traffic by the first day o being ready for traine by the first day o May, 1886 ? Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I beg to say i

reply to the bon gentleman, that it is the intention of the Government to take proper measures to secure the construction of the line from Gravenhurst to Callendar. THE WHEATLEY POSTMASTER.

Mr. LISTER moved for the reports of the Post-office Inspector in London to the Post-master-General during 1883 on the charges made against a Mr. Cox, postmaster o Wheatley, in Essex. He stated that the post master in question had been reported to be a defaulter. A letter had come to him con taining \$500. Besides that he was a defin quent in his stamp accounts. He understood that the affair was investigated, and that the defaulter was allowed to retain his position because he was a politician. Hon. JOHN CARLING said the man'

name was Fox, and that the sum taken from the money letter was less than \$100 instead of being \$500, as the hon. gentleman had represented. So soon as it was proved that the money had actually been enclosed in the let-ter the postmaster made good the amount, and the office was working satisfactorily. The motion was withdrawn.

of the murderer. Amero was arrest ed at Digby, his home, and extra-dited. He was never brought to trial, but held in gaol mme mouths awaiting trial. Finally it was discovered, through the kind efforts of General Butler, that Amero was innocent, for he was in Gloucester at the time the murder was committed. There was reason to believe that the Attorney-General of Massachusetts knew this all the time, for it was confessed that he had said he held Amero in gaol in order that the real culprits might be put off their guard and be arrested, The keeping of this innocent man in gaol was an outrage. It was not only a deprivation of a man's liberty without cause, but it had efforts of General Butler, that Amero was innocent, for he was in Gloucester at the time the murder was committed. There was reason to believe that the Attorney-General of Massachusetts knew this all the time, for it was confessed that he had said he held Amero in gaol in order that the real culprits might be put off their guard and be arrested. The keeping of this innocent man in gaol was an outrage. It was not only a deprivation of a man's liberty without cause, but it had the sad effect of causing his loved sisters to go insane, and he himself since his liberation had become a maniac. He, however, was not the only person kept in gaol. His any person to manufacture, expose, or offer for sale or sell any article of food or drugs for sale or sell any article of food or drugs adulterated within the meaning of the Act. In the case of drugs they are held to be adulterated if their strength or purity falls below the standard laid down in the British or American pharmacopeais or the professed standard under which they are offered for sale. Food is declared to be adulterated if had become a maniac. He, however, was not the only person kept in gaol. His father was kept there as a witness. The Massachusetts authorities could not be' too thoroughly condemned, and if the Extra-dition treaty permitted the handing over of innocent persons to the United States au-thorities to be treated as Amero had been treated, it was certainly defective. He thought an effort should be made to secure compensation for Amero.

standard under which they are offered for any substance has been mixed with it so as to reduce or injuriously affect its quality or the article has been abstracted, if it be an imitation of or sold under the name of another article, if it consists wholly or in part of diseased or putrid animal or vegetable substance or in the case of milk or butter if it is the produce of a dis-eased animal or of an animal fed on unwhole-some food, or if it contains any poisonous in-gredient or any ingredient injurious to the health of the person consuming it. An ex-emption is made when the drug or food is a protestary melcine or is the subject of a patent in force and supplied in the state re-quired by the specification of the patent. Any person wilfully adulterating food or drugs will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 for the first offence, and to a fine of \$200 and imprisonment with hard labour for not more than six months for the second offence. For the adulteration of intoracting liquer the first and \$100 for the second offence. For the dulteration of intoracting liquer the sith of a second offence, a time not ex-ceeding \$400 and imprisonment with or with-out hard labour for not more than s compensation for Amero. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had never heard of such a case. It was frightful in its details. It was a matter in which, however, there could be no direct interven-tion; still the case should be investigated with a view to securing the recompensation

The motion was carried. The motion was carried. The House adjourned at 11.10 p.m.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Mr. BEATY presented the petition of Rev. R. Wallace and two hundred other citizens of Toronto, praying for legislation to provide for the better observance of the Sabbath. Petitions to the same effect were present-ed by Messra. Hesson, White (Renfrew), Mac-milian, and Lister.

METHODIST UNION.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved that the fees and charges paid on the bill relating to Methodist Union be remitted. The motion was carried. INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT

ACT. Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced

bill entitled "An Act respecting the Inde-pendence of Parliament Act." He stated that the bill provided for the amendment of the Act by declaring that nothing in respect of it should render ineligible to sit and vote is prosperous. Considering the short space of time that the Montreal factories have been of time that the Montreal factories have been established we have reason to congratulate them on the success achieved. The great drawback they have to contend with is the low grade of goods desired. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great de-mand in Canada seems to be for a cheap qual-ity, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. If our ladies will but take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co's own brand, and see that their name is on the end of each spool, they will be sure of getting the best made. This, is the same thread that their American house, Belding Bros. & Co., have achieved so enviable a success with, their sales of it far exceeding any other make. of it should render ineligible to sit and vote any person holding any commission under the Crown, if by such commission it was provided that the holder should receive no wages or salary in respect of such office. Then the bill contained a clause of indemnity with reference to the Hon. Minister of Kailways. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections at the proper stage. Mr. BLAKE-I make in amendment the addition of the following words to the title, "And to impair the efficiency of the said In-dependence of Parliament Act." (Loud laughter.)

laughter.) A division was taken and the amendment was lost; yeas, 55; nays, 101. The bill was then read the first time. 

BUDGET DEBATE.

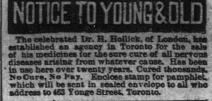
The motion was withdrawn. NORTHERN LAKE DISASTERS. Mr. DAWSON moved for a return showing shar vessels mavigating the waters of Lakes Superior and Huron were inspected during the past season's navigation under the au-hority of the Government and the names of the large losses of life and property occurring the northern lakes during the many interaction are supplemented by stall. Ton. Mr. MoLELAN pointed out that the Government had done its utmost to protect with marine. It carefully inspected the to explicit a manner unteraction and uncertain the country. When he canne to the dot partner some deplorable accidents occurring the many statistic to the subject of the country. When he canne to the dot partner to many lakes in the subject of the dot the done is attended to the subject of the country. When he canne to the dot partner to many lakes accidents occurring the country. Mr. White daned as is done to the country. Mr. White daned as is done to the country. Mr. White daned as is done to the subject of the country. When he canne to the country of the country of the ear-illighter in the first and and streamed to the subject of the subject of the country. Mr. White daned as is done to the first and early countries of the country of the streamed as is done to the country. He gave statistics to thow nor the first and the subject of the subjec

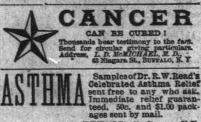
**B**LOOD 3) ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.



We, the undersigned druggists, take measure in certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR's BALSAM OF WILD CHERKY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it. A. CHRIPTIE & CO. Sparks

OTTAWA, June 20, 182 A. CHRIBTIE & CO., Sparks street. R. J. MILLS, 75 Sparks street. G. T. O. ELW ELL, 134 Sparks street. H. F. MACCARTHY, 230 Wellington street. W. A. JAMISON, 524 Wellington street. W. M. A. LOYD. 103 Rideau street. K. D. GRAHAM, Medical Hall. E. D. MARTIN, 252 Rideau street. GEORGE MORTIMER, Market Square. C. O. DACIER, 517 Sussex street. SIDNEY P. COOKE, M.D. Hall, P.Q. T. A. HOWARD, Ayimer, P.Q.





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TESTIMONIAL .- I have ben treated at the utherland Institute and am perfectly cur ed. THOMAS CHARLTON, Pickering P.O., Ont.

**GURE FIT** "It does run smoothly, darling," said "It does run smoothly, darling," said passionately. "What could be George, wondering what she was trying to get at. "Well Lean tall you why the lean and ure. I have made the iled is no reason for not now receiving a cure, submitted needs or streams and a Free Boths of my infailible meds. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you abuing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. R. G. BOOT, is Post Ste, New Yorks

DNSUMPTI ds of cases of the worst kind of ve been cured. Indeed, so strong is my

get at. "Well, I can tell you why true love never runs smoothly," and she looked at the lapel of his coat as though she would like to go to sleep there. "Love is blind, and instead of helping the blind it is considered the proper thing to pull down the blind." George soted upon this hint and pulled down the blind.

HE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

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#### WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the sonntry 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 DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LICENSE ACTS.

-THE, pretence that the McCarthy Act of 1883 was passed merely "to spite Mowat" will not blind any, intelligent man. The facts we have produced have never been faced by the Grit party. These facts show that the McCarthy Act of 1883 was essential ; was forced on the Government ; and was in pursuance of the policy of even the Mackenzie Administration.

-In 1876 Mr. BETHUNE told the Mowar Government very frankly his opinion on the validity of the Crooks Act. It was as follows :--

"He thought it was clear that this (Local) House could not abolish asloon or shop licenses, though it was a misfortune that they could not. He also believed that this [Local] House could no more limit the number of shop licenses than they could limit the number of dry goods stores. He cited cases to show that this was the law, and that the Dominic. Government had always claimed the jurisdiction in these matters. The House had the right to make police regulations, but could not prombit the sale of liquor in these

The Crooks Act came into being, there fore, with a charge of illegitimacy hanging round its neck. That charge has never of Ontario in regard to the liquor traffic is been withdrawn

alternative. The Scott Act, had not been widely accepted. Mr. Mowar's immorsi, disgraceful, and inefficient misadministra-tion of the Crooks Act had made that Act a scandalous farce. His own prison inspec-stor was year after year convicting the Mowar to agree to put this high tax on the holders of a Dominion license. This is not a sound contention, as we have pointed out. Neither is it sound for Mr. Mowar to ask the Dominion to hold up its law for a year. This is simply a piece of imperimence, in view of the fact that dovernment of failure to promote temper-ance and morality, by showing that drunk-enness and orime were on the increase. It of imperimence, in view of the fact that the Dominion law, as we pointed out else-where, was forced on the Dominion Gov-ernment by facts, some of which Mr. Mowar might have controlled if he had was certain that no authority existed to legally control the business of liquor-sellng. The McCarthy Act was therefore passed without the aid of the Grits, who fung up their role as "Temperance men" and abdicated their duties as mem-bers of Parliament rather than give the Government, even indirectly, any aid in had moral courage to refuse to agree to the immoral political purposes to which the Orooks Act was notoriously put.

the Orooks Act was notoriously put. The Canadian courts are, in the first place, the proper tribunals for the interpretation of Canadian law; and to these recourse should, and must; be had before going elsewhere. The Dominion Government must necessarily hold to the integrity of the law it has passed. Mr. Mowar judgment, perhaps without malice, and certainly without sincerity. The respect of the Grit party for the bench is not tra-ditional. -Then came in 1883, late in the year, the decision' in The Queen a Hodge. This decision does not in any material degree differ from previous decisions. In The Queen a Russell, as we have said, the point raised was the constitutionality of the Scott Act, and the decision was that ditional. the Soott Act was constitutional; that the power of dealing with the liquor traffic, as a matter of trade and commerce, was wholly within the power of the Dominion;

-The sum and substance of what was done is this. The Local Government has imposed the following fines on Dominion and that the power of -granting licenses not assigned to the Provincial Legislatur icenses : For each tavern, saloon or shop license .....\$ 300

ing right was sufficient to induce Mr.

For each tavern, saloon, or shop license in towns, the sum of..... For each tavern or shop license in an inco porated village, the sum of..... For each tavern or shop license in town-ships, the sum of ..... For each wholesale license within the authority of the Legislature of this province.

authority of the Legislature of this province, the sum of ..... "ernment of taverns, &c., licensed for "the sale of liquors by retail, and such as "are calculated to preserve, in the muni-cipality, peace and public decency, and "repress drunkenness and disorderly and "riotous conduct." As such they cannot An additional duty of shall be paid upon the transfer or re-moval of any of the aforesaid licenses. And for provincial licenses they fixed the following figures :

be said to interfere with the general regu lation of trade- and commerce which be-longs to the Dominion Parliament, and do not conflict with the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, which does not appear to have as yet been locally adopted." ..... 100 Vessels. The rights of municipalities to fix any fur-

ther sums they think it are not impaired by this legislation. The object of it all is, of course, in the first place to compel as -Thus from 1876 to 1883 the tide o legal opinion, of Parliamentary, action, and of judicial decision ran all in one direction —in the direction of the Dominion Parlia-ment. And it runs that way still. The Dominion law of 1883 is the only law many persons as possible to take out pro-vincial licenses. And also to have a ource of revenue in case the Dominion licenses alone are held, as we think they will be held, valid; and the licensing power of the Local Legislature denied, as we think it will finally be denied. which can have permanent force and virwhich can have permanent force and vir-tue. The contentions of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario, in particular, are untenable. Mr. Mowar's sole object is to' save for election purposes the valuable aid of the organized ruffishism of his inspec-tors. He is endeavouring to force people into taking. Provincial licenses in per-ference to Dominion licenses. When the contest is all over, and Mr. Mowar, as in the case of the boundary award has THE VOTE ON MR. CARNEGIE'S AMENDMENT.

THE vote on Mr. CARNEGIE's amendnent has, as we pointed out in our last ssue, been taken. The amendment was as in the case of the boundary award, has follows :-backed down and come to terms, then the people who have through weakness or par-tizanship allowed themselves to be used by Mr. Mowar, will find themselves more de-ceived than ever. We foretoid Mr. Mowar's back-down on the boundary. "That all the words after ' that ' be struck out, and the following substituted :--This House disapproves of the action of the Gov-ernment in giving author zation to two sets of meaders for use in the schools of the pro-

We foretell his back-down on this Now the farmers of Ontario, as a body, know too well the loss and anneyance caused to them by this Reader question THE LICENSE RESOLUTIONS IN All the teachers, all the trustees, as well as all the parents, are familiar with the

Badgerow, Balhop, Bislantyne, Caldwell,

Chisholm,

Freeman.

Gibson (Huron), Gould,

Drury, Ferris,

Hagar, Hardy,

Laidiaw.

Master,

Mowat, Neelon,

Pardee,

Snider, Widdifield,

Young-49.

McCraney, McKenzie,

McLaughlin,

Rayside, Ross (Middleser)

-In the speech of the Lieutenantiniquity of the business. But the follow-Govennor at the opening of the session, it ing members voted to sustain it :-- ? is stated that the authority of the Province Awrey, Baxter, Blezard, "placed beyond controversy." In the Grit organ from day to day the McCarthy

Canddian Pacific railway question. Vote Mr. Blake into power, is says, and you may trust fo getting your price. We have little doubt that he Globe is miscopresenting Mr. Blake, and hat he will repudiate its declaration." Mr. BLAKE has not repudiated the Globe's declaration, and will not do so, because he are not.

The charge, we say again, may have been was a success. And there is no diminution of that confidence.

The charge, we say again, may have been "false and malignant," but the Witness, a Grit organ, thus excused us: "Unfortunately, a wicked. blunder-ing article in the Toronto 'Globe' gave a colouring of probability to the story in the eyes of those who have no. or try to make themselves believe they have no confidence in the integrity of Mr. Blake," during the year the largest portion was paid by luxuries, and a very considerable part of the balance was paid by the foreign exporter to Canada and not by the Cana-dian consumer. Look at this list of inceases in revenue from certain articles :

Both these papers, the Globe and the Wit-ness, have apparently agreed to fight shy of the question. The Witness has dropped it altogether. The Globe contents itself with repeating what other papers have said. INCREASE IN CUSTOMS DUTIES 1882-83. ailway carriages..... \$ 20,000 

Machinery ..... Pig iron ..... Now, what have the other papers said. There is not so much to blame in them. They praise Ms. BLAKE-that is their lassware ..... Incy praise Mix BLAKE-that is their confress; they are shielding him for a not unkindly purpose. They do not say very much that is hard on THE MAIL; indeed, they proceed cautiously. La Patrie is the only paper which is severe. It is a much better written paper than the Globe, and we recognize the brilliancy of its style. La Minerwe is also critical, but it is only criti-cal, not abusive : and it writes against us These items do not trouble the poor man at all. They are paid mainly by the rich and the enterprising. a single point of Opposition criticism to escape him. He faces particularly the complaints that the trade with the United States has been increasing again; as if the Grit party really were troubled about that. He gives figures as follows : cal, not abusive : and it writes against us in a literary form which we envy, and can never hope to attain. Condemnation from La Moneys is a pleasure to the viotim. It is flattering to be cut up by Sanya Benys SAINTE BEUVE.

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES AND GREAT THE BUDGET SPEECH. 1876-7. Imports from United -Ox Saturday morning we he States. Imports from Great Britain Budget speech in full, with condensation of its points, a tabulation of its figures. and, in a separate form, the tariff resolu-Difference in favour of United tions, which were this year of unusual in-States ..... 1877-8. Imperts from United The year closed is the year ending 30th June, 1883, and its financial account was as follows: BEVENUE OF 1882-3. Difference in favour of United 
 Oustoms
 \$23,009,582

 Excise
 6,260,116

 Other sources
 6,524,950
 States ..... \$11,200,559 1878-9. Imports from United \$35,791,648

terest.

160

Total expenditure..... 28,730,157 \$7,064,491 Difference in favour of United Dominion lands ..... 1,009,01 States ..... \$12,746,089 Total surplus..... \$8,073,510 1882-3. Imports from United The next year is the year now current, to end on 30th June, 1884, and its account, which is still in part estimate, is as Difference in favour of United follows : States ..... \$ 3,976,86 REVENUE FOR CURBENT YEAR 1883-4

The rapid reduction of the difference in favour of the United States is obvieusly very great. Therefore those who say that stoms..... \$20,250,000 5,550,000 1,800,000 Excise ..... Post-office ..... Public works and buildings..... our trade with Great Britain has been pre-3.000.000 judicially effected, are wrong beyond hope. rest on investments..... Other sources..... 800,000 Total estimated revenue..... \$32,200,000 Total estimated expenditure... 31,200,000 The Opposition have been in the habit of 31,200,000 saying that our export trade would in this irection he ruined by the National Estimated surplus. ..... \$ 1,000,000 Policy. Sir LEONARD TILLEY produces a 1,000,000 omparative table of the value of produce -----Total surplus..... \$ 2,000,000 exported, as follows : The next year, which is the one for

which the Finance Minister is now prepar-ing, is the year to end 30th June, 1885; and its account, estimated, is as follows: ESTIMATED REVENUE 1884-5. 5,000,000

reduced taxation, and the revenue, without any change so far as in-creased taxation is concerned, is suf-ficient for the future expenditure that may fall upon the Dominion. Now. I ONTARIO LEGISLATURE Continued from Second Page. 'hold that this tariff has been in that re-

54.00

\$51, 342, 669

39,573,230

\$11.769.439

30,993,130

\$56,033,333

52.056.469

-Sir LEONARD TILLEY does not allow

Britain.....

States Imports from Great Britam....

PRODUCE EXPORTED.

person employed by the Ontario Government person employed by the Ontario Government to make such estimate. The price per yard at which the work was let ani whether at public sale or by tender. The salaries or other remuneration paid the engineers or other persons employed by the Ontario Gov-ernment to superintend the construction of the said drainage works, and charged to the said works respectively. He said that make -Of the increase in Customs duties said works respectively. He said that works had been done, and the people of the locality could get no information regarding them.

THE RAILWAY ACT. The bill to amend the Railway Act (Mr. Wood) was passed through Committee

Whole and reported. · PAWNBROKERS. Mr. Badgerow's bill to amend the Act re-spectrug pawnbrokers and pawnbroking was read the second time. It proposes to give the power of regulating these institu-tions to the municipalities. —Carried. 242,500 46.000 150.000

28,000 THE ASSESSMENT ACT. Mr. BADGEROW moved the second read \$847.500 ing of his bill to amend the assessment Act. He said that it embodied the recommenda-tions of the municipal convention lately in -Carried. The House adjourned at 9.05 p. m.

> -TORONTO, March 3.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1837. Mr. LEES asked whether it was the inten ion of the Government to take into consider tion the claims of the volunteers of 1837. ith a view to acknowledging such claim for their valuable services. Mr. MOWAT said the Government had no intention at present to take the matter into onsideration.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A J. P. Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return of copies of all correspondence and communica-tions between the junior judge of the county of Ontario or another person, and the Attor-ney-General, or any member or officer of the Government, with regard to the conduct of one Mr. J. P. Foley, of Mara, one of the justices of the peace for the said county. He said he understood that Mr. Foley had been a justice of the peace for the county of Ontario for twenty years, that a young man, the son of a farmer residing in the county, was charged by Mr. Foley with having com-mitted a felony, that he arrested the young man, and threatened to try him himself for the charge, and refused to have any communication with anyone but the father of the young man, who it was stated was allowed to settle the case by stated was allowed to settle the case by giving a note for \$20; on that understanding thep osecution was withdrawn. The caselook-ed asif Mr. Foley were guilty of compoundinga felony. He had sued for the note before the Junior County Judge of Ontario, who had made some stronge observations with regard to the conduct of Mr. Foley, and had made some communications to the Attorney-Gene-ral. He thought it would be well if the whole

orrespondence were brought down. Mr. MOWAT said that these charges had been communicated to Mr. Foley, who denied them. The judgment of the court when the suit came up was in favour of Mr. Foley. Mr. MEREDITH said bethought the Attor-ney-General should have ordered an investigation in the case, and the public interest would have been better served if such had been ordered. He thought it was a most danger-ous thing to let it go to the country that in cases of this kind the Attorney-General did not think it a sufficient ground for removing a man from the position of justice of the

MUNICIPAL BONUSES. Mr. GIBSON (Huron) moved for a return

A. GLOSON (Inition) moved for a return showing the amount paid, or to be paid, to each railway in Ontario by the different municipalities therein, by way of bonns. He said the return would give some very interest-ing information. It had been computed that since Confederation 1,700 miles had been aided by the municipalities to the extent of \$4.500 a mile which would give access Total. \$29,638,848 Total. \$38,799,884

The motion passed.

The House adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

LICENSE DUTIES.

Mr. HARDY moved that the House p

Governor-in-Council in the manner and for the purposes as provided by the thirty-fourth section of the said Liouor License Act, the sums A.d proportion thereof to be paid over to the tran-surer of the province for the exclusive use of the province and to the several municipalities inter-ested in the fund shall be the same as by the said thirty-fourth section is provided. — That it is expedient that where any munici-pality, by by-law, requires—as it lawfully may do—larger duties to be paid upon and in respect of tavern or shop licenses than those hereinbe-fore specifically mentioned, the whole of such excess shall be paid over to the treasurer of such municipality by the inspector and commis-sioners appointed under the said Liquor License Act of Ontario. He said that the Dominion Act passed last ses.

sion providing that the Legislatures of the provinces could impose a tax in order to the rateing of a revenue, there could be no ques-tion but that the House had the right to levy such a duty as in its wisdom it might think reasonable and just. Last year \$96,000 were collected as the provincial share of the revenue from licenses; and the proposed in creases as given in the resolutions were expected to produce \$112,000, or a total of \$208,000. Mr. MEREDITH said the question be-

fore the House, or which had been in-cidentally discussed, was perhaps as important as any which could engage the attention of the Legislature. It dealt with mattern affecting very large interests and was a most important moral question. He had hoped, important moral question. He had hoped, therefore, when the member of the Government, who had just spoken, came to address the House he would have approached it entirely in a different spurit. (Hear, hear.) In our complex sys-tem—for the federal system must be complex --there must of necessity arise differences as to the jurisdiction between the central an-thority and the local authority. The point where they met was almost intangible, and he had slways, until the time the hon. gentlemen opposite took their course of hos tility to the Dominion Government, attempt ed to meet them in a suirit of conciliation with a view to settling, without bitterness and strife, constitutional questions arising ander the British North America act. believed the course of hon. gentlemen was calculated to do great injury, perhaps irre-parable injury, not only to the Do-minion, but to the province, (Hear, hear.)

