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American Luxury.

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the only proposals that have ever passed between the two bodies. (3) It is stated that these proposals "have never been before the Corporation." Thy were forwarded to the Bursar of trinity College several days before the were never been before the Corporation identical before any election tool place they were read by some of the members of the Corporation before the meeting, the Bursar, siter the meeting, officially soknowledged their receipt and stated how they were dealt with. The terms of the offer were known to the chairman and other members of the Corporation. They were aware that the proposals were based on the reasonable and indispensable condition - " that the office of Provost should be filled by one who shall be pronounced by the Bishop to be antirely scoretable to him, and to be by him approved as fitted to meet the special exigencies of the Church at this time." These proposals had, therefore, to do with the very matter then before the meeting, which was called for the very purpose of appointing a Provest. They pointed out how the appointment could be made in a way calculated to beget confi-dence, to create a friendly feeling, and so the meeting, which thes have been con-dition at his Board, it is evident that its proposals should then have been con-dence. The adjournment of all considera-tion of them till after the election of a proposals should then have been com-dered. The adjournment of all considera-tion of them till after the selection of a proposal should then have been com-dered. The adjournment of all considera-to of them till after the selection of a proposal should the have been com-dered. The adjournment of all considera-to of them till after the selection of a proposal should them have been com-dered the selection. The theorem the the theorem the theorem and the selection of a proposal to the the theorem and the selection. COR SALK—A CHOICE FARM, being lot No. 23 in 1st con. of Clarke, County Durham, containing 170 acres, of which 40 acres in beech and maple woods, the balance being in high state of cultivation and well fenced; two good dwelling hugses, with necessary appendages; also commodious ouebuildings and an orchard; well watered by a never-failing spring; she present owner has occupied it 36 years; suid tarm is the 2nd lot east of corporation of Newcastle and 14 miles from Grand Truck station. For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned. J. TOMS, Newcastle P.O. 4244 TOR SALE-IN A BLOCK-

POR SALE-IN A BLOCK-nearly 7,000 acres, in Westminster, District Eritish Columbia, with a frontage of one mile and three quarters on Fraser river, well watered, itm-berd with fir, codar, vine maple, alder, etc. Steam-boat owners pay high for cordwood at river; joins Langley township; two roads established istely from Langley to fit boundary; does not overflow; considerable portion first quality; none worse than second; Pacific railroad must pass either through it or slong side; three miles from Yale road; price 55 per acre cash, or time with interest. For particulars address HENRY MATHERS, New Westminster, British Columbia.

farms Wanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inserted in vis column, 80 woods for 50s; each additional ord, 3%. Parties replying to advertisements will leave state that they was them in The Mail MPROVED FARMS WANTED L for insertion in third catalogue for distribution amongst British emigrants. Frms supplied on ap-plication to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont. MARMS PURCHASED - PER-SONS having improved farms for sale through-Ontario will find purchasers by sending particu-stating acreage, improvements, locality and to W.G. MUEDOUL, Solicitor, Toronto.

EUROPE. The national temperance movement is making rapid strides in London, as no less than two hundred Episcopalian churches in the metropolis alone now advecate tee-totalism from the pulpits.

AMERICAN.

Congress expects to adjourn about June

The New York State Senate has passed concurrent resolution to amend the con-titution to extend the electoral franchise

Clarence Davis, the noted bigan

ATEST CABLE NEW The annual exhibition of the Ottawa Horticultural Society takes place Sep-tember 1st. prise at Tokie at the Reported War Rumours.

TURUN \$, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

A review of the Imperial troops and the local militia and volunteers is to take place at Halifax. N.S., on the 24th. JOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT. The Kingston Mechanics' Institute in-tend holding an exhibition of paintings and drawings upon an extensive scale.

LATEST HOME NEWS.

There are 10,367 Indians in Canada,

St. Catharines by the police for shaving on Sunday, and several of them have been summoned to appear before the Police Magistrate.

There is considerable feeling in a suburb

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. BROWN'S FUNERAL. REPULSE OF THE PUGILISTS. An Immense Concourse of Rooke and Donovan Prevented From Fighting. BUSINESS PARTIALLY SUSPENDED.

Sheriff Deedes' Volunteers Compel a Postponement.

The Arangements are balled in the ball of time to go. Billy Edwards says Rooke has every advantage except youth, and is bound to win. Rooke has three friends to Donovan's one. Among the pugilists who are on the boa's are Morris Grant, the coloured champion, Patay Sheppard, Johnny Newell, of Pittsburg, Billy Mad-den, Dooney Harris, Mike Cobura, Prof. Macdonald, and Larry Malahan.

GRORES BROWN; Died May 9th, 1890. Aged 61 years. The casket was artistically upholstered throughout with the richest quilted satin, the words "At Rest" and other designs being worked in all flows. PORT DOVER, May 11 .- In accordance

Citizens.

 The second set of a page before the Police for whether the solution of the police of the second set of the with the instructions received from the Lieutenant Governor of Ontarie, every precaution was taken by the county offi-cials to prevent the prize fight between Michael Donovan and George Rooke, which

ON GUARD.

A Berlin despatch says the Budget. A Berlin despatch says the Government intends to move for a special tax on all foreign ships in German harbours. Barly in the seesion of 1831, the new Government will introduce a liquor dicence bill, the clauses in which will go vary far to askinfy moderate tem-perance reformers, although they will not come up to whas Sir Wilfrid Lawson would desire to make lawson in the bill will embody local option, the clauses in the bill will embody local option, the optime of public houses on the Sabbash for not more than three hours, and the closing of them caller than at present on Saturday nights. A Parls despatch says the strikes in the cotion spinning districts are assuming alarming propor-tions. Sixty factories are closed at Bonbaix, and 15,000 persons are out of employment. Five thot-sand operatives have struck at Tourcoing. There is closed. The men demand higher wages and less hours. A later despatch may the strike in Boubaix is axtending. Fouries may the strike in Boubaix is axtending. Fouries more establishmets have been closed, making a total of eighty. It is thought infinidation is as work.

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 Berving Florements in California.
 Say Pharonom, O. S., May II. - There has been a contrast between the railroad opened for the Crown.
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speak to me-and leave me inwill never, never

retired, covered with confusion, he mistletoe lying on the floor had dropped it. rew herself into her chair. From V.J.L

TX. NO. 424.

farms & r Sale.

nord, sto. Parties replying to advertisements

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted is a column, 20 words for 50c.; each additiona

SPLENDID FARM-LOT NO.

SPLENDID Fathern. Addres 11 in the 2nd con. of Blenheim. Addres riber for handbills giving full particulars. J 424 1

84 acres, 50 choice fruit trees, 2 cellars, barn 40; stationary horse-power and threshing

LOR SALE IN COOKSVILLE

30 x 40; stationary horse-power and threshing machine; and seven-roomed house. Apply to JAS SADDY, Cooksville. 424-2

100 ACRES NEAR GOD.

LOU ERIOH, 85 highly improved, balance bush; large orchard, living water, fine house, good large; small property taken as part payments. CHAS. McHARDY, Goderich P. O. 420-eq.wt

ACRESFORSALE_FRAME buildings and unfailing creek ; about 60 rods from railroad station and salt well. JAMES WILSON, Blyth P.O. 422-4

good settlement, near Shelburne. Apply WM. BAILEY, Orangeville, or ADAMSON & CO.,

PLENDID FARM-TWO.

\$5.500 FARM FOR SALE acres; within a few rods of corporation limits of the flourishing town of St. Thomas. Land selling close to it for \$200 per acre. TURVILL BROS. \$21-4

100 ACRES FOR SALE-LOT

100 7, ist con. Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county town, situated on Georgian Bay ; ilose to mills, schools and churches ; 75 acres inared, with other accommodations required on a

n; Ashley post office on the premises. Apply EORGE FOLLIS Postmaster. 424 tf

MARMS FOR SALE_A FULL

Lakenis FUR SALLS A FULL description of over 200 improved farms, also wild lands, throughout the whole of Western On-tario, sont to any address upon application to GEO. B. HARBIS & CO., Real Estate Agents, London, Ont, or to our Branch Office, Temple Chambers, Toronto street, Toronto. 891-52

COR SALE-A CHOICE FARM.

COR SALE—A CHOICE FARM, being lot No. 23 in 1st con. of Clarke, County Durham, containing 170 acres, of which 40 acres in beech and maple woods, the balance being in high state of cultivation and well fenced; two good dwelling houses, with necessary appendages; also commodicus outbuildings and an orchard; well watered by a never-failing spring; the present owner has occupied it 36 years; said farm is the Ind lot east of corporation of Newcastle and 13 miles from Grand Truck station. For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned. J. TOMS, Newcastle P.O. 4244

WM HART, Land Agent, Guelph.

hundred acres-Guelph township; two miles a City Hall; buildings and fences good; land arpassed. ALEX. LUTRELL, on premises, or

421-0

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EUROPE

P. JEE

Statement by the Board of Man-

agement.

The following has been handed in for

In consequence of the communication which has been made to the press as an

which has been made to the press as an authoritative statement by members of the Corporation of Trinity College, the Board of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School find it necessary to give authoritative con-tradiction to some statements which are calculated to convey erroneous impres-sions.

mbligation :--

TURUN \$), FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. BROWN'S FUNERAL. REPULSE OF THE PUGILISTS. The annual exhibition of the Ottawa Horticultural Society takes place Sep-tember 1st.

From Fighting.

BUSINESS PARTIALLY SUSPENDED.

The remains of the Hon. George Brown were followed to their last resting place, the Necropolis, Wednesday afternoon by a

A meeting of dairymen for the purpose of organizing a cheese market for the Belleville district, is to be held on the 21st. Belleville district, is to be held on the 21st. The famous old house at Quebec where General Montgomery's body was laid out on 31st December, 1775, is now a candy

The Kingston Mechanics' Institute in-tend holding an exhibition of paintings and drawings upon an extensive scale.

Seventeen men working at one of the lumber mills in Bridgewater, N.S., were seriously poisoned by some noxlous sub-stances getting into their breakfast. The codar block pavement scheme is re-ceiving great attention at London, Ont. It is fourd that the streets can be laid for

a little over fifty cants per square yard. A raid has been made on the barbers at St. Catharines by the police for shaving on Sunday, and several of them have been summoned to appear before the Police Magistrate.

There is considerable feeling in a suburb of Ottawa ever the action of an Episcopal clergyman refusing to administer the sacra-ment to a member of the Methodist Church

in good standing.

The Polish newspapers report that Count chouvaloff will be appointed Governor-RIGHTS OF PUBLIC MRETING.

The two gentlemen who have been for the last four months exploring the Gaudet limits on the River du Lievre have re-turned and report having found a large quantity of pine and spruce trees. A Paris telegram says the Chamber of Deputies discussed the public meeting bill. The clause relating to the right of the police to interfere with the proceed-ings of a meeting was referred back to the Committee. The House by 225 to 131 re-jected the clause conferring the power upon the prefects to adjourn a meeting in case disturbances are apprehended.

A CRUSADE OF DISORDER. A Paris correspondent discussing the official warning against a Communist de-monstration on 23rd May, says the danger of Communism is now greater because of the strikes in the manufacturing fowns. At Roubaix and Tourcoing on Sunday thirty thousand men were on strik. A kind of crusade of disorder seems organized to break out simultaneously at a hundred different points, and thus paralyze the action of the army.

Sir W. Howson, 20 Hon. E. Biake, Sir Richard Cartwright, cf. Hon. G. W. Allan, Sir A. Campbell, 4 Hon. D Christic, Sunator McMaster, 20 Prof. Wilson, Major Greig, 21 Hon. S. Huntington. The chief mourners in four carriages. Globe and Mail employces, about 300 in number. Eleven double carriages, in which were his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto and clergy Carriage-Lieutenant-Governor and Col. Law. Members of the Supreme Court and Local Legislature. more rowdy crowd. They were composed of the choice sports, fancy men, bloods and loud gentlemen of the United States. The scene presented on board on their boats was one of the utmost confusion.

Sheriff Deedes' Volunteers Compel a Postponement. ERIE, Pa., May 11.-At daylight Rooke

ERIE, Pa., May 11.—At daylight Rooke and Donovan, with their followers, board-ed a number of small boats and preceeded west towards Long Point. Bob Smith, of New York, left soon after midnight in a steam tug to erect the ring. No large steamer could be chartered. The enowd was divided into squads, and compelled to pay a big price for the passage. As soon as the boats left for Canada, detectives here telegraphed the sheriff in charge of the military at Port Dover the direction the excarsionists had taken. Several prominent persons did not ge with the party for fear of arrest, notice having been given that armed tug boats were to leave Port Dover at daylight to intercept the puglists. Great excitement exists. It is thirty-five miles to the battle ground, and this is the nearest telegraph contin

this is the nearest telegraph station A New York paper has a private steam yacht engaged, and will be the first to arrive back with the news. Al. Smith, who was to have been referee, did not arrive in time to go. Billy Edwards says Rooke has every advantage except youth, and is bound to win. Rooke has three friends to Shorter ones were also on the ends, with failver plated urn screws, lifters and cap fasteners. A handseme silver laurel wreath encircled the words "At Rest;" and the plate bore the following inscription, beauti-Donevan's one. Among the pugilists who are on the boats are Morris Grant, the Johnny Newell, of Pittsburg, Billy Mad-den, Dooney Harris, Mike Coburn, Prof. Macdonald, and Larry Malahan.

fully engraved :--GROREN BROWN. Died May 9th, 1880. Aged 61 years. The casket was artistically upholstered throughout with the richest quilted satin, the words "At Rest" and other designs being worked in silk floss. Chief Censtable Draper, who had charge of the procession, was aided by mounted orderlies, who did geod service in keeping the crowd's back, but still there was no confusion, nearly every person present being duly impressed with the solemnity of the coession, and an intimation on the part of the police was quite sufficient to cause the crowd's te move back without difficulty. As the time approached for the cortege to start, the company at the house received an intimation that the funeral services would be proceeded with by the Rev. J. M. King, the nestor of the contege would be proceeded with by the Rev. J. having cruised around for some time, the puglistic crowd was sighted making for the south side of the Point at full speed, the south side of the Point at full speed, and with colours flying. Immediately the soldiers were landed and drawn up at a convenient distance from the shore, in such a position that they could command every practicable landing point. The Americans, in four steamers with sail beats in tow, and heavily laden, came boldly around the Point and cast anchor at a convenient dis-tance from the Amie Craic.

sions. (1) In response to an invitation from the trustees of the Divinity School, the Bishop favoured them with an interview, not in the capacity of a member of the Oorpora-tion of Trinity College, or as the bearer of any proposals from that body, but simply in his capacity as Bishop of the Diocese. On that occasion he communicated to them his ewn most reasonable desire that har-monious co-operation between Trinity Col-lege and this Board might ultimately be brought about by mutual concessions; but so far as the Board is aware, no person present at the meeting understood this to be more than an expression of the Bishop's own well-known desire for united action throughout his Diocese. So far from any proposals from Trinity College having them been submitted to them, this Board is unable to learn of any terms having ever been discussed at the Trinity College Board, or that any resolution was ever measured defining tarms ary proposals for Board, or that any resolution was ever passed defining terms or proposals for union. If they are in error in the belief that no such proposals or resolutions exist, it will be a very simple and conclusive answer to produce them. (2.) Certain definite proposals from this Board were presented to the Bishop and sentforthe consideration of Trinity College. These have since been published and are the only proposals that have ever passed between the two bodies,

German harbours. Early in the seesion of 1881 the new Government will introduce a siquor licence bill, the clauses in which will go very far to estisfy moderate tem-perance reformers, although they will not come up to what Sir Wilfrid Lawson would desire to make lawful in the cause. Some of the more prominent clauses in the bill will embody local option, the opening of public houses on the Sabbath for not more than three hours, and the closing of them earlier than at present on Saturday nights. A Paris defmatch says the strikes in the contor

The New York State Senate has passe a concurrent resolution to amend the con-stitution to extend the electoral franchise to women. Clarence Davis, the noted bigamist

Bankruptoy is rife in Constantinople. As a means of postpoining payment of the army and civil service contractors, they have their claims referred to innumerable nave takir claims referred to innumerable commissions. These, after endless delays, hand them cheques upon some provincial board, which, upon application, is found penniless. In its extreme embarrassment the Porte has seized the pension fund of the foreign post and telegraph offices' em-ployes.

eneral of Warsaw.

A Paris despatch says the strikes in the cotton spinning districts are assuming alarming propor-tions. Birty factories are closed at Roubaix, and 15,000 persons are out of employment. Fire that-sand operatives have struck at Tourcoing. There is also a strike at Rouen. Many slik factories are closed. The men demand higher wages and leas hours. A later despatch says the strike in Roubair is extending. Fourteen more establishments have been closed, making a total of eighty. Is is thought infinited in is as work.

AMERICAN.

THE EPISCOPAL DIVINITY SCHOOL NEWS FROM ABROAD. LATEST HOME NEWS. ATEST CABLE NEWS There are 10,367 Indians in Canada. The national temperance movement is making rapid strides in London, as no less than two hundred Episcopalian churches in the metropolis alone now advecate tee-totalism from the pulpits. rprise at Tokie at the Reported War Rumours. A review of the Imperial troops and the local militia and volunteers is to take place at Halifax. N.S., on the 24th.

JOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

Notwithstanding there has been con-siderable opposition to the acceptance of Mr. Bradlaugh's affirmation, instead of the oath prescribed and generally taken by members of Parliament, it is believed the House of Commons will finally accede to his proposition to affirm. Severe Oriticisms of Mr. Gladstone's Apology.

Extensive Strike Imminent of Lancashire Operatives Davitt and Brennan sailed on Sunday for America. Davitt and John Dillon will visit California and other parts of the United States and Canada in the interest of the land league. It is believed Parnell will join them four months hence after the adjournment of Parliament.

LEAGUE.

TTH OARTA M

Lancashire Operatives. N. Y. HERALD BURNAU, LOWDON, May 11. The Heraid correspondent at Tokio are felt here at the report of the English journals which have just been received that the Loc Choo question had once more come into prominence, that hostilities were threatened between Chins and Japan, that the recent preparation on the Japanese dock yards and the armament of her soldiers were directed against the Clausial Empire, and that in the event of a Chinese war with Russia the Mikado would in-series the the the the the base the fill length of the frame, Shorter ones were alse on the ends, with the mission the the prevalence of these

to account for the prevalence of these

A correspondent in a Quebec paper urges the construction of a submerged railway bridge at Quebec, under the St. Lawrence, to connect the North Shore and Intercolonial railways.

Turned and report having found a large quantity of pine and spruce trees.
Mr. F. N. Gisborne, superintendent of Government Telegraphy, leaves next week for England to negotiate for the purchase of cables for the proposed submarine line connecting all the Gulf ports and the land system at Father Point.
The oil refiners of London. Ont., are considering the advisability of forming a strong company to manufacture oil up to the highest grade and so choke off Ameria on competition. It is feit that it can be done if the refiners all units.
Dr. MoGrath, who died in Bothwell, and was buried on Wednesday, was a witness in the Biddulph murder case, having slept with of the tragedy. His deposition was the biddulph murder case, having slept with of the tragedy. His deposition was to range the of the scoused persons on the biddulph murder case, having slept with of the tragedy. His deposition was to range the orticle for shipment to Every a tronge have been brought to St. Cathar.
Some very fine neadile for shipment to Every and the stragedy. Micars, McCarthy and Vine have fifty-five head, which have been sold to a Toronto firm for shipment to Liver, and Daniel Clarke.
Some very fine neadile for shipment to Liver, and Daniel Clarke.
Stradesand, Strades, A. A Dorion, St Hon A. Mackensie, Str A. Compbell, and Boloc.
Wing the drive carving a dia the formed and carving the doiled the scouse of th

the crowds to move back without difficulty. As the time approached for the cortege to start, the company at the house received an intimation that the funeral services would be proceeded with by the Rev. J. M. King, the pastor of the church which the deceased attended, and the reverend gentleman having offered prayer the com-pany sang the 103rd Paslm. Prof. Mo-Laren then read the 91st psalm, and the fourth chapter of First Thessalonians. Prof. Gregg delivered an impressive ad-dress, after which Rev. Dr. Read led the company in prayer.

fully engraved :--

ance from the Annie Craig.

tance from the Annie Craig. A RECONNOTTEINE PART. They immediately sent a few men in a mailboat to ascertain the feeling and strength of the Canadian party. As these approached they were halled by the Sherifi, and forbidden in brief and formal-words to land for the purpose of fighting. On their seturn a consultation, accem-panied by frightful gesticulations and worse language, ensued, during which your reporter was rowed over amongst them. It would be difficult to conceive a more rowdy growd. They were composed

to reign post and telegraph offices' employes.
 A Calcutta despatch says the news that an error of three million pounds has been discovered in the Indian Budget caused a profound sensation. It is generally folt the defence of blunder has broken down most lamentably, and gross miscaleulation as to the war expenses has forever ruined Sir John Strachey's reputation as a finander. Mr. Fawcett, in a letter recalling his statement in regard to the Indian Budget, says the Marquite of Hartington informs him it was not until 8th April, when Parliament had been discolved and the elections neariy concluded, that a telegram reached the India Office about the erroneous estimates in the Budget.
 A Berlin despatch says the Government intendet for more for a mediate for each of the Indian Office about the erroneous estimates in the Budget.