After referring at length to the inconsisten cies of the Government on the license ques-tion, and their bitter hostility to the Federal Government, he moved the following amendment :--

ment :---"That all the words in the motion be struck out after the word that and the following sub-stituted, 'Inasmuch as the House is of opinion that the right to regulate the liquor traffic by license laws belongs, under the British North America Act, exclusively to the Legislatures of the provinces, it is not expedient to actile a scale of duties under the Dominion License Act of 1883, which tills House believes to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament." "The House them divided and the seried

The House then divided, and the amend-ment was lost on the following division :---

NAYS.-Messrs. Awrey. Badgerow, Balfour, Bailantyne, Barter, Bishop, Blezard, Caldwell, Cascaden, Chisholm, Dowling, Drary, Dryden, Ferris, Fraser, Freeman, Gibson (Huron), Gil-lies, Gould, Graham, Hagar, Haroourt, Hardy, Laidlaw, Lyon, McCraner, McKenzie, Mc-Laughlin, McMahon, Master, Morin, Mowat, Murray, Neelon, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Ray-side, Ross (Huron), Eass (Midleser), Sills, Shider, Waters, Wildiffeld, Young, 45. The House then went into committee on

Mr. MEREDITH asked if the Government

proposed to retain the provincial fees in cases where two licenses were taken out in the event of the Dominion law being sustained. A provision should be made for such a contingency, for many of the hotel-keepers in their desire to comply with the law would take

out double lie Mr. HARDY said that matter could be discussed when the Liquor bill was intro-duced. He thought the suggestion had been made with the view of inducing parties to take out licenses under the very Act which the Opposition had declared they could not uphold.

every owner of land, or th owner was not resident municipality wherein the sa (1) To cut down all the Cat eye daisy, wild oats, rag-we mustard, and other noxion on his land, to which the tended by by-law of the often each and every year a prevent the ripening of th ont out and burn all found on plum or cher land, so often each a as it should appear on (2) To art down and how (3) To cut down and bur (a) to cut down and burn tarine, or other trees on i with the disease known as to destroy all the fruit of Any Council might by by operation of the Act to a disease of fruit trees, and point an inspector to enfor of the Act in the municipal After observat ons from . Mr. Broder, the bill was

Mr. MOWAT introduce for the distribution of est Attorney-General is admin The House adjourned at

> BILLS ADVANCED OR FIRST READ Mr. O'Connor-To abolisi

Mr. Waters-To amend t coroners' inquests. Mr. Gibson (Hamilton Public Health Act of 1882. Respecting the property of Mr. Mowat.

To prevent the spread ase among horses and catt To amend and consolida ng Industrial Schools-Mr. To amend the Consolidate

-Mr. Fell Respecting pharmacy-D To amend the Consolidat -Mr. Drury. To secure to wives and c

fits of life insurance-Mr. 1 To amend the General Act-Mr. Mowat. Respecting co-operative a stock companies, benevoie other corporations-Mr. Mo

SECOND REAL •To reduce the capital stor Loan Company, and for oth Meredith.

To amend the Ass

Ferris, Ferris. To amend the Consolidat —Mr. Ferris. He expla tained the amendments s recent municipal convention To amend the Ditches Act.-Mr. Gibson (Huron) To amend the Railway To amend the Conso Act.-Mr. Clancy. To empower the municip. of Parkdale to make specia for other purposes. To empower the municip of Brockton to make specia for other purposes. Respecting the trusts of t Samuel B. Smith, deceased. To legalize and confirm

by-laws granting aid to the by-laws grauing an to one Railway Company. To incorporate the village Respecting the St. Catha Central Railway Company. To authorize the Toron Company to issue mortgage for other purposes, To amend the Consolidat --Mr. Lees.

Respecting cemetery con four. To amend the Consolidat [Mr. Gubson (Hamilton). To amend the charter of the Ontario Methodist Car pany.-Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) To incorporate the To Building Association.-Mr.

-In 1877 Sir JOHN MACDONALD told Mr. MACKENZIE in the House of Commons and unconstitutional. If this is the that "he had no doubt whatever that the opinion of the Grit party, why does Mr. "House had the power to legislate on the This turned out to be actually the case, as we shall show further on, and indeed as everyone now knows. Thus promptly did Sir JOHN MACDONALD assert the power of the Dominion Parliament in the matter "(liquor) question, and he believed the "Supreme Court would so decide when " the case was laid before that tribunal." the Dominion Parliament in the matter. It is therefore untruthful to contend that the power of the Local Legislature has hitherto unchallenged.

-In 1878 Mr. MACKENZIE, when Premier, put into the mouth of the Governor-General these remarkable words; " It is very desirable that there should " be uniform legislation in all the pro-\* vinces respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors. Hitherto that trade has been regulated by provincial laws, or laws existing before the Confederation of the provinces, although there has been late-ly a conflict of authority as to the juris-diction of the local authorities."

In the face of the conflict of authority as to " the jurisdiction of the local authori-Mr. MACKENZIE asserted the "tise," Mr. MACKENZIE asserted the right of the Dominion Parliament to pass the Scott Act. Mr. BLAKE was conspicuously silent. It is therefore not honest to say that the authority of the Dominion has en asserted but very lately for political purposes.

-In 1879 Mr. BETHUNE, who was of The same opinion still, gave the Licensed Victuallers an opinion in writing, which we have several times published and chal-lenged the Grit organ to discuss it. In that epinion Mr. BETHUNE repeated his opinion of 1876 ; elaborated it ; denied the oriminal jurisdiction of the Legisla-ture ; limited its police power ; restrained its revenue-collecting power ; and laft the its revenue-collecting power; restrained its revenue-collecting power, and left the Local Legislatures with, in fact, no power worth exercising. The Grit organ in Tor-onto has resolutely avoided Mr. BETHUNE's opition, though it has been challenged arain and again to diagnee it again and again to discuss it.

In 1879 the Supreme Court of the Dominion, following the Supreme Courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, decided that the Scott Act was superior in force and virtue to any municipal regulation, and that the Dominion Parliament had the sole power to legislate on the liquor busi-ness as an affair of trade and commerce. There has since been no legal decision at any since been no legal decision at variance with that. It is, therefore, dishonest in the extreme to say that the authority of the Local Legislature has been but lately challenged.

In 1881 Sir JOHN MACDONALD Pro--In 1881 Sir JOEN MACDONALD pro-vided the means for an appeal to the Privy. Council in the case of *Russell v. The Queen*. And in 1882 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment. The meaning and effect of this judgment has never been seriously questioned. Mr. BLAKE has endeavoured to sneer away its indicating by referring to the abarnee of

hority by referring to the absence of insel, and so on; but he has never red to impugn its meaning. It support-the decision of the Supreme Court ; es-——Mr. Mowar attempted on rising to step out of the position in which Mr. Manzorra's motion had placed ham. He is to nee revenue and police purposes.
——It was not till 1883, therefore, that the Dominion Parliament was forced to agt. The decision in Regina va. Russell left no

Act is denounced as beyond all doubt illegal Dowling, Dryden Gibson (Hamilton). Mowar's Government at the outset assert Graham. Hart. Lyon, McIntyre, when so much has been denied i Why should there be any preparation for an Morin, Murray, O'Connor. Phelps, Ross (Huron),

THE LEGISLATURE.

question, too.

should there be any preparation for an event which is said to be impossible by the men who are preparing for it? The fact is, the Local Government does not believe in its own powers or in its own legislation. It has adopted the McCarthy Act as part of its own legislation, acknowledging the superiority of the Dominion legislation. It has recognized the probability of the McCarthy Act being decided to be legal, by making provisions for taxing the licenses to be obtained under that Act. It is all a preparation for a back-down in this case as in the boundary case. Vaters, These men must answer to the people for voting against an amendment in which more than half of them believe. The fact that they would rather have voted for the amendment was known to the Government. Murmurs of disapproval

-Mr. HARDY vesterday discussed the case of Regina v. Hodge, and thought that Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S opinion regarding the case was "extraordinary." Of course no one is likely to take Mr. HARDY'S legal had reached them. Knowledge of the evil, the corruption, and the intrigue was in Mr. Mowar's possession. He did not dare speak himself; he did not dare allow Mr. Ross to go wholly into the ques-tion; he no doubt was aware of the beneopinions" seriously. The main quesolent but futile efforts of the Speaker to tion for him is, not the opinion of Sin JOHN MACDONALD, but the opinion of Mr. save Mr. Ross from Fate. He put up two of his Ministers, the men he always use BLAKE. Mr. BLAKE has never given an when there is dragooning to be done, and submission to be exacted, to bully his folopinion in favour of the legality of the Crooks Act. Mr. BLAKE was challenged submission to be exacted, to buily his fol-lowers, to wheedle them, to appeal to him, to talk of want of confidence, to rouse partizan feeling, to make a desperate effort to save a Minister from shame, and the by Sir JOHN MACDONALD to deny that the McCarthy Act was the law of the land; Mr. BLAKE did not dare deny it. Mr. Mr. BLAKE did not dare deny it. Mr. HARDY's own opinion is of no more value than Mr. BADGEROW'S. It is not of so much value as Mr. Mowar's; but Mr. Mowar's opinion has not been specifically given—zo far. He, is, perhaps, waiting for Mr. BLAKE. Mr. BLAKE is, per-chance, waiting for him. The public is, with a certain amusement, waiting for both. Let them speak out.

-----Mr. MEREDITH concluded his speech with an amendment as follows :

That all the words after "that" be struck That all the words after "that" be struck out and the following substituted :-- "Inas-much as the House is of opinion that the right to regulate the liquor traffic by license law belongs, under the British North America Act, exclusively to the Legislature of the province, it is not expedient to settle a scale of deties under the Dominion License Act of 1883 which this House believes to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament." This was a motion to test the sincerity TEXT AND COMMENT. the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament." This was a motion to test the sincerity of the Opposition. Mr. MEREDITH, as we have pointed out, has never gone wholly with us in this affart of the license law. His position is, that the province has the sole right to legislate. He was con-sistent, therefore, in declaring that those who contended for the right of the pro-vince had no right to offer legislation which confessedly is a preparation for a possible defeat of provincial pretensions' towards the largest measure of control of the liquor traffic. Of course, Mr. Mowar was driven to his feet at once, sorely against his will. Ove morning contemporary, not being in a position to say anything for itself in the matter of Mr. BLAKE's attempt,

through its columns, to barter the inter-ests of Ontario for office, has recourse to the French papers of Quebec. The Globe's own article begins in this way : "The recent cowardly and cut-throat at-acks made upon Mr. Blake by THE MAIL tacks made upon Mr. Blake by THE MAIL have been nowhere more warmly resented than in the Quebec Conservative press, who best know the false and malignant nature of the charges."

The charge may be "false and malignant. but our first authority for making it was the Montreal Witness, which, five days be-fore we said anything at all, said as fol-Mr. Mowar attempted on rising to

lows: "No one has characterized in severer terms the raids, or proposed raids, of this province upon the Dominion treasury, and no one has more bitterly stigmatized the de-mands for better terms so constantly being made, and yet the Globe to day is found un-blumingly and shamelessly making on behalf of its party the bid of beller terms to the mem-bers of this province for their order on the

Total ...... \$32,000,000 Estimated expenditure ..... 29,811,639 Estimated surplus.....\$ 2,188.361 Less supplementary expenditures. 800,000 \$ 1.389 361 Add estimated receipts from lands 1.250,000 Probable surplus......\$ 2,638,361 -It will be observed that there is a falling off in the surplus, but that was expected. The year which is to close on the 30th June, 1884, will have been the worst of Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S years since our friends came into power ; yet it will leave him a surplus of a million from his ordinary revenue, and a million from the sales of land, or two millions in all. Now let us, for the banefit of our readers, put all the surpluses and proceeds of land sales together, and see what the result is for Canada : SUBPLUSES AND LAND SALES. 1882-3-Surplus. Dominion lands..... 7,064,491 1,009,019 Dominion lands..... 1883-4-Surplus... Dominion lands 1884-5-Estimated surplus... 1.000.000 1,000,000 1,388,261 Dominion lands ..... 1,250,000 Total to 30th June, 1885..... \$25,036,545

This amount would, it will be observed, cover the whole of the subsidy to the Pacific railway. -One of the most noticeable things

in the speech is the condensation which Sir LEONARD TILLEY gives of the reduction of taxation in 1882-3. The agreeable ac-count is as follows : BEDUCTION OF .TAXATION IN 1882-3.

Tes daty taken off .....\$ 844.016 Coffee duty taken off..... Tin, &c., duty taken off..... 91.719 Tin, &c., duty taken off...... Stamps duty taken off..... Postage on papers.... Tobacco duty taken off..... 50,000 eriodicals.... 1.000 14.250 tion. 

What item in Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S five years is there to exceed the interest of se figures for the public ?

-That interest is so great that we shall venture to occupy a good deal of space, as is our custom, in giving briefly the main points of every,part of the speech, commercial, financial, and political. In our last issue we gave the financial account of the three years covered by the Budget. That is so satisfactory an account that for its own sake, as well as to make this further summary of the speech more com-plete, we shall repeat it hera. —Has the tariff been a success ? The Minister properly contends that it has

"What is the position we are in to-day? Notwithstanding that the people have been relieved from two millions and a "quarter of taxation, notwithstanding "that there has been a large increase in "the manufacturing industries of the coun-"try, we have a surplus of from one to "two million dollars a year, sufficient to "two million dollars a year, sufficient to meet any further increase which may "take place in the producing power of our "manufacturer throughout Canada. Under "these circumstances we are in a position "to-day to meet Parliament and say we "have not only provided for the past, we have "they had a surplus in the past, we have

There is, it will be observed, a difference of nine millions in favour of the National Pclicy period, in spite of the large falling offin 1582, which was the experience of the whole continent. ------The next point the Minister deals with is the effect of the tariff in stimulating industry in the country. He illustrates this effect by giving the statistics o the imports of raw materials for manufa turing purposes. Thus : COTTON IMPORTS. 1877-8...... 7,243,413 lbs 1882-3 WOOLLEN IMPORTS. 1881-2..... 9.682.757 " The larger consumption of our own home grown wool accounts for the apparently small increase in the consumption in the past year; but an increase of over 6,500, 000 pounds since 1878 in the import for manufacturing purposes shows a great in crease in industry. MACHINERY IMPORTS. 1878..... \$ 438.037 1879..... 403,809 1880..... 503,858 1881..... 1882..... 2,194,446 1883..... 2,757,570. That is a decidedly encouraging increase in the introduction of the means by which industry is multiplied. EDITORIAL NOTES. A Grit paper calls the Globe "an irres

ponsible newspaper." Mr. Blake said much the same, and the Premier of Ontario, the other day, disc aimed any liability whatever for its utterances.

Nothing would please Mr. Blake more than to get Sir Charles Tupper out of the House. He is afraid of him. He trembles when he rises to speak. If he could only succeed in his little scheme to worry the Min ster of Railways he would be as happy as it is pos-sible for him to be. It would atone for his failure on the Canadian Facific railway ques-

It seems to be the misfortune of England that her allies m the Soudan comprise all the cowards of the country, while bravery and heroism in the natives are to be found only in the ranks of the rebels. The determined resistance offered by many of the latter, in Friday's fight, is a strong contrast to the miserable cowardice displayed by the Egyptian troops in former

The great Fenian invasion of Manitoba is being well advertised. Advices from Fargo, which is at least the headquarters of the persons who are talking the matter up, state that "many battalions will be ready." All they await is the sign of revolt in the North-West, The St. Paul Pioneer sarcastically 88YS :--

that something or other was a "seething caldron," but he was understood to mean Ontario. Two s. c.'s in such close proximity should do a great deal to lessen the rigors of a Canadian winter

\$4,500 a mile, which would give seve The resolutions millions and a half of dollars. The province through the Government had given about five millions, which would make nearly committee rose and reported. The report was adopted, and the resolu-tions were referred to Committee of the Whole House on bill No. 108. The House went into committee on mohirteen millions given to railways in bonuse Many of these railways had violated the conditions on which the bonuses had been given tion of Mr. Hardy. Mr. HARDY moved the following :---in regard to giving competing lines. If Quebec was to found their claim for better terms partly on what they had given to their railways the return could be used as a similar argument for Ontario. Mr. GILLIES seconded the motion. He thought a commission should be contained.

TOBONTO, March 4.

Mr. HARDY moved the following :--Reso'ved, That it is expedient (1) that over and above the duties for licenses heretofore im-posed by the Laquor License Act, or any Act smending the same, and any duties which have been or may be imposed by any municipal by-law, there shall be paid, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes, for the ex-clusive use of this province, the following addi-tional duties thereon, the whole of which shall form part of the consolidated revenue of the province:-thought a commission should be appointed to look into the matter of these railways which had been grant d bonuses for supplying a competing road, and which had violated their

For each wholesale license.
 For each tavern license in cities......
 For each tavern license in towns......
 For each tavern license in incorporated millionse

into Committee of Supply to consider the tollowing resolution :--Resolved. That the Parliament of Canada, at

Resolved. That the Parliament of Canada, at the session thereof held in the year one thousand eicht numdred and eighty-three, passed an Act entitled "The Laguor License Act of 1883." pur-porting to deal with the regulation of taverns, sale of ligunr, and with the regulation of taverns, sale of ligunr, and with the regulation of taverns, sale of ligunr, and with the regulation of taverns, sale of ligunr, and with the regulation of taverns, sale of ligunr, and with the regulation of the seventh sale of ligunr, and with the regulation of the seventh sub-section of the seventh sale on of said Act it is provided that "Hotel, salon, and shop licenses, and such other of the licenses by this Act authorized to be issued, as to which a Provincial Legislature may impose a tax in order to the raising of a revenue, she Legislature of the Province under the power conferred on it by the ninth enumerated class of subjects in section ninety-two of "The British North America Act, 1867," may impose invenue for provincial, local, or municipal pur-pose." He read a statement of the amounts ex-censes at \$75, \$2,550; 24 vessel licenses at \$25, \$600; a total of \$112,976.
 Mr. MEREDITH said what the people de-

amount equal to that would be taken out of

Mr. MEREDITH asked why they did now adopt the principle in the Dominion Act. Mr. HARDY-Our primary motive is to raise more money. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. MERRICK-But you have a surplue

and don't want money. (Laughter.) Mr. ROSS (Huron) said the increase was to be over and above the amount fixed by the municipal by-law. The dealers could bear higher licenses, and if the number decreased it would effect one of the objects they had in

Mr. CARNEGIE said a reason given for the increased fee was to add \$100,000 to the re-venue. If they had the surplus of \$4,000,000 which they claimed, their increase was not required. (Hear, hear.) If they wanted simply to promote the cause of temperance, they could increase the license fees and let the money go to the municipalities. Mr. HARDY moved that the following words be inserted in the resolution after the word " by-law" in the third line, "unless the mun cipality shall by by-law otherwise pro-vide."

province. 3. That it is expedient that the said ducies, when so paid to the inspuctor, shall be paid by him into the license fund provided for by the said Liquor License Act of Ontario, and shall form part and parcel thereof. The same shall be applied under regulations of the Linese shall

nerston. - Mr. McKin To revive and amend the the Port Stanley, Strathroy Railway Company.-Mr. To authorize the corporat Strathroy to purchase cer for a public cemetery.

To consolidate the

Ber). Respecting the Yorkville way Company.—Mr. Ferris, To incorporate the Silver Company.—Mr. Gibson (Ha THIRD READ

To further amend the A the Roman Catholic Bisho Kingston in Canada in east To authorize the townsh

South to borrow certain To amend the Act to

pany .- Mr. McCraney.

Respecting the debt of th

To incorporate the Midian way Company. -- Mr. Lyon.

way Company. -- Mr. Sills. To incorporate the Cascad

pany.-Mr. McGhee. To legalize, confirm, and

certain by-law of the corpor of Kingston.-Mr. Metcalfo To amend and consolidate

LAND IMPROVEM

GENERAL AND TR

LARGE DEPUTATION WAITS O

A large deputation of mu

tives waited upon the Atto the Treasurer on Tuesday res

Land Improvement Fund compr sed the deputation :-

compr sed the députation :-Bruce-Wm. Scott, reeve, C Intyre, deputy reeve, Cuiros carrick; Jas. Johnsto Carrick; Jas. Johnsto Carrick; Jas. Toiton, reeve. Bailantyne, reeve, Huron; Y Kincardine, township; Dr. reeve, Kincardine township; Muron-John Kaine, reeve Cook, deputy reeve, Howics; reeve, Wroxeter; Jas. Hen berry; Thos. Strachan, reeve. Grey-Jas. Bowes, reeve, St Donnauston, reeve, Suiliran reeve, Osprey; Archibaid reeve, Osprey; Archibaid reeve, Osprey; Archibaid reeve, Osprey; Archibaid reeve, Gepter, Schult, The Gosha Howes, deputy reeve Grey, reeve, Harriston; John Harriston; John McNab, ree Josenh Gourlay, deputy. Wa Guinan, deputy reeve, Arthu

The deputation was int

Mr. GIBSON said he hoped would consider the justice They had bought their is

standing that a certain pro-refunded for the improven bridges. In regard to the Government had decided to of a settlement with the I ment. They expected in amount, and would look to the obtain six per cert for the

ain six per cent for t ard to the Crown lands ibt as to where it is, whi

O'Connor, M. P. P.

ing the Napanee River pany.-Mr. Wilmot.

Respecting the Gananoo

College.—Mr. Gibson (Ham Respecting churchwarden Toronto.—Mr. Clarke (Toro To incorporate the Dawn

To authorize Collingwood debentures.-Mr. McKay. To incorporate the Brock and Sault Ste. Marie Rail Mr. Fraser. Respecting the Toronto Eastern Extension Railway

dlesex.-Mr. Waters. To incorporate the Sarn Southern Railway Company

Mr. MEREDITH said what the people de-sired by the increased license fees was not so much an addition to the municipal or pro-vincial treasury as a reduction in the number of licenses issued. He was afraid this scheme did not move in that but in the opposite direction. The effect would be to take fees from the municipal treasuries and put them in the provincial treasury. Nome had imposed face up to the treasury. Some had imposed fees up to the maximum, and the effect would be that an the municipal treasuries. He pointed out that in some places there was a strong feeling that the whole of those fees should be given

to the municipalities. Mr. HARDY said he proposed introducing a clause that by-laws should remain as they are over and above all fees unless the Counils otherwise ordered. Mr. MEREDITH asked why they did not

view. Mr. CARNEGIE said a reason given for the

The resolution, was then reported as

Mr. ROSS, in moving the second reading of the bill to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and of diseases affecting fruit trees, maid that it proposed to make it the duty of

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

taken to get it, and what i ment would take to get it. long enough, and did not w with longer. ind that the grops.

British North America Act, 1867, 'may impose for the purpose of raising or in order to raise a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes,"
That in any province in which, in order to the maising of a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes, a duty has been imposed under the autority of 'The British North America Act, 1867, 'on any license, before the license issues, purpose on entitled thereto shall establish, to the satisfaction of the Chief Insection, that the has pad or tendered such duty. That the Legislature of this province claims are been entitled thereto shall establish, to the satisfaction of the Chief Insect of the atoresaid license and otherwise as the aspect of the atoresaid license and otherwise as the establish, to the satisfaction of the Chief Insect of the atoresaid license and otherwise as the establish to the satisfaction of the Chief Insect of the atoresaid license and otherwise as the establish, to the satisfaction of the Chief Insect of the atoresaid license and otherwise as the sate of spirituous and fermented liquors, and to regulate the sate thereof, and the houses in which the same is sold, is by 'The British North America Act, ' confered upon Provincial Legislatures exclusive].
That an evertheless, should the said Act of the Parliament of Canada, not withstanding the said value and contenuo of the Legislature of this province, be held to be valid, it becomes accessing which allocal, and municipal purposes, that the following license duties shall be payable upon and in respect of any of the licenses threat of Canada, not shop license in the said Act of the Parliament of Canada, namely, the Liquor License at of 150 00 For each tavern, salon, or shop license in the sate of the sate base of a revenue for shub license in an intervention of the elegislature of this province, the sum of a second with the sate of the sate base of a second se 

Mr. Badgerow said yesterday in the House

to save a Minister from shame, and the Government from ruin. Well, they succeeded, but at a great cost. And the success brings with it shame and mortification, and may bring with it ruin as well. They have deprived themselves of the opportunity of claiming that Mr. Ross is sustained, because the party was appealed to in support only of the Govern-ment. They have lost the chance of boasting that their education policy is approved, because their chief speakers asked only for the support of Mr. Mowar. asked only for the support of Mr. Mowar. That so many men should have swallowed such a vote may gratify<sup>c</sup>Mr. HARDY or Mr. FRASEE; but all that remains of what was once Mr. Mowar will have a bad quarter of an hour in thinking how base are the uses to which human beings may be put.



nor-in-Council in the manner and for the ses as provided by the thirty-fourth scoton said Liquor License Act, the sums and tion thereof to be paid over to the trea-of the province for the exclusive use of the e and to the several municipalities inter-the fund shall be the same as by the I the fund shall be the same as by the rty-fourth section is provided. at it is expedient that where any munici-ation of the section of the section of the py by-law, requires—as it lawfully may ger duties to be paid upon and in respect rn or shop licenses than those hereinbe-ecifically meationed, the whole of such shall be paid over to the treasurer of unicipality by the inspector and commis-appointed under the said Liquor License Ontario.

aid that the Dominion Act passed last sesproviding that the Legislatures of the providing that the regime order to the inces could impose a tax in order to the of a revenue, there could be no quesbut that the House had the right to levy a duty as in its wisdom it might think able and just. Last year \$96,000 were ted as the provincial share of ae from licenses ; and the proposed inses as given in the resolutions were ex. ed to produce \$112,000, or a total of

dr. MEREDITH said the question be the House, or which had been in-ntally discussed, was perhaps as importas any which could engage the attention he Legislature. It dealt with mattern ng very large interests and was a most rtant moral question. He had hoped, fore, when the member of address the House he would approached it entirely in a different (Hear, hear.) In our complex sysfor the federal system must be complex re must of necessity arise differences as he juridiction between the central au-rity and the local authority. The point ere they met was almost intangible, and had always, until the time the hon. emen opposite took their course of hos-to the Dominion Government, attempt-meet them in a spirit of conciluation, a view to settling, without bitterness strife, constitutional questions arising the British North America act. He wed the course of hon. gentlemen was ulated to do great injury, perhaps irre-able injury, not only to the Dobut to the province. (Hear,

iter referring at length to the inconsisten of the Government on the license ques-, and their bitter hostility to the Federal mment, he moved the following amend-

tt :--That all the words in the motion be struck after the word that and the following sub-atter, 'Inasmuch as the House is of opinion the right to regulate the liquor traffic by nse laws belongs, under the British North erica Act, exclusively to the Legislatures of provinces, it is not expedient to settle a scale duties under the Dominion Liennes Act of the sidiction of the Dominion Parliament." "Dom these the Dominion Parliament."