A thousand dock labourers have struck at Liverpool for an advance. The steam-ship owners are much theonvenienced. Several firms have granted the advance, but the majority refuse the demand. Many trans. Atlantic steamers are waiting to be discharged and loaded.

A Berlin deepatch says the Government to move for a special tax on all foreign s German harbours.

Toronto street, Toronto.
 201-02
 Toronto street, Toronto.
 Toronto street, Toronto, Toro

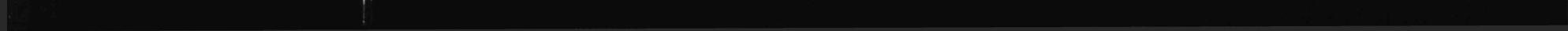
Congress expects to adjourn about June action of the army. EPISCOPAL DENUNCIATION OF THE LAND

The Roman Catholic Bishop of the Dio-cese of Ossory, Ireland, in a pastoral, conmns the Land League.

A CRUSADE OF DISORDER.

(4.) The statement further sets forth that these proposals were withdrawn because "the wishes of the Bishop of Toronto had been thwarted in respect of the appoint-ment of a Provost." It is admitted that the Bishop of Toronto voted along with the Bishops of Huron and Niagara against the majority, including Provost Whitaker, on the motion that renewed efforts should be made to procure a Provost from England. Chicago, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Three bigamous mar-riages were proven.

pool, one four-year-old weighing 2,400 lbs. Parties who have been in the habit of shipping goods to the States in less quan-tities than one hundred dollars worth in Anglo-American cable shares rallied yes-terday on rumours of the new French cable having been cut by an iceberg. The stock market idea is that as the French Company



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

2

prision that before any reservation could be made the coal fields must be surveyed the credit of Canada and the lands of the North-West, while private American com-panies are now building two lines over the and their value attested.

Mr. BANNELMAN ask 30 If it was the intention of the Government to consider the claims of miners already working coal lands. One company on the Souris river had made an expenditure of \$15,000, which it was desirable should not be lost. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was

on JOHN MACDONALD said it was not the intention of the present bill to affect rights acquired under the old bill. Any claim a party might have legally and equitably under the present law must be

considered. The bill passed through Committee, and was read a third time and passed. WRECKS IN NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Mr. POPE (Queen's, P. E. I.) moved concurrence of the House in the amend-ments made by the Senate in the bill to amend the law respecting the removal of obstructions in navigable waters by wrecks. The amendment provided that the wreck The amendment provided that the wreck could be blown up as well as removed. Mr. ANGERS opposed the bill on the ground that it would injure the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Many shipowrers let out their vessels to other persens, and if those other persons lose the vessels the owners would not only be called upon to suffer the loss of the vessels, but they would be called upon to pay for the re-rhoval of the hulls. This provision would be a great hardship and was far more a great hardship and was far more Europe, the project of an interoceanic ringent than the English laws on the canal across the Central American is thmus. stringe

same subject. Mr. POPE (Queen's, P.E.I.) said fre-quently old hulls were deposited in naviga-ble waters, and he did not see why the public should be at the expense of removing them. It was for the removal of these old hulls and for the making more safe the president of the United States, the active hulls and for the making more safe the navigation of Canadian waters that the bill resident of the United States, the active interest that was taken on the subject by sir JOHN MACDONALD said the dis-

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the dis-cussion of the principle of the bill was not exactly in order. The House should limit the two oceans should be severed, and a the two oceans should be severed, and a its observations to the amendment made in the bill by the Senate. Mr. ANGERS moved that the House do

not concur in the amendments made to the bill by the Senate. The amendment was lost on division.

<section-header>DOMINION PARLIAMENT,
SECOND SESSION-FOURT PARLIAMENT,
DATE OF COMMENTS,
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ters at building one hundred or two hun-dred miles of railway, although backed by the credit of Canada and the lands of the but if it were asserted and conceded as a matter of right, it would place us in a very unfavourable position on this continent. While we were endeaveuring to develop While we were encovering so decomp the internal commerce of this country and our resources, we should not be insensible to the intention of the Dominion to be-come a great commercial nation. (Cheers.) We should realize the fact that we span

high peaks to Denver. The resolution was carried and reported by the Committee.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved that

We should realize the fact that we span the continent, that we have on either ocean the finest facilities for ship-building, and have all the elements of a great and successful marine Power. (Cheers.) We should not be insensible of the effect which this might have on the future destinies of this country as a marine and naval Power. the House do approve of the contract for the construction of one hundred miles of that portion of the Canada Pacific railway commencing at the end of the forty-sighth contract near the western boundary of Manikobs, and extending to a point on the west side of the valley of Birdtail Creek, which contract was laid on the table of the House on the 3rd inst.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL. On the motion for the second reading of

The motion was passed.

the Supply Bill, Mr. COLBY said he desired to call the attention of the House to a subject of suffi-

States do not desire a canal to be built at Panama any more than we do. But when the project was entertained in Europe, the United States took the action to which the hon, member for Stanstead has alluded. All we have to say in the matter is this, if that canal is once made, we have as which interact is it is more capitalists in this country and in Europe indicate a growing belief that the time had arrived when, in the interests of com-

meter is this, if that can is once made, we have as much interest in it in propor-tion to our population and trade as the United States have. We have almost, if not quite, as large a territory as the United States have. We have nearly as large an Atiantic and Pacific coasts line as the United States and it would be shown in great waterway constructed for the commerce of the world. He would not delay the House by any disquisi-tion with respect to the different and rival routes which had been proposed,

mark was not recognized in international law. The Monroe doctrine was promul-gated by President Monroe to meet a

special political exigency, namely, the ex-tension of the European system of Govern-ment by force of arms to this hemisphere by the allied armies of France and Austria.

An Act respecting the Montreal Assurance Com-pany. An Act further to amend " the Supreme and Ex-chequer Court Act." An Act to Incorporate " The Winnipeg and Hud-son's Bay Railway and Steamship Company." An Act to amend the Dominiou Lands Act, 1879. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts re-specting the Inland Revenue. An Act to amend the Act respecting the Trinity Hoose and Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. An Act to make better provision respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters An Act to confirm a certain order of the Gover-nor-in-Council respecting the graving dock at Ecquimat. An Act to ratify and confirm a certait agreement therein mentioned between the Government of Canada and the Canada Central Railway Company. An Act to amend "aw Act relating to Banks and Banking," and to continue for a limited time the charters of certain banks to which the said Act ap-plies:

plies: An Act relating to interest on moneys secured by mortgage of real estate. An Act respecting certain Savings Banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. An Act to amend and consolidate the laws re-specting Indians.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His EXCELLENCY was pleased to deliver the owing speech, and the pro

completion of our canal system. In bidding you farewell, I desire to express my earnest desire for your happiness and prosperity in your several homes.

EVENTS OF THE SESSION.

THE session of Parliament which closed on Friday will be counted among the most important of recent years. Although the readers of The Mail have been kept informed fully of all the events of the session as they arose, both as to facts and as to their bearing on

will appear more particularly as we proceed with our review of the ses-

overnment to-day has a stronger fol-

The passing of the National Policy in

the session of 1879 was a matter of

course. The Conservatives had pro-mised it. The people expected it.

The Government prepared it. The Parliament passed it with pleasure. A

each other as to the effect of the tariff

on certain industries. ' In fact the Op-

large capital, employing great numbers of men, and providing good and cheap articles, had been placed on

in the

speeches contained evidence,

denunciation of what stupidly called "monopolies," that

im-

What

year's experience dictated certain

national faith with British Columbia; 2nd, keep the national pledge to Lord CARNABVON; 3rd, develop a valuable ine which, on the confession of the Globe, will be "paying from the first;" 5th, tend much to pepulate the Pacific Province; and 6th, will eventually, we are certain, win from the Imperial ernment such measure of aid in an Im-perial undertaking as will make it worth while to have made an effort to keep faith with a British Minister.

THE NORTH-WEST. The events of the session have been interesting as regards the North-West currency, the operation of the National Territories. The legislation of the ses-Policy, the economical management of sion contains many Acts, public and private, concerning that region. As we have already stated on other occasions, the Intercolonial railway, and the development of the North-West, all working together for the good of Can-ada. We shall look, therefore, for the the Government's Land Bill enables them to exercise large powers in dealing with the North-West. The lumber infigures of next year with a confidence entirely unshaken in the wisdom of terests, the mining interests, the land interests, all are placed more directly those who now govern the country. under the control of Government

Power has been taken to protect the coal and lumber deposits from the injurious effects of speculative tying up. Bond fide efforts to provide lumber for the new settlers, and coal for the railway, will, however, receive due encouragement. Improvements as regards or private legislation, so many cases of facilitating immigration have also been provided for. And the debates showed that the Government have done well in respect, the Government legislation was providing profuse means of information in the shape of pamphlets for cir-culation. Some of the pamphlets may not have been as good or as well put out as they might have been, and some of them contained material which might have been omitted ; but it was not proved that the Government

had knowingly circulated anything that was not of direct and immediate benefit to Canada. The pushing on of the rail-way west of Winnipeg is a policy against which the Opposition itself dare not protest. In a year or two the iron horse will lative absorption of lumber lands or bemoving across the prairies, thus render- coal areas, in the interests of the settest. In a year or two the iron horse will be moving access the prairies, thus render-ing access to available lands easy, and making the conditions of ploneering more slight and agreeable than ever in the history of immigration before. The information afforded by the Government of the avecase of the immigration value.

of the success of the immigration policy, The sensed mean was lest on division. The sensed same dimension as the set of the success of the immigration policy, The sense sense same dimension as the work of the sense of the success of the immigration policy, so far, is most encouraging. The estimate that in ten years there will be orders in Council made subject to pre-

An Act to sumed the Act mesocing the Caudi, and the Act mesocing and periods of the State act and the Act mesocing and periods of the State act and the Act mesocing and the Act people of Ireland being a large item in the calculation. For next year the prospect is brighter than it has been since 1873. The Finance Minister in tile view of it, is one that involves other considerations; and the hands of Min isters are tied often when they would, and should, be free. We look with some degree of hope, however, to the plementary estimates of \$314,976 pull down the figure to a lesser sum, shows that the Finance Minister is not exagevents of the next financial year to solve many of the great problems of the day. A full treasury is a great solvent gerating the favourable chances. But is for political differences. We trust that, beartished that for a surplus of even \$200,-000 the people of Canada will thank him heartily. The next financial year will witness the operation of the surplus of even \$200,-two have elapsed, we shall see the treasury full. Meantime Minbefore much more than a year or isters propose to give the whole question of the canals and river navigawitness the operation of the National

tion as full and earnest consideration as they can, in the hope of being able to find a solution that all reasonable men, not asking too much, can accept.

THE OPPOSITION.

No one can say that the Opposition were not active during the session. They divided a great many times, and LEGISLATION. The legislation of the session has been remarkable in its way. The Govbegan to look on their 48 or 49 with great satisfaction, thankful, perhaps, that the number was no less. But with all their energy, they made no way. They made, we think, several mistakes. ernment had many measures, but few of which were dropped. There was also much private legislation. At pre-sent it is impossible to give any fair One was in making it clear to the public that they had consented, at the dictation of Mr. BLAKE, to declare hostility idea of the real merits of either public to the North-West and British Columbia to the railway, to the value of the lands, and to the hopes entertained of large settlements. Since every day adds to amendment having taken place in the closing days of the session. But in one the evidence of the great value of the wise and necessary. The North-West and the Indians were two serious lands, and since even those which were thought to be are now said to be in objects of Ministerial care. The lands, great part fertile, the unfortunate lumber and minerals of the Northspeeches of Opposition members and West are quite sure to be the objects of eaders will remain recorded against them eager speculation, and Sir JOHN MAC-DONALD was very wise and practical in in condemnation at once of their knowledge and of their patriotism. Another retaining power to deal promptly, by order-in-Council, with the land and mistake was in developing so decided a bitterness towards Sir ALEXANDER GALT. umber leases, the mining leases, and personally, as well as politically. It is quite well known to the public that Sir all matters that might require an effort of administration during the year. The ALEXANDER GALT by his skill and ability necessity of guarding against any specusucceeded in obtaining for the late Government the one thing of which they have been able to boast, viz., the Fish-ery award. It is well known at the time he was appointed, as well as during the sitting, and at the close of the commission. Sir ALEXANDER GALT Was praised highly in the Grit papers. But because he could not, being a business man, see the benefits of a one-sided free trade, and because he consented to serve Canada under a "Tory" Ministry, he is assailed with sneers and invective, his mission underrated, his ability questioned, his expenses objected to, and an opinion flung abroad by the Opposition leaders that he has gone to London as a pledged partizan. The very fact that the Opposition saw and admitted the injury which a misinterpretation of Sir ALEXANDER GALT'S

EUROPEAN. NEWS

THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY. BOTION OF RIGHT OF THE MEMBERS-SPERCH

LONDON, May 7.

TAB DEFICIT. LORDON, May 7. Sight members-flect of the House of Common synchronic by the Ministry have been re-electer without opposition. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Lik set he recent election, will to-morrow be elected without opposition for Leeds to fill the vacance by his father electing to sit for Midlothan Mr. Henry Faweet, Postmaster-General, thankin its constituents at Hackney for re-election, said on of the first duties of the ew Government wi he to investigate the financial condition of India. He believes it would be shown that on the morning after the deb te in the last Parilies ment on his motion in favour of England condition the ting a portion of the Afgian war expenses, a tole surplus. This matter, he said, must be closely searchingly investigated. Those guilty of negli-ment on the motopheney—he would not use stronge surplus. This matter, he said, must be closely searchingly investigated. Those guilty of negli-gence and incompetency—he would not use stronger words—which brought about such a statement would be promptly, peremptorily called to account. India must now be aided in defraying the cost of the Afghan war, not as a matter of justice but of

BRITISH POLITICS. RE-ELECTION OF MR. GLADSTONE - THE CON-SERVATIVE ORGAN ON THE AFGHAN DE-FICIT - REFORMS IN IRELAND - DEFEAT OF THE NEW HOME SECRETARY. LONDON, May 9.

Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected for Midlothian without opposition. THE AFGHAN DEFICIT.

The Standard save :--

We decime to believe a telegram wa from India relative to the budget deficit or ing following the debate in the last Par Mr. Fawcet's motion in favour of En tributing a portion of the Afghan war when the Commons meet the matter w enquired into. Meanwhile, it would be most unfair to accept Mr. Fawcets's une grams to the India offi

DENIAL OF MR. FAWCETT'S STATEMENT. DENIAL OF MR. FAWCETT'S STATEMENT. Mr. Edward Stanhope, late Under Secre-tary for India, denies the late Government received a telegram concerning the Indian deficit, on the morning after the debate on Mr. Fawcett's motion in Parliament in favour of England contributing a portion of the Afghan war expenses. He severely deprecated Mr. Fawcett's ac-tion in making the statement before ascer. tion in making the statement before accer-taining the facts. Mr. Fawcett recalls his ent, and expresses regret that he had been misinformed.

had been misimormed. The London correspondent of a Man-chester paper says it is believed the Queen will re open Parliament en the 20th inst. in person. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is expected to arrive from Dublin for a Cabinet Council on Wednesday to advise about measures connected with Ireland. The general supposition is a bill will be introduced embodying the a bit will be introduced emcodying the recommendations of the select committee appointed to consider the operation of the Bright clauses of the Irish Land Act. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who has

taken office as Home Secretary in the new Ministry has been defeated upon coming beiore his constituency in Oxford city for re-election to Parliament. The poll stood, Hall (Conservative), 2,735 ; Harcourt

Notwithstanding the hard times, the Leith Liberal Committee are daily receiv-ing large sums of money towards the Gladmorial fund.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY. THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY. NEW YORK, May 9.—The Tribune's cables say Mr. Gladstone when explana-tion of his language concerning Austria's policy regarding the Balkan principalities was requested, firmly declared that the English Government intends to hold Austria to strict compliance with the Treaty of Berlin, and will require the ultimate evacuation of Bosnia and Herze-govina. In the Austrian affair and other govina. In the Austrian affair and other matters, Earl Granville has shown marked firmness, dissipating already the con-firmness, dissipating already the con-tinental notion that English policy is capable of being affected by vague menaces. Mr. Goschen's appointment further signifies Lord Granville's determination to enforce her treaty obligations on Turkey. It is believed Lord Hartington has already reversed Lord Cranbrook's decision to separate Candabar from Afghanistan Minister is expected to of the condition of his own department be-fore Wednesday when the Cabinet meets to provide the legislative outline of the Queen's speech. A profound sensation was created by Mr. Fawcett's definite statement of the financial deficit in India. which heretofore had been only vaguely indicated. If Mr. Fawcett is correct, the Ministers, though acquainted with the real facts ten days before the House adjourned, withheld the knowledge of them, bviously fearing the effect on the elec an Tory papers admit the charge, if proved and unexplained, must destroy every public man guilty of complicity in such a juggle.

ocean the finest facilities for ship-building, and have all the elements of a great and successful marine Power. (Cheers.)
should not be insensible of the effect which this might have on the future destinies of this country as a marine and naval Power. (Cheers.)
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I am sure members on bolk sides of the House are very much obliged to the hon, member for stanstead for bringing up this subject, even at this late period of the session. Every hon, gentleman will agree with me that he has stated it with great calmness and moderation, and with that logical power which distinguishes that hon, member as much, if not more than, any hon, gentleman in this already attracted the attention of the solar and by attracted the stention of the solar and bigs of the Bouse the session. Every hon, gentleman in this already attracted the attention of the other more member as much, if not more than, any hon, gentleman in this for a large tamigration of valuanting attracted the attention of the other many genest. As far as Canada is concerned, I take it that it has already attracted the attention of the other many genes. The United States are in the same position. They are not only building a trans-continental rail way, but they have already such lines in portant. As far as Canada is concerned, I take it that it has other on immediate interest in the building of the canalian Pacific railway across the contil the thruce, the calls made to set the ensure of the House of Commons :
The answer for the canel of the South were as the state interest in the built and position. They are the nore member as many ore than we do. But when existence, and I rather fanoy the United States took the sotion to the south of the Bouse of commons in the state at the project was entertained in Europe the United States took the sotion to the south of the South were the construction of the Souther set the contered at the state in the subject. The away but th

vision that any person or company callng himself, or the himself, or themselves, a bank except or the Act relating to Banks or Banking, or some other Act, shall be guilty of

In reply to Mr. Ross (West Middlesex), Mr. KIRKPATRICK said if a person called himself a banker, it did not apply, called nimself a banker, it did not apply, but it would apply to a person assuming the name, for instance, of the Bank of New Hamburgh or West Middlesex. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that if firms such as Glyn. Mills & Co. used their private names the same practice might advantageously be applied here.

On the suggestion of Sir John Macdon-ald the bill was referred back to the Committee generally. On the motion of Mr. Kirkpatrick the

following clause was inserted :--After 1st July, 1880, any person, firm or com-pany assuming or using the title of bank without being authorized so to do by the Act relating to Banks and Banking, or by some other Act in force in that behalf, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. The bill as amended was reported, read a third time and passed.

LAWS RESPECTING INDIANS

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved that the bill to amend and consolidate the laws respecting Indians be read a second time. He explained that the object of the bill was to divide the Department of the In-terior and to form an Indian branch. Mr. PATTERSON urged that the bill

be postponed till next session. Mr. FLEMING suggested that a move-ment should be made for rapidly enfran-

chising the Indians. Mr. MILLS said that the system now in force requiring Indians on the various re-serves to hold their property in common was a vicious one. Their reservations was a vicious one. Their reservations should be divided into lots, and they should have the right, after the Israelitish plan, to sell their property for only a certain number of years, at the expiration of which term the lands would revert to the original owner. He favoured the greater facility for enfranchisement and the making of municipal laws for the government of the Indians. nations, that it should belong to no par-tioular Power, and that neither Great Britain nor the United States should con-trol it. This was a liberal, fair and

DAWSON said that wherever white men had been allowed to settle among the Indians, it had resulted in the zation of the latter.

PACIFIC RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. House into Committee of the Who consider the following resolution :--

Is a seventh of the Series of resolutions relating to the seventh of the Series of constructing the Ganadomment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Now, it had been stated in Congression and the North-West Territories be appropriated for the purpose of constructing the Ganadomment of the Seventh had is the May last, the following resolutions relating the Manree American outcome of the Monroe doctrine, which he might also remark was not recognized in international Resolved-That it is expedient to substitute for the seventh of the series of resolutions relating to the Canada Pacific railway adopted by this House on the 12th and 13th May last, the following resolu-

That one hundred millions of acres of land in Manitoba and the North-West Territories be appro-priated for the purpose of constructing the Cana-dian Pacific railway; that such lands shall be from time to time selected and reserved by order of elected and reserved by order o uncil as railway lands, and shall e of fair average quality for settlement ; that such ands shall be sold at prices to be fixed from time to dime by the Governor-in-Council, but in no case to time by the Governor-in-Council, but in no case at a rate of less than one dollar per acre ; that the proceeds of such sales, after deducting the cost of b survey and management, shall be devoted exclu-sively to the purpose of defraying the cost of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. He stated that the object of the proposal

was to conform the rallway resolutions of of last session to the existing land resolu-

In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir JOHN MACDONALD laid on the Sir JOHN MACDONALD laid on the sales a map prepared by officers in his de-partment, which showed that 220,000,000 sores of land in the North-West were fit for settlement. This estimate included for settlement. The point he desired to make was this, that this proposal of the Monroe doctrine. The Monroe doo: the Pacific railway would not assist much in building the road. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the lands would certainly realize a large revenue, as partment, which showed that 220,000,000 acres of land in the North-West were fit for settlement. This estimate included continuations of the desert which were

ment, but very fit for settlement. Mr. MILLS doubted the accuracy of the estimate, and expressed his belief that the land reserved at a distance from the line of the Pacific railway would not assist much in building the read

puted, that this canal when constr which, no doubt, he regretted very much before he died, and from that came the message of President Monroe. Suppose that doctrine were admitted to the utmost must be open to the commerce of the world as freely as the great oceans it would connect. It must resemble an international strait connecting these two extent, every nation in Europe or America would admit that the United States could oceans, thus being part of a great international waterway, not the property of any particular nation. But there was this not establish a right to consider the Monroe doctrine as a principle of international law, and, therefore, it can have no possible practical difficulty to be met with, whatever rules might be adopted the canal must pase effect on Canada. The Queen of England through the territory of one of the weake American Powers, which were quite unwas as much an American power as the United States. As Queen of Canada, she able to construct a great work of that kind, to protect the capital invested in it, or to defend the canal itself. Some one or more had the same rights as the South American republics through which the canal would pass, and, admitting the Monroe doctrine of the great Powers of Europe would, in of the great rowers of Autops rounds, be under the necessity of assuming the pro-testorate and control of the canal. The to its utmost extent, which I don't admit, which England cannot admit, no European power will admit, yet the Queen of Canada and the people of question which was likely to be forced Canada had the right to expect that in regard to any canals across the continent upon the attention of the nations would be this, which nation, or what nations united, should assume that responsibility. The two great nations having the greatest in-terest were Great Britain and the United

sion's work. It is only necessary here to point out the obvious fact that the connect the Atlantic and Pacific, the same principle should prevail that prevails in respect to the Sucz canal, viz., that it should be a canal open to all nations and terest were Great Britain and the Univer-States. Great Britain was not interested there is any change in popular feeling it under the guarantee of all nations, and that not even war should close that chanalone in consequence of her possessions on this continent, although those interests certainly indicates itself very singularly by inducing Opposition members, nel. (Cheers.) were exceedingly great. But it was a question which concerned the Enpire PARTING WORDS,

onounced proclivities, to vote with the Ministry. Mr. POPE (Prince Edward Island) said THE NATIONAL POLICY

at large, she being the first commercial nation in the world having domains in Mr. POPE (Prince Edward Island) said he wished to refer to a petition from Prince Edward Island against the National Policy. The petition was signed not by six thousand as stated, but by five thou-sand people. As to the number of elec-tors who had signed the petition, he might say that while two thousand four hundred voters voted against him, only one thousand three hundred voters nation in the world having domains in every continent and in all the seas. When this great thoroughfare is once completed, it would supply the missing link which would give direct and continuous navigation about the globe, bringing together her scattered possessions. Viewed from every standpoint her interests in this work were exceedingly great. The interests of the United States are felt by the people of that country to be even greater. They took a practical interest in it, and looked upon it almost as their own. The pro-tectorate of this great enterprise was at one thousand three hundred or 1,100 less than had voted again had signed the petition against the Na-tional Pelicy, and this, notwithstanding that the constituency was scoured for the purpose of securing signatures. The peti-tion, if it showed anything, showed that a smaller number of people than voted against him were opposed to the tariff, tectorate of this great enterprise was at one time a subject of negotiation between Great Britain and the United States, the outcome of which was the Clayton Bulwer treaty, under which it was agreed that the canal should be dedicated to the use of all

article of the National Policy. What was done in 1879, was ratified in 1880. OTTAWA, May 7. GOVERMENT MEASURES. The debates in the Commons vielded Mr. SPEAKER announced that the bills sent up to the Senate had been agreed to without amendnot a single ray of comfort to the Opposition, while they developed among them a marked tendency to differ from nent. PROROGATION.

generous arrangement, and it was surpris-ing now that the President of the United The usher of the Black Rod attended with a m sage from his Excellency summoning the Commons to the chamber of the Senate. In the Senate, his Excellency assented to the fol-An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act respecting offences against the person," and to repeat the Act intituled "An Act to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as An Act respecting the Credit Valley Railwy

Company. An Act to extend the powers of the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Raliway Company, and to further amend the Act incorporating the said a sound and prosperous basis during the year. An Act respecting the Ontario Beformatory for THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. The history of the debates on the Boys. An Act to repeal the Act extending "The Dos-minion's Lands Acts" to British Columbia, and to make other provisions with respect to certain public lands in that Province. An Act for the relief of permanent building socie-ties and loan companies. An Act to provide for the winding up of "La Banque Ville Marie." Pacific railway is one of more than common interest. No subject has been more fully dealt with in The Mail, and our readers are familiar with all the

Banque Ville Marie." An Act to incorporate "The Great North-Western Telegraph Company of Canada." An Act to authorize the Corporation of the town of Emerson is construct a free passenger and traffic bridge over the Red River in the Province of Mani-An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Mont-

by the allied armies of France and Austria. It was a protest against the establishment of certain political systems on this conti-nent. The doctrine, besides, this, had never been recognized by foreign nations as binding them in any way. It was true the United States had not interfered in eal Telegraph Company. An Act to incorporate the "Pontiac and Passaic Jusction Railway Company." An Act for the appointment of a resident acent Jusction Railway Company." An Act for the appointment of a resident agent for Canada in the United Kingdom. An Act to amend the Act 42nd Vic., chapter 15, initialed "an Act to alter the duties of Customs and Excise." European struggles. It was also true that only in one instance had the United States

and Excise." An Act for extending the Consolidated Act of 1879 respecting the duties imposed on promissory notes and bills of exchange to the whole Dominion. An Act to enable the Harbour Commissioners of Workshold to may all the annuity to the widow of the An Act to enable the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal to pay a life annuity to the widow of the late Hon. John Young. An Act to authorize the raising of a further sum

to enable the Quebec Harbour Commissioners to complete their tidal dock. An Act te repeal the Act 2nd Vic., chapter 5, An Act see the second state and the second the second to be a second state of the second seco

Pacific Railway resolution of Mr. BLAKE, manence, of prosperity, of isettled gov and also on Mr. BLAKE's objection to ernment and of a policy of progress to the Esquimalt graving dock, members of the Opposition such as Col. SKINNER, Mr. D. A. SMITH and Mr. PICKARD voted find any other than friends of the Government of Sir JOHN MACDONALD. with the Ministry. Every point of peril on which the Opposition counted to embarrass the Government and shake THE BANKING AND CURRENCY LAW. In the last hours of the session, a cer-

passed in triumph. Even the criticisms minuteness than at first, the Banking Proble and Currency resolutions of the Gov-the performance of the group of the group

the Government by showing that their majority, though loyal, was not subservient, and by enabling the Government to get more fully at the real sense of Parliament. This fact way. while some friends of the Ministry think session, that the banks have had too much power in framing the new legislation. The fact is that the Finance Minister's biil provides that happy medium line of in consequence of a delay, and a lowing in Parliament than ever; and if action, which is the true test of practical statesmanship. There is no robbing of the banks, for the banks were very

largely consenting parties to the arrangement. There is no submission to the banks, for even the National down the road by his economies-to Currency advocates profess satisfaction with the Government's policy. The cautious "rider" that he did not be-people are accommodated with a larger lieve there was any economy at all. But proportion of convenient circulation. The note-holders are made secure in all

year's experience dictated certain im-provements, which were made this ses-sion. But as was announced at the Ot-tawa banquet, all the changes were made in the direction of increased protection in the direction of increased protection to public industries. There was no sign whatever in Parliament that the members, coming fresh from their con-stituencies, had lost confidence in any article of the National Policy. What the transaction of business. Even the Opposition press has been forced to regarding its financial success or failure onfess that three-fourths of the are necessarily interesting to us all. Government measures were beneficial The fact that 400 men could be dis-

opinion in favour of the Finance Minister's proposals. The complaint that time was not given for the due to do him justice, he faced it fairly consideration of the bill is hardly justi- well. He admitted that the present fied, we think, inasmuch as the bill was for several days in the hands of memof the session is likely to be of more

beneficial consequence to the public. THE FINANCES.

points in controversy. The Opposition policy was a policy of stultification. At the command of Mr. BLAKE, the whole party with one exception, turned round upon its past, and voted to condemn finances. There was, too, the melan-choly fact that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. the policy propounded by Mr. MACKENZIE, the policy which he himself would have choly fact that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. the over expenditure was only \$86,880. was not just the man to cry out against We can afford to let Mr. MACKENZIE asked them to vote for had he been in power again. Had the Minister of Rail- even his criticism of deficits or even extravagance, and that have a little grain of comfort in thinkasked them to vote for had he been in power again. Had the Minister of Rail-even his criticism of estimates was ways, in the session of 1879, seen his his own estimates were always way clearly to announce the adoption of the Burrard Inlet route, and had he pro-posed the building of the Yale-Kam-loops line, we have Mr. MACKENZIE'S own confession that he would have voted for it. But because it was not so announced, and because Mr. BLAKE had, in the meantime, come into public life with the determination of leading his in the meantime, come into public life with the determination of leading his 000 of Excise, or about \$1,200,000 of party, Mr. MACKENZIE, with a d revenue to the year 1878-9 which properly belongs to this current year, and pensive to the country. must, as even Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT will admit, be taken into account in

party, Mr. MACKENZIE, with a degree of weakness which is very remarkable, yielded his own policy and principles and voted against his own mea-sure. The adoption of the Paci-

to afford him every chance to better his condition and to protect his rights In that region the experiment is one that will be tried with great confidence in its ultimate success. It is as well to face our India problems as speedily as possible, for time will certainly complicate them for us. If we can forestall time and teach the allegiance of its followers, was passed in triumph. Even the criticisms minuteness than at first, the Banking Problem, much will be done to secur Problem, much will be done to secure the peaceful development of the North-

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Among the questions discussed none was more directly interesting than the management of the Intercolonial Rail-At the beginning of the the Opposition member vere in a state of agitation. Mr. SNOWBALL had been detained several hours at one time from his family

wheel had snapped on a car containing some Grit members of Parliament, wh became convinced that the management was bad because the wheel had broken. They accused the Minister of running which Mr. MACKENZIE added cautious "rider" that he did not beat a later period of the session these gentlemen were not so confident. Durbank notes they may possess. The Dominion obtains the benefit of an en-larged circulation and of the release of regularity, in spite of the bad

The last words of the debate on Wedto the public. And thus on all sides there can be found a consensus of opinion in favour of the Finance miles long was a failway now 840 practical experience showed the miles long, was a fact necessarily disagreeable to Mr. MACKENZIE ; but, Minister was saving money, but probers, and those who were most likely to take an interest in the discussion of it showed, in Committee, quite a sufficient familiarity with its provisions and effects. We feel certain that no measure of the session is likely to be of overestimating his economy by a few thousand dollars. The great point is this, is he making any saving at all? Under Mr. MACKENZIE, the railway was The FIRANCES. It was a somewhat remarkable thing that the Opposition criticism on the finances was so little and so weak. It was weak in the House and weak in the press. There was probably a general feeling that Sir SAMUEL TILLEY had rather the best of the struggle with the the two last years of Mr. MACKENZIE, the railway was becoming, like the Indians, a yearly in-creasing charge. In 1877-8 the expendi-ture exceeded the receipts by \$269,392; in 1878-9 the sum reached \$496,603. In the two last years of Mr. MACKENZIE's becoming, like \$1,100,000 all told. But in three months' session quite short the eight months ending 28th February,

misinterpretation, was a fact greatly to their discredit. The move of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT on the Civil Ser. vice was also an unfortunate one, inasmuch as it called attention to the very point on which he was weakest and revived the memory the measure which he himself introduced for the purpose of very largely increasing, without any need at all, or any excuse, the expense of the Civil Service. The assault on the Esquimalt graving dock also brought out the fact that Mr. MACKENZIE had himself proposed the very policy of the present Government, which policy, nevertheless, Messrs. MACKENZIE and policy, BLAKE opposed. These things may be called policy. To us they look greatly like mistakes.

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THE CHANGE OF LEADERSHIP. The change of leadership did not take the country exactly by surprise, but the manner of it did, we believe. If it be true that the first notice Mr. MACKENZIE had of the intention of his party was a formal notice to attend a caucus for the selection of a leader, we can well understand the expressed suddenness of his determination to resign his position. And we can understand too the general feeling, that somehow a deed of dastardly ingratitude was done when that action was forced by his party on Mr. MACKENZIE. As we have said before, we look upon the change as the extinction of the Liberal party as

political force to be LAST WORDS.

nesday night, the last serious debate of the session, suggest a number of reflec-tions. Nothing seemed so easy to Mr. BLAKE as to have the House meet earlier, the measures brought down earlier, and the committees meet more uselessness of any such attempts. But the subject of the sitting of Parliament is one that must be considered in a more liberal manner. In all countries where Parliamentary government exists, the tendency is to lengthen thesittings with enough for the proper discharge of public business. The race of debaters is getting larger. The hours are getting no longer. The sittings must, therefore, be drawn out. This past session nected with cheaper freights of flour and grain down, and of coal up, may possi-bly find a solution not necessarily ex-

must, as even Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT will admit, be taken into account in comparing the returns of the various The question of freights for grain, of course, suggests the great topic which Duke of Albany, by order of the Queen, THE CANAL AND HARBOUR QUESTION.

EVENTS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, May 8. A Constantinople despatch says the in-habitants of Betlis have revolted because the Governor received orders to send all available cereals to Van and Bashkalet, as telegrams from Erzeroum stated Van and Bashkalet were hopelessly famine stricken, and Betlis was the nearest point whence and Betlis was the nearest point whence assistance could be sent. It is believed here the Governor of Betlis connived at the resistance with his people, and the English and Russian embassies complained to the Porte against him.

The Porte is engrossed with military preparations. The Governors of the Prov-ince have been ordered to hold relie's ready for any emergency. Several thousand troops arrived at Constantinople in the past week. There is great activity at the Government arsenals in Asia.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY. LORD GRANVILLE DIPLOMATICALLY TOUCHES UPON A FEW IMPORTANT POINTS.

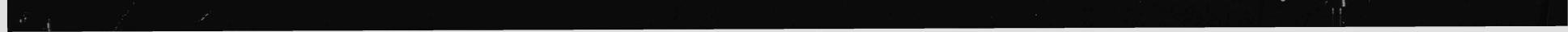
LONDON, May 10.

A Paris despatch says :- "A London correspondent says, at his first offi-cial reception, Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Deof State for the Foreign De-partment, declared the new British Cabinet frankly adouted in the new British frankly adopts the maintenance f the Treaty of Berlin, that it will enter nto no continental alliance, will continue ts present cordial relations with France, and the demands urged by the French nands urged by the French Abinet, and will endeavour to maintain he existing harmony in Anglo-French outrol in Egypt." Sir Charles Dilke, the newly appointed

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has permitted himself to be interviewed by a respondent of a French paper, and his ances create much surprise and no ittle indignation. Speaking of the foreign policy of the Liberals, he treated the grave subject with considerable frankness. He said, "We have succeeded to the political estate of Lord Beaconsfield, and have made an inventory of importance to the carrying out of the policy bequeathed to us. We are compelled to make some reserve now. The Afghan quantion purglas us a good ignation. Speaking of the foreign are compelled to make some reserve now. The Afghan question puzzles us a good deal, and it is to be hoped that it will be settled in accordance with our own inter-est. There is the Zalu King Cetewayo, whom we would like to release, but it is out of our weather the settled of our settled of the settled of of our power. We may grant the ers the privileges of semi-independence a thus dispose of the Afghan problem." PONDENT - " How about the estion ? Will you cease to upreforms which she has so re-

Sir CHARLES DILKE—" Depend upon it hat Turkey shall carry out these reforms. We will compel her to execute all the blanses of the Treaty of Berlin, even in pite of Prince Bismarck." SPONDENT - " But then your

oreign policy will be precisely the same as that of Lord Salisbury." Sir CHARLES-"Exactly, you have said t. Those who fancy that we mean to pursue a feeble policy abroad are strangely nistaken. We shall not hold aloof from European politics. Our wide aball he aropean politics. Our voice shall be eard and shall command respect in the ouncils of nations. We shall be careful,



was discussed by three delegatio Ministers and for one whole night in the Heuse. Nothing can be more im-portant for Canada than the securing of the carrying trade of those great grain regions which are developing themselves so rapidly in the West and North-West. so rapidly in the West and North-West. Nothing could be so serious an injury as the loss of the shipping trade of the St. Lawrence and its transfer to the Atlantic ports of the United Stress. It must be confessed that by deral con-sent we have not been at to retain or gain for the St. Law o'route its fair and natural share o' de ; and the in-creasing volume of ommerce threatens to become directed more largely from our own great channel. The various arguments used on the subject are familiar to the public. It is, however, one of the inevitable conditions of our system of Government that no great public measure can be fully taken in hand quite free from all political and sectional considerations. The proposition to make Montreal a free port at the expense of the country, nowever wise from the purely mercantile view of it, is one that involves other considerations : and the hands of Min isters are tied often when they would, and should, be free. We look with some degree of hope, however, to the events of the next financial year to solve many of the great problems of the day. A full treasury is a great solvent or political differences. We trust that, before much more than a year or two have elapsed, we shall see the treasury full. Meantime Ministers propose to give the whole juestion of the canals and river navigation as full and earnest consideration as they can, in the hope of being able to ind a solution that all reasonable men, not asking too much, can accept. THE OPPOSITION.

No one can say that the Opposition vere not active during the session. They divided a great many times, and began to look on their 48 or 49 with great satisfaction, thankful, perhaps, that the number was no less. But with all their energy, they made no way. They made, we think, several mistakes. One was in making it clear to the public that they had consented, at the dicta tion of Mr. BLAKE, to declare hostility to the North-West and British Columbia. to the railway, to the value of the lands, and to the hopes entertained of large settlements. Since every day adds to the evidence of the great value of the lands, and since even those which were thought to be are now said to be in great part fertile, the unfortunate speeches of Opposition members and eaders will remain recorded against them in condemnation at once of their knowledge and of their patriotism. Another mistake was in developing so decided a bitterness towards Sir ALEXANDER GALT. personally, as well as politically. It is quite well known to the public that Sir ALEXANDER GALT by his skill and ability succeeded in obtaining for the late Gov-ernment the one thing of which they have been able to boast, viz., the Fish ery award. It is well known at the me he was appointed, as well as during the sitting, and at the close of the commission, Sir ALEXANDER GALT Was praised highly in the Grit papers. But ecause he could not, being a business man, see the benefits of a one-sided free trade, and because he consented to serve Canada under a "Tory" Ministry, he assailed with sneers and invective. his mission underrated, his ability questioned, his expenses objected and an opinion flung abroad by the Opposition leaders that he has

one to London as a pledged partizan.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880. however, to raise it only in behalf of liberty, and will promote the welfare of all alike. In concrt with Republican France and free Itsaly, we shall endeavour to cut the gordian knot of the Eastern question by the establishment of a con-federation of free States between the Danube, the Adriatic, and the Grecian man." THE CANADA GAZETTE. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The Honour List at the Late Ex Regulations for the Annual Drill of the Militia. The following is the Honour List of the Easter examinations at University College : FOURTH TRAE. Basies craminations at University College
 Reades—Class L.-J. Ourrethors, A. (ptiennas);
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 federation of free States between the Danube, the Adriatio, and the Greckan sea."
 A and B Exteries Exchange-Transport of Swine-On the Free Lat.