"he House then divided, and the amendwas lost on the following division :--

NAVS.-Messrs. Awrey. Badgerow, Balfour, allantyne, Baxter, Bishop, Biezard, Caldwell, scaden, Chishoim, Dowling, Drary, Dryden, erris, Fraser, Freeman, Gibson (Huron), Gil-s, Gould, Graham, Hagar, Haroourt, Hardy, aldiaw, Lyon, McCraney. McKennie, Mo-uuphin, McMabon, Master, Morin, Mowat, nrray, Neelon, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Ray-ie, Koss (Huron), Ross(Middlesex), Silis, Suider, haters, Widdifield, Young.-45.

The House then went into committee on

e resolution. Mr. MEREDITH asked if the Government posed to retain the provincial fees in cases ere two licenses were taken out in the of the Dominion law being sustained. ovision should be made for such a contincy, for many of the hotel-keepers in their to comply with the law would take

t double licenses. Mr. HARDY said that matter could be iscussed when the Liquor bill was intro-nced. He thought the suggestion had been ade with the view of inducing parties to ike out licenses under the very Act which e Opposition had declared they could not

year, and the money would come very oppor-tunely at the present time. Hon. A. M. Ross said that as the province had money they thought it best to pay the common school funds to the municipalities in advance of the decision of the Privy Council, The interest had been kept in abeyance, but when the matter was settled the municipali-ties would get it. Alluding to the Crown Lands Improvement Fund, he stated that \$127,000 had been collected from 1861 to 1867. It was only recently that they had received from Ottawa a statement of the accounts be-tween the provinces and the Dominion. In that statement he noticed that credit was not given to Outarie for the \$127,000 on the Crown lands. He had received an unofficial note from Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Fi-nance, stating that owing to pressure of busi-ness he could not attend to the matter at pres-ent, but he (Mr. Ross) thought there was no doubt the province would get it. Whenever they got it the Government would merely be the intermeding for a settlement on the Dominion Government. As soon as prosived the money every owner of land, or the occupant, if the owner was not resident within the local municipality wherein the same was situate— (1) To cut down all the Canada thistles, ox-eye daisy, wild oats, rag-weed, burdock, wild mustard, and other noxitons weeds growing on his land, to which the Act might be ex-tended by by-law of the municipality, so often each and every year as was sufficient to prevent the ripening of their seed; (2) To cut out and burn all the black-knot found on plum or cherry frees on his land, so often each and every year as it should appear on such trees; and (3) To cut down and burn any peach, neo-tarin, or other trees on his land infected with the disease known as the yellows, and with the disease known as the yellows, and to destroy all the fruit of trees so intected. Any Connell might by by-law extend the Any Council might by by-law extend the operation of the Act to any other weed or disease of fruit trees, and they might ap-point an inspector to enforce the provisions

of the Act in the municipality After observations from Mr. Merrick and Mr. Broder, the bill was read the second possible to force a settlement on the Dominion Sovernment. As soon as received the money Mr. MOWAT introduced a bill to provide

for the distribution of estates in which the Attorney-General is administrator. The House adjourned at 12,10.

BILLS ADVANCED OR INTRODUCED. FIRST READINGS.

Mr. O'Connor-To abolish distress for rent. Mr. Waters-To amend the Act respecting

Mr. Waters-- To amend the Act respecting coroners' inquests. Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)--To amend the Public Health Act of 1882. Respecting the preperty of married women. --Mr. Mowat. To prevent the spread of contagious dis-ease among horses and cattle. --Mr. Dryden, To amend and consolidate the Act respect-ing industrial Schools--Mr. G. W. Ross. To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act. --Mr. Fell.

Mr. Fell. Respecting pharmacy-Dr. Widdifield. To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act -Mr. Drury. To secure to wives and children the bene-

fits of life insurance-Mr. Mowat. To amend the General Road Companies Act-Mr. Mowat. Respecting co-operative associations, joint

stock companies, benevolent societies, and other corporations-Mr. Mowat. SECOND READINGS.

To reduce the capital stock of the English Loan Company, and for other purposes.—Mr. Meredith. scouts. To amend the Assessment Act.-Mr.

Ferris,

To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act, -Mr. Ferris, He explaued that it con-tained the amendments suggested by the recent municipal convention. To amend the Ditches and Watercourses

Act.-Mr. Gibson (Huron). To amend the Railway Act.-Mr. Wood. To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act. — Mr. Clancy. To empower the municipality of the village of Parkdale to make special assessments and

for other purposes. To empower the municipality of the village f Brockton to make special assessments and

for other purposes. Respecting the trusts of the will of the late Samuel B. Smith, deceased. To legalize and confirm certain municipal by-laws grauting aid to the Canada Southern Bailway Company. To incorporate the village of Woodville. Respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara

Central Railway Company. To authorize the Toronto Street Railway Company to issue mortgage debentures, and for other purposes. To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act -Mr. Lees.

Respecting cemetery companies-Mr. Bal-

four. To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act Mr. Gibson (Hamilton). To amend the charter of incorporation of the Ontario Methodist Camp Ground Com-pany.-Mr. Gibson (Hamilton). To incorporate the Toronto Tenement Building Association.-Mr. Badgerow. To consolidate the debt of the town of Palmerston.-Mr. McKim. To revive and amend the Act incorporating

\* \_\_\_\_\_ Despatches' from Trinkitat state that a battle raged all day on Friday. The rebels fought desperately, and immense numbers of them were shot down. The British fought in an oblong square, and the rebels were besten at every point. Specials to the *Tele-*graph say the British were everywhere victo-rious in Friday's battle. THE BRITISH ORDER OF ADVANCE. The Gordon Highlanders formed the ad-The Gordon Highlanders formed the ad-vance with two Gatling guns and one Gardii-ner in the right corner, and two Gardiners and one Gatling in the left corner. The 89th Regiment formed the right side of the square, the Black Watch regiment the rear. The whole strength of the British was less than 4,000. The Hussars acted as

The deputation then thanked the Govern-

Trinkitat.

would be paid out.

ment, and withdrew.

POSITION OF THE REBELS. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks. They retired slowly as the English approached.

retired slowiy as the English approached. After an advance of three miles the earth-works of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards flying. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bagpipes playing and the high-iandern footing cheerily. They advanced till they were within 800 yards of the rebels' posi-tion where a standards are standards.

tion, where an old sugar mill was standing surrounded by a number of huts and where also stood a fort with two guns. COMMENCING THE BATTLE.

The rebels opened the battle with shell from

a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots burst close to the British, wounding several. The rebels maintained a rathing fusilade with small arms. One of the Gordon Highlanders was the first to fall, badly wounded. The English advanced stead-

ily without answering the fire till they passed the north face of the rebel works. Here a the north face of the rebel works. Here a piece of shell wounded Baker in the face, and twenty men were hit. After an echelon of a thousand yards a halt was ordered, and

the men directed to lie down. It was noon, the day was clear, and the wind dispersed the smoke of the fire, disclosing the rebels' movements. DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY. Then the British opened fire with guns and filles. The rebel fire rapidly slickened, and an advance was at once ordered. The rebels held their position desperately. There were 2, front and hundreds on the sides of the square. When the British were within 200 yards of them the rebels rushed head-

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J. F. Welland.-Gu.-"My neighbour has built a house on the line between us, and placed two of his windows overlooking my lot. Can I build my house so that the wall will block up those windows? Ans.-Yes. Unless the light to the windows had been enjoyed twenty years prior to the 5th of March. 1830, there is no ease-ment. See wap. Is of the Ontario Statutes of that year. A BRITISH VICTORY. The Arabs Completely Routed at

prior to the sthered March, 1880, there is no case-ment. See and, 14 of the Ontario Statutes of that year. D. 3, Waterioo.-Qu.-"A father died intes-tate; his children and widow had an agreement propared and signed, giving the widow one-third of everything absolutely. Will such agreement be upbeld, and can the widow will her third to whom sine biseness " Ant.-If all of the children were of age and the agreement was signed by all of them, and no advantage was taken of any one, and an honest disclosure was made of all mate-tial facts by those interested to the extent of their knowledge, the agreement will be upheld as a "family settlement." It being the policy of the law to uphold family settlements as far as possible. THE BRITISH LOSSES INSIGNIFICANT.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAROH 6, 1884.

Toronto ? Would one be safe in learning it? Is it an established fact? Anz.-We know nothing of the system.
 COOKSTOWN.-Please inform me through your colume of the name and address of some extensive hop-grower in Ontario. Ans.- There are no larke or extensive growers of hops in Ontario, dealers here procuring their supplies other or extensive growers of hops in Ontario, dealers here procuring their supplies other or extensive growers of hops in Ontario, dealers here procuring their supplies other or extensive growers of hops in Ontario, dealers here procuring their supplies other or extensive growers of hops in Ontario, dealers here proceed on the supplies of the supplies.
 R. H. Guelph.-A bets B that if an amateur of money prize, even should the amateur not win or make a record, he becomes a professional or for money prize, even should the amateur not win our makes a record, he becomes a professional and would not be al owed in any subsequent amateur contests. Ans.-A wins.
 CONSTANT BEADER, Cataract.-(1) What are the populations of the three largest othe did John L. Sulivan and Paddy Ryan fight in New Orleans for a stock rahoh be bought for in Manilo's for a stock rahoh be bought for in Manilo's for a stock rahoh be bought for in Manilo's for the bought for in Manilo's for the bought for in Manilo's for the bought for in Manilo's stoch Burrows, Bureau of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Mar. 2. About the end of 1885.

Seeas, Plants, &c. BAINES-On 1st March, at 75 D'Arcy street, the wife of Wm. Bancks Baines, of a daughter. BRATTY-At No. 88 Winchester street; Toron-to, on Tnesday, the 28th inst., the wife of F. G. Beatty, of a daughter. SEEDS-SOW-SEEDS. to, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., the wife of F. G. Beatty, of a daughter. BRAIN-On the 19th instant, the wife of Theodore Brain, of Esquesing, of a son. Cassward-On the 25th inst., at Oshawa, Ont., the wife of H. T. Carrwell, of a daughter. CLARKE-At Elora, on 1st inst., the wife of Mr. C. Clarke, M.P.P., of a son. DIXON-On the 25th inst., at 12 Grenville street, the wife of H. O. DiXon, of a son. GHLESFIE-On Sunday. Snd March, at 307 Church street, Mrs. John Gillespie, of a son. HERBERT-At 44 Niagara street, Toronto, Can-ada, February 24th, the wife of John Herbert, of a daughter. WILLIAM EVANS' SEEDS nd ensure an abundant yield. Send for my lustrated and Descriptive Catalogue free to al atending purchasers. Seeds mailed free of post ntending purchasers. Seeds malled free of post-kee to any part of Canada. WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman, Montreal. Fistablished 1855. CARDEN SEEDS. FARM SEEDS.

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HANSELL The earliest and most valuable Basph ADaniel Bonus Mira Wharvest Blackberry, Atle

HANSELL Early Harvest Blackberry, Allarida to Danial Bosus Strawberriest and for datais. The tory est and hast needs of SMALL, FRUITS in the U.S. founding all valuable orriella, new for data. If was and loyne, failing unda to glann, have to plant, and how to get and grave Frail Free & Handrey Try, Market and how to get and manyer free. T. LOVETT, Mitte Bilver, hew Jerrey, Marodacer of Outback Hampberry and Sunchester Brawberry,

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a daughter. MARE-At Windsor, Ont., on 25th February ult., the wife of C. Mair, of Prince Albert, N.W.T., of a daughter. MARTIN-At midnight on the 28th ult., Emilie, wife of Charles Martin, C.E., of a son, still-born. Our annual Descriptive Catalogue now ready and mailed free to all applicants. Send for it and examine our prices before ordering eise-where. Our seeds are all pure and reliable.

BIRTHS.

wife of Charles Martin, C.E., of a soh, still-born. MOSLOY-On Sunday, 2nd inst., at No. 72 Church street, St. Catharines, the wife of Mr. James A. MOSLOY, of a daughter. ROWE-At the Mission house, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on Saturday, February 23rd, the wife of the Rev. P. T. Rowe, B.A., of a son. Dominion Churchman please copy. MAARHIAGES. ROBERT EVANS & CO., SEED MERCHANTS AND GROWERS,

Dominion Churchman please copy. MAINIAGES. DE CHADENEDES-HILLARY-On the 28th inst. at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Father Harris, Francois B. de Chadenedes, Esc., of Maine et Loire, France, to Eleanor Eyre, eldest. daughter of Dr. Hillary, of Aurera. DIGESON-ANDERSON-On the 28th February, atého residence of the bride's mother, 54 Bever-ley street, Toronto, by the Rev. E. H. Dewart, D., Alex. G. Diokson, of. Montreal, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Anderson. KIIGANAN - MCGRATH - At Shegulandah. Manitoalln Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, at the residence of the bride's unoite, M. A. Mr. A. P. Kliganan, C. E. Public Works Department, Ottawa, to Miss Ells Moderath, of Shegulandah. Laby-THOMPSON-ON Feb. 20th, at St Stephon's Episcopal church, Portland, U.S., by Rev. A. Dation, restor, L. Norman Lloyd, Esc., G. T.R., Toronto, son of the late Hught Thompson Eq. C.E., Dungiven, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mark Bloxham, incumbent of Lower Tamlaght, county Derry, Ireland. WEBSTER-WYLLE-At the residence of the bride's mother. Streetsville, on Wednesday, February Sthull88, by the Rev. E. D. Molaren, ED., William G. Webster; to Mary J. Wylliam, G. Webster, DEATHS. BURDARS. Suddent of Mrs. Adam Simpeon.

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lowing valuable rewards will be made to the last thirty-one persons sending oor est answers to the Bible problems propounded above. The two dollars for one year's subscription to Truth must accompany the answers, and the letters must be post marked at post-office where mailed not later than the closing day of this competition, which is the 12th March. The last letter received, which contains the correct answers, will take number one prise, the second to the last, number two, and so os, till all the rewards are given out.

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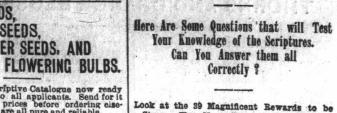
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uable article. TRY FOR THIS REWARD. THIRD PRIZE. --A LADY'S SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH. One that can't be duplicated for less than \$90. You will be more than pleased if you are successful in getting this prize. Dou't delay. These are the three principal prizes offered --the most elegant, perhaps, that have ever been offered by any publisher in the world. Among the thirty-six remaining prizes are a LADY'S COIN SLIVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, valued at thirty (\$30) dollars, three Gentle-

The resolutions were then passed, mmittee rose and reported. The report was adopted, and the resoluwere referred to Committee of the ons were referred to Committee of the hole House on bill No. 108. The House went into committee on mo-

on of Mr. Hardy. Mr. HARDY moved the following :--

for each wholesale license...... for each tavern license in cities...... for each tavern license in towns..... for each tavern license in incorporated 30 00 For each shop license in cities...... For each shop license in towns...... For each shop license in incorporated

og the same to the ratepavers, by their byitting the same to the ratepayers, by their of w, to fix the duties of fees upon licenses to the tent provided for by the thirty-second section the Liquor License Act, and the sum so fixed to be fixed by any Municipal Council, may be addition to the sum imposed by this section, and for the respective municipalities above

He read a statement of the amounts exected to be recived from the increased fees: -596 city tavern licenses at \$60 increase, 35,760; 315 city shop licenses at \$60, \$18,-10; 524 tavern licenses at \$30, \$15,720; 183 hop town licenses at \$30, \$5,400; 435 village ivern licenses at \$20, \$8,700; 127 village nop licenses at \$20, \$2,480; 1,756 township vern licenses at \$12, \$21,072; 142 township op licenses at \$12, \$1,704 ; 34 wholesale linses at \$75, \$2,550; 24 vessel licenses at 5, \$600; a total of \$112,976.

MEREDITH said what the people deed by the increased license fees was not so uch an addition to the municipal or pro-ncial treasury as a reduction in the number ases issued. He was airaid this scheme Incenses issued. He was alread this scheme i not move in that but in the posite direction. The effect would be take iees from the munivipal easuries and put them in the provincial asury. Some had imposed fees up to the ximum, and the effect would be that an count equal to that would be taken out of e municipal treasuries. He pointed out at in some places there was a strong feeling at the whole of those fees should be given municipalities.

Mr. HARDY said he proposed introducing lanse that by-laws should remain as they e over and above all fees unless the Counotherwise ordered.

Mr. MEREDITH asked why they did not dopt the principle in the Dominion Act. Mr. HARDY-Our primary motive is to ise more money. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. MERRICK-But you have a surplus d don't want money. (Laughter.) Mr. ROSS (Huron) said the increase was be over and above the amount fixed by the anicipal by-law. The dealers could bear gher licenses, and if the number decreased ould effect one of the objects they had in

ew. Mr. CARNEGIE said a reason given for the creased fee was to add \$100,000 to the re-enne. If they had the surplus of \$4,000,000 hich they claimed, their increase was not quired. (Hear, hear.). If they wanted ply to promote the cause of temperance, y could increase the license fees and let ie money go to the municipalities. Mr. HARDY moved that the following ords be inserted in the resolution after the ord "by-law" in the third line, "unless the un cipality shall by by-law otherwise pro-

resolution, was then reported as

NOXIOUS WEEDS. Mr. ROSS, in moving the second reading the bill to prevent the speed of noxion seds and of diseases affecting fruit trees id that it proposed to make it the duty of

To revive and amend the Act incorporation the Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Frank Railway Company,-Mr. Waters. To authorize the corporation of the town of Strathroy to purchase certain lands therein for a public cemetery. Mr. Ross (Middlesez). Respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Rail-way Company.—Mr. Ferria. To incorporate the Silver Brook Tramway Company.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

THIRD READINGS.

To further amend the Act incorporating the Roman Catholic Bushops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada in each diocese.--Mr. Fraser To authorize the township of Colchester

South to borrow certain moneys;-Mr. Bal-To amend the Act to incorporate Knox

College.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton). Respecting churchwardens in the diocese of Toronto.—Mr. Clarke (Toronto). To incorporate the Dawn Tramway Com-To incorporate the Dawn Transway com-pany.—Mr. McCraney. To authorize Collingwood to issue certain debentures.—Mr. McKay. To incorporate the Brockville, Westport, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company—

Mr. Fraser. Respecting the Toronto and Nipissing Eastern Extension Railway Company-Mr

Fell. Respecting the debt of the county of Middlesse.—Mr. Waters. To incorporate the Sarnia and Lambton Southern Railway Company.—Mr. McCraney, To incorporate the Midland Junction Rail-

way Company .- Mr. Lyon. Respecting the Gananoque and Rideau Rail-way Company — Mr. Sills, To incorporate the Cascadilla Railway Company.-Mr. McGhee. To legalize, confirm, and declare valid a

certain by law of the corporation of the city of Kingston.-Mr. Metcalfe. To amend and consolidate the Acts respect-ing the Napanee River Improvement Company.-Mr. Wilmot.

#### LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

GENERAL AND TREASURER. A large deputation of municipal repres

Land Improvement Fund. The following compr sed tue députation :--Bruce-Wm. Scott, reeve, Culross; Alex. Mo-Intyre, deputy reeve, Culross; Wm. Dickison, reeve, Carrics; Jas. Johnstone, deputy reeve, Carrick; Jas. Tolton, reeve, Walkerton; John Bailantyne, reeve, Huron; Wm. Heckle, reeve, Kincardine, township; Dr. Bradley, deputy reeve, Kincardine township; A. Maicolm, reeve, Kincardine town. Huron-John Kaine, reeve, Howick; B. S. Cook, deputy reeve, Howick; Alex. L. Gibson, reeve, Wroxeter; Jas. Henning, reeve, Turn-berry; Thos. Strachan, reeve, Grey. Grey-Jas. Bowes, reeve, St. Vincent; Joseph Donnington, reeve, Sulivan; Thos. Gamey, reeve, Osprey; Archibaid Molntyre, deputy reeve, Osprey. Perth-George Fallis, reeve, Wallace, Wellington-John Darrock, reeve, Minto; Joshua Howes, deputy reeve, Minto; George Grey, reeve, Harriston; John Robertson, deputy, Harriston; John McNab, reeve, West Luther; Joseph Guinian, deputy reeve, Athur. Boning, deputy reeve, Athur. The deputation was introduced by Mr.

standing that a certain proportion was to be refunded for the improvement of roads and bridges. In regard to the school lands, the Government had decided to pay in advance

Government had decided to pay in advance of a settlement with the Dominion Govern-ment. They expected interest on that amount, and would look to the Government to obtain six per cent, for them. Then, with regard to the Crown lands fund, they wre in doubt as to where it is, what steps have been taken to get it, and what steps the Govern-ment would take to get it. They had waited long enough, and did not want to be triffed with longer. Mr. Totrox mrged the matter on the ground that the erops had been abort last

200 yards of them the receis rushed nead-long with their spears upon the British line. They fell dead right and left. None of them bolted, but iell back sullenly. Having cleared the ground in front the British at-tacked Fort Burnaby and carried it after a desperate fight. They turned two Krupp guns arguing the anome but the Araba conguns against the enemy, but the Arabs tested every inch

tested every inch official despatch says the British lost 24 killed and 142 wounded in yesterday's fight. They captured four Krupp guns, two howitzers, and one machine gun. A tele-gram received at the War office states that four officers of the English force were killed

and eighteen officers received wounds. Baker Pasha and Col. Burnaby were both severely

wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead.were counted in the captured positions. When Baker Pasha returned to Trinkitat after the battle the soldiers and sailors stationed there heartily cheered him. He was so severely wounded as to be unable to walk. Veterans who took part in the battle say they never met a more resolute ioc. The enemy's trenches were found completely filled with

orpses. TWO OTHER VICTORIES.

Bebels Rented at Teb-Tokar Betaken-Heavy Rebel Losses. The British troops entered Tokar at noon

n Saturday, A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when four thousand rebets holding the town fied. Osman Digma is en-camped eight miles from Suakim, and a battle with him is expected when the British troops

return. STEADINESS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

ARAB LOSSES AT TER.

Worth a Licking.

All reports commend the steadiness with which the British troops moved on Teb. The square in which they advanced was never broken. The determination and bravery of the rebels was shown when they were charged by the cavalry. Great numbers threw themselves upon their backs on the ground and speared the horses of the troopers

as they dashed over them.

LARGE DEPUTATION WAITS ON THE ATTORNEYtives waited upon the Attorney-General and the Treasurer on Tuesday regarding the Crown Land Improvement Fund. The following

will then march to Tamanieb, where he will convoke the sheiks of friendly tribes and those submitting to him, to make arrange-ments to keep open the route between Suakim and Berber. ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TROOPS.

The deputation was introduced by Mr.

O'Connor, M. P. P. Mr. GIBSON said he hoped the Government would consider the justice of their claim. They had bought their lands on the under-There were great rejoicings at Tokar when the British entered. The enemy acknow-ledged 1,500 of their men killed.

Some years ago in Georgia that band of Christians known as Ascensionists were hav-ing a grand revival. One day when the meet-

ion Statutes. cap. 16, sec. 39 to 41 inclusive. W. A., Dohegal.-Qu.-" When an apprentice is serving under articles can he be compelled to serve out his whole time with his master against his will " Ans.-Under our Apprentice's and Minor's Act an apprentice may be compelled to put in his time and serve out his apprenticeship, and may be punished by imprisonment for re-fusing to do so, but on the hearing of any such complain the conduct of the master towards the apprentice will be considered. See the Act Revised Statutes of Ontario, for fuller informa-ion.

ion. C. M., Cavan.-Qu.-Can a municipal council take lands from a municipal school section and put them in another section ? Ans.-If the alter-ation is petitioned for by a majority of the assessed freeholders and householders of that part of the union school section which is in one of the municipalities the council of that munici-pality may act upon and give effect to such petition in the manner provided in sections 140 and 150, R. S. U., cap. 204, and amendments thereto.

thereto. SUBSCHIERE, Arthur.-Qu.-Too much time has how elapsed for the matters you speak of to be opened up. Transactions twenty-eight years old cannot be opened up with any reasonable prospect of success or advantage. You can em-ploy your time and money more usefully than in law suits over stale claims.

law suits over stale claims. M. C. S., Guelph.-Qu.-Some forty years ago people were married in Canada by magistrates. Were such marriages at that time legal 'Ans.-In the early history of shis country magistrates were commissioned and licensed or authorized to solemnize marriages, but this is not one of the *cx officio* powers of a magistrate. The power to do so (if possessed at all) must have been specially conferred by the Government or Legis-lature.

specially conferred by the Government or Legis-lature. J. H., Lowell, -Qu.-" A and B own adjoining farms. There is a creek running through both farms, and A, who owns the lower farm, ob-structed the stream and caused it to dam back on to B's farm. What can B do to have the ob-structions in the stream removed " Ans.-B can compel A to remove the obstructions. D. L., Eliz.-Qu.-" Where premises are dam-aged by a temposi (the roof of a building having bendlord or the tenant " Ans.-Apart from any lease or arreement, neither of the parties is lia-le to the other for repairs in question. Leases usually provide that landlords shall repair dam-ages caused by fire or tempost. The tenant is never required, nor is he legally liable to make such repairs, but he still remains liable for the rent, notwithstanding the bindy of the premises, unless\_his agreement with the landlord provides The march to Tokar was accomplished in four hours from Teb. The Hussars scoured the country and kept up a desultory skirm-ishing with the enemy, who retired in dis-organized masses in the direction of Tamanieb, The Arabe lost 1,100 men dead on the field at Teb besides guns and other munitions

to the contrary. W. T., Burysgreen.-Qu.-" Where a father turns his son away, and the son (who is under age) leaves and nires with another person, can the father collect the son's wages?" Ans.-No. The father can collect his children's wages only when he su norts them and only in those cases where the contract of hiring is made by the father on behalf of his child or children. Their whole camp, including 375 tents and many camels, was also taken. The condition of the camp showed that the Arabs relied upon being victorious. 'Gen. Graham will send a part of the Tokar garrison to Trinkitat and destroy the works and fortifications. He

father on behalf of his child or children. J. N., Gray.-Qu.-" Can the debts of a grange be collected against the members personally !" Ans.-The judgment creditor must in the first place make an effort to collect the debt from the property of the grange. If there is no property belonging to the society, and any of the members are indebted to the grange, those claims may be attached, and if under the rules of the organiza-tion the members are assessable for its debts, then such assessment must be enforced and col-lected, but as a general rule the members are not assessible for the debts of the society. You will have to examine the rules and by-laws of the society in connection with the Act of Incor-poration. Admiral Hewitt led the marines in the attack on Teb. Queen Victoria sent a telegram

tack on 1eb. Queen victoria sent a telegram congratulating the troops on their victory. Geu. Graham telegraphs that Tokar has been relieved. The rebels held the town since February 16, oppressing the garrison and inhabitants. The rebels field to the mountains. The rebel guns at Teb were served by Egyptian soldiers. The Arabs of Houdida have declared in favour of El Mehdi. There were creat religing at Tokar when

GENERAL.

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24. 1877. J: W. F.-. What is the number of votes (not voters) in the city of Torontol Ans.-.The city left voters) in the city of Torontol Ans.-.The city left informs is that there are between 16,000 and 17,000, and that if any cirious percent withes more definite information he will be welcome to compare, at the city hall, the lists of voters with the assessment rolls, showing in how many separate wards or divisions each voter may be entitled to vote. E. L., Fort Assiniboing.-.1. Is a \$20 gold piece discounted in England or any other country if iso, how much, on presenting it to an English British Empire and how, many mer can each division of the Empire be relied on to put in the field in case of a hard struggle ? Ans.-.1. We do not know what you mean. 2. See answer to S. F., Port Hops. MARHAM.-I had an uncle that emigrated from England to the State of Illinois several years go and died there. He left me some property left to you was in England addreas E. Preston, 1 Great College street, Westminster, S. W. London. If in Illinois, find out the country you che an officer of the Surrogate Court Hore. J. W., City.-1. Where can I get a list of understown the site in the old Country ? 2. What is the both indices of the Surrogate Court Hore. J. W., City.-1. Where can I get a list of understown the county your uncle died in. and then open courts you chanisobe ? 3. Can I destroy superflows hair without high and, for "Unclaimed Money", price, Is: 2. See daily advertisements of excursions, etc.; 3. Not that we paratus not made in Canada.

ness. Ed ward Meredith Scarlett, M.D., aged 31 years and 10 months. SCATCHERD-Suddenly at Upper Canada Col-lege, on the morning of the 1st March, Archibald, youngest child of James N. Scatcherd, of Buf-falo, aged 17 years. SHEPPARD-At Bowmanville, on the 27th inst., Nancy, wife of Rev. E. Sheppard, and mother of Mr. E. E. Sheppard, of the *News*, in the fifty-fourth year of har age. TELFER-At the residence, 276 Bathurst street, on Wednesday, 27th, William Telfer, aged 41 years.

Warnes-In this city, at No. 130 Chestnut street, on Tuesday evening, Minule, youngest dauchter of Thomas and Sarah Waters, aged 16

paratus not made in Canada. SUBSCHEER, Belleville, -- What three countries or nations respectively hold or claim the largest areas of land on the globel Ana.-1. The Rus-sian empire, including Siberna and all depend-encies; approximate area, 3,500,060 square miles. 2. The British empire, including Canada, Aus-tralia, India, and all colonies and dependencies; 7,750,000 square miles. 3. The Chinese empire, 4400,000 square miles. The United States comes fourth with 3,600,000 square miles, and fleaving out Canada, 3,500,000 Brazil fifth with 3,000,096.

out Canada, 3,500,000) Brazil fifth with 3,000,006. E. M. N. F.-Q.-Did Kdward Hanlan evergive an exhibition of rowing at Aston Lower Grounds. Birmingham, during his visit to England te row Boydi Ans.-A member of the late Canadiam larcosse team writes:-- I noticed in last Satur-day's Mult your answer, "Cannot Say." When I was at Aston Lower Grounds last year I was told by G. Reeves Smith, the manager, that Han-lan gave an exhibition on a small artificial lake, which Mr. Smith showed me in the grounds. I am not quite sure that it was when Hanlan whet over to row Boyd, but think it was on that coca-sion."

THE MAIL has become the recognized medium for Farm Ad vertisements, and contains more of them than all other Canadian papers combined. It has 350,000 readers of the right class.

 an not quite sure that it was when Hallish work lover to row Boyd, but think it was on that occasion."
 S.F. Hope,-In the reign of Henry III. King of England, after the battle of Lewes, when Henry and his son were taken prisoners, did both escape before the battle of Lewes, when the scape of the battle of Lewes, when the scape before the battle of Lewes, when the scape of the scape before the battle of Lewes, when the scape before the battle of Lewes, when then the scape of the scape before the battle of Lewes, when the scape before the battle of Lewes, when the scape of the scape before the battle of Lewes, when then the scape before the battle of Lewes, when then the scape of the scape of the scape before the battle of the scape battle of the scape battle of the scape battle battle of the scape battle battle battle of the scape battle b "Farms for Sale" and "Farms Wanted," "Stock" or "Seed for Sale" or "Wanted," inserted in THE WEEKLY MAIL 5 cent per word each insertion, or in THE DAILY MAIL at sig cent Address . THE MAIL. . Toronto THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

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PROPRIETORS: HANCE EROTHERS & WHITE, PAILS No Family Should be Without It! No Factory Should be Without It! No Workshop Should be Without It! No Hospital-Should be Without It! No Veterinarian Should be Without It! No Veterinarian Should be Without It! No Plantation Should be Without It! No Stock-Reiser Should be Without It! No Stock-Reiser Should be Without It! No Stock-Reiser Should be Without It! clusive of the army reserves \$1,000, and the yeo-manry, \$500. CONSERVATIVE, City.-Just prior to the last general election I made a bet with A that Mowal would not have a majority of 12. Imme-diately after the election I demanded the bet, and the statcholder paid over the stakes to me. Mowal's majority has since been increased by the result of the various by e elections to 12, and A claim the bet. As there was no intention at the time of making the bet of leaving it to the next year to be decided by the first division of the House. I claim it should be decided by the first return after the election, and the absence of an special agreement, that it should be de-cided by the result of that first election. In any event, even if it should be decided to go by the minimate majority, we would have to wait until the bet does A win or local Ans.-Upon the principle on which we have decided all such bets, A wins. When a bet is made upon a pol-tical majority, we must understand the bet to be decided by the first test vote in the House of and the scant constitutioncies filed up. Who wins the bet, does A win or local Ans.-Upon the principle on which we have decided all such bets, A wins. When a bet is made upon a pol-tical majority, we must understand the bet to be decided by the first test vote in the House or majority is a list can the political contexts where each party claims all it can, the pol-tical standing of members-elect must remain a mere matter of opinion until they put them-selves on record by vote. Your other contex-tion that in any event the bet cannot be decided until all the constituencies are filed up is poin-tered and in exciting politics of mem-sion that in any event the bet cannot be decided until all the constituencies are filed up is poin-less. from our view. The bet we take to have FOR SALE BY DRUGBISTS AND GENERAL .MERCHANDISE DEALERS

tion that in any event the bet cannot be decided until all the constituencies are filled up is point-less, from our view. The bet we take to have been upon a certain voting majority. That ma-ority the Government has. If the Government had not had is, you would have had the benefit, up matter what hys elections ware underided

WHITE-In Philadelphia, on 27th inst., Eliza-beth B., second daughter of late Thomas White, of Hamilton, Unt. WILSON-On Frilay, the 29th inst., Diana, the beloved wife of John R. Wilson.

The Tress.

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# THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

CHAPTER IV. "Then you would not marry an aristocrat, Miss Beaton?" asked the young artist. "I? No-a thousand times no! I am not sure that I should care to marry at all: but an aristocrat—never! If I loved some young lord so dearly that my heart was break-ing with love, I would not tharry him." "There are not many girls who think as you do," said Lord Ryvers, gloomily. "They have not been so well taught," she replied, with all the rashness of youth and mexperience. "Long years ago, far back in the diversion of the set of

ing with love, I would not marry him." "There are not many girls who think as you do," said Lord Ryvers, gloomily. "They have not been so well taught," she replied, with all the rashness of youth and-inexperience. "Long years ago, far back in the olden times, when 'aristocracy' meant chivalry, it was a different matter. Aristo-context and thight?" these days. They

crats are not 'knights' in these days. They do not understand what true knighthood

"In what do they fall short ?" asked Lord

Ryvers, looking with admiration at the flushed face and shining eyes. "The present race are effeminate, luxury-loving, effete, self-indulgent-"" "Stop, Mias Beaton," he said ; "assertion is no proof."

is no proof." "Proof is not wanting," she replied. "My Aunt says that honour is dead amongst them— that nothing of it lives but the name, and that that is an empty sound. She says—I wonder if I can remember one-half?—that names once blazoned high on the roll of the battlefield now serve as examples among card-sharpers. She says that in olden times, when a man of noble birth and ancient title injured the honour of his fellow-man, they suparpers. She says that in olden times, when a man of noble birth and ancient title injured the honour of his fellow-man, they stood together face to face and fought it out; now they complements injured honour with y compensate injured honour with Aunt Alice says they have lost the money. ect and loyalty toward women which goes ar in making a man a chevalier and a saint. One now steals another man's wife; a few thousand pounds puts the matter right. The bonour of the old days was best, when a man

honour of the old days was best, when a man avenged his injuries in the heart's blood of his rival, instead of taking money for them." "How prejudiced you are," he said. "I do not think so. I am emphatically a daughter of the people; I see the wrongs of the people. I asked my Aunt Alice one day if I might read the newspapers. She said, 'No; they are unfit for any modest girl to read; they are fall of divorce cases and scan-dals in high life.' I thought the duty of the avistorarcy was to set a good example to the aristocracy was to set a good example to the people below them. Do they? Are the men such models of honour, integrity, courage, and truth? Are the women to be reverenced nd admired ?

'You must remember," he interrupte "that your Aunt Alice is not infallible. It does not follow that because she says a thing it must be true. Now hear me-that is, if you have patience, Miss Beaton. Yours was such a fierce onslaught. Will you listen uired

'Certainly," she said. "I should like to hear your opinion on the subject." "Well, then, I believe that the finest body

of men and the best women in the world are to be found amongst the English aristocracy. The men are high-bred, courageous, and hon-ourable; the women, good refined, and chari-table. Who says that bonour is dead in the breasts of English gentlemen? I say it lives, and will live forever, just as loyalty, purity. and goodness live in the hearts of the women." "You know no more of the habits and lives of the aristocracy than I do," she said. "You are a true artist; but you have many very

false ideas "You think so? Well, I think yours are equally incorrect. You seem to me to be prejudiced, Miss Beston. In every class of society you will find black sheep. Do you think it is fair to be barder on the aristocrat who cheats at cards or forges his neighbour's As for Miss Athe name than on the man who kicks his wife to

herself. "I do not balieve there is a peer in the world with more perfect and noble features." She remembered the shapely head and neck, the dark eyes so full (fire and poer) aund detested; and she wondered that she had not cared more to look at she face when ab was near is. She thought of it in here waking hours, and she dreamed of it in here seen. Aunt and nice remained on very dignifed evening, suggested that they should walk on the Warwick road. Violet declined, and on "" I never usized before what was wanting in my life," said Wiss Beakton to heresif. The warwickshire trees. As for-for girls, there is plenty of time to discuss them in the trem. Miss Atherton, toward the end of the switch she knew nothing, better than the which she experienced. Now she saw there were a thousand imogent delights of which she knew nothing. She began to won, der whether al her if would be spent is the to ner of the wordtage by St. Byno's woods which she knew nothing. She began to won, der whether al her if would be spent is the the wordt again how may break, and the wonder dagain how may break, and the wonder dagain how may break, and the sever is do not sing one-haid to streage could come, if her saut locked the setton forgot that wirds do not sing one-haid to streage could come, if her saut locked the setton forgot that birds do not sing one-haid to streage could come, if her saut locked the setton forgot that wirds do not sing one-haid to streage could come, if her saut locked the setton forgot that bays lock to hear ner the setton forgot that wirds do not sing one-haid to streage ying is a cage. Violet wonders happy with her, and to long to for her society; Would he go away and think no more of happy with her, and to long to for her society; Would he go away and think no more of the streage the words that would than a more and so the words of the forget the words of the char-cet who here all the societs wood as a price to societ the more the societ who here a sum to head the societ the sore and the which she wonderd again

looked to him foe the happiness and bright-ness of her life. So matters might have continued to run on, but that constant security had made the young lord and Violet careless; and, ram-bling one morning through St. Byno's woods, talking and laughing quite at their case. Miss Atherton came suddenly upon them. It was a scene never to be forgotten. The three stood still. Miss Atherton's stern face grew more stern; beautiful, laughing Violet looked inclined to cry. Lord Ryvers did not lose his courage, although he was for a few mo-ments quite at a loss what to say. Miss Ath-erton drew her tall figure to its atmost height.

There was no escape ; they could not pass her by, they could not recede. Why should they ? Miss Atherton looked at the girl with the rose flush on her face, then at the tall, happy with her, and to long to for her source , Would he go away and think no more of

broad-shouldered, stalwart young fellow by her side.

swered. Lord Ryvers was equal to the situation : he would have gone through fire for the girl by his side. He removed his hat, with a low by, and, seeing him there with the sunlight on his handsome head and face, his whole bearing indicative of nobility, a woman's heart might have releated to him. Not so Miss Atherton's. "Who are you?" the stern eyes repeated. He howed again

steps. She had not been there many minutes be-

"Who are you?" the stern eyes represent He bowed again. "I have the pleasure," he said, ''of speak-ing to Miss Atherton. I have been several times 'on the point of calling to ask permis-sion to sketch your beautiful cottage." "Certainly not, sir," she returned. But Lord Ryvers was not daunted. "I think it is the most beautiful spot I have seen." he added. fore a soft ball of Guelder roses fell at her feet. Looking up to see whence it came, she ave seen," he added. "May I ask who you are, sir?" she in

"I am an artist, madame. I have been sketching in the woods of St. Byno's. I was fortunate enough to meet your niece, and she has kindly shown me one or two of the most

picturesque spots." "My niece," interrupted the lady, "has done wrong. She had no right to speak to you, a stranger." "I had a vague idea that it was not quite right," said Violet, with a beantiful blush; "but it was so pleasant to talk to some one young; some one nearly my own age,

English method of spelling the name. They had not lost the Norman atyle of feature, the dark hair, and the dark eyes of the Norman race; but they were English enough in other respects. The family had passed through many visissitudes; they had been sometimes rich, sometimes poor, but always loyal. A. Lyvers stood by the side of Edward the First when he showed his infant son to the assembled chieftains; the Ryverses fought boldly in the Orusades; a Ryvers saved the king's life in the War of the Roses. If they did not accumulate money, they acquired fame and honour. It was the Merry Monarch who gave the grand old estate of Ryverswell to the head of her? It happened that that evening Miss Ath-erton had to go to a neighbouring farm on a little matter of business. She did not ask Violet to accompany her; she thought a little punishment would not, be amiss for her punishment would not, be amuss for her nicce. "I do not ask you to go with me to Red-hill Farm, Violet," she said, "as you have declined to accompany me for a walk. While you repair these things"--pointing to a pile of linen which lay on a side-table---"I should like you to reflect on your conduct." "There can be no harm in my taking my work into the garden." Violet said to herself when Miss Atherton had departed, and thither she accordingly bent her foot-steps. It was the Merry Monarch who gave the grand old estate of Ryverswell to the head of the family, together with his barony. The old race was fast becoming extinct now. When Philip, Lord Ryvers, died, he left three children, two daughters and one son. The son, being then only five years old, had a long minority before him. The elder daughter, Marguerite, a beautiful 'brunette, married the Earl of Lester. The second danghter, Monica, was still unmarried, and lived with Lady Ryvers. Personal beauty was one of the characteristics of the Ryvers family. Their daughters always married well, for they were among the most beautiful women in the land, and their gift of beauty had brought them into relationship with some of the oldest families in the country. That Monica was still unmarried was her own fault. She had admirers in plenty, but none that pleased her.

was not a little startled and astonished to see the young artist standing on the other side of the rose covered hedge. She blushed and smiled when her eyes met hus. "May I come in?" he said. "I want to

berself. "I do not balieve there is a peer in the world with more perfect and noble

Beaton, have some compassion ! I have been since the morning longing to catch one glimpse of you. I saw Miss Atherton go over to the farm, and then I knew my opportunity had arrived."

"Have you not been home," she asked, onderingly. "No, 'he answered. "You have waited here all this time, just

That Monica was still mamarried was her own fault. She had admirers in plenty, but none that pleased her. During the minority of the young Baron the family had resided at Ryverswell. When the young here came of age he would live there; and, in the event of his marrying, his mother would retire to the Dower House, a pretty, picturesque dwelling standing near Mount Avon. Lady Ryvers was quite agree-able to this arrangement. She had enjoyed her life, had fived her day. Her great anxiety now was to see her son well married. She had several eligible heir-esses in view; but there was nothing to be done until he was cured of his art craze. It was a great blow to Lady Rivers when, one day, her son turned to her and said : "Mother, I wish I had been born to be an artist." annt."
"Young !" repeated Miss Atherton, with great contempt. "What is youth but folly? I wish you god morning, sir. No, I decline to have my cottage sketched. I shall keep my nice indoors for the future."
At these words Violet winced, Lord affairs, it would be useless to speak. He trusted to the future. He would fain have trusted to the future are yes fixed upon him, it was to the more trusted have for the trusted is hall not be burned alive in the press." "No, not very," she answered, frankly.
"I can only hope," marmured Vielet, "Multi have more the future are to the and things that I have never thoucht of before. I want to know what the word is like beyond this green, dreamy little of blow, the was an artist born. He was an artist b

he had pictured her, she came out in her long blue dress; over her head she had thrown a black lace veil. It was darker than she thought it would be. She stopped for one moment under the chestnut trees to recon-noitre before she passed on to the place of rendezvous. In another minute they were standing face to face, the handsome young lover and the fair haired beautiful girl. are two or three girls," continued her lady-ship, "whom I should have liked you to meet. They are Gwendoline Marr and Lotta Jocelyn, both beanties and both heiresses. But it is of no use speaking of that just now"

THE WEEKLY MARL, TORONTO, THUBSDAY, MARCH 6, 1854.

"How good of you to come !" he said. "I hardly dared hope you would do so."

"I ought not to have come," she said. "Do not praise me for doing what I know to be wrong; but you have been so kind to me, and I have enjoyed our intimacy so much, I did not like to think I should not see you again." agai again. He was looking at the bedge. "I am standing," he said, "outside the gates of Paradise. Will you open them for

me ?' "I cannot," she answered. "You can if you will. Tell me that I may leap over this hedge." "I ought not to do so," she said. "I cannot see you here, and I want to see your face again," he urged. She was silent for a few moments. Then she thought to heresif these as he was those she thought to herself that, as he was there,

he might just as well be on one side of the hedge as the other. ") ou may come," she said, softly. "But mind you do not fall. "I could clear a hedge twice as formidable

"I could clear a hedge twice as formidable as that," he replied, with a laugh ; and the next moment he was standing by her side. "How strong and agile you are!" she said to him, with a smile, looking admiringly at him, as women do look at brave, manly men. "Show me any hing that I would not do to have the happiness of standing by your side for one minute. You said fomething to me about good bye. Do you think I could leave you?" His voice trembled with pas-sion.

"I have never thought about it," she said. "I suppose you will go when your picture is finished ?"

"I am quite sure I shall not. I'do not 

you." "But me," she repeated, wonderingly-

"Yes, you. You can send me sway from you if you will; but think, for the mercy of heaven think before you do it. I love you, and I cannot leave you. I love you, and I wou d r ther lie dead here at your leet than Would r ther he dead here at your feet that leave you. Do you understand, my beauti-ful, fair-haired darling? Is it madness to say I love you? Then I am of all men the most mad." "You love me?" she repeated, gravely.

"Why, you have only seen me three or four

"Why, you have only seen me three or four times!" "It needed only for me to see you once to know that I had met my fate," he cried. "Love comes to us in varied guise. I saw you, and my heart went out to you at once. Something that had never lived in my soul before awoke into vigorous life. If I had known you fifty years I could not love you better. You are the fairest and most beau-ti ul woman that ever gladdened a man's eyes, that ever wiled a man's heart from his eyes, that ever wiled a man's neart from his breast : and I love you. If I had a thousand tongues they would all cry out, 'I love you, I love you !'" "Hush !" she said, holding up one little

"Hash !" she said, holding up one little hand. "You-you frighten me!" "I frighten you ?" exclaimed Lord Ryvers. "Ah, how unit I am even to taik to one so beautiful, so gentle as you ! Forgive me, and I will be gentle as yourself. I only want to impress on you the fact that I love you, that while I live I can never again be happy away from you, that I would give my lite and all it holds for you. Oh, sweet, if you could know how beautiful you look standing there, you would not wonder that I love you so ! You have never had an admirer, have you ?" "An admirer !" she repeated, half trem-bling, half delighted. "I hardly know what you mean."

bing, half dengated. "I hardly know what you mean." "Look at me," he cried—"I am your ad-mirer—your lover. It means a man mad for the time, who sees, hears, knows, thinks of nothing but the one beluved." "That must be tiresome," she answered, naively. "I should not like to have all my

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

A Mothers Love, Some day. When others braid your thick brown hair, And drape your form in silk and lace; When others cail you "dear" and "fair," And hold your hands and kiss your face, You'll not forget that far above All others, is a mother's love,

Some day. Mong strangers in far distant lands. In your new home beyond the seas, When at your lips are baby hands. And children playing at your knees-oh, then, as it your side they grow. How I have loved you, you may know.

Some day, When you must feel love's heavy loss, You will remember other years, When I, too, bent beneath the cross. And mix my memory with the tears. In such dark hours be not afraid ; Within their ahadows I have prayed.

Some day, Your daughter's voice, or smile, or eyes, My face will suddenly recall. Then you will smile in sweet surprise, And your soul unto mine will call In that dear, unforgotten prayer. Which we at evening used to share.

Some day, A flower, a song, a word, may be A link between us strong and sweet Ah, then, dear child, remember me, And let your heart to mother beat, My love is with you every where--You cannot get beyond my prayer.

Some day, At longest it can not be long. Ishall with giad impatience wait Amid the glory and the song. For you before the golden gate. After earth's parting and earth's pain Never to part. Never again.

Fashion Notes. Silver ornaments are fashionable for th

The round waist is conspicuous among rench costumes. The Langtry knot is still the fashionable

iffure for street wear. Sapphire blue is a favourite colour for the dresses of growing girls.

Spring dresses in velvet combinations will requestly have pompon garnitures. So:t silk with India designs is employed in the spring wraps of Recamier pattern. Girls now wear bunches of ribbon on the corsage when they cannot get flowers. Heather in bloom will be a favourite garni-ture for the new Milan straws in champignon.

Nearly all English and American bonnets have ample crowns to hold the coils of th hair. Embroidered black grenadines are made over black alk for indoor toilets of elderly

ladies. Silver and gold soutache will be used on the spring greens both in the dress and the

bonnet, Tufts of white chenille in the form of dots, balls, tassels, and blocks occur on many of the new veilings. The newest bandkerchiefs have just the faintest suggestion of a hem, and are made of plain white linen.

soutache braid, is used in large quantities of imported bonnets.