 CORRESPONDENT--''Then you are op-posed to the encroachments of the great Powers ?"
 A and B Exteries Exchange-Transport of the sencoachments of the great Powers ?"

 Sir CHARLES--''Dedidedly, we shall not tolerate encroachments of either Anstris or Russia. Neither Bosnia of Herzegovina must belong to Austrian, Turk, or Rus-tian. They must be free or self-governing Powers Our programme is unrelenting hostility against oppression of every kind. As for the power of Russia, let me tell you one thing, it would be far easier for us to raise Central Asia against Russia than for her to array India against us. If the Solary are barbarlans, whose fault is it, if not that of the Foreign Office st St. Petersburg? The Russian Foreign Ministry is a department in which German is principally spaken, and in which the Foreign polloy for the past ten years has been manipulated by two Prussians and one Swiss. They are Messrs. Westmann and Hamberger and Baron Jomini. We detest the Power, we hold in high esteem the Young Russis party, whoka st Prague and Moscow hes resuscitated the patriotism and generoity of the Solavsygaos."
 A and B Exterior St. Petersburg? The Russian Foreign Office st Research of Austria. However, we hold in high esteem the Young Russis party, whoka st Prague and Moscow hes resuscitated the patriotism and generoity of the Solavsygaos."
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1280-81.< Experience of the Men who went to Concy Island. OTTAWA, May 8.—A letter received here from one of the workmen who lately went to work at Concy Island confirms the re-port of dissatisfaction among the men. After describing his employer the writer save :--<text>

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY Estimate of the Complexion of the Delegates Already Elected.

paper correspondence.

CYCLONE IN MINNESOTA.

House Lifted Into the Air and Wrecked —Other Suiidings Badly Damaged and a Church Completely Demolished—a Number of People Lejured.

AMERICAN NOTES.

3

"Oh, I've seen George," cried a little girl at Cleveland ; "he came and leaned over me at the piano." George was a boy who had recently died. The mother, hearing the words, fell dead from heart discase. The Methodist ministers are now engaged in preaching sermons in the interest of the educational fund of that church. When the Church looks after education in

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

by yellow fever, and finally a tornado levelled the last of the houses. The place

Catharines. A new feature has recently been intro duced into the Dannville public school. Every Friday the pupils furnish short paragraphs, descriptive of local events ob-served or heard by themselves during the week, which are written in newspaper style. The teacher selects the most appro-priate items and sends them to the village newspaper for publication. We think this is a highly commendable endeavour to pro-mote and develop that essential faculty of observation which is possessed, to a cortain degree, by all children. And were this plan more widely adopted, it might, in the hands of judicious teachers, tend

this plan more widely adopted, it might, in the hands of judicious teachers, tend very much to improve the style of news. Had lightning struck a playhouse and injured those within, there would have been much talk of a dispensation of Pro-vidence. It happened, however, that the lightning on Sunday struck a Methodist church in Binghamton, and injured four persons among the forty gathered for prayer. The congregation feit that it was a close call, and when, an hour later, the minister took the invident for the toot At a recent meeting of the Dundas School Board the Inspector, J. H. Smith, Esq., presented a report to the trustees re-garding the results of his first inspection of the schools lately placed under his charge. It is understood that Mr. Smith desires to make certain guagestions to the Read minister took the incident for his text, the lightning proved a powerful auxiliary, make certain suggestions to the Beard with a view to render the schools more efficient, and there is little doubt that these

thus put into the hand of the school master should not be wielded by "cheap teachers," and that school boards would do well to look to this matter. We all know that Lord Byron never could endure the remembrance of the classic poets, be-cause, as he said, the names of Homer, Virgil and Ovid, were inseparably con-nected in his mind with a tyrannical use of the "birch" and other disagreeable as-sociations of school. we have the school and the school an <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> tackle sufficient to draw the cars out, then the rails being removed, the wooden part was cut and dropped into the river beneath, after which the span was gradually lowered to its place, and the ties and rails were replaced. From the time the span left the yard till the work was completed was one hour and three quarters, thus delay-ing no trains. This system of putting in the bridge was contrived by Mr. W. Lamb of Cavura. Among the officers present

and admitted the injury which a misin erpretation of Sir ALEXANDER GALT'S ch might do, and yet that they sinterpret and proclaim , aloud their nisinterpretation, was a fact greatly to their discredit. The move of RICHARD CARTWRIGHT on the Civil Service was also an unfortunate one, inasmuch as it called attention to the very point on which he was weakest and revived the memory of the measure which he himself had introduced for the purpose of very largely increasing, without any need a all, or any excuse, the expense of the Civil Service. The assault on the Esquimalt graving dock also brought out the fact that Mr. MACKENZIE had himself proposed the very policy of the present Government, which policy, nevertheless, Messrs. MACKENZIE and BLAKE opposed. These things may be called policy. To us they look greatly ike mistakes.

THE CHANGE OF LEADERSHIP. The change of leadership did not take the country exactly by surprise, but the manner of it did, we believe. If it be true that the first notice Mr. MACKENZIE had of the intention of his party was a formal notice to attend aaucus for the selection of a leader, we can well understand the expressed suddenness of his determination to resign his position. And we can understand too the general feeling, that somehow a deed of dastardly ingratitude was done when that action was forced by his party on Mr. MACKENZIE. As we have said before, we look upon the change as the extinction of the Liberal party as political force to be feared

LAST WORDS. The last words of the debate on Wednesday night, the last serious debate of he session, suggest a number of reflections. Nothing seemed so easy to Mr. BLAKE as to have the House meet earlier, the measures brought down earlier, and the committees meet more regularly and earlier also; but Sir JOHN. MACDONALD in a very few words full of practical experience showed the uselessness of any such attempts. But the subject of the sitting of Parliament is one that must be considered in a more iberal manner. In all countries where Parliamentary government exists, the tendency is to lengthen the sittings with the increase, not only in public business, but with the increase in the public knowledge of our fondness for Parliamentary proceedings. In Canada we have a variety of topics of discussions, approximating in some degree to the varied business of the Empire. The North-West, the Indians, the Pacific North-west, the Indians, the Pacifie railway, the Intercolonial railway, the canals, the National Policy, the lands, the shipping, the various provincial demands for consideration, besides the enormous mass of private business, will in the future make a three months' session quite short three months session quite show enough for the proper discharge of pub-lic business. The race of debaters is getting larger. The hours are getting no longer. The sittings must, therefore, be drawn out. This past session be drawn out the past session has been the most industrious within has been the most industrious within our recollection. The House has sat early and late, beginning night sessions almost immediately at the opening, and pressing the debates far into the night, for weeks past. Nevertheless, members complain of the length of the session. It must be expected that the sessions will be longer, not shorter, as our coun-try grows and its interests accumulate ussion.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold will go to Canada and the United States as Duke of Albany, by order of the Queen,

and the service of th

EUROPEAN. NEWS.

THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

The provided in the second sec

BRITISH POLITICS.

OF THE NEW HOME SECRETARY.

Midlothian without opposition.

The Standard says :--

RE ELECTION OF MR. GLADSTONE -THE CON-

SERVATIVE ORGAN ON THE AFGHAN DE-

FICIT - REFORMS IN IRELAND - DEFEAT

Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected for

THE AFGHAN DEFICIT.

We decime to believe a telegram was received from India relative to the budget deficit on the morn-ing following the debate in the last Parliament on Mr. Fawcet's motion in favour of England con-triouting a portion of the Afghan war expenses. When the Commons neet the matter will have to be enquired into. Meanwhile, it would be obvious-ly most unfair to accept Mr. Fawcett's unsupported references to the telegrams to the India office.

DENIAL OF MR. FAWCETT'S STATEMENT,

Mr. Edward Stanhope, late Under Secre-tary for India, denies the late Government received a telegram concerning the Indian

received a selegram concerning the indian deficit, on the morning after the debate on Mr. Fawcett's motion in Parliament in favour of England contributing a portion of the Afghan war expenses. He severely deprecated Mr. Fawcett's ac-tion in making the statement before ascer-

taining the facts. Mr. Fawcett recalls his

statement, and expresses regret that he had been misinformed. The London correspondent of a Man-chester paper says it is believed the Queen

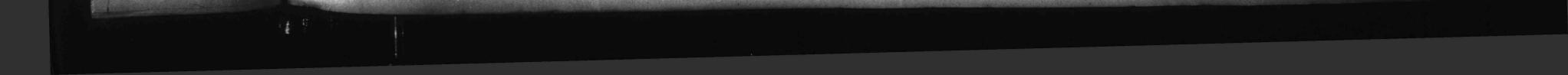
LONDON, May 9.

B-ELECTION OF BIGHT OF THE MEMBERS-SPERCH OF ME. HENRY PAWOETY AT HACKNEY ON THE AFGHAN WAR DEFICIT.

LONDON, May 7.

Rock Valley. In Lake City, a house tea-anted by Geo. Shelby and family was struck by lightning, which knocked off the top of the chimney, threw a stove out of position, splintered the lower floor, and damaged the cistern.

A STRIKER SHOT.



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.



In his last considerable speech for the session. Sir JOHN MACDONALD made an explanation, which was also an exposition, of the past policy of the late Reout lengthy comments the bearing of form Government as regards their dealings with the North-West lands for Pacific railway purposes. At present, as our readers know, the Opposition ob-ject strenuously to what they are pleased to call the locking up of the land for railway purposes. In order to make this point clear, we will quote from the the solution of the speech of Mr. MILLS on Wednesday last, as reported in the *Globe*, on Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S motion concerning the lands : the lands :

"Mr. Mills said the objection to this policy was that it looked up land in the meantime until the Pacific line was built. The Government was precluded from assisting, to a material extent, any road but this one. Our revenue returns proved that every family was worth on an average a capital of \$600, and every family brought in and settled in the North-West Territories paid an equivalent of \$600 for their lands. Looking up these lands would pre-vent settlers going into distant parts of the country. In every way they looked at it this was a harmful policy."

Sir Joen MACDONALD's observations were given by him at some length, but in order to suggest the substance of his reply before discussing it more fully, we shall quote also the Globe's report :

"Sir John Macdonald said it was not repeated to lock up these lands. It was of prepeated to lock up mese tance. A set that great importance to have people know that there was no chance for them being taxed therefore, a generous for this read, and, therefore, a generous appropriation should be made. Thirteen or fourteen millions of acres were suffi-clent to build the Northern Pacific- (hear,

<page-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> question of the relative merits of the policies of the two Governments con-cerning the Pacific railway and the convey the promised land to the Do-

North-West lands. Our readers are sufficiently acquainted with the political considerations con-cerned in this case, to understand with-THE MODEL FARM.

these quotations from the late Governto help Mr. CROOKS in looking for a fit ment's order-in-Council. Where now and proper person to fill the office of President of University College, and the other four Ministers are here, there and everywhere, except in their respective offices. Just now, in fact, the Province seems to be "run" by the Agricultural they think it quite ruinous and absurd Commission, which has established itself in rooms in the Parliament Buildings as though it meant to stay. We urge that body to pay a visit, at the earliest opportunity, to the Agricultural College, which, if rumour be true, is in a bad state of demoralization. Last very purpose in dispute. The differ-ence between their policy and the pre-sent policy is, that the present policy is much more liberal, more just, equitable year, as our readers will remember, Mr. and successful. And their inconsist-ency is emphasized by the fact, that whereas they formerly considered the Western lands as of great value for the PETER MAHON was appointed foreman stockman of the farm ; and he continued to discharge his duties until a week ago, when an order for his dismissal reached purposes of the railway, they are now him. Mr. MAHON, who is a very sound endeavouring to depreciate the value, to deny the quantity and to prevent the settlement of them. Fortunately every week now adds to the number of settlers Reformer, did not understand this, and declared that the hostility who are witnesses against them, and to the evidences of the still under-estimated fertility of a region whose richness will

La Patrie Is in a bad way. The coun try is going to ruin, and "the people are being dragged to the grave by the misery, inactivity and enforced idleness which everywhere prevail." The sun will never shine in our excellent contemporary's eyes until Messrs. Cauchon and Laflamme re-turn to power with a policy of one-sided free trade. emperance orators and writers that the use of intoxicating liquor is increasing, is disproved, so far as England is concerned.

by the excise returns. The total value of the liquor consumed in 1879 was £123, 143,864, being a decrease of £14,045,036 as compared with 1878, and less than any year since 1871. It may be argued that the people had less money to spend in drink by reason of the hard times, but during the commercial depression of 1866-68 there was a marked increase in the con-sumption of liquor. Moreover the page of Guelph seems to be a bad place for "coeligionist office-holders," as Mr. Fraser calls them. Mr. Peter Mahon has just been removed from the Agricultural Col-lege, and we learn that some time ago Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, ex.M.P.P., was dis-possessed of his clerkship in the Registry office. The "dusters" alone remain to bear witness to the liberality of the Mowat Administration be there was a marked increase in the con-sumption of liquor. Moreover, the use of tea, ceffee and occos increased last year by a total of 205,000,000. pounds over the preceding year, showing conclusively that the falling off in the quantity of liquor drank is due to a change in the habits of the people. The decrease is greater in Ireland and in Scotland than in England.

The Opposition press has started a story to the effect that Onderdonk & Co., the contractors for the British Columbia sec contractors for the British Columbia sec-tion, intend to employ Chinese to the ex-clusion of white labour; and the Ministry is blamed for not providing against this. The story, though circumstantially told, is utterly without foundation. But what shall be said of a Liberal party that favours the anti-Mongolian doctrine of Denis Kearney ? When Lord Dufferin was in British Columbia, he thus referred to the rumour that Mr. Mackenzle had been instrumental in defeating the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Kearney ? The Thunder Bay Sentinel reports the

in defeating the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Bill in the Senate: "Had Mr. Mackenzie dealt so treacheronaly by Lord Carnarvon, by the representative of his sovereign in his country, or by you, he would have been guilty of a most atrocious act, of which I trust no public man in Canada or in any other British colony could be capa-ble. I tell you in the most emphatic terms, and I pledge my honour on the point, that Mr. Mackenzie was not guilty of any such base and deceifful conduct ; had I thought him guilty of it, either he would have ceased to be Prime Minister, or I should have left the country." Mr. Blake was a member of the Government when these words were uttered. They must have been interesting reading to him. discovery of a number of flint arrow-heads La Patrie la very enthusiastic over Mr.

smoking olgars in the streets. This curi-ous piece of legislation dates back to 1818, and has been a dead letter for many years, probably few of the Bostonians being aware of its existence. It is a curious in-stance of how completely the ethical stan-dard varies with the changing times, that the worthy legislators of old who enacted this law, rigid moralists and all as they were, saw no harm in the drinking custems of the period, and would have regarded any legislation in restraint of their pota-tions as an intolerable grievance, whild the inheritors of their spirit whe would gladly put the intoxicating cup under legal ban, the event of Europe having good harvests this season, the writer thinks that ninety-two million bushels will be all that will be required from the United States, and that will only command a low figure. While the balance of trade was in favour of the United States to be write of 600 000 000 consider the use of tobacco harmless, or at most a comparatively venial practice. United States to the extent of £50,000,000 for 1879, during the first two months of The assertion so frequently made by

day morning breathed his last, passing away peacefully and painlessly. Some days ago, having recovered consciousness for a time, he said to his loving attendants that he felt he was about to die ; that he should have liked the present year her imports have exceeded her exports at the rate of three millions to have remained a little longer to finish his work, but that he bowed himself her exports at the rate of three millions sterling per month. She owes her pros-perity, says the writer, not alone to good orops, but also to the fact that there was a market for them. Should the period of activity prove of short duration, as he an-ticipates, the Canadian people will then be with all humility and in a cheerful spirit to the will of GoD, who in wisdom had ordered it otherwise. of GOD, who in His The removal of the hon. Senator in the midst of life and active exertion able to realize even to a greater extent would, at any time, be seriously felt able to realize even to a greater extent than at present the advantages of the National Policy. It is always during dull times that competition is keenest, and with an effective tariff like the present we shall be safe from many of the evils to which we were subjected during the last depression period. throughout the Dominion, apart from the tragic incidents which actually surround it. His death has caused a gap in the ranks of our older public men hardly to be filled by any of the other

party leaders on the Reform side. For

more than thirty years the name and influence of Mr. BROWN have formed

It is not, per

THE ONTARIO GAZETTE.

an essential factor in Canadian politics and journalism. From the regime of Sir CHARLES METCALFE to that of Lord PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, May 8th. { His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has een pleased to make the following ap-ointments :--LORNE, he has made himself not merely a figure in public life, but also a def and powerful moulder of it. It is not too much to say that the current of Canadian affairs would have run in an entirely different channel but for sociate Coronar in and for the united coun-ties of Leeds and Grenville, John Munro Forbes, of the village of Caledonia, Esquire, M.D., to be an As-sociate Coronar in and for the county of Mr. BROWN'S strong individuality, untiring energy, and firmness of will and purpose. Now that the grave is about to close upon so varied Haldinand. His Honour has also been pleased to active a career, solemn thoughts must present themselves to the minds of these who co-operated or battled with him during years gone by. haps, for an opponent to gauge with adequate balance the hon. gentleman's

His Honour has also been pleased to make the following appointments under the previsions of "The Division Courts Act, 1880" :--Edwin James, of Bridgewater P. O., Esquire, to be Clerk of the Eleventh Divi-sion Court of the county of Hastings, in the room and stead of James Mairs, Esquire, deceased. Samuel L. Freeman, of the village of Hawkeskury, to be Balliff of the Seventh Division Court of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, in the room and stead of John Fraser, resigned. course since twenty-nine years ago he first entered Parliament. To sketch it with anything like fulness and adequacy, with anything like runess and adequacy, would be to re-open controversies well-nigh forgotten, and to exacerbate some party passions which are still alive and active. We can only say that of the many who will deplore Mr. BROWN'S untimely death, none will be found more deeplue recret

TO THE WEST.



d to abnormal vehemence ad been by the Canadian Rebell At all events, within a short time, i peared the British Chronicle as a foil the rabid declamation of the metrop

In 1843 the celebrated disrupti ook place in Scotland under Dr. CH. vers, and the Messrs. BROWN war espoused the cause of the Free Churc The consequence was an invitation establish in Toronto a journal primar in the interests of the new denominition. The family removed to this ci and the Banner was at once established It soon became evident that the religio enthusiasm which secured sympathy i the great scheme in Scotland, must, Canada, impinge upon the domain politics. The year 1843 was memoral on many accounts. Sir CHARL METCALFE had differed from his Min ters as to the right construction of the system known as "responsib "government." Messrs. BALDWIN an LAFONFAINE, the Reform leaders, r LAPONTAINE, the Reform leaders, r signed and went into Opposition. The battle was waged with ceaseless vigor on both sides during the year 184. Before us lie some of the literary debr left upon that old battle-field. The consist, on the one side, of a voluminor list of Addresses approving of the Go ernor's action, together with his repli-thereto, and the letters of "LEONIDAS the now venerable Dr. Ryerson. the now venerable Dr. RYERSON. O the other side are the replies of "Legion," by the Hon. R. B. SULL VAN, the proceedings of the Reform A sociation, with its Address to the per ple, published in an extra, "printed b "GEORGE BROWN, at the Globe office "1428 Kurg etternet" The De "142 King street." The Banner, wit its strictly ecclesiastical programme had been found too narrow for fre political action; hence the establish ment, as a purely political journal, of the Globe. Apart from the question of responsible government, there wer others which came upon the dispute border-land between religion and politics. Such were the secularization of the clergy reserves and rectories, an reform in King's College University Into all these controversies, Mr. Brow entered with characteristic earnestnes and power. His forcible style, untirin industry, and indomitable will were Together, they enabled the editor of th Globe to effect great results for his party In 1848, the BALDWIN-LAFONTAINE AG ministration succeeded to power, afte an exciting general election. Lor ELGIN, whose views regarding constitu tional government corresponded with those of Lord DURHAM, his father-in law, had arrived the year before, and the dissolution of December, 1847, has supplied him with advisers entirely his mind.