Spring wraps are as ornamental as post ble, frequently being combinations of three different materials.

Coquelicot red bonnets with trimmings of red maple wings will be worn by pale ladies of fair complexion. Spring wools in the new brown-gray tints and also those in vert-de-gras predominate in

fresh importations. Panels of rich black lace, embroidered with et, are used as a trimming on many black

The beautiful and durable taffets is again the favoured silk for all-silk toilets, and silk and velver combinations. Lace waistcoats, or rather satin waistcoats,

covered with pleatings of lace, are very fashionable in toilets of black silk.

AGRICULT

We will always be pleased of enquiry from farmers on ing agricultural interests, a given as soon as practicable

POULTRY EXHIBITO

Mr. W. F. James, of

writes to the Poultry Revie

the treatment he received a N. Y. Madison Square exh

his statement there is every that the birds forwarded by bition were unfairly dealt

says he shipped a pair of h

Rocks to New York, and as turned is promptly as he

municated by telegraph wit

the association. Notwith

three separate telegrams ceived until the expiration he was informed by letter t eral had died in a fit, and t

sent to some other party. contained the information

died on the first day of

even then before the jud As the birds sent for exh

ones, and likely to be clo

high honours, probably suphibited, the natural infere

James is that the cockerel

is to be hoped the New will cause a strict investi

into this matter, for if some to establish confidence in it tors will be forced, in self the tempting bats of fine run the risk of losing their

CHEESE AND BUTTE

CANAD.

No wonder so many bright, pretty girls de-velop into faded, worn out, nervous women. A woman cannot be a mother, a kitchen drudge, laundress, seamstress, dairy-maid, and all other kinds of maid, and retain her and all other kinds of maid, and retain her good looks and happy disposition very ong, even if she had a good supply to start with, and I never see a vinegary-laced, fretiul woman, with a faded-out expression, that I do not come to the conclusion inst. thly that she has been overworked. And I do nor wonder that so many tired out creatures long to "pull the cover et of green grass and daisies" over them, and take their last, long rest. rest.

Woman, lovely woman, established the first daily paper in the world in Load n, 1702. Members of the fair sex have also filled the office of bank president with dign ty and dis-cretion. The Western States annually pre-sent for respectful admiration the fragile, beautiful young girl, who unaided, save by a patient and bony mule, has plantel and cultivated a stupendons area of land, and eventually harvested the crops with celerity and vigour. The woman of to-day is ambi-tions. She would invade the sa red interior of the pilot-house, and, seizing the spokes with firn grasp, guide the wayward Missies with firn grasp, guide the wayward Missies with firn grasp, guide the the sate of the spokes would also be a conductor on the horse cars, and yearns for a similar po ition on steam roads. It must be confessed that for the last named occupation she possesses advantages Woman, lovely woman, established the named occupation she possesses advantages which should not be ignored. She is not colour blind, while the male of the species in notoriously very much so.

## Wonderful, if True.

Ladies who are credulous enough to be lieve that it is possible to stay the march of time, and who caunot consent to grow old with good grace, will perhaps provide themselves with the latest invention for the toilette table, namely, the "youth and beauty-giving mirror," advertised by a Parisian speculator in female folly. He has, of course, "consulted ancient documents," which have revealed to him a secret which he has turned to account in the interest of the fair sex. Purchasers of his marvellous mirrors, pre-pared according to the secret process revealed by those mysterious documents he has been studying, are assured that, by the simple act of looking at their faces in them, they will grow more youthful in ap earance and more beautiful. How hong the glass which works such wonders need be consulted every day is not stated; but the advertiser affirms that he "exaggerates nothing" as to the results ob-tained by constant use, stipulating only that brunctes order the beautifying mirror spe-cially designed for dark women, and blondes that inter ted for fair women. Very likely he will find a sale for his goods, and perhaps, all things considered, since there are ladier who, by their credulity, aid and abet in im postures of this nature, it is preferable and less harmful to sit for a tew hours looking in a mirror than to cover the skin with cosme tics and perpetual-youth c mpounds that are frequently, if not always, injurious.

#### High Heeled Boots,

The Londou Lancet, which is a high medi-cal and anatomical authority, has this to say in regard to the evil effects of wearing high heeled boots :---The evils of the high heeled boots or shoes

CORRESPONDENCE

back, or complimentary or other tickets to p aces of public entertainment, such as con-certs, theatres, &c. ?-W [No inflexible rule can be laid down as ap-

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Wite Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fur, Marigold, Clover Blossom. Etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Caterrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Courd, Bronchitis, and Incipient Con-sumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and neve?

Calling. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhalet, all in one pack-age, forming a complete treatment, of all drug-ties for 31. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

IS THE CEY OF A SUFFERING RENY SUFFERING RENY FLOATE for 25 cents, SUFFERING RENY It - annihilates Pain, vital-izes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strongthems Tired Muscles, assessments, Tired Muscles, assessments, The Strongthems Tired Muscles, The Strongthems

XC

Collin's Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect blectric Battery com-

Contraction of the second

impropriety.]

- 19

The evils of the high heeled boots or shoes are due to the fact that it is an essentially badly fitting article. It is made in defiance of the relation which it ought to bear to the anatomy of the foot, and to the direction in which the pressure of the body weight falls upon the latter. Hence the peculiarly cramp-ed walk of ladies of the present day. Any CROSSES IN PO Last week were given made by "Queenston Heig in ormation regarding the fowls, and the advisabili ed waik of ladies of the present day. Any one may observe the consequences of the "advanced position," nearly under the in-step, and the increased height of heel, in the substitution of a forward inclination of the body, and a trip suggestive in a measure of the stumbling gast for the upright carriage and the free and graceful swinging movement natural to the leg in walking. The boot or shoe, in order that it may not shift on the foot, which has lost much of its usual pur-chase of direct downward pressure, must hold authority on poultry matt lowing -In your answer, to "Que agree in the main, but the c (Brahma on Houdan, and Brahma,) are of no benefit production. In fact no cro yet of any benefit, except quality of the fowl for table Spanish are too tender in winter layers. It is as easy bred fowls as mixed. ones, tainly kept with greater pr has lost much of its usual pur-chase of direct downward pressure, must hold it firmly and even tightly, and in particular it is necessarily constructed so as to hold with undue firmness just above the back of the heel. With some persons, perhaps, no inconvenience results, with others who have fine skins chafing is readily produced. This is in itself a trille, but it may nevertheless be the slight horizonta of tion to the owner than who make the most succes not keep many kinds. Or are always handled with r more kinds. If a person w best reputation, the most is in itself a trille, but it may nevertheless be the slight beginning of graver trouble. Probably there is no practice who cannot recall the finest fowls let him be and stick to it." [The last sentence may from a breeder's point of fowls are kept for eggs as certainly incline to the opi a case or cases in which extensive inflammation of the leg with abscess formation has follow-ed even such a slight abrasion, and the erciting cause when looked for was discovered in the patient's shoe. There have been even

# consolidate a firm and regular system of character, that which tends to form a frierd,

character, that which tends to form a friend, a companion, and a wife. I call education not that which is made up of shreds and patches of useless arts, but that which incul-cates principles, polishes tastes, regulates temper, cultivates reason, subdues the pas-sions, directs the feelings, habituates to re-flection, and trains to self-denial—that which refers all actions, feelings, seutiments, tastes, and passions to the love and fear of God.

It Is No Great Wonder.

Progressive Women.

#### The Dominion House C migration and Colonization and examined Prof. L. B. known dairy specialist, ject of Canadian dairyi nation brought out

of valuable information the present condition of c manufacture and the prospe the prices obtained, and the American and Canadian dai Liverpool markets. He st years Canadian cheese has r that of the United States, a petition with them for generally been the winner imate too, while somewh ter for the production of a c of succulent feed and pure summer season than tha States. He believed that t of the country furnished the with proper care and feed, most money was to be mad ing butter and skim milk A hearty vote of thanks Arnold at the close of the the valuable information h

committee.

### "HAIRY" H

Mr. Grenny, of Brantfo the item in last week's in subject furnishes, the foll He says "hairy" hens is a but the birds meant are or Japanese Silkies, and hav neighbourhood for several smail, white fowls with mu odd and grotesque. They are excellent setters. Their hair. For pet chickens they

Very narrow velvet ribbon, as narrow as

death ? Every

sins." You shall defend the aristocracy, if you like," she said, with a smile; "but I shall not like you any the better for it. I hope that all my life long I shall steer clear of

them. "I hope you will not," was the young lord's thought. Aloud he said :

"Then, if a scion of nobility came wooing you, Miss Beaton, it would be all in vain?" "It would, indeed," she replied. "Not that any stray duke or earl is likely to make

"Then, if a scion of nobility came wooing you, Miss Beaton, it would be all in vain?" "It would, indeed," she replied. "Not that any stray duke or earl is likely to make his way to St. Byno's." "Or even a stray baronet?" he added. "No; St. Byno's is hardly the place to at-tract such people. If ever I marry—which is very doubtful—I should like to marry an honest, industrious man of my own class." onest, industrious man of my own class." "What do you call your own class, Miss

Beaton ?" he asked. "Professional," she replied, carelessly. "My father was a doctor."

"I am exceedingly glad that I am a pro-fessional," he rejoined, feeling very much ashamed of his evasion ; but he would not risk; by telling her his name and title, the risk; by tering her his name and true, the small hope he had of winning the liking of this girl. Sne would never speak to him again if she knew it. "All is fair in love and war." he said to himself, resolving to win her if he could.

The morning had broken bright and fair, dewy and fragrant. Lord Ryvers was early whether she would come or not: but the day would be well spent in waiting for her, should she only pass by. It was nearly noon when she came. She looked at his picture and ad-

mired it. "You are clever," she said to him, briefly. "You will make your way." "You will make your way." "Do you think so?" he asked, his face with delight. "Your words give

flushing with delight. "Your words give me encouragement: I should be a true artist if I were much with you."

You are a true artist in any case," she eclared emphatically. Lord Ryvers was leaning against the trunk of a silver beech; Violet sat on a moss-covered stone; and the time was flying, as it always did when they were together. She blushed when he spoke of the nightingale. "I am sure," she said, " that that was a reast impendence on my next. Lorght not

great imprudence on my part. I ought not to have gone out. I shall have a fit of hones-ty some day and tell Aunt Alice; then I shall receive the reprimand I feel I de-

serve." "I wish I could get to know your aunt," he said. "How could it be managed ?" "Not at all," she answered. "My aunt would rather make friends with a whole tribe of Zulus than with a young Englishman, even though he were an artist." "Could I ask her to let me sketch the cot-

tage?" he said. "She would never consent. Besides, why

"She would never consent. Besides, why should you wish to know her?" "Can you ask me that question?" "Certainly I can. I have a great natural affection for Aunt Alice, because she has been by good to me; but I cannot see why a stranger should wish to know her." "I will tell you. Miss Beaton, why I wish to know her. I wish to see more of you. If knew your aunt, I could call at Acacia Cottage every day." "Even then your would be obliged to leave the neighbourhood when your picture was imisted."

hought to himself that he would not go He thought to himself that he would not go alone, if prayers and persuasions could induce her to go with him. Randolph, Lord Ryvers, if Ryverswell, had fixed his' whole heart on the winning of this girl; he had failen pas-ionately in love with her. The happiness of hai if depended on her; and she not only isliked anistocrata, but gave no sign of being n love with him at all. He could not rouse n her any consciousness of love; her heart lept the caim sleep of childhood, and he could not awaken it. He told her the most pathetic of love stories; she only langhed ishtly and brightly.

e." she said. ed that an artist, whose mind ed with such different things, a. She did not o did not care for l

CHAPTER V. When Miss Atherton and her niece reached

Atherton's face.

spot; and it is your fault that I have con-ceived, these vain desires." "Mine!" he replied, with a flush of delight and pride. "I am delighted to hear Acacia Cottage, the elder lady stood by while her niece entered. Then slowly and "I am not sure," she said, "whether you majestically she turned the key in the lock. Violet looked at her. "Aunt Alice," she said, "you cannot mean what you have said? You cannot seriously

"I am not sure," she said, "whether you have acted very wisely. Now that I am awake to the realities and possibilities of life, it seems to me I shall never be satisfied with my present state of existence again. The question is whether it would not have been better for me to remain dormant." "It is far better for you to be cognizant of all that is going on around you," he cried, with passionate vehemence. "Why should your bright beauty be buried here?" "There is my auct." cried Violet.

"There is my aunt," cried Violet. "There is my ant, "cried Violet. "Promise that you will see me again," he cried, with all the energy of despair..." here, to-morrow evening, when the moon shines, and that terrible aunt of yours has gone to algep. Will you, Miss Beaton...Violet...will Atherton's face. "Aunt," she said, simply, "why should you punish me? I have done no wrong, though it is true that I have met this young artist several times. I did not tell you, be-cause I know you dislike young men. But it was pleasant to talk to some one of my own

you come ? And she had just time to whisper "Yes." CHAPTER VI.

was pressent to talk to some one of my own age."
"Your own age," replied Miss Atherton,
"is the age of folly."
"I do not deny it; but folly is sometimes sweeter than wisdom. And you are really going to lock me up because I have exchanged a few pleasant words with a pleasant acquaintance, one who will in all probability go away in a few days, never to return."
"You knyw my opinion with 'recard to Lord Ryvers thought more seriously that night than he had ever thought before. He was madly in love with this beautiful girl. He told himself that he must win her for his wife, or he should never know happiness more. He looked the position in the face. He

was Baron Ryvers of Ryverswell, the sole heir of an ancient race, lord of Mount Avon in "You know my opinion with 'regard to young men; and, mind, it is my duty, Violet"—and Miss Atherton looked a little confused. "You do not leave this house again while that person is in the neighbour-Hampshire, owner of one of the pretiest estates in the Isle of Wight, and a fine oid castle and a moor in the High ands, one of the most eligible and wealthy barons in England; and he was maily in love with a young girl

hood, unless I accompany you." "Aunt Alice." said the girl calmly, "you who detested the aristocracy, and had told him she would never marry one of then. "And Alloe," said the girl calmly, "you may think it your duty to act as you are do-ing; but it is one of the unkindest things you ever did in your life." "I am the best judge of that, Violet." rejoined Miss Atherton, coldly. "You have full liberty to walk in the garden and the orchard, but nowhere else without my per-mission."

him she would never marry one of then. Love had come to nim as a terrible fever. It had taken possession of his whole being. As he walked home under the shade of the spreading trees, he vowed to him-self that he would win her. The beautiful face of the girl was ever be-fore him. How he loved her! He had never thought it possible that he could care for anyone his this. How beautiful she looked on the other side of the rose covered hedge! Why had he not leaped over it, caught her in his arms, and carried her away? His heart was on fire. No matter what obmission." And Miss Atherton, wish the virtuous con-sciousness of one who has done right, retured to her room, leaving her niece to her thought. They were not very cheerful ones. Violet almost lived out of doors. What home, parents, friends, were to other girls the fields and flowers were to her ; and the prospect of having Miss Atherton as her constant com-panion was not a pleasant one. His heart was on fire. No matter what ob-stacles were in the way, he would marry her,

stacles were in the way, he would marry her, if she would have him ; but he felt quite sure she would neither love nor marry him if she knew his position and title. He must win her as an artist, if he won her at all; and afterward, when he had made her his wife, when he had taught her to love him so dearly that she could not live without him, he would tell her the whole truth; she would not be angry then. having Miss Atherton as her constant com-panion was not a pleasant one. If Miss Atherton had not met the young couple, and had not considered it her duty to punish her niece, Violet would not have thought half so much about the young artist. As it was, her thoughts constantly reverted to him. She went over, all their discussions and arguments in her mind again and again. She realized that she would never again be happy without a friend of her own age. It angry then. His fate, after all, would be happier than

She realized that she would never again be happy without a friend of her own age. It was so pleasant to laugh and to talk, to ex-change ideas with some one on terms of èqual-ity. The intercourse she held with her annt was too one-sided to be agreeable. Miss thereon uttered sentiments, and Violet renew her! change ideas with some one on terms of equal-ity. The intercourse she held with her aunt was too one-sided to be agreeable. Miss Atherton uttered sentiments, and Violet listened to them without even the desire to contradict. But with the young artist it had been quite different. There had been a delightful freedom and gaiety about their conversation. She had had a glimpse of joy and delight, of youth and happiness; but now it was past, and she would, in all prob-ability, never look on that haudsome young face again. Her heartached at the thought; yet only yesterday the knowledge that their intimacy must end would not have distressed her in the smallest degree. "I understand now," said Violet Beaton to herseli, "what is meant by "moral force." For my aut to lock the door is all nonsense ! I could break it open; I could get out

drite different. He would be married for himself alone—for pure love. How he would repay her!
It was no easy task that lay before him. On the one hand, he had resolved to marry a girl who hated the aristocracy; on the other hand, he would have to persuade his mother, who was certainly as proud a woman as any in England, to consent to his marriage with a penniless girl.
"She must consent," he oried to himself;
"she will consent." He oried to himself;
"the will consent to he had been scarcely more than a boy—kindly, noble, but a dreamer; he was a man now, with a man's purpose.
Once more his thoughts went back to Ryverswell, where his mother dwelt in luxarious splendour. When Randolph had wrung from her permission to go on this sketching tour—permission she granted sorely against her will—she said, when bidding him farewell:

For my sunt to lock the door is all nonsense t I could break it open; I could get out at the windows or by the sude door, which is not locked; but I feel the moral control; and, because my sunt has forbidden me, I feel I cannot leave the house." So, having no "ther distractions, her thoughts were constantly on the young artist. She had not given many minutes' considera-tion to his personal appearance before her friendship with him was tabooed. Now she dwelt on it continually." How handsome he was ! well : "I do not warn you against the comm

"I do not wark you against the common faults of young men; no son of mine shall ever commit those. You are not likely to fall in love with a dairymaid, or to marry a curate's daughter; but, after this, I trust you will give up your notions of painting, and think seriously of settling in life. There was ! "Talk of patrician faces !" said Violes to

heir to paint. He was an artist born. He had the keen perceptions, the passion for colour, the fine, true sense that show the ar-tist. He began in the nursery, where his sketches were the admiration of nurses and servants. Lady Ryvers repressed his talent : she never praised it, never alluded to it, and mode it a mean three to reach the to it, and

made it a point always to speak of art and artists in the most contemptuous fashion ; but she could not change the boy or alter his tem-

she could not change the boy or alter his tem-perament. A fine, brave, handsome young English-man, Randolph, Lord Ryvers, was the pride and delight of the whole household. His mother almost worshipped him. his sisters loved and were proud of him. Now he had grown to the age of twenty, and this sketching tour was to be one of the last indilgences of youth. His childhood and youth had been irreproachable; even Lady Ryvers herself ad-mitted that his love of art had kept him from "anything worse." Mother and sisters were looking forward now to the time when he should take home a wife to Ryversdale-one worthy to reign there and sustain the

one worthy to reign there and sustain the prestige of the grand old race. And this was the young fellow who was going mad for love of Violet Beaton at St. Byno's.

CHAPTER VII.

There was no moon on the night Lord Ryvers had looked forward to with such anxiety; but the night scarcely dies out of the sky on a fair July night. From the bonny woods of St. Byno's a faint, sweet sound, like the echo of an Æolian harp, reached Violet's ears: from the river came a soft, musical ears ; from the river came a soft, musica murmur.

It was not till after a hard struggle with It was not till after a hard struggle with her conscience that Violet went to keep her appointment. She consoled herself, however, with a talse line of argument. Miss Ather-ton had forbidden her to leave the garden, and she was not going to leave it. She would be within the rose-covered hedge; and she would not have gone at all but that she really felt so sorry for the young artist. He had looked so handsome, so imploring, the pro-mise to see him again had almost uncon-sciously been wrung from her.

oughts and ideas concentrated on one per-

son." "You would, ii you loved him; that makes all the difference, you see." "Love and admiration have been a sealed book to me," she said. "Indeed, I have never thought of them." "Yet love is the very life of a woman," he cried incredulously.

"It has not been mine," she said. "Hark ! What is that ?"-for there was a sudden commotion in one of the tall lime trees near

them, "Probably a little bird has fallen from its nest," Lord Ryvers answered, smiling, for she was alarmed, and clung to him. He caught the little white hands in his own and held them fast.

"I thought it was my aunt," she said, half laughing half trembling. "Never mind if it were. I would go to her, if you would let me, and would tell her

that her niece was the loveliest creature I had ever seen, that I loved her with my whole heart, and longed to make her my wite." "I should be locked up in the darkest cellar the house beasts, and never allowed to come out again," Violet declared, a little hys-terically.

"I wonder," he said, gently, still holding the two little white hands in his own-" wonder if you would be very angry if I called

you Violet?" "It would not be of much use to be angry

about anything now," she said. "Then I may. On, beautiful Violet, lis-ten to me! I love you with all my heart; will you try to love me a little in return ?" She was silent. It was all so novel for her. Then she looked up at him with frank, child-like avea.

like eyes. "You have taken me so by surprise," she "Have you not thought of me at all ?" he

"Yes; but only as a nice, pleasant friend, different from everyone else here in being of my own age." He was silent for a few minutes; then he said, with a thrill of passion in his voice: "You must do more than that now, Vio-let. I must be more than the pleasant friend whom you like because he is of your own age. Think of me, sweet, as the lover who loves you with such passionate devotion that he w ald die for you, the lover who has no joy, no happines, but with you."

w ald die for you, the lover who has no joy, no happines, but with you." "It sounds quite poetical," she said, "It is true 1" he cried, vehemently. "Oh, Violet, how hard is it to make you under-stand 1 My darling, I knew when you spoke to me in the woods that day that you were simple as a child. You reminds me of a beautiful wild bird, so bright and free; and now I want to catch the wild bird and keep it as my own forever."

now I want to catch the wild bird and keep it as my own forever." "I suppose that, really, if the truth were told, I did wrong in answering your ques-tions," she said, half ruefully. "You could not do anything wrong, I am sure," he declared. "Tell me," he con-tinued, after a pause, "if I had gone away without seeing you again, without saying good-bye, would you have cared, would you have been, unhappy, would you have rememhave been, unhappy, would you have remem-

# To be Continued.

where the white acacias grew, down by the rose-covered hedge, and then he stood still. Never had his heart beaten so before. There was no stir in the a trage; the white blinds were down. Would she come? The Ryverses were not famous for patience, but the young lord had never been in such a fever of auspense before. Would she come? Ah, there was a stir, something surely was moving over the long grass that shook the white clover, and sent the acacia leaves flut-tering to the ground. But it was ouly the summer night breeze. Would she never come? A little bird in the far distance twit-tered. He heard the deep baying of a hound across the river. "Oh, my love, my darling," he cried, "if you would but come ?" And just then the pale, beautifal face of the young girllooked anxiously down through the shadows. She could not see him, and ashe did not know if he was there. Tust as

Pleated pelerines of the material of the dress come as the fashionable wrap, with Parisian dresses for very young ladies.

For and About Women. Married life should be a sweet, harmonious song, and like one of Mendelssohn's "with-out words." It was a Detroit girl that married at fifteen

so as to have her golden wedding when it would do her some good. Rhoda Howard, of Owingsville, Ky., A Chicago woman remarried her husband from whom she had been divorced, and then got mad because he wouldn't take her on a bridat tour.

A sketch in setory paper is called "A Woman's Smile," It is evidently founded on a class of soda water. A man's "smile" would make a stronger foundation for a story. It is easier for a caramel to go into the mouth of an idol than for a woman to avoid looking behind her to notice the "horrid set" of the dress of the woman she had just passed. instances, fortunately rare, but still occasional, where the abcesses arising round some neglect-ed trifle of this kind have ended fatally. These are facts which cannot be denied, and German women take off their bonnets at the theatre; consequently the churches are always well attended. It is the only oppor-tunity the German women have to exhibit should not be overlooked. their millinery.

A bookbinder said to his wife at their wedding: "It seems that now we are bound to gether, two volumes in one, with clasps." "Yes," observed one of the guests, " on What is the stiquette, or is it considered an impropriety for a married lady to accept gifts of flowers from, 1st, a bachelor male acquaintance; 2nd, from a married man: acquaintance; End, from a married man; 3rd, from a widower, whether intimate friends or mere acquaintances? How would the same questions apply as respects accept-ing an offer of a sleigh drive, a ride on horse-

"Yes," observed one of the guests, "one side highly ornamental Turkey morocco, and the other plain calf." She read: "A complete piece of music for five cents." "There," said she, "for the money you pay for one drink of whiskey you could buy me three nice pieces of music. It's perfectly outrageous." "I think so soo," was the rejoinder; "they'd better a plagued sight lower the price of whiskey and double [No inflexible rule can be laid down as ap-plying to the above cases. The propriety or impropriety would depend upon the degree of acquaintance or friendship existing not alone between the wife and her friend. But between the husband and the friend. With the permission of the husband there would be no impropriety on the part of the wife in ac-cepting a gift of flowers or accepting a sleigh ride. Without such permission an act, how-ever innocent in itself, becomes at once an impropriety.] the price of music, and then a man could get some quiet and comfort out of life,"

To Restore Rubber Rings for Cans. The rubber rings used to assist in keeping the air from truit cans sometimes become so dry and brittle as to be almost useless. They ary and original to a normal condition, usually, by letting them lie in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix in this proportion : one part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes ; but trequently a half hour is needed to restore their elas.