But there was soon a rift in the Re form lute. To the minds of some ex treme Reformers, shortly afterward styled "Clear Grits," Mr. BALDWIN's plan for settling the Reserve question was not sufficiently radical and com plete. At the head of these stood th Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, with th Remmer as their Toronto or p Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, with th Examiner as their Toronto organ. Pre-viously to the split, however, the Mont real riots had taken place, and in th same year Mr. BROWN was appointed one of the Commissioners to investigat the affairs of the Provincial Penitentiar In 1850 and 1851 the war between th ntain and the Plain waged furiou ly. Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE, who ha appeared as a candidate, in the Grit in terest, for Haldimand, lately represent ed by Mr. THOMPSON, deceased. Mr. BROWN opposed him on behalf of th Government, and Mr. RANALD MO

MR. MOWAT has gone across the scean

of the Government towards him arose from the fact that he is a Roman Catholic. It is very probable that he is mistaken in this : the

hear)-and if it was found that 100,-000,000 were too much fer our road the Government could reduce the appropria-tion?".

It seems to us that this was a reaso able view of the case; but Sir John MACDONALD said more—a good deal more—than that, and we shall proceed to point out the more important facts which he brought forth. Of course we are not surprised at contradictions between the present and past policy of the Opposition. To that spectacle the country has become quite accustomed. The episode of the Pacific railway debate, when Mr. MAC-KENZIE spoke and voted against his own policy, was so startling that it seems improbable a more striking contradic-

tion could be produced. But we think we can produce one more striking still. Let it be premised, now, that the Opposition at present contend that the Government policy is bad because it prevents the free settlement of immithe North-West in great numbers ? If Mr. MACKENZIE had remained in office, grants and locks up the land; and then let us see what their we assume that the cheerful anticipaby an order-in-Council, dated the 26th December, 1874, the Minister of the Interior, in view of the fact that have been made. It will be remem-bered that from 1874 the men who are during the then coming season there would be a tendency among settlers would be a tendency among settlers to squat on lands along the rait-way and telegraph route, was author-ized te withdraw from sale or settlement all lands within twenty miles way and telegraph route, was author ized to withdraw from sale or settlement all lands within twenty miles on each side of the line surveyed, and upon which the telegraph line was then under construction. The lands so with-drawn were made to include also a dis-trict twenty miles to the westward of in 1874, but now they object to the lock-ing up of the lands. Secondly, by orders-in-Council relating to the land in Manitoba. Consequently a change was authorized to withdraw from sale or settlement, the lands twenty miles out, extending from a point twenty miles out settlement, the lands twenty miles on both sides of the telegraph line as laid out, extending from a point twenty miles westerly of Fort Pelly to a point twenty miles westerly of the mouth of the Battle river, "as an extension of the <text>

"rapidity, and if the efforts of my "Gevernment to obtain a railway con-"nection, at a very early day, sheuld "be successful, I anticipate next year "a still larger increase to the popula-"tion." And again, his Excellency said : "It is especially gratifying to "find so many Canadians, who had in find so many Canadians, who had in former years emigrated to the United States, now returning to the newly organized territories of their native It does seem sad that so cheerful a

picture should be dashed by inky gloom. Why should the fact that Tories are in to a poor fellow-man is a philanthropist, what shall be said of the sound Reoffice make it so necessary for the Op-position papers to declare that the North-West is not being peopled at all, and that instead of Canadians coming back from the United States into the North-West, they are going away from treasury ?

> THE FRENCH CANADIANS. OUR French Canadian friends are

making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the day of their patron every promise that it will be a national fête of great importance in their history.

our correspondent says, promised to re- cotton mill at Coaticook, which was opened "enters the fortress by the main gate. Another link in the chain of cotton in-dustries which it has been our part to chronicle within the past year-can our excellent contemporary call to mind how many links it chronicled between 1874 and come to the front, for how is the party to be provided with offices if he remain a fixture ! But how much brotherly love is manifested in this agreement to hold office by rotation, to practise the "American system" within the party ! If the theatre-goer who gives his check The Halifax Herald gives some interesting details concerning the development of the eil resources of the lands near Lake

the ell resources of the lands near Lake Ainslie, Cape Breton. A number of Boston and Halifar capitalists became interested in the property last fall, and two wells were put down to a depth of 1,650 and 1,850 feet respectively. These wells proved to be off the oil belt, and, though yielding formers who practise the self-denial of resigning comfortable berths in order that each may have a taste of the sweets of office and a dip into the public

to be of the off bets, and, inough yielding some, results were not remunerative. A third venture has proved more successful, and oil has been obtained in large quanti-ties and of a superior quality. It is pre-dioted that in a short time this region will equal in productiveness the great oil district of Pennsylvania.

Among other names mentioned as pos sible candidates for the Presidency, in view of the break up of the Grant boom,

Considerable interest has been excited in

Blake. "The new Liberal chief," it ories, immigrants Flocking from Europe this Continent.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Immigration in-oreases daily, and the record for this month bids fair to reach all the former records. Salvos of artillery greet his arrival, and Salvos of artillery greet his arrival, and his battalions press about him to offer him the pledges of their loyalty, zeal and devo-tion." This is very fine, but "battalions" seems to be rather too comprehensive a word to describe the forty-odd gentlemen on the Speaker's left. *La Patrie*, how-ever, is satiafied that "victory will soon perch upon the Liberal banner;" but it confesses that it would like to see Mr. Blake seconded by a first-class French Canadian leader. M. Laurier has lost his grip, M. Laflamme has not yet re-covered from the Jacques Cartier ballot-box business, and M. Cauchon is away. How would M. Perrault do ? He is preach-ing the disbandment of Confederation, bids tait so reach all the former records. To-day three ships arrived, viz., the Baltic, Helvetia and Weser, having respectively the following numbers in the steerage, 782, 1,400, 865. Up to date the number reaching Castle Garden is 18,700 in round numbers, an average of 1,870 per day. Should this average hold over the present month will be notable in the annals of Amarican bistory for the inflax will accord ing the disbandment of Confederation, it is true, but then Mr. Blake's railway policy is moving in the same direction. The Bracebridge Free Grant Gazette

thinks that the farmers of Muskoka should SURVEYING THE COUNTRY. pay more attention to stock raising as a Operations of a sailway Party in the Lake Superior Section. OTTAWA, May 10. — The Gamsby Canada

branch of industry specially adapted to that section. "Old settlers, and those who are well acquainted with the country, tell us that it is well adapted for pastur-age; and the well-known character of the Pacific rallway party have returned from the Lake Superior section. The party was composed of five engineers, as follows, viz., Messrs. Gamsby, Moberley, Gonv-reau, Poulin, and Valentine, and thirtysoi, and she well-known character of the soil with regard to its root-growing quali-ties as well as its adaptability for growing the coarser grains is sufficient guarantee of an abundance of winter fodder. If the viz., Messra, Gamsoy, Moberley, Gonv-reau, Poulin, and Valentine, and thirty-two men. During last summer they ran a line from Lake Allen (Nepigon Bay) to Long lake, a distance of 116 miles. This section was very rough and unfit for settle-ment. Last fall, according to instruction, the survey was continued east from Long lake to Moose river, nearly 200 miles of the distance. One hundred and seventy miles were surveyed for the railway, the other twenty-four miles merely having a com-pass line passed through, there not being time to complete the survey. The party experienced some very cold weather. For a stretch of .two weeks the mercury remained down in the bulb of the ther-mometer. The men slept out, rolled up in their blankets during the entire season notwithstanding the extreme cold. The land between Long lake and Moose river is said to be splendid from appearances and admirably adapted for settlement. The sections traversed by the Gamsby party is supposed to have never been trodden by white men hefore. of an abundance of winter fodder. If the representations of the older farmers can be relied on, and we have no reason to doubt them, there is no part of Ontario better adapted for stock raising than Muskoka." Notwithstanding these natural advantages the farmers have not yet turned their at-tention to this branch of husbandry as is evidenced by the fact that the local butchers have to import their meat from a distance. The home supply at any rate should be raised in the district. At Grosse Isle, the quarantine station

below Quebec, there is, or was, a monument to the memery of four thousand Irlsh emigrants, "who, fleeing from their

Irish emigrants, "who, fleeing from their native land to avoid famine and plague, found only death in the land of promise." At least ten thousand perished at Grosse Isle and in the Gulf in that fearful sum-mer of 1849. What arrangements are the quarantine authorities making for a large influx of emigrants this season? The famine is nearly over, and the people will soon begin to meve for America. It is true that fast steamers have taken the place of slow sailing-ships, and that the health and comfort of the emigrant are now carefully looked after by the steam-ship companies; nevertheless an out-

ful, than those with whom he with vigour and persistency to the last. Beside the open tomb the scales of pre-judice are shaken from the inward sight; and even the firmness of party conviction, self-conscious of integrity, may, for the time, yield to a desire honestly to appreciate a staunch glad-iator borne away from the arena. The party conflicts in which Mr. BROWN fought so vigorously, and dealt such trenchant blows, are too fresh in the month will be notable in the annals of American history, for the influx will exceed that of May, 1872, when 51,327 foreigners arrived here. The European ports are now thronged with people waiting for passage here, and the steamship companies are un-able to accommodate them. The classes at present arriving have, as a rule, some money, and the majority go West to find homes, many going to the Canadian North-West. man's career, we shall endeavour, so far as may be possible, to look at public affairs from his stand-peint. It is only by such an exercise of the judicial spirit that one can even proximately estimate the character and career of a political opponent. This is especially the case with so pronounced and firmly outlined a nature as Mr. BROWN Many of those external characteristics. which especially offended even moderate men of his own party, were rooted in the grain and fibre of the man. Possessed of strong beliefs and indomitable energy, full of animal life and spirits, and with a peculiarly active and vigorous intelect, he could hardly have been other than he was, or have acted other-wise than he did, without wranching asunder the bias of his mind and warping his conscience. In the heat of party conflict, these considerations are of no weight, nor should they be. Political controversy has to with what appears on the outside; bio-graphy, in so far as it is con-cerned with character, must avail itself of a deeper insight, penetrating to heart and motive. fore, when the warfare is over, it is not only seemly but needful that some appreciative garland should be thrown upon the tomb by those who have been hitherto alienated, and, it may be, embittered, by political differences.

that spirit we propose to limn in out-line, as well as time and space will permit, the career of the able and prominent public man now departed. 1840, each of the two Provinces was se-Hon. GEORGE BROWN was born in the cured an equal number of representa-tives in the Assembly, notwith-standing the numerical superiority of Lower Canada. Lord SYDENHAM apol-City of Edinburgh, on the twenty-ninth of November, 1818. His education was

of the solid and practical sort afforded by the High School of the "Modern "Athens." Although the patronymic is Saxon, there was a dash of the Celtic fire in Mr. BROWN'S blood, since his mother was a MACKENZIE, of the far-away island of Lewis. His father, Mr. PETER BROWN, whose snow-white hair and venerable form can hardly be forand venerable form can hardly be lor-gotten by many residents in Toronto, was a merchant. While yet in his teens, GEORGE moved southward, re-solved, more Scotico, to try his fortunes in London. Commercial reverses, how-ever, overtook the father ; and in 1838 the family removed to New York. There was something eminently chivalrous, as well as honourable, in the reso-lution to liquidate the balance of the family's indebtedness from a land in which obligations to British crediters had no binding force; and it was fulfilled with scrupulousness and fidelity. Both Mr. PETER BROWN and his son were strongly pronounced Britons, and they had no intention of changing their minds when they left their native soil. We are not in a posi-tion to state under what circum-stances their attention was diverted from commerce to the press. It is pro-bable that the sturdy loyalty of the loyalty of the Messrs. BROWN was stirred by the anti-British tone of the American journals,

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of Lower Canada. Lord SYDENHAM apol-ogised then for the injustice by urging that the Upper Province would soon make up the deficiency in consequence of the greater ratio in its rate of in-crease. The time had at length come, however, when there was not only could be the second second second second

equality, but a preponderance on the side of Upper Canada. Even before the census of 1851 was ascertained, an

the "census of 1851 was ascertained, an agitation was commenced in the west for an adjustment of the representa-tion. Unfortunately for the party ul-timately led by Mr. BEOWN, it was by no means united on the question. Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, true to the BALDWIN-LAFONTAINE maxim, opposed the projected reform, and ad-hered to the principle of a double ma-jority. On the other hand, with but a few exceptions, the entire Lower Cana-

few exceptions, the entire Lower Cana-dian delegation opposed Representation by Population. It is needless now to attempt a sketch of the earnest and vigorous exertions of Mr. BRown in this connection.

this connections of Mr. BROWN in right upon his side cannot be disputed ; yet there was not only much to be said upon the other view of the question, but grave difficulties in the way of any solution. The party led by Mr. BROWN was gradually equiping accordence.

was gradually gaining ascendancy in the Western Province, and Lower





BROW N.

It is with profound regret that we have to announce this week the death of Hon. GEORGE BROWN, in conequence of the wound he received on the 25th March. For a considerable time after the fatal shot was fired, the most sanguine hopes were cherished of his speedy recovery. The ball having bassed through the fleshy part of the thigh, there was no occasion for probing, and there seemed every prospect that the wound would rapidly heal. Unhappily the shock to Mr. BROWN'S nervous system was too severe for medical skill to counteract; an exhausting suppuration set in, which at last drained the resources of a naturally powerful frame and vigorous constitution. About three weeks ago, alarming symptoms manifested themselves, and the hon. gentleman began to suffer from delirtum. After that, except for a few lucid intervals. he was unconscious, although his system, fortified by nourishment artificially administered, held out marvellously well. On Friday, however, he began to sink, and rapidly lost strength. All day on Saturday he hung at the point of death. He was in a quiet sleep, but at times he opened his eyes and by a smile made those about him understand that he recognized them. On Saturday evening all hope was abandoned, and he slept on into the night, growing weaker and weaker ; and at two o'clock on Sunday morning breathed his last. passing away peacefully and painlessly. Some days ago, having recovered consciousness for a time, he said to his oving attendants that he felt he was about to die ; that he should have liked to have remained a little longer to finish his work, but that he bowed himself with all humility and in a cheerful spirit to the will of GOD, who in His

wisdom had ordered it otherwise. The removal of the hon. Senator in the midst of life and active exertion would, at any time, be seriously felt throughout the Dominion, apart from the tragic incidents which actually suround it. His death has caused a gap in the ranks of our older public men hardly to be filled by any of the other party leaders on the Reform side. For more than thirty years the name and influence of Mr. BROWN have formed an essential factor in Canadian politics and journalism. From the regime of Sir CHARLES METCALFE to that of Lord LORNE, he has made himself not merely a figure in public life, but also a deft and powerful moulder of it. It is not too much to say that the current of Canadian affairs would have run in an entirely different channel but for BROWN'S strong individuality, Mr. untiring energy, and firmness of will and purpose. Now that the grave is about to close upon so varied and active a career, solemn thoughts must present themselves to the minds of these who co-operated or battled with him during years gone by. It is not, perhaps, for an opponent to gauge with adequate balance the hon. gentleman's course since twenty-nine years ago he first entered Parliament. To sketch it with anything like fulness and adequacy, would be to re-open controversies well-nigh forgotten, and to exacerbate some party passions which are still alive and active. We can only say that of the many who will deplore Mr. BROWN'S ne will be found more sincerely, and more deeply regret-ful, than those with whom he battled with vigour and persistency to the last. Beside the open tomb the scales of pre-judice are shaken from the inward sight; and even the firmness of party conviction, self-conscious of integrity, may, for the time, yield to a desire honestly to appreciate a staunch glad-iator borne away from the arena. The party conflicts in which Mr. BROWN fought so vigorously, and dealt such trenchant blows, are too fresh in the memory of combatants to be forgottem or ignored; yet, lamenting deeply the removal of an uncompromising foe, criticism itself must be hushed in the awful presence of death. In attempting a hasty sketch of the hon. gentle man's career, we shall endeavour, so far as may be possible, to look at public affairs from his stand-point. It is only by such an exercise of the judicial spirit that one can even preximately estimate the character and career of a political opponent. This is especially the case with so pronounced and firmly outlined a nature as Mr. Brown's. Many of those external characteristics, which especially offended even moderate men of his own party, were rooted in the grain and fibre of the man. Possessed of strong beliefs and indomitable energy, full of animal life and spirits, and with a peculiarly active and vigorous intel-lect, he could hardly have been other than he was, or have acted otherwise than he did, without wrenching asunder the bias of his mind and warping his conscience. In the heat of party conflict, these considerations are of no weight, nor should they be. Political controversy has to do with what appears on the outside; bio-graphy, in so far as it is concerned with character, must avail itself of a deeper insight, pene-trating to heart and motive. Therefore, when the warfare is over, it is not only seemly but needful that some appreciative garland should be thrown pon the tomb by those who have been hitherto alienated, and, it may be, em-bittered, by political differences. In that spirit we propose to limn in out-line, as well as time and space will per-mit, the career of the able and prominent public man now departed. Hon. GEORGE BROWN was born in the life Hon. GEOEGE PROWN was born in the City of Edinburgh, on the twenty-ninth ack of November, 1818. His education was um- of the solid and practical sort afforded and by the High School of the "Modern our "Athens." Although the patronymic pure is Saxon, there was a dash of the Celtic fire in Mr. BROWN's blood, since his mother was a MACKENZIE, of the far-away island of Lewis. His father, Mr. PETER BROWN, whose snow-white hair and venerable form can hardly be forgotten by many residents in Toronto, was a merchant. While yet in his teens, GEORGE moved southward, re-solved, more Scotico, to try his fortunes in London. Commercial reverses, how-ever, overtook the father ; and in 1838 ever, overtook the father ; and in 1838 the family removed to New York. There was something eminently chival-rous, as well as honourable, in the reso-lution to liquidate the balance of the family's indebtedness from a land in which obligations to British creditors had no binding force ; and it was ful-filled with some propagation and fidelity. had no binding force ; and it was ful-filled with scrupulousness and fidelity. Both Mr. PETER BROWN and his son were strongly pronounced Britons, and they had no intention of changing their minds when they left their native soil. We are not in a posi-tion to state under what circum-stances their attention was diverted from commerce to the press. It is prostances their attention was diversed from commerce to the press. It is pro-bable that the sturdy loyalty of the Messrs. BROWN was stirred by the anti-British tone of the American journals,

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

aroused to abnormal vehemence as it had been by the Canadian Rebellion. At all events, within a short time, ap-peared the British Chronicle as a foil to the rabid declamation of the metropoli-tan press. In 1843 the celebrated disruption were flagged. In 1857 he received the honour of a double return for North Oxford and Toronto, and we be-lieve was the first Reform represent at the interests of the new denomina-in the interests of the new denomina-

and the Banner was at once established. It soon became evident that the religious enthusiasm which secured sympathy for the great scheme in Scotland, must, in

Canada, impinge upon the domain of politics. The year 1843 was memorable on many accounts. Sir CHARLES METCALFE had differed from his Ministers as to the right construction

of the system known as "responsible "government." Messrs. BALDWIN and LAFONCAINE, the Reform leaders, resigned and went into Opposition. The battle was waged with ceaseless vigour on both sides during the year 1844. Before us lie some of the literary debris left upon that old battle-field. They consist, on the one side, of a voluminous list of Addresses approving of the Gov-ernor's action, together with his replies thereto, and the letters of "LEONIDAS," the now venerable Dr. RYERSON. On the other side are the replies of "Legion," by the Hon. R. B. SULLI-VAN, the proceedings of the Reform Association, with its Address to the people, published in an extra, "printed by "GEORGE BROWN, at the Globe office, " 142 King street." The Banner, with its strictly ecclesiastical programme,

had been found too narrow for free political action; hence the establish-ment, as a purely political journal, of the Globe. Apart from the question of responsible government, there were others which came upon the disputed border-land between religion and politics. Such were the secularization of the clergy reserves and rectories, and reform in King's College University. Into all these controversies, Mr. BROWN entered with characteristic earnestness and power. His forcible style, untiring industry, and indomitable will were united with unquestionable sincerity. Together, they enabled the editor of the Together, they enabled the editor of the *Globe* to effect great results for his party. In 1848, the BALDWIN-LAFONTAINE Ad-to state them. A vote of want of ministration succeeded to power, after, an exciting general election. Lord

ELGIN, whose views regarding constitu-tional government corresponded with f Lord DURHAM, his father-inlaw, had arrived the year before, and the dissolution of December, 1847, had supplied him with advisers entirely to mind. But there was soon a rift in the Reform lute. To the minds of some ex-

treme Reformers, shortly afterwards styled "Clear Grits," Mr. BALDWIN'S plan for settling the Reserve question was not sufficiently radical and com-plete. At the head of these stood the

KINNON for the Conservatives, with a Mr. Case, of whose political stripe we know nothing. At the close of the poli the vote stood, MACKENZIE, 294, Mc-KINNON, 266, BROWN, 165, CASE 61. At the general election in December, how-ever, Mr. BROWN found himself at the head of the poll in Kent, but was only elected by a plurality vote. He received 836 votes, LARWILL, 739, and RANKIN, 486. At the same elections, Mr. BALD-WIN was defeated by Mr. HABTMAN, in the fourth or North Riding of York, and retired from public life. Mr. BROWN had now floated adrift from his old leaders, and was to be found beside Mr. MACKENZIE in opposition. The TACHE-HINCKS Government then came into power, inhimself to the dignity of being one of the fathers of Confederation. In De-cember, 1865, however, before the pas-sage of the B. N. America Act, he difcluding Messrs. ROLPH and M. CAMERON. To the Clergy Reserve disputes succeeded other vexed religious questions. The so-called Papal Aggression had taken place and the great wave of ultra-Protestant indignation flowed over to Canada. For some years thereafter Mr. BROWN rose upon the popular tide, denouncing with active im-petuosity Ecclesiastical Corporations, Separate Schools and Catholic institu-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> tions generally. It is impossible not to been a yet warmer opponent to Sir John MACDONALD and the National Policy. admire the fiery energy with which the

room. The first witness summoned from the

Mr. BROWN'S share in the work of

plete. At the head of these stood the Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, with the Examiner as their Toronto organ. Pre-viously to the split, however, the Mont-real riots had taken place, and in the same year Mr. BROWN's as appointed one of the Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Provincial Penitentiary. In 1850 and 1851 the war between the Mountain and the Plain waged furious-ly. Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE, who had returned some time before from exile, appeared as a candidate, in the Grit in-terest, for Haldimand, lately represent-ed by Mr. TROMPSON, deceased. Mr. BROWN opposed him on behalf of the Government, and Mr. RANALD Mo-KINNON for the Conservatives, with a Autor state and Gaza, the least of the sense down his hand inside his trowsers, and immediately drew it forth with a blood stain on his fingers. The prisoner during this time was in the hands of several em-ployes, and some one sent out for the police. I was in Mr. Brown's room when a policeman came in and got the revolver from him. The prisoner was brought into the room handouffed, and Mr. Brown said if Thet is the may when dot me." fered from his colleagues on the Reci-procity question, and ceased to be a Minister of the Crown. Minister of the Crown. It is not necessary to fellow the hon. gentleman's career since Confederation. During the years 1873-8 he was, of course, a warm supporter of the Mac-kENZIE Government, as he has since been a yet warmer opponent to Sir JOHN MACDONALD and the National Policy.

immediately came out and walked in front of the prisoner. Mr. Campbell came up, and was about to strike the prisoner with a came, when the deceased said, "Don's strike him; don's strike him." WATSON-NEWSERRY-At Onatham, on May 5th, S. by the Rev. N.H. Martin, Clark Adolphus Wat-m, of the Georgian Bay 1 under yards, to Louisa, ungitter of William Newberry, both of Chatham.

daughter of William Newberry, both of Chatham. MANNE-M. "CLURE- At Chatham, on Tuesday, May 6th, 78, 1, Wilsh Maine to Mise Maggie McClure, both of Chatham. BRANLEY-ARMET ONG-By the Rev. A. Langford, at Chatham, on the 4, ⁶ inst., Andrew Beasley to Elizabeth Armstrong, b. th of Tilbury East. CONNOR-ALDOUG-At Yorlin, May 5tb, M. E. CONNOR-ALDOUG-At Yorlin, May 5tb, M. E. CONNOR-ALDOUG-At Yorlin, May 5tb, M. E. CONNOR-ALDOUG-AT, Waverloo, to Mary, third daughter of John Aldous, k. ⁶, furniture manu-facturer and Doputy Reeve of E. Villo. BE aTHE.

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Medical.

I again said, "De you near that; Mr. Brown charges you with shooting him?" He hesitated for a second or so, and finally remarked, "I—I know nothing about it." At my request, Mr. Brown handed me the revolver, which I identify as the one produced. It is in the same condition now as when I received it via for of the

ADAIR-At 30 Louisa street, on Monday, May 10th, Francis Adair, a native of Comber, Co. Down, Ireland, in the 32nd year of his age. now as when I received it, viz, four of the chambers are loaded, and an empty shell is in the fifth. The barrel of the pistol ARMSTRONG-IN Hamilton, on the 7th inst., Emily, daughter of William Armstrong, in the 23rd year of her age.

is in the firth. The partel of the pistol was warm when it was handed to me, as if it had been recently discharged. I asked the prisoner, "Is this your revolver?" and he said "no." On the way to the her age. STOCKWEIL-On the Sth inst., at Hamilton, James Thomas, infant son of Edward and Charlotte Martha Stockwell, aged 6 montosand 22 days. REID-At his residence, Newmarket, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., Mr. Abner Nelson Reid, aged 54 years, 3 months and 12 days.

and he said "no." On the way to the station, Bennett — "Stop," said Mr. Davin. "Are you going to tell what the prisoner said to you?"

"Yes," was the reply. "Did you warn the prisoner that what he would say would be used against him



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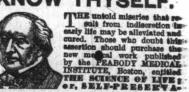
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Mr. FERTON, at shis juncture, asked that the papers referred to be put in as evidence. He said he did not wish to militate against the prisoner by the publication of the papers, and he suggested that the press be requested to leave the room, and that they be read to the jury. The CORONER said he had no power to clear the room or prohibit the

VEGETINE. Cured after 20 Years Suffering,

Cured after 20 Years Suffering, ERADVILLA, MARS., Feb. 18, 1872. H. R. STRYERS, Esq.:-Dar Sir,--tt good effect the Vagetine has had on me. I have been troubled for twenty years with an esting Uley on my shin-bone. During that items I have tried many remedies. but have not had items I have tried many remedies. but have not had items I have tried many remedies. but have not had items I have tried many remedies. but have not had to tured till now. Some three months ago it was very bad, so that the first bottle, it com-monced to heal; and I have only taken five bottle, and I did so. In taking the first bottle, it com-monced to heal; and I have only taken five bottle, not it is all halies afflicted. Respectfully yours. WILSON SEARS. Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of bumoux, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. The CORONER said he had no power to clear the room or prohibit the press from copying and publishing the contents of the papers. At a future stage of the proceed-ings the corener said when he had power to clear the room he would place them be-fore the jury. Mr. DAVIN concurred in the judgment of the Corener and held that the record of the Coroner, and held that the papers had no real bearing on the question at issue. When the prisoner came for trial before a higher Court, he added, the ques-tion of admitting them would be argued before the Judge.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY, 1880.

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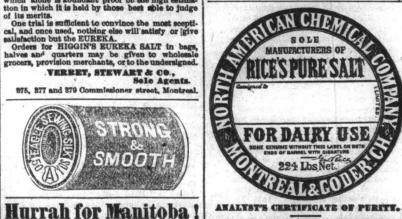
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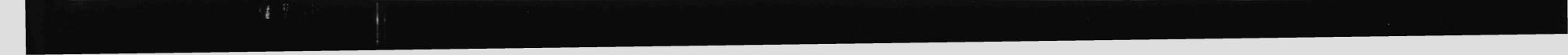
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No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous p' Als. The

No use of the Pills) are scarcely large. Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcels (Little Pills) are scarc



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880,

VIRGINIA BOHEMIANS. The chamber into which Daddy Welles led the way, lamp in hand, was a small room, with a dormer-window in front and

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE.

IN BOHRMIA.

I.

glory: not the Bohemia of the Austro-Hungarian the Austro-Hungarian mon-archy, but the valley of that

way station and Pledmont way station and stopped on horses. As the horses had -was going eastward one September afternoon, and stopped on the western range of hills to rest its horses. As the horses had just dragged it through the Shenandosh and then up the steep road, they were entitled to that.

A yourg fellow with brown eyes, in a brown travelling sult, and carrying in his hand a breech-loading carbine and jointed fishing-rod strapped together, got down from the stage. After look-ing down into the valley, he said,

Believers," and a temperance work in handsome binding, entitled "Fly the "I think I'll stop here, driver." The driver, who was stooping to examine his linchpins, raised a head and neck en-Bowl." "Sit down, friend," Daddy Welles said,

the visitor.

his linctpins, raised a nead and need of cased in an ancient felt and voluminous bandanna, and responded in a friedly way, "You say you'll stop, sir ?" "Yes; I'll tell you good by here." "I thought you were booked for Pied-

So I was ; but I am a sort of bird that

lights on the first tree. I am a hunter by trade. I'll take lodging at some house in the mountain here, and stay a few days. I might get a shot at a buck." The driver nodded, and the traveller

You can leave my valise at Piedmont,

and I'll send for it. If no one will lodge me, I'll call for it on my way back to New York." All right, sir."

"I see a house yonder on the side of the mountain; that would suit me. Can you tell me who lives there ?" "Oh yes-Daddy Welles is his name."

"Is he a hunter, and the sort of man I would be a t to like?"

would be a to like?" For reasons best known to himself, the driver of the stage uttered a short laugh. The traveller, who had a pair of bright, roving eyes set in a ruddy face, looked at

him with curiosity. "You don't answer me," he said. "Oh, the Daddy's a great hunter," the

driver said, with the same laugh. "And you think I'd like him ?"

The driver sgain no lied. "Oh yes, you'd be certain to like the Daddy," he said. "He's one of the best-natured men yeu ever met, and if people tell queer stories about him, that's neither here nor there. It's none of my business

Queer stories? What do you mean ?" "Well, I don't mean anything in particular ; and p'rhaps I've said too much. Oh yes ! you'll like the Daddy. Here you are, gentlemen, will you get in ?" he added to the passengers, who re-entered

added to the passengers, who re-entered the stage. "You think you'll stop at Daddy Welles', sir, do you ?" said the driver to the young traveller." "Yes." "Well, don'tlet him know I said peo-ple told queer stories about him. It might bring me bad luck." "I won't." The stage went on its way, and the

The stage went on its way, and the traveller, with fishing-rod and carbine

room, with a dormer-window in front and another in rear. A single glance showed Elliot that the chamber belonged to a wo-mar or a girl- probably to Nelly Welles. There was a small white bed with one pillow, an old toilet table with a cracked looking glass, and on the mantel piece stood two cheap jars with coloured pictures pasted upon them, and holding some autumn flowers. There were more flowers at one window—oreepers in a rude box. Cheap white curtains hung in front of the windows, and on a small table in the middle of the room were a few tattered old books, and a girl's work baket, which had probably been overlooked. It was not The sharo - hungarian mon-aroby, but the valley of that name under the ahadow of the Blue Ridge in Virginia. It nestled, this Virginia Bohemia, down between two ranges—the main great crest of the real " Blue Ridge Mountains" rolling off to the blue distance in long surges —tipped with the foam of the anow in winter; the ficeoy charm of the white sun was shining; and a much lower range, a chain of wooded hills, which bemmed it in on the west. Clasped by the two, Bohemis alept like a bird's-nest
Cheap white curtains hung in front of the windows, and on a small table in the middle of the room were a few tattered ind books, and a girl's work-baaket, which had probably been overlooked. It was not the asset of bird's-nest, and the bird was evi-dently a female. "This is your daughter Nelly's foom, Daddy Welles," Elliot said, stopping at al out on my account. That won't do ! I on sleep anywhere." "Never you mind about that, friend," in returned his host. "Yea, this is Nelly's room, but there's her bed in our room where she alept when she was little— though she's not so big yit." Elliot shock his head doubtfully, and said,

bemmed it in on the west. Clasped by the two, Bohe-mia alept like a bird's-nest cradled in a rift of foliage. The stage-old-fashioned and deep-laden, which ran, or walked, between the rall-

"Are you certain she won't mind ?" "To be sure she won't." "Well, it will be for only a few days at most. Everything's so neat and nice here that I begin to think more than ever that I had a streak of luck when I turned into the path to your house, Daddy Welles." The off-hand and friendly manner of the speaker evidently had its effect on the Daddy. He bade his guest good-night, and on rejoining his family delivered a mild eulogium upon him.

alogium upon him.

drawing forward one of the rocking-chairs. "You must be hungry, but my old 'oman's busy at supper, and here she is to say it's ready, I ruther think." III. . A STARTLING INCIDENT.

Brantz Elliot retired promptly, stretch-ing himself luxuriously in his small bed, which was only a straw mattrees—but then the sheets were as white as snow, and fragrant from the rose-leaves in which, after the country fashion, they had been neared This was followed by the appearance of the old woman, a motherly dame in a snuff-coloured gown and a frilled cap, who came in, smiled in a friendly way, and welcomed

"Supper's ready, Daddy," she said. II.

DADDY WELLES EN FAMILLE.

This attention was due, of course, to the old woman or to Nelly; and that made him think of the girl whose bed he had in-vaded so unceremoniously—sending her away to sleep where she slept " when she was little." She was a very handsome child, indeed, he informed himselt—for she was no more than a child. He never had DADDY WELLES EN FAMILLE. Daddy Welles led the way across a nar-row passage, decorated with a pair of deer's antiers supporting a rifle, a hand-net, and some fishing-rods, into the room opposite, where a table was spread with an excellent supper.. All about this room was plain, like the former, and the table-service was as unassuming. The plate-

plain, like the former, and the table-service was as unassuming. The plates and cups were of cheap white chins, and the knives and two-pronged steel forks had buck-horn handles. The table was of pine, and the chairs had split bottoms; but then there was gmoking venison, and wheat and corn bread, and good coffee with rich cream, and the chairs looked ex-tramely comfortable. seen finer eyes, though she was so shy that kindle he had scarcely been able to obtain a good This look at them; and her features were delitremely comfortable. Mr. Brantz Elliot, traveller, evidently

took this view of things and congratulated himself. He was probably accustomed, if an opinion could be fermed from his dress and general appearance, to much more im-posing ménages, but possibly liked this

better. As they were sitting down, a girl came in and made a shy courtesy to the stranger. the was very poorly olad, but very pretty. Her dress was a checked linsey, comined at the waist by a black patent-leather belt with an imitation silver buckle, worth only a few cents, and her shoes and stockings were of the commonest material. In spite of these drawbacks, the rustic beauty of the girl impressed the visitor. She had a fine mass of dark hair which fell upon her shoulders behind, and very large eyes, which were half hidden by long eyelashes. Her shyness made her awkward; but the young man said to himself one of these

Her snyness made her awkward; but the young man said to himself one of these days this mountain maid was probably go-ing to be a beauty. He had not much time to look at her at

the moment. There is something even more attractive than a pretty face to a more attractive than a pretty face to a hearty young follow, who has breakfasted early and had no dinner; this was a good supper. Mr. Brantz Elliot, therefore, con-centrated his attention on the venison and coffee, and subsequently retired with Daddy Welles to the room opposite, to which a lamp had been taken, as it was night now, in a state of perfect physical and mental satisfaction. He was evi-dently pleased with his quarters, and, drawing a cigar-case from his pocket, asked if any one minded his smoking. "Oh no," said Daddy Welles, with the guileless smile which seemed to be the. guileless smile which seemed to be habitual expression of his features; mostly smoke myself after supper, friend I s'pose you don't keer about this sort of thing ?' He went te a corner and produced a bo

"Blazing" Orators.

Seeing Life.

"Blazing" Orators.
It cannot but often strike those who follow the political preschers make in and out of Pariliament, or those which are or which are

not to Roman citizens, not to the allies of the State, not to those who have ever heard

the State, not to those who have ever heard of the Roman name, not even to men, but to brute creatures; or, to go farther, should I lift up my voice in the most desolate solitude, to the rocks and mountains, yet should I surely see those rude and inani-mate parts of nature moved with horror

mate parts of nature moved with horror and indignation at the recital of so enor-mous an action." "With what a blaze of eloquence," says Mr. Hume, "must such a sentence be surrounded to give it grace, or cause it to make any impression on the hearers." It is pretty safe to affirm that modern oratory would be quite unequal to such dazzling efforts, and that however elo-and amisement rather than to excite the flaming indignation which Ciero sought to kindle. packed. This attention was due, of course, to the

This, however, is a very different thing

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

he immediately threw himself. The ele-phant kept hunting him by scent from above in a most clever manner; but ulti-mately we had the pleasure of sceing the poor fellow emerge a hundred yards below his pursuer and gain a place of safety. The elephant eventually had to be de-stroyed, as the day's proceedings had made him irreclaimably savage and dangerous.— *Chambers' Journal.*

Richmond (Va.) Baptist Institute have de cided to quit playing croquet and base-ball, not because they believe such exer-cises to be sinful, but because it offends the deacons of some churches, Tribity Episcopal church, Iowa City, has a committee who visit the hotels Sunday morning, and address a printed invitation to the guests to attend church.

Those who accept are escorted to church and provided with seats, prayer books,

It is difficult in China to say to what religion a man belongs, as the same person may profess two or three. The Emperor himself, after sacrificing according to the ritual of Confacius, visits a Tas-sse temple, and sfterwards bows before an image of Fo in a Buddhist chapel. The British and Foreign Bible Society.

the first to circulate Bibles in Mexico, has distributed no less than 100,000 copies in that country. A society has been es-tablished in London to collect money for the Church of Jesus in Mexico, which was organized by the Protestant Episcopa Church Recently, a petition was presented to Recently, a petition was presented to the Legislature of Rhode Island in behalf of the Free Religious Society of Provi-dence, asking that its minister might be allowed to solemnize marriages as other ministers do. The petition was rejected on the ground that the society in question does not believe in a personal God.

secondly, the reparation and extension of the German fortresses, which swallowed up 216 millions; and thirdly, the extension and armament of the fortresses in Alsace-Lorraine, to which purpose 130 millions were devoted. The railways in

work might do worse than devote himself for a few days to some of the occupations which offer the best opportunity for "seeing life" without being suspected of "taking notes." He might turn crossing-sweeper, or stall-keeper, if he wished to acquaint himself with the concerns of a particular street an neighbourhood. As conductor of an omnibus he would also have many opportunities of studying human nature. He might detect the un-punctual, irresolute people, by noting the individuals who invariably stop the 'omni-bus directly it has started after a halt "because they forgot to get out," and who these two ceded provinces, including those which previously existed, and others which have since been made. were provided for by allotting to them 172 million marks out of the sum bus directly it has started after a halt "because they forgot to get out," and who carry their fare at the bottom of a deep pocket in which they famble helplessly for some moments after descending from the vehicle. He might also meet the people with hazy ideas of honesty, as exemplified by the persons who "try" the conductor with a penny or so less than the lawful paid by their former owners; and a further lump sum of 120 millions was made over to the account of the war treasury. Of other items included in the explanatory statements, we may mention that of re

There remain the items of indemnity to railway companies, whether private or be-longing to the several States, and pur-chases of Treasury bills issued for the de-velopment of the naval service. The exact amount of the sums expended for these last purposes is not stated, but it will be observed that the money accounted for in detail is no more than about 1,240 millions, leaving a balance of nearly 3,000 millions, the application of which is not definitely explained.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT

A Japanese edition of the Book of Com. A Japanese entries of the book of com-mon Prayer is said to be nearly com-pleted. It is being prepared under the supervision of, a mixed committee of English and American missionary socie-

The coloured theological students of the

The Prefect of Paris Mas already begun

Government against unauthorized religious orders. He has "laidised" thirty-two communal schools by expelling the Bro-thers and Sisters who had held them and

installing other teachers. But most of the scholars left the schools with their teachers,

A Missionary of the Southern Presbye

of a movement in that city which promises

good fruits. The merchants, in conse-quence of a sermon preached by a priest of

the Greek Church, have agreed to keep their shops closed hereafter on Sunday.

Hitherto most of the shops have been open

A letter from Rome speaks of the dea crease in Peter's pence, and of the econo-my of Leo XIII., who has cut down the

my of Leo XIII., who has cut down the expenses of the Vatican greatly. The Pope, however, is lavish in his expendi-ture on the schools of Rome. The future of the city is, he thinks, dependent on what is done with the children, so he is doing all that is possible to instruct them.

on Sunday.

terian Church in Greece writes from Ath

to carry out the decrees of the Fren

AILMENTS, DISEASE, &o. (Continued.)