A vote of the members and adherents of Knox church, Galt, will be taken on the organ a half hour is needed to restore their elas uestion on the first two Sabbaths in March. ticity.

#### To Temper Lamp Chimneys,

To Temper Lamp Chimneys. A Leipsic journal gives a me hod which, it asserts, will prevent lamp chimneys from oracking. The treatment will not only render lamp chimneys, tumblers, and like articles more durable, but may be applied with advantage to crockery, stoneware, porce-lain, etc. The chimneys, tumblers, etc., are put into a pot filled with cold water, to which some common table sail to be here added - the some common table salt has been added; the water is well boiled over a fire and then allowed to cool slowly. When the articles are taken out and washed they will be found to resist, afterward, any sudden changes of

Fashionable Mantle

All the fashionable mantles of the sea All the fashionable mantles of the season have this particular trait about them which we must note—that, however long they may be, their back and ironts are comparatively narrow; it is the sleeve which completes the width required to give ease to the move-ments; it, however, gives it only as far as is ments : it, however, gives it only as far as is strictly necessary, so as to fit to the figure even those mantles which are not tight-fitting. They are all more or less in the shape of the Grande visite, high-necked, with a thick ruching as a finish. Several of these mantles are made of two different materials, and, what is more, very often of two different colours—the back and front of plain materials, the sleeves of brocaded or figured tissue.

Female Education.

Good old Hannah More says :-- I call edu-ation not that which smothers a woman with

be necessary to keep more -ED.1

PLYMOUTH R

# In our issue of February asked for the distinguishin lence of P. R. fowls, which able to give to our own sat doubts on certain points. of the Indiana Farmer th peared on the subject :--feathers ; shanks bright y all over bluish-grey crossed all over bluiss-grey crossed blue. Among the disquali thered legs or legs of \_off de any colour but red, white sp back, and red or brass colo addie or neck."

**REPRODUCTIVE POWE** 

DUNNVILLE.—I have a stalli old. When he was two years and one testicle had to be r still be all right for producing be of as much service as if he i

No. He may possibly get

POULTRY WA

MORPETH-Will you please of f some persons who have pu angshans, Black Spanish an and oblige. F. J. Grenny, Brantford,

pedigreed fowls of some of mention. Correspond with

### BOG SPAVI

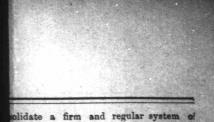
PRINCE EDWARD,-I have a old, that has pulls on the from on the gambrel joints, which never lame or stiften its legs. If you can, what causes, and them ?

The cause of spavins are analy they result from hard work, &c., and sometin ry. Apply a cantharading puffy enlargements, and a act allow the colt to run of harmwork of the solution run of arnyard or a large box stal

LAMINITI

Your mare is suffering

Gowers.-I have a mare 1 foreiost. Standing quiet she tranced eight or ten inches, i the toe resting on the ground in the foot, but pressing in the sumes puin. There is no w with a hammer the quarter of size of the frog. Will you ple us for her "."



cter, that which tends to form a friend npanion, and a wife. I call education that which is made up of shreds and of useless arts, but that which inc principles, polishes tastes, regulates er, cultivates reason, subdues the pas-, directs the feelings, habituates to re-on, and trains to self-denial-that which all actions, feelings, seutiments, tastes, ions to the love and fear of God

It Is No Great Wonder. onder so many bright, pretty girls dep into faded, worn out, nervous women. an cannot be a mother, a kitchen lge, laundress, seamstress, dairy-maid other kinds of maid, and retain her ooks and happy disposition very oug, if she had a good supply to start with I never see a vinegary-faced, fretful nan, with a faded-out expression, that I non, with a faded-out expression, that not come to the conclusion inst ntly that has been overworked. And I do nor that so many tired out creatures to " pull the cover et of green grass and over them, and take their last, long

Progressive Women.

nan, lovely woman, established the iaily paper in the world in Load n, 1702. rs of the fair sex have also filled the of hank pres dent with dien ty and dis-. The Western States annually prefor respectful admiration the fragile, iful young girl, who unaided, save by ent and bony mule, has planted and vated a stupendous area of land, and tually harvested the crops with elerity rigour. The woman of to-day is ambi-She would invade the sa red interior pilot-house, and, seizing the spokes firm grasp, guide the wayward Mississteamboat in its tortuous path. She ld also be a conductor on the horse cars, yearns for a similar po ition on steam It must be confessed that for the last ed occupation she possesses advantages ch-should not be ignored. She is not blind, while the male of the species 18 usly very much so.

Wonderful, if True,

adies who are credulous enough to be that it is possible to stay the march of , and who cannot consent to grow old good grace, will perhaps provide them with the latest invention for the te table, namely, the "youth and beauty mirror," advertised by a Parisian ator in female folly. He has, of course, ulted ancient documents," which have ed to him a secret which he has turned ount in the interest of the fair sex sers of his marvellous mirrora, pre according to the secret process revealed those mysterious documents he has been dying, are assured that, by the simple act ing at their faces in them, they will more youthful in ap earance and more tifal. Hew long the glass which works wonders need be consulted every day is stated ; but the advertiser affirms that he aggerates nothing " as to the results obed by constant use, stipulating only that ettes order the beautifying mirror spe-designed for dark women, and blondes tended for fair women. Very likely ill find a sale for his goods, and pe hings considered, since there are ladies o, by their credulity, aid and abet in im es of this nature, it is preferable and harmful to sit for a tew ho urs looking in irror than to cover the skin with cosme-and perpetual-youth c mpounds that are ently, if not always, injurious.

#### High Heeled Boots,

The London Lancet, which is a high medl-and anatomical authority, has this to say ard to the evil effects of wearing high

due to the fact that it is an essentially ly fitting article. It is made in defiance. which it ought to bear to the e foot, and to the direction in omy of the foot, and ch the pressure of the body weight falls on the latter. Hence the peculiarly crampwalk of ladies of the present day. Any

AGRICULTURAL. We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricritural interests, and answars will be given as soon as practicable. POULTRY EXHIBITORS, BEWARE.

two weeks.

ARE THEY WITH CALF !

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

### Mr. W. F. James, of Sherbrooke, Que. writes to the Poultry Review in reference to the treatment he received at the hands of the

N. Y. Madison Square exhibition, and from his statement there is every reason to believe that the birds forwarded by him to that exhibition were unfairly dealt with. Mr. James then with bran or turnips. Shoe carefully a round shoe is very serviceable for suc says he shipped a pair of his best Plymouth Rocks to New York, and as they were not returned is promptly as he expected he communicated by telegraph with the secretary of the association. Notwithstanding he sent three separate telegrams no answer was received until the expiration of a week, when he was informed by letter that his best cock-eral had died in a fit, and the pullet had been sent to some other party. Subsequent letters contained the information that the cockerel died on the first day of the exhibition, and even then before the judges reached him. As the birds sent for exhibition were rare

ones, and likely to be close contestants for high honours, probably superior to any ex-hibited, the natural inference drawn by Mr. James is that the cockerel was poisoned. It is to be hoped the New York association is to be noped the New York association will cause a strict investigation to be made into this matter, for if something is not doue to establish confidence in it Canadian exhibi-tors will be forced, in self-defence, to resist the tempting barts of fine prizes rather than run the risk of losing their birds. UFFINGTON .- Will you oblige an old sub CHEESE AND BUTTER-MAKING IN CANADA. The Dominion House Committee on Immigration and Colonization met on Friday.

and examined Prof. L. B. Arnold, the wellknown dairy specialist, on the subject of Canadian dairying. The examivives that period the parasites become quies-cent, and cease their growth. (2) Pork affected with trichina, if thoroughly cooked through-out, especially near, the bones, is not danger-ous food. (3) It is not transmitted nor connation brought out a great deal of valuable information in relation to the present condition of cheese and butter manufacture and the prospects for the future, the prices obtained, and the relative value of American and Canadian dairy goods in the Liverpool markets. He stated that in recent tagious, according to the the usually accepted definitions of these terms. (4) They are cylindrical and tapering in form, one twentyeighth of an inch long, one-six-hundredth of an inch thick, and can be seen through a vears Canadian cheese has ranked as high as that of the United States, and that in petition with them for prizes we have generally been the winners. The Canadian limate too, while somewhat severe, was bet ter for the production of a continuous supply of succulent feed and pure water during the summer season than that of the United States. He believed that the common stock of the country furnished the best dairy cow with proper care and feed, and thought th most money was to be made by manufactur

ing butter and skim milk cheese. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Arnold at the close of the examination for the valuable information he had given the committee. "HAIRY" HENS.

Mr. Grenny, of Brantford, in referring to the item in last week's issue on the above subject furnishes, the following information.

He says "hairy" hens is a new term to him, but the birds meant are Japanese fur fowls or Japanese Silkies, and have been bred in that neighbourhood for several years. They are small, white fowls with muffs, and look very odd and grotesque. They cannot fly, and are excellent setters. Their feathers are like hair. For pet chickens they are very fine."

CROSSES IN POULTRY.

apple trees and carefully cultivated every year for seven or eight years by growing po-tatoes and mangolds of other foot crops, will prove a profitable permanent investment." Mr. Sheppard, of Montreal, in addressing the, Fruit Growers' association of Quebec, reterred to the plan pursued by Mr. McColl, of Two Monstains, who cultivated his orehard like any other field, raising estillisheley. Scot without apparent injury. And theo there you Last week were given replies to queries made by "Queenston Heights." who wanted in ormation regarding the best egg producing fowls, and the sdvisability of keeping one without apparent injusy, ar theo train why who manured heavily. Mr. Shappard's opinion is that it matters little what crops are raised in the orchard so long as the vigour of the trees is kept up. (2) Heavy loam is ient who is an

LIVE STOCK.

cute laminitia or navicular disease. Remov and cotton seed meal is even worse, both be-ing too heating. Now is the time to feed good hay and roots, and a daily ration of wheat bran or shorts. The latter is especially valu-able, in accessed of the large percentage of bone making material which it contains, which is so necessary to the perfect formation of the framework of the un-born offspring. A chauce to run out in the yards during pleasant weather, when they are not up, is very desirable for the ani-mais.but if there is a discossion to fight mab the shoe, thin' the sole, and cut the heels moderately down, after which poultice for several days. If still lame apply a blister around the coronet, composed of biniodide of mercury, twe drachms, and lard, one ounce. Use one-half of the ointment, and repeat in HORSE FOUNDERED. POCOLOGAN. -- I have a young horse that foun-dered about three years are by getting wet. His hind feet are growing, but the old shell seems to be decaying. He is shod and working, but is tender in his forefeet. What would be good to restore his feet to make them grow. I have the shoe fastened to the outside of the old shell. Keep the feet soft by populyicing now and then with bran ar turning. Shoe accounting mais, but if there is a disposition to fight, push, and worry one another, it is better to separate the offenders, and even to take the chance of estricting a part of the herd to the stabl ntirely.—American Cultivator.

# Thrush,

-Thrush, The most effectual remedy for thrush in horses consists mainly in proper attention to cleanliness of the parts, as the affectuon may, to some extent, be a consequence of slight con-stitutional disturbance. It will be proper to change the diet, and give some internal treat-ment. For this purpose take of powdered saltpetre, one ounce : powdered sulphate of iron and powdered common resit, of each half an ounce ; powdered or ground juniper berries, two ounces : mix and divide into four parts, of which give one part mixed among food, morning and evening. The feet should be properly cleansed twice daily, and a portion of the following mixture applied between the crevices of the frog, after the lone or decayed portions have been removed. Eight ounces of DARLINGFORD.-I have a breed of cows that is very hard to tell whether they are in calf or not at this time of the year, as they are very light-looking and have no appearance like other cows that are with calf. Ifed them on good hay and light oats all winter; they play like horses when they get out of their house. If let them out once a day to drink, and then put them in again. I want to put one of them up to make beef for the spring market if she is not with calf. The one that I want to make beef of is dry now, and she was not giving much milk. Her milk was saity just before she went dry. Have your cow examined by some person ortions have been removed. Eight ounces of arbadoes tar, one ounce of melted lard, half Have your cow examined by some perso who has had experience in stock-breeding. an ounce of sulphuric acid ; mixed caretully. The floor under and behind the horse should be kept clean and dry. -Breeder's Ga

# THE POULTRY YARD.

(1) The appearance of trichines in pig. (2) is in wholesome food if broperly boiled or reasted (3) Is the disease transmitted from the parents to the young, or is it contagious? (4) what is th form and colour of the parasite seen through magnifying glass? (5) Can itbe cured ? Giddiness results from too high feeding, and is likely to develop in apoplexy. Hold the head under a stream of water, and re-duce the system by a dose of castor oil, and feed on sparer diet. (1) When a pig is suffering from an attack

It is all-important to give early chicks some flesh, cut very finely, such as beei, of these parasites its limbs are greatly swolen and very sensitive or tender. There is bacon or mutton. Nothing seems so delicious to them as these occasional meals, which they great pain caused by the slightest movement, and the animal exhibits the most feverish wallow with great avidity. symptoms. The attack generally proves atal on the fourth week. If the patient sur-

swallow with great avidity. Gout is a disease of the legs which can be distinguished from leg wakiness by the feverish condition of the left. Remove the bird to a warm and dry place, give a dose of jalap or calomel to open the bowels, after which a half grain pill of extract of colohi-cum should be administered twice a day. The legs and joints may be rubbed with sweet oil daily with benefit. - Western Ru-ral.

Weakness of the legs, stiffness of the joints Weakness of the legs, stinness of the joints, contraction of the toes are symptoms of rheu-matic disease, which may be mistaken for cramps. The treatment is similar. The birdsmust be put in a warm, dry place, and fed magnifying glass. (5) Some authorities claim a cure, but we are of opinion that once the parasites enter the system, even in an em-bryo condition, a cure is impossible. with warm and rather stimulatin food. The legs should be bathed in rathe

PLOUGHING ORCHARDS. hot water containing some mustard, and afterwards dried. Half a grain of opium twice a day should be given internally. A little cocked meal every day is beneficial, and minute dozes of oil of mustard have been of

#### A Patent Hen's Nest,

Mr. N. Ballard, of Monrovia, has present-ed us with a patent hen's nest of his nven-tion, that is not only a novelty but a very useful little affair, and one which all chicke men should possess. It is a little box about two feet long, with a door in one end so constructed as to remain open when no hen is inside. As soon, however, as Dame Cackle thr ugh it frequently; sometimes every week, if it is growing time; but I do not cultivate much below the surface." Mr. Beall, of Lindsay, at the same meeting said :--" Ten acres of land planted with healthy well-grown has taken her seat in the nest at the farther end, the door closes, and so remains until she has completed her task. When she rises and steps upon the platform at the side of the nest the manual of the main the side rises and steps upon the platform at the side of the nest the removal of her weight causes the door to open and out she goes. It is an admirable device for setting hens, preventing entirely she inference of other hens. While the setting hen remains on duty the door stays closed. It is a valuable device and was highly commended by the visitors at the poultry show in January.—Indiana Farmer. pple trees and carefully cultivated every

or ma A WatereFowL, but de I wish to describe a beautiful form of aqu stic life lately seen upon one of our Western rivers. To my eye it was the most conspicu-

THE WEERLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH '6, '1884. kept separate from the other fowls, as they are apt to create a disturbance. Ducks are great foragers, and will live largely on insects, like other fowls, if kept from the neighbourhood of running streams. When once given access to a running stream, they become difficult to control. If kept like other fowls, they give no more trankle When once given access to a channing streams, they become difficult to control. If kept like other fowls, they give no more trouble. There are many varities of ducks, but the common grey duck is about as profitable as any. They are good layers, and the young mature early, and are fit for market by mid-summer, when they bring good price. A duck will lay from 14 to 16 eggs, when she will sit. The perind of incubation varies from 26 to 28 days, according to the weather and the steadiness of the sitter. Ducklings are not hardy ; indeed, I think they are more delicate than our common chickens, until fully fragmered. The growth of young ducks is very rapid when well fed, in which case they are quiet, and are little trouble if given a place of resort where they can do no mischief. They are mischievous if allowed access to the garden, as they will de-stroy the young vegetables. If given a place by themselves with a shallow trough of water to bathe in , genewed daily, they will give no trouble when well fed. The mother will lay two, and where well kept, three ciutches of eggs, which may be put under hens, if it De desired to keep the ducks in laying, which they wild do if well fed, and also mother the ducks of the first hacking. Ducklings that are taised by the natural

batching. Ducklings that are raised by the nature

mother are the more profitable, as she lead

their nature. Ducks do not pine in confinement, but take to their quarters naturally, providing they are kept furnished with food and water regu-larly. The feathers of ducks are worth more than those of the tuckey or fowl."

THE DAIRY.

A Vermont dairyman says a young calf should be fed three times a day. Overfeed-ing at long intervals, and especially with cold food, kill a good many valuable calves.

The American Dairyman says : A hayseed n a cow's eye will turn it white. It will come a l right in a day or two if left alone. If doctored we don't know when it will get well.

It has been shown that a pail of milk standing for ten minutes in a strong-smelling stable, or where any other offensive odour can reach , will receive a taint which never wil eave it.

There is a general opinion among old far There is a general opinion among old far-mers that cows having only three teats are apt to be superior milkers. This is often the fact, and one reason doubtless is that cows which give large quantities of rich milk are most lable to those injuries from inflammation which so often destroy one of the teats.

It is a serious mistake to neglect handling young heifers until after they have dropped their first calf. At this time their bags are their first calf. At this time their bags are apt to be swollen and tender, and the task of accustoming them to be milked is more diffi-cult. For some time before calving heifers will take kindly to having their adders handled. The operation tends to enlarge the bag and the tests, and with good milking stock may make it necessary to draw milk once or twice a day for a week or more before the calf is dropped. Do not begrudge the extra trouble that this makes. It is a sign that the heifer will prove to be a deep milker. ailker.

#### Milk From Silo Products.

From some rather imperfect researches luring the winter of #1882-83 upon the milk made from the maize contents of a silo, we were led to conclude that, under some conwere-led to conclude that, under some con-ditions, perhaps all, the fodder was not well adapted to make good, healthful milk. We have never believed that acctivation or alcohol could be allowed to form even minute con-stituents of the food of milk giving animals without injury to the lacteal secretion, and ultimately to the animals. Is there an in-telligent physican living who would permit a nursing mother to use ymegar as a condiment as secryment, for would be allow here to eas "pixthes" with her based and missi constants."

" There is hot one. I The child windd, as hakspeare puts it, be "mewling and puking

retable gardens, and a plan laid out for sir ready culture with the least possible pense. One page is devoted to tables, lere may be found the quantity of seed re-ired to produce a given number of plants to where may be found the quantity of seed re-quired to produce a given number of plants to the acre, the number of plants or trees to the acre at given distances.part, and the weights per bushel of seeds, &c., according to law or custom in Michigan. Brief descriptions are given regarding the culture of everything mantioned in the catalogue, and so plainly set forth that mistakes seem impossible. The catalogue is issued by the reliable firm, D, M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Farmer's Opinions of its Management. How it Could be Made Very Benefician to the Farming Community.

A correspondent signing himself "An On-tario Farmer" sends the following protest against the present management of the Guelph Agricultural College, and suggests how that institution could be successfully conducted in the interests of the community that it was established to benefit. He ad-dresses his suggestions to the Minuter of

that it was established to benefit. He ad-dresses his suggestions to the Minister of Agriculture, and says :--The following is respectfully submitted, and laid before the farmers of Ontario at the same time, under the farmers on othat the hon. Minister of our province will do as here directed, and the farmers and everyone that pays taxes in Ontario will ever bless his cre ive genius.

We are annually treated to two sets of

We are annually treated to two sets of statements regarding the School of Agricul-ture at Guelph, one praising and the other blaming the management, as the publishers happen to have sympathy or aversion for the Local Gorgament and Minister of the day; while those whose interests are intended to be served, and for whom the institution was established, and who furnish the material and means for its support, five no voice, no vote, no influence in the management; a state of things which is unprecedented in past history, and un-paralleled in modern times. Will anyone in America point out another school or college, in which not one of the particular class for whose benefit the college was insti-tuted can be found on the board of trustees-or has no trustee board? The Agricultural Col,

Cornell has 23 regents, 8 ex officio, and 15 Kansas has 7 regents, 1 ex officio, and

ected. Connecticut has 9 regents, 3 ex officio, and elected by the Legislature.

Iowa has 5 regents. Michigan (Lansing) has 8 regents, 2 ex officio, and 6 elected. Indiana and Nebraska have each 6 regents. Massachusetts has 18 regents, 4 ex officio, and 14 elected. Tennessee and South Carolina have 21 re-

ents each, and Wisconsin 10. Minnesota has 9 regents, 3 ex officio, and New Jersey has 17 regents, 3 ex officio, and

14 elected. Maine has 9 trustees, and Ohio 19.

Hence we see that we in Ontario stand Hence we see that we in Ontario stand alone as an anomaly, having no vote or voice in our Agricultural College. With such a state of affairs, is it any wonder that our only school of agriculture should be converted into a political football, and torn to pieces by party press concerns? Nor is it in shape to give confidence to farmers, or enable them to say a word in its favour, while the way it is used for political narty purpose is intended to in-

a word in its favour, while the way it is used for political party purposes is intended to in-jure its usefulness. What is to prevent our Legislature and Minister of Agriculture from imitating those that we have quoted ?s What the farmers of Ontario want is a governing board of practical farmers, who may be called regents, directors, trustees, or anything else, who shall have advisory power in the management. direction, and extendi-

tution.

anything else, who shall have advisory power in the management, direction, and expendi-ture of the institution, and shall retire some-thing on the plan of members of school boards, the Minister of, Aggiculture to be az officio member, and the President of the Col-lega also an ex officio, aggimetrad, the board. The board could be made up of the following committee and

nips, potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, toma-toes, squashes, apples, pears, plums, grapes, strawberries, currants, &c.? 12. Have the timber trees in your district suffered from any of these destructive agents ? 13. Would the appointment of an entomo-logist, whese duty it would be to give infor-mation concerning birds and insects (injurous and beneficial) and the means of protecting the crops against their rargees, accompliable

the crops against their ravages, accomplish any benefit to the farming classes ? 14. Would it be desirable to extend the 14. Would it be desirable to extend the duties of the present system of veterinary in-spection of stock in quarantine, and if need-ful, the staff also, with the view to deal with the local development of infectious diseases among farm stock and poultry throughout the Dominion, and the best means of stamping them ont?

15. Is there in your neighbourhood suffi-cient standing timber to supply shade, fuel, and other domestic wants ?

16. Have any steps been taken to maintain this supply. or to replant where, it has failed ? IT. Do you know of any attempts to in-troduce tree planting for timber purposes, what varieties and area were planted, what were the conditions of the soil, what have been the results, and to what do you ascribe the success of failure of those attempts ?

the success or failure of those attempts ? 18. Would the establishment of a central ourean, having for its object the collection of information upon all matters relating to agriculture, and having a skilled staff capable of giving advice, making experiments, and noting the improvements effected in other countries that might be advantageously in-troduced into the Dominion, be a benefit to

our agriculturists ? 19. Would the dissemination of hand books and reports containing the data thus collected, on culture, stock-raising, dairying, poultry-keeping, &c., have a beneficial effect?

effect? 20. Would you recommend in this connec-tion the formation of a section devoted to agricultural statistics, showing the acreage under the different crops, the movements and prices of grain, cattle, &c., rates of transpor-tation, fluctuation of foreign markets, &c.? And what Edvantages might be expected to accrue therefrom to the producer? 21. Would the issue of monthly bulletins and abstracts containing such information be

and abstracts containing such information be of sufficient advantage to warrant their pub ication ?

22. Does your experience enable you to offer any further suggestions whereby such central bureau might be utilized to promote the agricultural interests? BUSINESS TROUBLES. List of Canadian Dealers in Difficultie Bradstreet's weekly report contains the following information : ONTARIO. J. A. Garlic, drugs and books, Brussels, as signed in trust. John Craib, dry goods, Clinton, offering t

ompromise at 70 cents on the dollar. J. A. Cameron, grocer, Guelph, assigned

Wm. Robertson, boots and shoes, Palmerston, asking an extension.

h trust.

ed in trust.

issue.

John Howie, tinsmith, St. Johns, assigned E. S. Faulkner, dry goods, Hull, has as-signed in trust. Alex. Shird & Co., grocers, hardware &c., S. G. A. Raiche, general store, Mayo, as J. L. Taillefer, general storekeeper, Monte-bello, assigned in trust. Godfroi & Chapleau, safe manufacturers Montreal, failed. J. S. Mayo. wholesale oils, offering to com-promise at 40c. on the dollar. Adulteration of Butter and Cheese J. Rozand Co., merchant tailors, assigned Henry N. Osborne, general store, Portage du Fort, asking an extension. Charles E. Dion, dry goods, Quebec, promised at 75 cents on the dollar. NOVA SCOTIA. McKenzie, Widden & Co., groceries and flour, assigned in trust. R. G. Campbell, saddler, Kentville, assign-Jno. C. Border, general store, Pugwash, as-aigned in trust. P. J. Stevens, general store, Pugwash, as-signed in trust. thirty samples of what was sold him as pur butter, only six were genuine. MANITOBA. John W. Winnett, cabinet maker, Winnipeg, stock seized by the sheriff. G. E. Breemer, auctioneer, Emerson, has assigned in trust. Disfiguring HUMORS, Itching and Burning Tor-tures, Humil-iating Erup-tions, such as What is Catarrh? Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the parasite amoba in the internal ling membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances and these are : Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of thereice, the germ polson of syphilis, mercury, toxemes, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated a seeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever which spread up the nosting and other poisons which spread up the nosting and the seeds of these or back of the throat, causing ulcer, ausing deafness ; burrowing in the vocal ords, causing hoarseness ; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending or a surf of these been make to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalents and other ingenious darioles of good until the amoba are either deatory of removed from the mucous internal state of severes, but nome of these inceas are deatory of the since a well-known physicin of Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caus-SALT RHEUM or Eczema, Paoriasis, Scal Head, Infantile or Birth Humors, and ever form of Itohina, Scaly, Pimpiy, Scrofaious, In herited, Coniagious, and Copper-coloured Di eases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Lorse Hair, are positively cured by the Curneton REMEDICS.

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

His Infirmity Repeated in the Experience of a Leading Public Man-Truths for the Aged. Suracuse, N.Y., Courier.

"How long has he been in public service?" "Before the memory of the oldest in. bitant." "And he has kept his name untarnished

"A brountely !"

"Absolutely !" " "He is a man I should like to meet." "He is a man I should like to meet." The above conversation occurred between two gentlemen at one of our leading hotels. The interrogator was from abroad, the other a resident of this city. The conversation had drifted into politics, and Hon. Thomas G. Alvord was the man whose record and quali-ties were being discussed. To trace the history of public men who have grown old in the service is a task both interesting to the investigator and entertaining to those who read his investigations. It was with this truth in mind that the writer set out to call upon the man, about whom those polyticians upon the man, about whom those politicians

upon the man, about whom those politicians were so earnestly talking, at his spacious residence on Turtle street. Mr. Aivord, who has been and is familiarly known as "Old Sait," owing to his advo-cacy of the salt interest, is now well ad-vanced in years, being on the shady side of seventy. He has long, white hair and a snowy beard, which give him an appearance both dignified and grand. His voice is full and clear, and the moment any stranger comes into his presence he cannot but be im-pressed with the inherent power of the man. Indeed, he was endowed by nature with as unusually strong organization, both mentally

unusually strong organization, both mentally and physically, which all the strain of public life, both as Speaker of the Assembly and Lieureant-Governor, failed, for many years, to in any way undermine.

to in any way undermine. It was during the year 1881, while Mr. Alvord was a member of the Assembly at Albaay, that he first began to feel most peou-liar constitutions. At that time he was in the midst of very important work, which was seriously interfered with by reason of the mysterious troubles which seemed to assail, him. He felt unaccountable nauses almost constantly, accompanied by occasional violent retchings. History recounts that Napoteon the Great, while in the midst of his public career, was frequently attacked by an enemy

the Great, while in the mids of his public career, was frequently attacked by an enemy greater than any he had ever faced, which came in the same insidious yet violent man-ner as the terrible troubles that overtook Mr. Alvord, and are to day menacing so many thousands of others. In speaking on this subject to the writer, Mr. Alvord said :---"This same bitter experience came to me again in 1882 while I was a member of the Assembly, with symptoms identical with those I had felt the year before. I believe it was largely caused by my advanced years, fod I had a 'worn out' feeling that was terrible. This conclusion is evidently the correct one, for I was again attacked last summer while away from all cares and recreating at my away from all cares and recreating at my Island in the St. Lawrence river. I experi-enced a painful sense of fulness in the lower portion of the body, accompanied by sensa-tions of feverish heat or chilling shudders. All efforts to move my limbs or body were followed by intense weariness or exhaustion. Those who have reached my years can appre-

Interview then drifted to others, wholesale shoes, and groot, Mark Morden, millinery, Picton, sheriff in possession.
J. B. Rouse, grocer, Trenton, assigned in trust.
Alfred Wright & Co., wholesale boot and aboe merchants of Lindsay, are offering to compromise at 25 per cent. on the dollar.
John Lagan, grocer, Seaforth, assigned in trust.
A. Patterson & Son, wholesale and retail hardware of Toronto, have made an assignment in trust.
QUEBEC:
F. L. Derry, general store, assigned in trust.
G. & J. St. Piewe, general store, Fergusonwille, offering to control, have made an assignment in trust.
G. & J. St. Piewe, general store, Fergusonwille, offering to control, have made and assignment in trust.
Mrs. E. B. P. Paulin, fancy good, Montreal assigned in trust.
Mrs. E. B. P. Paulin, fancy good, Montreal assigned in trust.
John Howie, tinsmith, St. Johns, assigned in trust. from the various forms of physical ailment, and especially those persons who are advanced in years, might see, and converse with the veteran whose experience and knowledge have been so rich and who is so firm a believ-er in the efficacy of the remedy that cured him. There is no excuse for shortening life, as so many have done and are doing. There is no necessity for "breaking down "early in years. Premature decay and death are a dis-grace to our modern civilization. They are wholly needless, and men or women who per-mit them when they can be so easily avoided should blame no one but themselves. Adulteration of Butter and Cheese. New York, March 3.—The Senate Come mittee investigating adulteration in food to-day examined Dr. Martin, a chemist, who during the past year, has investigated, under the direction of the State Board of Health, several factories where imitation cheese is made. In one factory in Orange county it was found that the cheese made consisted principally of nurse lard the consistent perwas found that the cheese made consisted principally of pure lard, the constituent por-tions being 75 per cent. of lard to 25 per cent. of butter. The lard used was rendered at a temperature scarcely higher than blood heat. The witness did not think the temperature employed sufficient to destroy germs of animal life. Dr. Love testified that out of thirty amplies of what was add that out of

#### FORT ERIE.- I have read your answers in THE MAIL and now come to you for advice. (1) Is it in-urious to plough an old orchard ? (2) Will sow-ng with salt on black ground help fall wheat? (1) It will not injure your orchard to marked efficacy in some cases. plough it. Far more orchards are destroyed for want of cultivation than by over-cultivation. Mr. Young, of Trenton, at a late meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Associa tion, said :- "I never grow grain among my trees. I have about ten acres of an orchard. and I cultivate about one-third of it-what we call summer-fallowing. I run a gangplough

advanced position," nearly under the in-ep, and the increased height of heel, in the abstitution of a forward inclination of the dy, and a trip suggestive in a measure of e stumbling gait for the upright carriage the free and graceful swinging ement natural to the leg in walking. he boot or shoe, in order that it ay not shift on the foot, which is lost much of its usual pur-nase of direct downward pressure, must hold firmly and even tightly, and in particular sarily constructed so as to hold undue firmness just above the back of heel. With some persons, perhaps, no nvenience results, with others who have skins chafing is readily produced. This in itself a trifle, but it may nevertheless be slight beginning of graver trouble. bably there is no practitioner fairly long acinted with town practice who cannot recal case or cases in which extensive inflammation the leg with abscess formation has followthe patient's shoe. There have been even stances, fortunately rare, but still occasional, here the abcesses arising round some n-glect trifle of this kind have ended fatally. hese are facts which cannot be denied, and hould not be overlooked.

#### CORRESPONDENCE,

What is the stiquette, or is it considered an appropriety for a married lady to accept its of flowers from, 1st, a bachelor male squaintance; 2nd, from a married man; from a widower, whether intimate ls or mere acquaintances? How would esame questions apply as respects acceptig an offer of a sleigh drive, a ride on horse-ack, or complimentary or other tickets to aces of public entertainment, such as conrts, theatres, &c. ?--W

[No inflexible rule can be laid down as aplying to the above cases. The propriety or moropriety would depend upon the degree f acquaintance or friendship existing not ne between the wife and her friend, but etween the husband and the friend. With the permission of the husband there would be opriety on the part of the wife in ac pting a gift of flowers or accepting a sleigh Without such permission an act, how rer innocent in itself, becomes at once an

### ropriety.]

A vote of the members and adherents of nox church, Galt, will be taken on the organ estion on the first two Sabbaths in March



# SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE,

e Great Balsamic Distillation of Wite Bazel, American Pine, Canadian Fury Marigold, Clover islossom. Etc.,

for the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure forein form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head old or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and learing, Couxh, Bronchitis, and Incipient Con-imption. Relief in five minutes in any and very case. Nothing like it. Grateful fragrant, holesome. Cure begins from first application, ad is rapid, radical, permanent, and never alling.

illing. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarring olvent and Sanford's Inhalet, all in one paci-ite, forming a complete treatment, of all drug isfs for \$1. - Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CUR-OTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.. BOSTON.

DAAIN IS THE CEN OF A SUFFERING BERN A strengthens Tired Missions, strengthens, strengthens Tired Missions, strengthens Tired Missions, strengthens Tired Missions, strengthens Tired Missions, strengthens, strengthe IS THE CBY

or more breeds. A correspondent w authority on poultry matters sends lowing :--

In your answer, to "Queenston Heights" agree in the main, but the crosses mentioned, (Brahma on Houdan, and Black Spanish on Brahma) are of uo benefit in increasing egg production. In fact no cross has been made yet of any benefit, except to the size and quality of the fowl for table purposes. Black Spanish are too tender in our climate for winter layers. It is as easy to keep pure A gill of strong green tea is said to be a specific for sheep poisoned by eating laurel. A farmer who has used this remedy many whiter layers. It is as easy to keep pure bred fowls as mixed. ones, and they are cer-tainly kept with greater profit and satisfac-tion to the owner than mongrels. Those who make the most successful breeders do not keep many kinds. One or two breeds are always handled with more profit than more kinds. If a person wishes to make the hest remutation the most money and heat ears says he has saved hundreds of sheep by it. Scalding the milk before feeding will usu-ally remedy scours in calves if taken in time. Checking the discharge too suddenly is a com-mon mistake, as the drugs us by given for this purpose permanently injure me digestion, which is all important for the number of the second best reputation, the most money, and have the finest fowls let him breed one variety, which is all important for the animal either fo and stick to it." eet or milk. [The last sentence may be strictly true from a breeder's point of view, but where

beef or milk. An experienced sheep breeder says that the best ration he has ever known to be fed to fat-tening sheep was composed of equal parts, by weight, of oats, peas and millet; to fifteen bushels of the mixture was added one bushel of flaxseed, and all were ground fine together. Each sheep was fed two pounds of this ground mixture with hay, and made a regular gain of three pounds each week, besides growing an unusually fine staple of wool. This small amount of flaxseed is peculiarly soothing to the digestive organs. It is a per-fect preventive of all diseases caused by dry fodder. fowls are kept for eggs as well as meat we certainly incline to the opinion that it will be necessary to keep more than one variety -ED.]

# PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

### In our issue of February 21st "W. L. M." asked for the distinguishing points of excel-lence of P. R. fowls, which we were then unable to give to our own satisfaction owing to doubts on certain points. In the last issue of the *Indiana Farmer* the following apfodder. In speaking of chronic diarrhea in stock Prof. L.B. Arnold says :-- "It is best cured by removing the cause, which must be known in order to be avoided. In horses it may peared on the subject :--"The head of the Plymouth Rock should

be of medium size ; beak bright yellow, short and curved at point ; comb bright red and single; wattles and ear lobes bright red; hackle abundant, and free from red, white or black feathers; back is broad and breast or black feathers; back is broad and breast broad and full; thighs covered with fluffy feathers; shanks bright yellow; plumage all over bluish-grey crossed by bars of darker blue. Among the disquaiifications are fea-thered legs or legs of "off dolour, ear lobes of any colour but red, white spots in breast or back, and red or brass coloured feathers in addle or neck."

### **REPRODUCTIVE POWER IMPAIRED** xercise."

DUNNVILLE.—I have a stallion now four years old. When he was two years old he was hurt, and one testicle had to be removed. Will he still be all right for producing foals, if so, will he be of as much service as if he had both testicles

No. He may possibly get loals. POULTRY WANTED

MORPETH-Will you please give me the names f some persons who have ' pure bred-Brahmas, angshans, Black Spanish and brown Leghorn, nd oblige.

F. J. Grenny, Brantford, has high class pedigreed fowls of some of the varities you mention. Correspond with him. BOG SPAVIN.

PRINCE EDWARD, --I have a colt three years old, that has puffs on the front of its hind legs, on the gambrel joints, which come and go, but never lame or stiften its legs. Please inform me if you can, what causes, and what will remove them?

pon the soil in them.

Cows in Calf.

The cause of spavine are numerous, but asually they result from sprains, bruises, hard work, &co., and sometimes are heredita-ty. Apply a cantharadine blister to the puffy enlargements, and after it ceases to act allow the colt to run out, either in the barnyard or a large box stall.

LAMINITIS.

GowHE.-I have a mare lame in the right foreiout. Standing quiet she keeps the foot ad-vanced eight or ten inches, the heel raised and the too resting on the ground. There is no hest in the foot, but pressing in the hollow of the heel gausse pain. There is no wincing on tapping with a hammer the quarter or the sole on either side of the frog. Will you please tell me what to to for her 7.

Your mare is suffering from either sub-

ous objection sight; with its presence it hon-oured and vindealized the stream, and made of the trees is kept up. (2) Heavy Ioam is benefitted by the use of salt, as fall wheat not only ripens earlier but is usually freed from rust. Sow about 300 pounds to the acre this season, and judge of the yield for yourself. the moment in which it was seen seem worthy of rememberance.

A figure all curves and grace, as befits whatever lives in the suave communion of waters; pure white, like a drift of new-fallen snow kept by enchantment from melting, it buow kept by enchantment from meiting, it moved without starting a ripple or leaving the alightest wake, while itself and its mir-rored image "floated double.". I may have wished it would rise from the water, that I might see the spread of its wings and the manner of its flight, but in this I was not to be gratified.

I was not to be gratified. It had the appearance of sleep ; and as nei-ther head or neck could be seed, these were doubtless folded under its wing. If it had come as a migrant from distant regions, it was now resting oblivious of its long voyage. Fancy suggested that the poetry of its inotion be set to the music of a swan's song. To what island of rushes, or to what bare sandy margin, would it at last come to die— to dissolve in the sun and the wind, leaving on y a pinch of yellow-white dust, which the least breath might scatter away? Was I perhaps mistaken as to the species of this water-fowl? I looked again, and saw that it was one of the brood fledged in storm at the foot of the mill dam.

t the foot of the mil dam. Air and water were its parents, and its vhole substance but a drift of foam. A wild, white swan it was (such as no fowler ever snared or shot), sailing solitary and beautiful down the amber-coloured river.—March Atlantic.

Time-Honoured Spanish. There are scores of fanciers in the United States who watch the rising, popularity of fome breeds and the neglect and decay of others who would not exchange their time. American standard of excellence. This is a grand delineation of independent mind and taste, and a wise provision in the mould-ing of the odds and ends of our diverse natures to give us those special likings for this or that colour, breed, variety or pet, as our tastes and judgment may dictate. Mothing appears to us more laboured or out of place than for some men whose taste for raising swine, cattle, horses or other do-mestic animals when our special vocation and astes are for poultry and other pet stock. The contiles varities of the feathered crea-tion give the amateur and veteran objects worthy of meir tastes and love. If it were in order to be avoided. In horses it may come from over driving, over feeding, or im-perfect mastication from defective teeth, or from eating too fast from an unnatural and too greedy appetite. If the "friend who has trouble in this direction will carefully look over all the habits, treatment and, surround-ings of the anime! he will be very likely to over all the nabits, treatment and, surround-ings of the animal, he will be very likely to fud the cause himself. In the meantime let the exercise be gentle, the food easy to digest, and, if possible, in a shape to prevent swallowing too hastily. Tonic stimulants are useful in all such cases, as tincture of spice, coves, ginger or peppermint, given steadily in moderation. Medication will be less effective than looking closely to feed and

less effective than looking closely to feed and Tobacco is a universal insectciide. It kills Totacco is a universal insectchide. It kills ticks upon sheep; the troublesome scab in-sect; its related species which produces mange and itch : lice, fleas, and all other insect para-sites which infest and annoy animals ; and root lice, leaf lice, and all other pests which injure plants. Just at this season an appli-cation of fine thereon due to same men. tion give the amateur and veteran objects worthy of heir tastes and love. If it were not so poulterers would find nothing to inter-est and instruct them in the poultry business. The white-faced Black Spanish has seen the rise and fall of many a breed. Although it is not as popular nowadays as some new comers, it has had a good measure of popu-larity years ago, when the poultry industry of this country was in its iniancy, when it was ranked as the leading breed for egg product-ioa. The Black Spanish through good and bad repute have held their own. They are among the oldest well bred fowls, preserving their individual characteristics without change or deterioration, they are aristocratic, injure plants. Just at this season an appli-cation of fine tobacco dust or snuff may be used effectively to relieve calfs and fowls from the vermin which keeps them poor and wretched, and a docoction of tobacco, applied to house or greenhouse plants with a brush, will destroy, the pestiferous green fly and all other insects which infest them. The same liquid may also be poured around the roots of house plants that are infested with the small white worms which are the larve of a small white worms which are the larve of a small black fly that may be found in the pots and their individual characteristics without change or deterioration, they are aristocratic, proud, stately and gracefui. In good con-dition of health and feathering a nice flock with their burnished ebon plumage, white face and red combs and wattles, are ornaments to the breeders' yards or lawns.—American Poultry Journal.

Profits of Duck-raising.

C. B., the poultry correspondent of the Country Gentleman, gives the following in-structions as to the way to raise these forms.

fowles: "Ducks can be kept and raised quite as profitably as chickens, with only water suffi-cient for drinking purposes. Indeed they be-come a great source of profit if limited to

Cows in Call. As the cows are now growing heavy with fair they need more care and streation, and, refraps, a little better feed than earlier in the winter. It is better to carry the water to them from the pump than to allow them to go danger of their alipping and breaking bones. It would be well if every farmer could give to them the yards are so icy that there is danger of their alipping and breaking bones. It would be well if every farmer could give to obtain never be cold enough to freeze, and where the animal system would not be chilled by copious draughts of icy water maids and these are among the causes that may produce abortion, and when to these are added in extra to sliding about in icy yards, or down the steep put that leads to the brook, it is strange that such cases are not more fre-food, it does not mean more grain. Much bernmeal is not good for cows before calving. their runs. They consume a large amount of food if allowed access to it, but after a certain amount the surplus food is rather a disad-vantage, and should be kept from them, for it is consumed at a waste. Ducks should be

in the names a same from morping until even-ing, and from evening "until morning, and paregorie and anise seed cordial would be in constant demand. And yet the milk of cows fed exclusively; almost, upon fodder contain-ing vinegar in considerable quantities is poured into nurse-bottles, and inte the stom-achs of tender infants, in many of our large towns and cutes.—Popular Science Monthly.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Canadian Methodist Magazine for March contains four handsomely illustrated atticles. The sketch of "St, John's, New-foundland, and the Cod Fisheries," being specially interesting to Canadians. Dr. Clarke, Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, contributes an im-portant article on "Heredity," abounding with wise suggestions for promoting the men-tal, moral, and physical well-being of the race. An eloquent sermon by the laste Dr. Punshon, on "Character Building," never before printed, will no doubt be read with deep interest. A neat little pamphlet published by F. J.

A neat little pamphlet published by F. J. Grenny, of Branford, Ont., descriptive of the Eureka Incusator and Brooder, contains

the Eureka Incuestor and Brooder, contains not only many points relating to hatching eggs by artifical means but also as to the general-care of fowls. The continually growing de-mand for spring broilers senders the use of artificial hatching a necessity, and those who raise poultry for table purposes with the ex-pectation of securing the best possible prices, cannot succeed unless they use an incubator. The testimonials published by Mr. Grenny are very flattering, and commend his inven-tion to more than passing notice.

The Atlantic Monthly for March, contains another instalment of Dr. Mitchell's story

'In War Times," one of the most interestin

"In War Times," one of the most interesting serials ever written by American authors, A paper of more than passing interest is con-tributed by Henry M. Layman, on "The Discovery of Peruvian Bark," which is so much used in medical practice under the name of quinine. The Atlantic keeps up the high reputation it has justly gained of being the best literary monthly published on the continent, and reflects credit on its publish-ers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. The descriptive data is a possible of ornamental trees and plants, issued by Samuel C. Moore, of Morrisville, Pa.," deals specially with nursery stock. In infronducing fruit trees to the notice of readers' the publisher gives the following hints, and if they are carried out fewer failures regarding crops would be the result : "The necessary requisites for suc-cess in fruit culture are: To select the vari-ties best adapted to the locality; to secure good young trees or plants ; to plant them in good soil, about as deep as they stood in the nursery; to keep the ground clean and agood order; to preserve them from injury by insects."

by insects." Vick's Illustrated Monthly for March is re-plete with interesting original and selected articles suitable for the season. A description of the Military Home for Disabled Soldiers near Dayton, Ohio, is profusely illustrated, and conveys readily how public grounds can be rendered attractive by an experienced gardener. A prize usay on the cultivation of raspberries is worthy of perusal, as many valuable hints are given resarding points that should be thorongoly understood by those engaged in the cultivation of small fruits. The usual space is devoted to the care of flowers, and all who are interested in adorning their grounds or homes by such means would find a deal of useful knowledge in the pages of the Monkly. D. M. Ferry & Co's Seed Annual for 1884

Farm Committee of 2 members.
 Experimental Committee of 2 members.
 Horticultural Committee of 2 members.

5. Auditing Committee of 2 members. This would give an elective board of ten, and a full board of twelve members. The elective portion could be chosen from the en-tire province, either on the basis of parlia-

signed in trust. mentary or agricultural districts. Until farmers have some such arrangement, the Government will be kept continually in hot water, without any aid or comfort from us, who wish to do all wa can for our only insti-

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

Suggestions for their Encouragement I the Dominion Government.

Orrawa, Feb. 28.—The fact that in the Dominion of Canada nearly twenty-one mil-lion dollars' worth of butter was produced in the census year, and the further fact that it is beyond dispute that if more care and atten-tion were given to the production of butter the value to the farmer at five cents a pound increase would be four million dollars a year— these facts give point to the inquiry now going

the value to the farmer at five cents a pound increase would be four million dollars a year-these facts give point to the inquiry now going on before a select committee of the House of Commons in relation to the Department of Agriculture. I send the following :--Sig.--A special committee has been ap-pointed by Parliament to consider what steps should be taken to place the Department of Agriculture in a position to better promote and encourage the agricultural industries of the country. The committee being anxious to become possessed of the advice and ex-perience of men engaged in the culture of the soil, as woll as of those devoted to the study of sciences, having a practical bearing on agriculture, hear to solicit your co-operation, and to request that you will express your views on those of the following questions with which you icel prepared to deal. En-closed is a printed envelope for reply, which the committee would be pleased to receive at as early a date as possible. as early a date as possible. Yours, &c.,

G. A. GIGAULT, G. A. GIGAULT, Chairman of Committee. I. Under what difficulties does the present system of agriculture labour, and in what respect is the Canadian farmer placed at a disadvantage when competing in foreign mar-kets?

Altadvantage when competing in foreign mar-kets? 2. What deficiencies have come under your notice in the cultivation of cereals, cultiva-tion of roots and grasses, raising of stock and wool-growing, production of butter and cheese, culture of fruit, fertilizers in ordinary

Would the importation of seed from foreign countries benefit our farmers?
 Would a general system of inspection and branding be likely to enhance the value of our butter and cheese in the home and for-soint markets?

5. Would the importation of fruit tree scions and plants from Russia and other coun-tries under climatic conditions similar to those of Canada, be of service to our fruit

tissue. Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experi-menting, succeeded in discovering the neces-sary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradi-cating this horrible disease whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the busi-ness managers Messre, A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and get full particulars and treatise free by in-closing atamp.—Montreal Star. growers? 6. Would the appointment of a public analyst, to whom samples of soil and of home manufactured and imported fertilizers might be submetted, prove of advantage to our

armers? 7. Would the establishment of an experi in the farm or garden where varieties of for reign grain, fruits, trees, and fertilizers might be tested, and whence such seeds, plants, &c., might be distributed throughout the Domin-ion, be advisable ?