(Continued.) Let me, at the risk of wearying yo again urge the importance of your aroo ing, as much as possible, giving a ba purgative medicines. They irritate yond measure the tender bowels of infant, and only make him more cost afterwards; they interfere with his dig tion, and are liable to give him cold, mother who is always, of her own accost mother who is always, of her own accor quacking her child with opening phys is laying up for her unfortunate offspri

Are there any means of preventing t ostiveness of an infant ?

costiveness of an infant ? If greater care were paid to the rules health, such as attention to diet, exerci-in the open air, thorough ablution of to whole body—more especially when he being washed—causing the water, from large and well-filled sponge, to stream ov-the lower part of his bowels; the regul-habit of causing him, at stated period to be held out, whether he want or no that he may solicit a stool. If all the rules were observed, costiveness woul not so frequently prevail, and one of th miseries of the nursery would be dor miseries of the nursery would be do away with.

Some mothers are frequently dosin their poor unfortunate babies either wit magnesis to cool them, or with castor of to heal their bowels! Oh, the folly such practices ! The frequent repetition of magnesis, instead of cooling an infan makes him feverish and irritable. The con stant administration of castor oil, instea of healing the bowels, wounds them be yond measure. No ! it would be blessed thing if a babe could be brought u medicine; his bowels would then ac naturally and well; but then, as I hav just now remarked, a mother must b particular in attending to nature's medi clnes—to fresh air, to exercise, to diet, to thorough ablution, &c. Until that time consist, poor unfortunate babies must be occasionally, dosed with an aperient. What are the causes of, and remedie

for, flatulence ? Flatulence most frequently occurs these infants who live on artificial food especially if they be over-fed. I therefore especially if they be over-fed. I therefore beg to refer you to the precautions I have given, when speaking of the importance of keeping a child for the first five or eix months entirely to the breast; and, if that be not practicable, of the times of feeding, and of the best kinds of artificial food, and of those which are least likely to cause

What to do. -Notwithstanding these precautions, if the babe should still suffer, "One of the best and safest remedies for flatulence is sal-volatile, -a teaspoon of a solution of one drachm to an ounce and a half of water." Or, a little dill or aniseed may be added to the food - half a teaspon-ful of dill water. Or, take twelve drops of ful of dill water. Or, take twelve drops of oil of dill, and two lumps of sugar; rub them well in a mortar together; then add, drop by drop, three tablespoonfuls of spring water; let it be preserved in a bottle for use. A teaspoonful of this, first shaking the vial, may be added to each counting of food. Or there togethere quantity of food. Or, three teaspoonfuls of bruised caraway seeds may be boiled for of britsed caraway seeds may be bolled for ten minutes is a tea cupful of water, and then strained. One or two teaspoonfuls of the caraway tea may be added to each quantity of his food, or a dose of rhubarb quantity of his food, or a dose of rhubarb and magnesia may eccasionally be given. Opodeldoc, or warm olive oil, well rubbed, for a quarter of an hour at a time, by means of the warm hand, over the bowels, will frequently give relief. Turn-ing the child over on his bowels, so that ing the child over on his bowers, so that they may press on the nurse's lap, will often afford great comfort. A warm bath (where he is suffering severely) generally gives immediate ease in flatulence ; acts as a fomentation to the bowels. But after all, a dose of mild aperient medicine, when the babe is suffering severely, is often the best remedy for "wind."

Remember, at all times, prevention, whenever it be-and how frequently it is-possible, is batter than cure.

(To be Continued.)

peoce ready ?" Policemen might be supposed to possess great opportunities for "seeing life," but we doubt if they profit by them as the

statements, we may mension that or re-wards and pensions for good service, which absorbed about 12 million marks; con-struction of the new Palace for the Reich-stag, 24 millions; and help afforded to Germans expelled from France, 6 millions. There remain the items of indemnity to millerer companies whether private as he

 a was no more than a child. He never had, there are had be acted bour that a child or which is a set of the <text> project to the varian that if the exhed prelates would agree to ask the Emperor's pardon they would be allowed to return. The question was submitted to the pre-lates, and only the Archbishop of Cologne accepted the conditions. The others all refused. The prelates decline to acknowsome three years ago, more immediately thought is concealed under an impassive countenance they do not appear to profit by their opportunities. A fire, a street ac-cident, rarely induces them to relax the severe calm of "eyes front;" much less the monomediately by a ploture in *Punch*, and governed by Mr. Willoughby-Smith's experiments, was thus :--Our transmitters at A--that is, the apparatus for receiving the light impref-sions and transmitting them electricallydo they vouchaafe to show interest in the every-day affairs of the human tide that consisted of a large surface made up ledge themselves in the wrong, because very small separate squares of sele they simply obeyed the orders of their sweeps past their post. Railway guards, again, see a great deal of their fellow creatures, but in too hasty a way to observe One end of each piece was connected by an insulated wire with the distant place, and superiors. insulated wire with the distant place, and the other end of each place with the ground, in accordance with the plan com-monly employed with telegraph instru-ments. The object whose image was to be sent by telegraph was illuminated very strongly, and by means of a lens a very large image was thrown on the surface of the above transmitter. Now, it is well-known that, if each little place of selenium forms part of a circuit in which there is a constant electro-motive force, say, of a The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in reply to an address, thanking her for preserving the disused churchyard of old St. Pancras them accurately. Some men have an extraordinary facult the disused churchyard of old St. Panoras and laying it out as a garden, writes, ex-pressing her anxiety for the preservation of old burying grounds throughout Lon-don, which grounds, no longer used for their original purpose, had lost the protec-tion of the living without securing the sanotity that should protect the dead. Memorial gardens seem to her to provide safe resting-places for the dead, and spaces which offered healthful sources of pleasure to the living. for observation; tr.fles slight as the marks of an Indian's trail suffice to put them in possession of facts hidden from the care-less. A nobleman of the 17th century is said to have possessed this intuitive faculty in agreat degree. When James the Second, then Duke of York, had secretly married. Anne Hyde, the astute courtier at once de-tected the fact by observing "the con-cealed tone of deference the young lady's family assumed towards her." Secrets of science have been fathomed in like manner by keen observers, and many a useful disor observation ; tr.fles slight as the mark forms part of a circuit in which there is a constant electro-motive force, say, of a voltaic battery, the current passing through each piece will depend on its illumination. Hence, the strength of the electric cur-rent in each telegraph line would depend on the illumination of its extremity. Our content of the end B was in our to the living. Mr. Disraeli's direct nominations to the by keen observers, and many a useful dis covery has been given to the world by quick-witted man who exemplified the old story of "Eyes and No-eyes." Apple must have failen on many a man's head be piscopate have been the Rev. Dr. Magee a relative of Dr. M'Neile) to the See of receiver at the other end, B, was, in our original plan, a collection of magnetic needles, the movements of each of which-Peterborough ; Dr. Basil Jones to the See of of St. David's ; Dr. Besson to the new See of Truro ; Dr. Rowley Hill to the See of Sodor and Man ; Dr. Thorold to the See of Borbor and Man ; Dr. Thorold to the See of must have fallen on many a man's head be-fore such an occurrence gave Sir Isaac New-ton the key to the laws of gravitation ; and the cow-pock saved many a milk-maid from a worse disease before a Jenner arcse to turn this fact into a blessing to thon-sands. Steam must-have lifted kettle lids for centuries before the occurrence at-tracted the attention of a Marquis of Wor-cester or a James Watt. Strange salvage from unknown shores must have drifted on the sea-coasts long before such an event suggested the existence of undiscovered as in the ordinary needle telegraph-were controlled by the electric current passing Sodor and Man; Dr. Thorold to the See of Rochester; Dr. Maclagan to the See of Durham. It may safely be predicted that his last appointment will not be the least satisfactory, for Canon Ryle is young for his years, and has plenty of work in him. The change, however, from sleepy Suifolk to bustling Liverpool will be very great; but probably no clergyman could have been found more likely to be acceptable to the Liverpool clergy and laity as a whole. Mr. William Marcer a Protostant gentle. through the particular telegraph wire with which it was in connection. Each mag which it was in connection. Each mag-net, by its movement, closed or opened an aperture through which light passed to illuminate the back of a sheet of frosted glass. There were, of course, as many of these illuminated squares at B as of selen-ium squares at A, and it is quite evident that, since the illumination of each receiv-ing square depends on the strength of the current in its circuit, and this current, again, depends on the illumination of the selenium at the other end of the wire, the image of a distant object might in this way be transmitted, as a mosale, by electricity. suggested the existence of undiscover lands to a Columbus. Nature and scien Mr. William Mercer, a Protestant gentleman residing in Rome, backs up the cor-respondent of the Catholic Tablet as to the sale of the Bible in Rome. He says :-"The sale of the Holy Scriptures is now a recognized trade in the unholy hands of wayfaring hawkers, who combine in them-selves the rangeity of the Italian mendihave their secrets, but they are no closed against the attentive and intelligen be transmitted, as a mosaic, by electricity A more promising arrangement suggeste by Professor Kerr's experiments consisted i Cevlon Elephants. by Professor Kerr sexperiments consisted in having each little square at B made of silvered soft iron, and forming the end of the core of a little electro-magnet, round which passed the current coming from the corresponding selenium square at the other end. We proposed that the surface formed by these squares at B should be illuminated by a great beam of light polarised by re-flection from glass, and received again by an analyser. It is then evident that since the intensity of the analysed light depends on the rotation of the plane of polarisation by each little square of iren, and that again, on the illumination of the selenium we have another method of receiving at B the illumination of the little squares at A. It is probable that the scaled description wayiaring hawkers, who combine in them-selves the rapacity of the Italian mendi-cant, the greed of the unsavoury flower-seller, and the pertinacious insolence of the itinerant organ-grinder. It cannot have formed part of the intentions of the Eng-lish Bible societies to thus put to an open shame, and frequent angry repulsion, the samed relumer. There are the total the solution of the solutio The Ceylon elephant enjoys a good name, not only in Ceylon, but on the coast, for docility and intelligence. How coast, for docility and intelligence. How-eyer, they are not always to be trusted, and at certain seasons they lose all com-mand over themselves, and are extremely dangerous. I remember an incident which took place at a kraal at Kornegal, between Colombo and Kandy. Among the decoy elephants was a splendid fellow, belonging to the temple of Buddha at Kandy. He was one of the finest I have ever seen, measuring upward of 11 feet in height, with a pair of tusks that would have made Gordon Cumming go crazy about. He sacred volumes. These men pursue their traffic apparently with a view principally to defy and insult passers by, careless of all other considerations. The Corso and the café, the chief places of resort, are not, and cannot be made, appropriate marts for bibles and prayer-books." with a pair of tusks that would have made Gordon Cumming go orazy about. He was always rather queer tempered, per-haps from being made so much of as a temple elephant; and fears were entertain-ed that his behaviour might be bad, and that the sight of so many old companions in a wild state might injuriously affect him. The result may be anticipated. In the middle of the day and in the height of the excitement, when many elephants had been soured, a wild trumpeting was heard, and presently all eyes were turned downwards from the crows' nest to wit-ness the spectacle of the temple elephant in full chase of his driver, who had given him some cause for provocation. The man Canon Ryle is an attractive preacher and speaker, and will be alike at home in the pulpit and on the platform. He is, too, a man of noble presence, and his command of Saxon language is second only to that of Mr. Bright. He has very frequently of late years taken duty in the Lake dis-trict and three or four very are when the illumination of the little squares at A. It is probable that the scaled description of Professor Graham Bell's may relate to some plan of a very much simpler kind than either of ours; but, as the two we have mentioned are the outcome of the electrical progress England has made dur-ing the last few years, it may be desirable to place them on record. trict, and three or four years ago, when the Blahop of Bedford was officiating at Crosthwaite and he at Keswick, he gave to place them on record. We beg to remain, &o., Crosthwaite and he at Keswick, he gave great offence to ultra members of his own school by preaching in a surplice for the former. Since then the Canon has on more than one occasion, both in letters and speeches, condemned those who at-tempted to ostracise their fellow-Churche men for much massions a church when the JOHN PERRY, W. E. AYRTON. Scientific Club, April 20. in full chase of his driver, who had given him some cause for provocation. The man held his own gallantly for a time only, just out of reach of the elephant's trunk ; still there appeared hopes that he would gain the jungle and set his pursuer at defiance. All of a sudden he was seen to fall, having stumbled over the projecting root of a tree. In an instant the elephant, mad with rage, had gone on his knees, and to all ap-pearance had impaled the unfortunate man. A shriek burst from all present who were sickened at a sight which so miserably marree the otherwise successful issue of the day. But what was our joy Good News. men for such practices as choral services, turning to the east at the Creed, and such No more Chills and Ague in this sectio Our Druggist is selling an article called "AGUE CONQUEROR." It is about the only like observances. With extreme Ritualism the new Bishop will probably wage war; but moderate High Churchmen, who keep within the wide limits of the Prayerbook, satisfactory preparation sold for the our of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Inter of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Inter-mittent or Bilious Fevers. The Proprietor of the Agus Conquence has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sales are immense in Ague districts. It purifies the blood, Liver and other Secrewill find him eminently fair. aspiring orators that mere elocution of aspiring orators that mere elocutionary flares up are not always the best calcu-lated to add to a man's character or to pro-mote his prospects in political life, -Lon-don Globe. From the beginning of its manufacture until now not a single onnce of any but pure Virginia leaf of the finest quality has been used in the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. tory organs so effectually that the Chills do not return even when persons have had been used in the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. The manufacturers of it have a settled be-lief that the public cannot be misled on this point, and that any tampering with the quality of the brand would be a monethem for years. Entirely vegetable pre-paration. Price, 50 cents and \$1 per|bottle. issue of the day. But what was our joy when the man was seen to wriggle himself out from been the tusks of the beast, ire-gain his feet, and before his adversary could extricate his tusks from the ground, A kindly policeman picked a drunkard 420-000 robbed them, until a detective advised them to search the students' rooms in the State Agricultural College. The result was the recovery of \$400 worth of boots, clothing, jewellery and other things, and the confession by seven students that they were the thieves. A kindly polloeman ploked a drunkard out of a San Francisco gutter, and, per-oeiving that his head was bent over to one side, set about straightening it by main strength. The fellow lazily opened his over mean so, mister, born so." Two doses will stop the chills. tary loss to them. Thousands of dollars a year saved by mixing with an inferior leaf, would not repay them for a doubt on the part of the public as to the quality of their

ver his sho toward the bridge.

toward the bridge. His appearance was that of a city man-his walk was very different. He had the long, swinging gait of the mountaineer or pedestrian in rough countries. At tho foot of the hill he came on the bridge, and stood still for some minutes looking at the land-scape. A light wind stirred the magical colours of the foliage on the slope of the mountain; a translucent mist descended slowly ; from a field of corn beneath came up a low, faint rustle, like the rustle of a woman's dress. It was nearly sunset, and ong shadows ran across Bohemia, or lay motionless, rather, in the grass and on lay motionless, rather, in the grass and on the leaves. They whispered like the corn, and then were slient again. Not a breath stirred. Bohemia had re-entered into

The young man nodded to the valley_it was his salute_and said " Ver alley_it was his salute-and said, "You will do." He then shifted his rod and carbine to the He then shifted his rod and carbine to the other shoulder, and, striking into a path obliquing to the right fram the bridge, en-tered the valley beyond, followed the path through a meadow, and, crossing a brush fence, found himself upon a country read winding southward in the direction of the garge. About a hundred yards farther earther with wards up the third er path went up the slope. Into this aveller turned. As the ascent was gradual, it did not tire him in the least. and in a quarter of an hour he reached a plateau, on which stood a small mountain

The house was within fifty yards of him, when a pack of deer-hounds rushed out, baying furiously. The traveller advanced to meet them, and patted them on the head, whereat they changed their minds, and leaped up to be caressed. He then ooked at the house. It was of wood, with a veranda in front, whose roof was an ex-tension of that of the building. The yard was enclosed with split palings, and a small gate with a horse-block in front gave was enclosed with spit paings, and a small gate with a horse-block in front gave access to it. In rear of all was a stable, and a building probably used as a kitchen. This was plain and home like. It seemed to please the new-comer. He went into the enclosure, and walked up to the house. As he reached the small porch, the host, a man of tall stature, with long gray hair falling on his shoulders, and clad from head to foot in home-spun, made his appearance. The traveller seemed to have travelled : he was off. hand.

'Are you Daddy Welles ?" he said.

"The same, friend." The voice uttering these words was cordial, and a guileless smile went with them; but the visitor inwardly decided ie never had yet seen a more piercing

pair of eyes. "My name is Brantz Elliot, and I am on "My name is Brantz Silver, and I am on my way to New York," said the visitor. "I saw your house from the hill yonder, and liked its looks. People tell me there is a great deal of game here; I thought I'd try to get a shot at it before I went back." The voice communicating these particu-lars was frank and straightforward. It evidently made a favourable impression, but the master of the mansion as evidently

hesitated. "I've all the money I want, and of course I expect to pay," said the traveller. Still the old mountaineer seemed dubious, though it was plain that the allusion to a money payment had strengthened his good

"Well, well, friend, we'll have time to

"Well, well, friend, we'll have time to talk about things to-morrow," he said. "You'll stay to-night-plenty o' room." "He went in, followed by his guest, to a small, low-pitched apartment on the right of the entrance. Here averything was very plain, but very neat. On the narrow mantel-plece stood a wooden clock, and there were some cheap prints on the whitewashed walls. The furnitare was simple enough; a few stiff "split-bottomed" chairs stood against the wall, and there were main the stood against the wall, and there were some cheap prints on the whitewashed walls. The furnitare was simple enough; a few stiff "split-bottomed" chairs stood against the wall, and two others, with rockers, at the corners of the fireplace. In the middle of the rocm was a round table of stained pine, holding a family Bible, a copy of the "Pilgrim's Progress," "Short Sermons to

ontaining smoking tobacco, and rei-clay pipes with long stems of reed rost. "You are mistaken," said Brantz Elliot,

"'You are mistaken," said Brantz Elliot, promptly depositing his eigar-case on the table and filling one of the pipes. "I like a pipe a great deal better that a eigar. Cigars are rather sloppy." He then sat down, and they began to smoke, falling into easy conversation. "I think I've come to the right place," said Elliot. "This looks like a good neighbourhood for game—they told me I'd find plenty around Pledmont." "Well, Bohemis beats the Piedmont neighbourhood for that a long way, friend," Daddy Welles said, smoking tranquilly. "You see, around Pledmont's thickly settled. Bohemia's wilder, as stand to reason, being mostly mounting."

reason, being mostly mounting." "The word "Bohemia" thus used twice

by his host plainly excited the curlosity of his guest. "What do you mean by Bohemia ?" h

asked.

know

asked. "Well, I mean here in the mounting," said Daddy Welles. "People call the deetriot here Bohemia, as they call an-other deestrict in these parts Arabia. I don't know why it is, but hereabouts was called Bohemia as far back as when I

was called Bohemia as far back as when I was a boy." "Well, that's odd emough," said Elliot. "It's not a bad name, and I rather think I'm something of a *Bohemian* myself. I like to rove around better than living in cities. The houses are bigger and finer in town, but I don't care much for that. Every man follows his own taste, you know."

"Jest so, friend, that's reasonable." said

"Jest so, friend, that's reasonable," said the host, much pleased with his guest. "I've been to the Springs," Elliot ex-plained further; "but there's too much of town even there—it's pretty much all dress and show. I'd rather go deer.stalking - I have done a good deal of it in Scotland; so I thought I'd stop here for two or three days, or a week, and try my luck. My valise has gone on to Pledmont, but that's no great matter. What puzzles me is to know where you are going to put me."

know where you are going to put me," "Never you mind about that," Daddy Welles said. "There'll be no trouble, Welles said. "There'll be no trouble, and if we can accommodate you, I'll go for your baggage to-morrow. I'm going over to Pledmont, any way, as my darter Nelly —that's her you saw at supper—says she wants to see the circus." "Is there to be a circus at Pledmont !"

" is there to be a circus at Fiedmont?" "They say W's to be there to morrow." Well, if there's anything I like, it's a circus !" Elilot said, with animation. "It's ahead of the opera, in my opinion. I reckon, as you say in Virginia, there'll be no trouble about taking me a lodger for a few days, and we can all go for the value, and then to the dawn."

few days, and we can all go for the valle, and then to the circus." The manly delight of the circus-lover evidently pleaked Daddy Welles. "To be sure," he said. "I've got a spring.waggon that'll take us all—I mean you and me and Nelly; the old 'oman tery before I go back." He then fell asicep. (To be continued.)

The merchants of Manhattan, Kansas

were unable to discover who habitually robbed them, until a detective advised

USEFUL RECEIPTS. PRESERVING. CORN.