At the last quarterly meeting of the Elm street Methodist church. Toronto, Rev. Dr. Potts was unanimously invited to the pasto-rate of that church at the termination of his means would find a deal of useful knowledge in the pages of the Monthly. D. M. Ferry & Co's Seed Annual for 1884 contains specimens of plants, &c., grown by themselves on their extensive farm near De-troit, where all seeds, roots, &c., are fully tested before being placed on the markst. The Annual is freely illustrated, containing three coloured plates in addition to the num-erous engravings representing all sorts of gar-den stuff, from dwarf beaus to their encide variety of potatoes. White Stars, which are olaimed to be great yielders. A chapter is degoted to the formation and management of

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purfi-leanse the blood and perspiration of imp ies and poisonous elements, and thus remo-the cause.

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Conticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beauti-fiers, free from mercury, arscnic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever.

It would require this entire paper to do fus-tice to a description of the cures performed by the CUTIOURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTIOURA SOAP externally.

Forems of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable ; small patches of totter and Salt Rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face.

Scalied Heads with loss of hair without num-ber, heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of

Itching, burning, and scaly tortur-affied even relief from ordinary re oothed and healed as by magic.

Psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful form of skin diseases, scröfulous ulcers, old sores, and liecharging wounds, each and all of which hav been speedidy, permanently, and economically bured by the OUTICURA REMEDIES.

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# TARIFF CHANGES.

hemp, 25 per cent. ad valores, solitolis monifed into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise (truther man-nates for use in their own factories, 20 per cent. ad valores, printed or typed cottom net, elsewhere specified, 27; per cent ad valores, cotton, 42 inches wide and over, when imported by manufactures of enamelled oloth for use in their factories, 15 per cent. ad valores, cotton, warp, No. 60 and finer, 15 per cent. ad valores, is entheware, decorated, printed, or sponged, and all eartheware not oforks not handled, ground, or otherwise farther manufactured, 10 per cent. ad valores, printed, or sponged, and all eartheware not oforks not handled, ground, or otherwise printed, or sponged, and all eartheware not oforks not handled, ground, or otherwise farther manufactured from wire, of any metal, 30 per cent. ad valores, it of a symeth, printed, or sponged, and all eartheware not oforks not handled, ground, or otherwise farther manufactured from wire, of any metal, 30 per cent. ad valores, it of a symeth, specific drive or south or any metal, 30 per cent. ad valores, it of a symeth, 30 per cent. ad valores, it of a cont. ber function of 10 per cent. ad valores, printed, or sponged, and all op re cent. ad valores, incommerce (as and there specified, 35 per ton of 2,000 pounds and 10 per cent. ad valores, incommitted in adianestic, when imported wire road and 20 per cent. ad valores, it manufactures for use in their factories, 5 per cent. de valores, it, cylinde metals an lach indianest and a valores, it manufactures for seal a hair factories, 5 per cent. de valores, sugar, when imported tires without transitiones for on the court, it without factories, and an inch india male, when imported tires without transitiones, the courts per count. ad valores, it, cylinde metals a fact in dianester, when imported tires without transitiones, boy with an inch in dianester, when imported tires without transitiones, boy with an inch in adianeste, when imported tince without transitiones, boy with ano forks, not bored nor otherwise further manu-No. 14, Dutch standard, a specific duty of three fourths of standard, a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Sugar below No. 9, Dutch standard, a specific duty of one-half cent per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Melado and concentrated Melado, a specific duty of three-eighths of one cent per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beetroot juice and concrete, whether im-ported direct or not, a specific duty of three-eighths of a cent per pound and 30 per cent. ad eighths of a cent per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Syrup, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar-house syrup, or sugar-house molasses, <page-header><text><text><text><footnote><footnote><text><text> sugar-house syrup or sugar-house molasses, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses or sorghum, whether impo ted direct or not, a specific duty of five-eighths of a cent. per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Other molasses, when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, 15 per cent. ad valorem on the value thereof, free on board; when not so imported, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Molasses, the value upon which the ad valorem duty

FINANCE AND COMMERCE ustralia was popularly fixed it from 10 to 11 ishels, though some authorities believed it

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Total bu.55,985,938 55,724,162 41,408,109 38,511,770 The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being ton figures.

Feb. 28, 6 p.m. Peb. 28, 2.85 p.m. March 1, 11.30 a.m. March 4, 1 p.m. March 5, 11.30 a.m. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. 5. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. Flour....11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 S. Wheat. 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 0 8 0 R. Wheat. 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 6 8 6 Cal. No. 1. 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 6 8 6 Cal. No. 2 8 0 8 0 711 711 711 711 Corn.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 Barley...5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 Barley...78 0 78 0 78 0 78 0 77 0 76 0 Lard....48 9 48 3 48 6 48 9 48 0 48 0 Data ....48 9 48 3 48 6 48 9 48 0 48 0 Data ....46 9 48 0 71 0 71 0 71 0 71 0 Data ....46 9 48 0 48 0 48 0 48 0 48 0 Data ....46 9 48 0 40 0 40 0 39 6 39 6 Cheese...71 0 71 0 71 0 71 0 71 0 71 0 FLOUR-There has been little change in the

302.500 lbs. Shipments — Flour, 12.773 bbls. wheat, 7,000 bush: corn, 144,000 bush: eats 53,000 bush: rrs, 2,000 bush: bacley, 12,000 bush. pork, 454 bbls.; iard, 123,088 tcs., cut meats 621.730 lbs. Receipte by cars. Wheat, 44; winter 9; corn, 336; cats, 66; rye, 8; barley, 37. would more had it been available. But other mulities have continued to be in store in in DETROIT. March 5, 10.20 a.m.-Wheat - \$1.039 fo ash; \$1.039 to \$1.039 for March; \$1.05 to \$1.05 for April; \$1.07 to \$1.073 for May; No. 2, 941 to \$4c.

TOLEDO.

OSWEGO.

LIVE STOCK, MARKETS.

949c. 12 a.m.-Wheat-\$1.03% for cash: \$1.05 for April: \$1.06% for May; No. 2, 94%c; receipts 11,000 bush.; shipments, 9,000 bush.

TOLEDO March 5. 9.45 a.m. - Wheat - \$1.00} for each or March 5. 10.27 for April: \$1.00} for March 15.00 for June. Corn-5ic asked for each or March 15.450. for April: 563 to 564c. for May: 574c. for June. Oats - 304c., nominal, for each 13.754c. bid for May: 385c bid for June. Receipts - Wheat. 13.000 bush.; orn. 60.000 bush.; oats, none. Shipments - Wheat. 8.000 bush.; oora. 15.000 bush.; oats. none. 11.35 a.m. - Wheat - No. 2 red, \$1.001 for each or March: \$1.021 bid for April: \$1.014 asked for Mary ; \$1.051 asked for June. Corn-535c. asked for cash; 535c. asked for Mary: 517c. for June. Oats - 365c. bid for cash; 374c. bid for May.

OSWEGO.
 March 5, 11 a.m. - Barley-Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 79c.; No. 1 Canada 85c.
 1 p.m. - Wheat - Steady; sales, 2,000 bush; white State, at \$1:11. Corn - Unchanged; sales, 1,000 bush. new high mized at 84c; 1,000 bush. new rejected at 60 to 61c. Oats - Scarce; white State, 43c. Barley-Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 78c; No. 1 Canada, 85c. Rys-Nomibally, 67c. in bond. Shipments of mait, 11,500 bush.

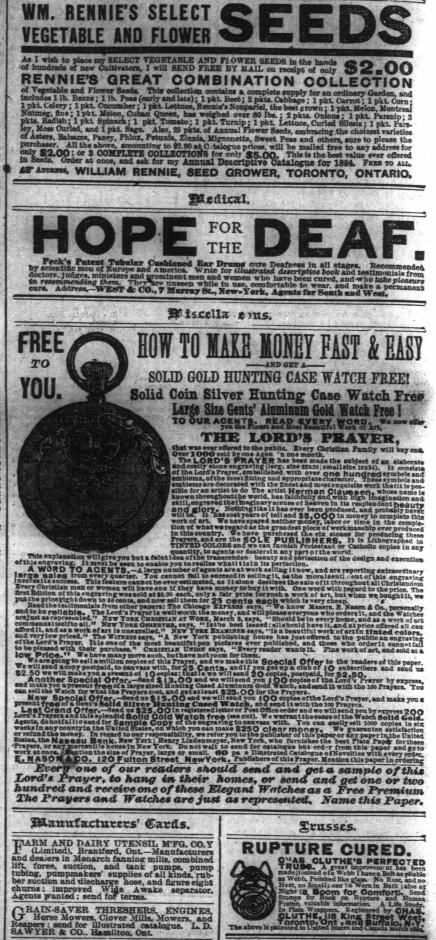
LIVE STOCK, MARKETS, U.S. TARDS CHICAGO. March 5, 440 a.m. – Hogs – Estimated receipts, 5000: official yesterday, 5058: shipments, 50,00 by 52,000 and 50,000 by 52,000 by 57,000 by 50,000 by 50,000 by 50,000 by 50,000 by 57,000 by 50,000 by 1000 by 50,000 by 50,000 by 50,000 by 50,000 by 1000 by 50,000 by

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Ladies' Journal Competition

NO. 4.

Difficult Bible Problems to be Solved, for Which One hundred and Thirty-One Costly Prizes are to be Given to the First One Hundred and Thirty-LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

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Import stantly riving.

CLYDESDALE HORSES,

PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES, ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES,

TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS, COACHERS,

SHET AND PONIES

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THE CHATHAM MANUFACTURING CO. (Limited)-Capital, \$100.000; hardwood lum-ber and ship plank manufacturers; also the most extensive manufacturers of waggons, carts, sleighs, and waggon stock, including bent goods, in the Dominion; capacity, 3000 to 5,000 waggons annually. Chatham, Ont.

LONDON, ONT.,

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VIIIGINIA HOWES, Journal describing 200 Piedmont" farms sent free, Address W. P. HILLEARY & SON, Warrenton, Fauquier Co.

MANITOBA HOMESTEADS.

AKOTA

UNNESOTA

MICHIGAN -Farmers and the best markets in the world right at their doors. Blizzards and tormadoes do

not devastate their crops and ruin their homes. I have 300,000 A cres for sale. Easy payments : long time ; low rate of interest. O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich.

SPY-GLASSES.

Sent, Fre-paid. for #1 each; 3 for \$2.50; Better quality, \$3.00 each. JAMES LEE & Co.; Montreal, P.Q.

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Seeds, Blanis, &c.

CHEAP FARMS FOR S County-1st, 100 acres son first concession. township of cleared, balance well timo beech, basswood, ironwood, black ash; two frame dwel drive-house, &cc.: three ne plenty of first-class fruit; 4 Burwell; steam saw inill, pos within one mile; 2nd, 120 ac lot No. 23, first concession, tow mearly all cleared; good fruit wells; the two farms would stock farm : price, \$5,000 if \$2,500 each if sold separately, apply to W. D. DEDRICK, LEONARD CHATTERTON. FARMS FOR SALE IN HARLES E. BRYDGES, R TARM-50 ACRES-E rear Parkhill; good buil acres: bush, 20 acres gr CAMERON, Bornish P. O. FOR SALE-ON EASY T farm of 65 acres, near Ni ship of Stanford Turick hous extensive outbuildings, also good orchard, plenty of good 53,500, \$1,200 down, balance on to suit purchasers. Apply 10 the premises, or by Acter Nia FOR SALE-HOLMLEIGH and grain farm, 250 acre barns, fowi-house, biggery, etc house, 13 rooms: buildings a having recently been repair Menford on good gravel road enply to H. M. NORTHEY Grey, Ont. ONTARIO FARMS FOR OURABLE terms-stock tarms in all parts of the prov LAKE, 66 King street east, To THE FINEST 400 ACRE TARIO for sale on easy whole. For particulars addr ERSON, Simcoe, Ont.

100 ACRES NEAR PORT ING done; brick dww ings, good orchard; terms, JAMES MARTIN, Canton. 100 AURES-BLACK CL. dwelling and barns mand; plenty of water alv Apply to L B. FRADENBUI

Michigan Farm

VOL. XI. N

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120 ACRES - 53 IMP DANCE of fine fruit from Traverse City, near Ma nient to schools and markets price, \$4.800; one-half down, h ser. For particulars at 100RE, Traverse City, Micl

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FARM TO RENT. APPL STON, Thistletown.

FOR SALE AN ENTIRE old carriage stallion ; go teen and a half hands high, culars, apply to THOMAS M

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salary, to the Secretary, E Sandfield, Muskoka.

TEACHER WANTED FO TION No. 10, Williamsbu

or third-class certificate. LARMOUR, Morrisburgh, (

YOUNG MAN-WITH T PERIENCE-wants size table farmer, on stock or gra W. A. A., 30 Baldwin street.

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A LARGE AMOUNT OF M on farm property; inter suit borrower. BUTLER & street east, Toronto.

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merce. 100, 40, 30, 10 at 107; 10 at 193; ; Hamfiton, 55 at 140; Dominion, 30, 20, 10 at 193; ; Hamfiton, 10 at 115; Western Assurance. 20, 3, at 109; Con-sumers' Gas, 5 at 150; Canada Permanent, 11 at 217; new stock, 10, 5 at 203; Western Canada, 7 at 187; new stock, 7 at 188.

A FIFERNOON SALES-Ontario, 25 at 104, 25 at 104 after board: Toronto, 10 at 185, 10, 10 at 1863, 10 at 187; Commerce, 20, 20 at 127; Imperial, 10, 10 at 183; 50 at 1364; Federal, 20 at 1399; Do-minion, 20 at 1965, 50, 20 at 1964; Standard, 20 at 1144; Western Assurance, 20 at 1094, 20 at 1094; 20 at 1094; Canada Life, 20, 30, 30 at 1094; Con-federation Life, 20 at 1095, 100 at 110.

WEEKLY BEVIEW OF TOBONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, March 6,

PRODUCE.

selling at \$9 to \$10.50. Timothy nominally un-changed. HAY-Pressed still neglected and inactive. Market receipts large, but all taken at from \$6.50 to \$8 for clover and \$10 to \$13 for timothy. STRAW-Abundant but fairly steady at \$6.50 to \$8 for sheaf, and about \$5.50 for loose, the latter not being very plentiful. POTATOES-The cold snap seems to have made cars rather more steady; all offered have been taken at 70c. Street receipts very small and prices firm, at 80 to \$50, per bag. APPLES-Cardots have been wanted but none offered; really choice would have found buyers at \$3.50. Street receipts very small, and worth from \$3 for good to \$3.76 for really choice. POULTRY-Scarcely any offered in bor-lots but could have found a ready sale. Street receipts were small and more wanted, with fowls at 60 to 75c. and ducks none; and geese 75c. to \$1 each, with turkeys \$1 to \$1.25 for hens, and \$1.25 to \$1.76 for gob-blers. FLOYB, F.O.C,

FLOUR. F.O.C. GRAIN, F.O.C. Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs...... none No. 3, ..... 106 0 00 No. 3, ..... 103 0 00 

0 37 6 00 0 00 0 55 0 00 0 75 0 00 PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. ..\$1 00 to \$1 1

Wheat, fall, per bushel..... Wheat, spring, do. ..... Wheat, goose, do. ..... 1 13 0 81 0 69 0 39 0 77 0 00 0 78 0 60 0 87 0 74 0 60 none. 8 50 7 00 5 00 0 60 0 80 
 none.

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 none.
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Chickens, per pair.... Ducks, do. Geese, each. Turkeys, each... Do. targe rolls... Do. targe rolls... Do. tab dairy. Eggs. fresh, per doz. Potatoes, per bag. Apples, per bol. Oniona, green, per peck. Cabage, per doz. Cabage, per doz. Cabage, per doz. Cabage, per doz. Cabage, per bag. Carots, do. Ciery, do. Turaips, per bag. Carrots, do. T matoes, per bush... Parsnips, per bag. Rhubarb, per doz... Meions, do. Cens, per bush... Corn, per doz. Radishes, per bush... Corn, per doz... Radishes, per bush... Corn, per doz... Hay, per ton....

................ PROVISIONS. TRADE-Has shown but little change since our

Inst. BUTTER - The market has remained un-changed, save that stocks have been accumu-lating, and the accumulation of medium and inferior has now reached a point which threatens serious consequences to holders. There has been no demand for anything save really choice; all of that offered has been readily taken at 12 to 19c, and sometimes at 20c. as

State: environments - superfiner extra \$3.00 to \$5.00; extra superfine, \$3.5 to \$5.40; spring extra, \$4.20; to \$5.00; superfine, \$4.00 to \$1.25; strong bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.00; fac, \$3.00 to \$3.70; middlings, \$2.00 to \$3.50; pollards, \$1.00 to \$2.95 for strong bakers'. Sales, 100 bbls, extra, \$5.35 to \$5.50; Omanio baza, spring extra, \$2.30. Grain-Wheat-Nominal; red winter, \$1.20 to \$1.22; white \$10 f5c, Peas-89 to \$00c; 1 corgo for May delivery. Onts-39 to 40c. Barley-55 to 75c. Rys-40 to \$2.70. Pro-visions - Pork-\$21 to \$32. Lard - 13 to 13c. Bacom-13 to 14c, Hams-13 to 14c. Cheese-114 to 14c, Butter-Eastern Townships, 13 to 21c.; Morrisburg, 19 to 21c.; Western, 15 to 18c. the seeing has been weak, but the actual de-dime established has been but small. No. I has been quiet; no sales reported, but seemed worth from -0, 50-flc. Loc. No. 3 sold on Saturday. Monday, and Tuesday at 67c. f.o.c. Extra No. 3 changed hands, and on Tuesday at 62c. or could to that price f.o.c. No. 3 inactive; scarcely any offered, apparently worth 52 to 55c. At the close yesterday extra No. 3 sold at 62c. Loc., but other grades inactive and unchanged. Street prices closed at 60 to 63c. PEAS-Seem to have been scarce and in de-mand at steady prices. Carlots of No. 2 have been worth 74c, but none offered. Street prices firmer at 4 to 77c. RYE-Quiet and unchanged at 60c. either for cars or on street. SEEDS-Seem rather casy. Clover, in lots, has been quiet at \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.55, and dealers selling at \$6.35 to \$7.05. Alsike still deciming; lots not likely to bring, over \$2.50 to \$2.55, and dealers selling at \$2 to \$10.50. Timothy nominally un-changed. HAY-Pressed still neclected and inactive. BRANTFORD.

1 10 0 00 1 08 0 00

BRANTFOILD, March 5.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6.00 to \$6.50; wheat, fall, \$1.00 to \$1.02; spring, \$1.02 to \$1.05; barley. 53 to 56c; neas. 71 to 73c. cats. 32 to 33c.; cattle, live weight, \$5.00 to \$6.60; beed; \$7.00 to \$3.00; mutton, \$3.00 to \$0.00; dressed hogs. \$8.00; hides, \$6.00; sheepskins, 90 to \$5c.; wool. 15 to 22c.; butter, 20 to 23c.; eggs. 21 to 22c.; cheese, 14;c.; hay, none; potatoes, 65 to 70c.; corn, 70 to 72c.

ST. CATHARINES. ST. CATHARINES. March 5.—Flour. No. 1 super, \$5:50 to \$5.75 ; fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.16; spring wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.12 ; barley, 55 to 60c; peas, 30c. to \$1.00; oats, 36 to 31c; cattle (live weight), 5 to 54c; beef, 6 to 7c.; mutton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hore, 8 to 54c.; hides, 8 to 10c; sheepskins, 10 to 11c; wool, none ; butter. 20 to 22c; eggs, 18 to 20c; cheese, 11 to 13c; hay, \$7 to \$8; potatoes, 60 to 70c; corn, 70 to 75c.

LONDON. LONDON, March 5.—Wheat. spring, \$1.75 to \$1.90 per 100 albs.; oats, \$1.02 to \$1.05 ; corn, \$1.30 to \$1.40 ; bar-ley, \$1.05 to \$1.15; sheepskins, peits. 50 to 90c. each; tailow, rendered, 6 to 6jc.; hides, per 1b., 7c.; wool, per 1b., 17 to 20c.; hay, \$8 to \$10; straw, load, \$2 to \$3; eigs, 19 to 20c.; butter, 22 to \$5c.; potatoes, 90c. to \$1.10; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.25; beef, \$7 to \$9; mutton, \$10 to \$11.

EINGSTON.

March 5.--Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.80 to \$3.00 : fall wheat, \$1.00; spring wheat, \$1.05; barley, 55c.; peas, 75c.; oats. 33c; cattle (live weight), 31 to 5c. beef, 5 to 8c; mutton, 7 to 8c; dressed hors, 8 to 84c; hides, \$5 to \$7: sheepskins, 80c. to \$1; wool, 18 to 20c; butter, 16 to 20c; erges 25c; cheese, 11% to 12%c; hay, none; potatoes, 50c, per bush; corn, 70c; rre, 55c.

 
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 ..... GUELPH. GURLPH. March 5. -Flour. No. 1 super, \$3.10 to \$3.25 ; fall wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.10; spring wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.12; pariey, 50 to 55a.; peas. 73 to 75a; cara, 35 to 35a; cattle (live weight). \$1 to 5c; beef, 6 to 5a; mutton. 7 to 8c; dressed hors, \$2.75 to \$2.80; hides, \$5 to \$0; sheepsime, 50c; to \$1.25; wool, 00 to 00c; butter, 20 to 22c; eggs, 20 to 22c; cheese, none; hay, \$5 to \$4 potatoes, 65 to 70c; corn, none,

· OTTAWA. March 5.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.75 to \$6.00; wheat, fall, \$1.00 to \$1.05; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.10; barley, 60 to 65c.; peas, 68 to 70c.; oats, 38 to 40c.; cattle, ilve weight, 3 to 4ids; beet, 6 to 7c.; mut-ton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hogs, \$8.50 to \$9; hides, 6 to 8c., inspected ; sheepskins, 81 to 85c.; wool, 23 to 25c.; butter, 18 to 24c.; errs; 25 to 30c.; cheese, 13 to 15c.; hay, \$8 to \$10 par tim; potatoes, 65 to 70c. per bag; corn, 85 to 90c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. March 5, 10.10 a.m. Wheat-\$1.09} bid for April; \$1.12 for May. Corn-648c. bid for June. Receipta-Flour. IS.82 bbis: wheat. 6. 000 bush: corn. 18.000 bush: bats. ots. 7,000 bush. rye, 5,000 bush: barley. 14.000 bush. pork. 4 bbis: lard. 385 tcs.; whiskey, 1.144 bbis. Bxports -Flour. 12.645 bbis: wheat. 13,789 bush.; corn. 65.186 bush.; cats. 384 bush.; pork. 331 bbls.; lard. 474,189 tcs.; baccai.L371,411 bs. 12 m. Wheat-Quiet; \$1.084 asked for March; \$1.095 to \$1.10 for April; \$1.114 for May ; \$1.265 asked for June. Corn-Steady: 68 to 621c. for March: 637c. for May; 64 to 641c. for June; 64 c. for July. Oats-Quiet. CHICAGO. none.
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May ... Short clear, \$3.55; short rib, \$9.30; long clear, \$3.16; shoulders, \$7.10; green hams, llip, Boxed meats—Short clear, \$3.80; short rio, \$9.45; long clear, \$9.40; shouldiers, \$7.35; sugar pickled hams, 12c. Receipts—Flour, 21,241 bbls; wheat, 32,000 bush; corra, 329,000 bush; oats, 104,000 bush; roc, 4000 bush; barley, 26,000 bush; pork, 160 bis; hard, 192,359 tes; out meats,

otice in THE MAIL. Bear in mind that everyone competing must send FIFTY CENTS by post-office order, scrip, or small coin (no stamps) with their answer, or small coin (no stamps) with their answer, for which they may have the Ladies' Journal sent to any desired address for one year. Aside from the beautiful prizes offered, the Journal is the best half-dollar's worth pub-lished. It consists of twenty pages of choice entertaining reading matter, two full pages of new music, household hints, a short story, full page illustrations of latest American and English fashions, with complete letter-press descriptions. In short, just the paper to suit ladies particularly, and interest anyone. The Ladies' Journal is issued monthly, single copies 5 cents, annual anbscription fity cents. The proper address is Editor Ladies' Journal, Teronto, Canada, if any of our readers wish to compete. The competi-tion remains open till 20th March only. HERE ARE THE BEWARDS: lst-One Beautiful Cabinet Organ, valued

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not happen to see the questions early, we will give the following consolation rewards to THE LAST TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS The OHICAGO'& NOBTH Relitraty portial for sale partly All the of the OHICEST of the OHICEST ANDS in the famous Garden sport

who send correct answers to the Bible ques-tions given above. The *iast one* will get num-ber one reward, and the next to last one num-ANNUMENT IN THE ADDRESS AND TH ber two, and so on. Of course the answer ber two, and so on. Of course the answers must be correct, and the FIFTY CENTS for one year's subscription to the LADIES' JOURNAL must accompany the answers. The letters must all be post-marked at the office where mailed. not later than the closing day of this competition, which will be MARCH 20th.

Now, you see, whether you are late or early, you have a good opportunity of gaining some-thing valuable in addition to the LADIES' JOUENAL, which alone is well worth the half-

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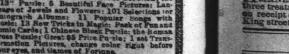


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