Scald the corn just enough to set the milk, cut from cob, to every four pints of corn add one pint salt, mix theroughly, pack in jars, with a cloth and a weight over corn ; keep in any convenient place, and when wanted for use put in a stewpan or kettle, cover with cold water, as soon as it comes to a boil pour off and put on cold again, and repeat until it is fresh enough for taste, then add a very little sugar, sweet cream, or butter, etc., to

GREEN CORN PUDDING.

Draw a sharp knife through each row of Draw a sharp Knile through each row of corn lengthwise, then scrape out the pulp; to one plut of the corn add one quart of milk, three eggs, a little suet, sugar to faste, and a few lumps of butter; stir it occasionally until thick, and bake about

BOILED CAULIFLOWER.

To each half gallon water allow heaped tablespoon salt; choose close and white cauliflower, trim off deoutside leaves, and cut stock at bottom ; open flower ttle in places to remove insects which enerally are found about the stalk, and let auliflowers lie with heads downward in alt and water for two hours previous to sais and water for two hours previous to dressing them, which will effectually draw out all vermin. Then, put into boiling water, adding sait in above proportion, and boil briskly over a good fire keeping the sauce-pan uncovered. The water should should be well skimmed. When cauli-When cauliowers are tender, take up, drain, and if arge enough, place upright in dish ; serve with plain melted butter, a little of which nay be poured over the flowers, or a cream ing may be used.

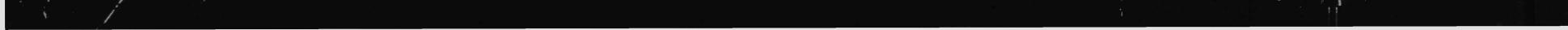
FRIED CABBAGE.

FRIED CABBAGE. Cut the cabbage very fine, on a slaw sutter, if possible ; salt and pepper, stir well, and let stand five minutes. Have an ron kettle smoking hot, drop one table-poon lard into it, then the cabbage, stir-ing brickle mettl swite tonder : sond to briskly until quite tender ; send to le immediately. One-half cup sweet am, and three table-spoons vinegar he vinegar to be added after the has been well stirred, and after it is an from the stove, is an agreeable age. When properly done an invalid babe can eat it without injury, and re is no offensive odour from cooking it

DELICATE CABBAGE. temove all defective outside leaves rter and cut as for coarse slaw, cover with cold water, and let remain ral hours before cooking, then drain and put into a pot with enough boiling er to cover; boil until thoroughly ted (which will generally require about five minutes), add salt ten or fifteen tes before removing from the fire, attes before removing from the nre, d when done, take up into a colander, essout the water well, and season with ther and pepper. This is a good dish to rve with corned meats, but should not cocked with them; if preferred, how-for, it may be seasoned by adding some of sr, it may be seasoned by adding some of e liquer and fat from the boiling meat to cabbage while cooking. Or, cut the bage in two, remove the hard stock, let in cold water two hours, tie in thin tting, or plece of muslin, and boil in lited water for a longer time than when is out finely. Drain, remove, and rved in a dish with drawa butter or a essing poured over it. STUFFED CABBAGE.

large, fresh cabbage and cut heart; fill the vacancy with made of cooked chicken or yeal. wade of cooked chicken or veal, very fine and highly seasoned d into balls with yolk of egg. the cabbage firmly together a cloth around it), and boil in en tie me tie kettle two hours. This is a dish and is useful in using up

stated hundreds will perish at Kilriede. Gal-unty, Ireland, unless food is supplied imme



RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Japanese edition of the Book of Common Prayer is said to be nearly com-pleted. It is being prepared under the supervision of a mixed committee of English and American missionary socie-

The coloured theological students of the Richmond (Va.) Baptist Institute have de-cided to quit playing croquet and base-ball, not because they believe such exer-cless to be sinful, but because it offends the deacons of some churches.

Trinity Episcopal church, Iowa City, has a committee who visit the hotela Sunday morning, and address a printed invitation to the guests to attend church. Those who accept are escorted to church and provided with seats, prayer books,

It is difficult in China to say to what religion a man belongs, as the same person may profess two or three. The Emperor himself, after eacrificing according to the ritual of Confucius, visits a Tas-sse temple, and sfterwards bows before an image of Fo in a Buddhist chapel.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, the first to circulate Bibles in Mexico, as distributed no less than 100,000 copien in that country. A society has been es-tablished in London to collect money for the Church of Jesus in Mexico, which was organized by the Protestant Episcopal

Recently, a petition was presented to the Legislature of Rhode Island in behalf of the Free Religious Society of Provience, asking that its minister might be allowed to solemnize marriages as other ministers do. The petition was rejected on the ground that the society in question loes not believe in a personal God.

The Prefect of Paris has already begun o carry out the decrees of the Government against unauthorized religious orders. He has " laicised " thirty-two communal schools by expelling the Bro-thers and Sisters who had held them and installing other teachers. But most of the scholars left the schools with their teachers,

A Missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Greece writes from Athens of a movement in that city which promises good fruits. The merchants, in consequence of a sermon preached by a priest of the Greek Church, have agreed to keep their shops closed hereafter on Sunday, Hitherto most of the sheps have been open on Sunday.

A letter from Rome speaks of the decrease in Peter's pence, and of the como-my of Leo XIII., who has cut down the expenses of the Vatican greatly. The Pope, however, is lavish in his expenditure on the schools of Rome. The future of the city is, he thinks, dependent on what is done with the children, so he is doing all that is possible to instruct them. The committee of the Liberation Society has issued a circular expressing served satisfaction" with the results of the recent elections, and stating that sixteen ambers of the committee have been returned as members of Parliament, and that the number in the present Parliament in favour of disestablishment is much larger than has sat in any previous Parlia.

Missionary Clough, of the American Baptist Mission among the Teloogoos, In-dia, is making an evangelistic tour among the villages. In his first month he baptized 508 persons. He writes :- "I never ad such a hearing by all castes and classes before. Sometimes whole villages of housand people or more have turned out and listened patiently and eagerly to me for an hour.

The London Ritualist, Mr. Mackonothe Louve in the recens chie, takes sufficient interest in the recens proceedings against him, though unrepre-sented at the hearings in the Court of Arches, to appeal to the House of Lords, to the surprise of Lord Penzance. Lord Penzance has heard a motion of depriva-tion against Mr. Mackonochie for repeated breaches of ecslesiastical law and contempt chie, takes sufficient interest in the recent

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT. AILMENTS, DISEASE, &o.

AILMENTS, DISEASE, &co. (Continued.) Let me, at the risk of wearying you, again urge the importance of your avoid-ing, as much as possible, giving a babe purgative medicines. They irritate be-yond measure the tender bowels of an infant, and only make him more costive afterwards; they interfere with his diges-tion, and are liable to give him cold. A mother who is always, of her own accord, quacking her child with opening physic, is laying up for her unfortunate offspring a debilitated constitution—a miscrable evistence.

existence. Are there any means of preventing the costiveness of an infant ?

Are taken any moments of protoning the costiveness of an infant? If greater care were paid to the rules of health, such as attention to dict, exercise in the open air, thorough ablution of the whole body—more especially when he is being washed—causing the water, from a large and well-filled sponge, to stream over the lower part of his bowels; the regular habit of causing him, at stated periods, to be held out, whether he want or not, that he may solicit a stool. If all these rules were observed, costiveness would not so frequently prevail, and one of the miseries of the nursery would be done away with.

away with. Some mothers are frequently dosing Some mothers are frequently doing their poor unfortunate babies either with magnesis to cool them, or with castor oil to heal their bowels! Oh, the folly of such practices! The frequent repetition of magnesia, instead of cooling an infant, makes him feverish and irritable. The constant administration of castor oil, instead of healing the bowels, wounds them beyond measure. No ! it would be a blessed thing if a babe could be brought up without giving him a particle of opening medicine; his bowels would then act

naturally and well; but then, as I have just now remarked, a mother must be particular in attending to nature's medicines—to fresh air, to exercise, to diet, to thorough ablution, &c. Until that time Somes, poor unfortunate babies must be, socasionally, dosed with an aperient. What are the causes of, and remedies

r, flatulence ? Flatulence most frequently occurs in these infants who live on artificial food, especially if they be over-fed. I therefore beg to refer you to the precautions I have given, when speaking of the importance of keeping a child for the first five or six months entirely to the breast; and, if that be not practicable, of the times of feeding, and of the best kinds of artificial food, and

i those which are least likely to cause What to do. -Notwithstanding these precautions, if the babe should still suffer, "One of the best and safest remedies for flatulence is sal-volatile, —a teaspoon of a solution of one drachm to an ounce and a half of water." Or, a little dill or aniseed may be added to the food-half a teaspoondill water. Or, take twelve drops of oil of dill, and two lumps of sugar; rub them well in a mortar together; then add, drop by drop, three tablespoonfuls of spring water; let it be preserved in a bottle for use. A teaspoonful of this, first shaking the vial, may be added to each quantity of food. Or, three teaspoonfuls of bruised caraway seeds may be boiled for ten minutes in a tea cupful of water, and then strained. One or two teaspoonfuls of the caraway tea may be added to each quantity of his food, or a dose of rhubarb and magnesia may occasionally be given. Opodeldoc, or warm olive oil, well robuelded, for a quarter of an hour at a time, by means of the warm hand, ever the bowels, will frequently give relief. Turn-ing the child over on his bowels, so that they may press on the nurse's lap, will often afford great comfort. A warm bath (where he is suffering severely) gener-ally gives immediate case in flatulence ; it acts as a fomentation to the bowels. But after all, a dose of mild aperient medicine,

when the babe is suffering severely, is often the best remedy for "wind." Remember, at all times, prevention, whenever it be-and how frequently it isetter than cur (To be Continued.) **USEFUL RECEIPTS.** PRESERVING CORN. Scald the corn just enough to set the milk, cut from cob, to every four pints of corn add one pint salt, mix theroughly, pack in jars, with a cloth and a weight ver corn ; keep in any convenient place, and when wanted for use put in a stew pan or kettle, cover with cold water, as soon as it comes to a boil pour off and put on cold again, and repeat until it is fresh enough for taste, then add a very little sugar, sweet cream, or butter, etc., to guit taste.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

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extent that the small quantity which escapes is so purified by filtration as to be perfectly harmless. He attributes the evil consequences which sometimes attend the use of sinks and water-closets to some defect in the soil-pipe. He succeeded in demonstrating by experiment that so small an avenue of scare as a pin-hole in a scil pipe allows the passage of germs and other particles, and that a hole of that size

may, therefore, be a fertile source of serious disease. Dr. K. Birnbaum writes in Dingler's Journal that' at the St. John Gas Works, nearSaarbruck, some gas-pipes

Works, near Saarbruck, some gas-pipes which had been in use for ten years showed peculiar phenomens. The cast-iron of which the pipes were made had assumed the form of a regular, brittle, and graphite-like mass of magnetic oxide which could be cut with a knife, and had ashining

be out with a knife, and had ashining surface. The brightness, however, disappeared when the surfaces were 1 exposed for a few weeks to the air. The explanation given of the altera-tion of the qualities of the iron is, that owing to the softness of the soil it was necessary to surround the pipes with some hasd material to keep them in position, and for this purpose dinders were employed.

Dear Sir,--I was troubled with astima for a num-ber of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me more relief than any other medicine I ever used. MRS. JAMES DUNHAM

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

CANADIAN. CRAMP IN STOMACH. Cross Hill, Waterio County, Ont. I was troubled with cramps in my stomach and oss of appette. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP flected a speedy cure. NANCY LEE. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COM-

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. CLARK

JOHNSON'S

TRADE MARE.)

GURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Enterma-theart Disease, Heart Disease,

Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870. This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties. It Stimulates the Starten and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Fornine stomach. If the medicine is taken of in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immedi-ately after eaching the fermentation of food is prevented. It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Liver. It explants the Blood. It Purifies the Blood. It Purifies the Blood. It Promotes Digestion. It Promotes Digestion. It Carries of the Old Blood and makes new. It carries of the Old Blood and makes new. It carries of the Blood and makes new. It opens the pores of the skin and induces Meddy Perspiration. It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the Manner of skin diseases and invingentation, and the one the pores of the skin and all manner of skin diseases and interfacture, and the one taken by the most description facture, and

CURES FEVER AND AND SKIN DISEASE

CURES RES BIL

PLAINT. Troy, Wentworth County, Ontaria. I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors, but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. HENRY W. VINTON.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

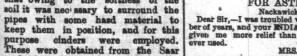
NELL VOUS DEDITIONALY, Victoria Harbour, Simcoe, County, Ontario. My wife has been troubled for years, with Nervous Debility. Three bottles of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured her. I thought it was dear at 50 cents per bottle. Now I think it cheap. WM. BROTHERSEN.

DIZZINESS IN THE HEAD. Bayer Brook, Albert County, N.B. Dear Sir,-This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of dizziness in my head and sick stomach. It is an invaluable

HEZEKIAH MARKS. ALL THAT IT IS RECOMMENCED

TO BE Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B. Dear Sir, -- I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD STRUP and believe it to be all it is recom-mended. It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels and promotes digestion. THOS. TULLERTON.

THOS. TULLERTON. FOR ASTHMA.



court. He reserved his decision. It is said that the German Government proposed to the Vatican that if the exiled prelates would agree to ask the Emperor's pardon they would be allowed to return. The question was submitted to the pre-lates, and only the Archbishop of Cologne accepted the conditions. The others all refused. The prelates decline to acknowledge themselves in the wrong, because they simply obeyed the orders of their uperiors.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in reply to an address, thanking her for preserving the disused churchyard of old St. Pancras and laying it out as a garden, writes, exand laying it out as a garden, writes, ex-pressing her anxiety for the preservation of old burying-grounds throughout Lon-don, which grounds, ho longer used for their original purpose, had lost the protec-tion of the living without securing the sanctivy that should protect the dead. Memorial gardens seem to her to provide safe resting-places for the dead, and spaces which offered healthful sources of pleasure to the living.

Mr. Disraeli's direct nominations to the Episcopate have been the Rev. Dr. Magee (a relative of Dr. M'Neile) to the See of a relative of Dr. M. Nelle) to the See o Peterborough; Dr. Basil Jones to the Se of St. David's; Dr. Benson to the new Se of Frure; Dr. Rowley Hill to the See of Sodor and Man; Dr. Thorold to the See of Rochester; Dr. Maclagan to the See of Moonester; Jr. Maciagan to the See of Durham. It may safely be predicted that his last appointment will not be the least satisfactory, for Canon Ryle is young for his years, and has plenty of work in him. his years, and has pienty of work in him. The change, however, from sleepy Suffolk to bustling Liverpool will be very great 3 but probably no clergyman could have been found more likely to be acceptable to the Liverpool clergy and laity as a whole. Mr. William Mercer, a Protestant gentleman residing in Rome, backs up the cor-respondent of the Catholic Tablet as to the recognized trade in the unholy hands of wayfaring hawkers, who combine in them. waylaring nawkers, who combine in theme selves the rapacity of the Italian mendi-cant, the greed of the unsavoury flower-seller, and the pertinacious insolence of the itinerant organ-grinder. It cannot have formed part of the intentions of the English Bible societies to thus put to an open shame, and frequent angry repulsion, the sacred volumes. These men pursue their traffic apparently with a view principally to defy and insult passers by, careless of to defy and insult passers by, careless of all other considerations. The Corso and the café, the chief places of resort, are not, and cannot be made, appropriate marts for

bibles and prayer-books." bibles and prayer-books." Canon Ryle is an attractive preacher and speaker, and will be alike at home in the pulpit and on the platform. He is, too, a man of noble presence, and his command of Saxon language is second only to that of Mr. Bright. He has very frequently of late years taken duty in the Lake dis-trict, and three or four years ago, when the Biahop of Bedford was officiating at Crochwaite and he at Keswick. he gave Crosthwaite and he at Keswick, he gave Grostnwaite and he at Keswick, he gave great offence to ultra members of his own school by preaching in a surplice for the former. Since then the Canon has on more than one occasion, both in letters and speeches, condemned those who at-tempted to ostracise their fellow-Church-man for such restrictions. men for such practices as choral services, turning to the east at the Creed, and such like observances. With extreme Ritualism the new Bishop will probably wage war ; but moderate High Churchmen, who keep within the wide limits of the Prayerbook, will find him eminently fair.

From the beginning of its manufacture until now not a single ounce of any but pure Virginia leaf of the finest quality has been used in the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. pure Virginia leaf of the finest quality has been used in the "Myrtle Navy" tobacoo. The manufacturers of it have a settled be-lief that the public cannot be mialed on this point, and that any tampering with the quality of the brand would be a mone-tary loss to them. Thousands of dollars a year saved by mixing with an inferior leaf, would not repay them for a doubt on the part of the public as to the quality of their tobacco.

GREEN CORN PUDDING Draw a sharp knife through each row of I lengthwise, then scrape out the pulp; allk, three eggs, a little suet, sugar to aste, and a few lumps of butter; stir it casionally until thick, and bake about hours.

BOILED CAULIFLOWER,

BOILED CAULIFLOWER. To each half gallon water allow heaped tablespoon salt; choose close and white cauliflower, trim off de-cayed outside leaves, and cut stock off flit at bottom; open flower a little in places to remove insects which conserally are found about the stalk, and let TO PREVENT CATTLE FROM JUMP-BOILED CAULIFLOWER. To each half gallon water allow of potash, 2 oz. to the quart. Give walk-ing exercise daily, and use for the sores simple resin ointment alternated with the following lotion morning and night: Car-bolic acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; water, 1 pint.] TO PREVENT CATTLE FROM JUMP-

cauliflowers lie with heads downward in salt and water for two hours previous to dressing them, which will effectually draw

A way to stop an unruly cow or steen A way to stop an unruly cow or steer from jumping—nail a common horse-shoe to one forward foot. This prevents the hoof from spreading, and consequently renders the animal unable to spring. This is claimed to be very effectual. It often happens that the best cow of a dairy will get into the habit of jumping into the meadow or corn field when nobody is around to drive her out. I think if we water, adding salt in above proportion, and boil briskly over a good fire keeping the sauce-pan uncovered. The water should hould be well skimmed. When caulilawers are tender, take up, drain, and if large enough, place upright in dish; serve with plain melted butter, a little of which around to drive her out. I think if we farmers would write about new ways of y be poured over the flowers, or a cream essing may be used. doing things that come under our no

BIG-JAW IN CATTLE.

FRIED CABBAGE. FRIED CABBAGE. Cut the cabbage very fine, on a slaw intter, if possible ; salt and pepper, stir well, and let stand five minutes. Have an we could be of great help to one another. — [A. E. B. in Rural New Yorker. kettle smoking hot, drop one table-a lard into it, then the cabbage, stir-briskly until quite tender ; send to immediately. One-half cup sweet and three table-spoons vinegar vinegar to be added after the

has been well stirred, and after it is in from the stove, is an agreeable age. When properly done an invalid babe can eat it without injury, and a so offensive odour from cooking it.

DELICATE CABBAGE, all defective outside leaves, - Western Rural. nater and cut as for coarse slaw, cover eil with cold water, and let remain averal hours before cooking, then drain at ad put into a pot with enough boiling ater to cover; boil until thoroughly boiled (which will generally require about nity fire minutes), add salt ten or fifteen inutes before removing for the fire



The so-called big-jaw in cattle is due to The so-called big-jaw in Catale is due so is sorofulous disease affacting the lung struc-ture. It is a constitutional disease for which there is no cure. Its development may to some extent be retarded, while the animal is fattened for market, by giving three drachms each of tincture of iron game, though his city was being carried by assault. And Charles XII. of Sweden, three drachms each of tincture of iron and tincture of gentlan, in*a pint of water, by assault. And Charles XII. of Sweden, when hardly beset by the Turks in his house at Bender, was at least as much in-terested in beating his antagonist across the board as in beating off the Turks, Again, an elector of Saxony, taken prisoner at the battle of Muhlberg by the Emperor Charles V., was playing oners with a fellow-prisoner when tidings were brought to him that he had been sentenced to death. He looked up for a moment to retwice daily, during every other week. As the disease is hereditary, such animals should not be used for breeding purposes.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE. mechanical skill and industry : but the

a mixture of cayenne pepper and lard, fowl about twice a day, a oure will be effected in a few days. We keep from fifty to a hundred fowls, and never lost any by this disease, but have effected a cur-ter. DIL FOR HORSES' HOOFS. SIR_Pless let me know whether or not di best, fary. Very truly, A SUBSORING, St. Croix, April 23, 1880. The sector at comparison of the subsoritors of the constry very real the sound provide and the fact not only makes it is inportants to the of intermediate the own with care and treat them with that do lot horses' hoofs, and what kind a best, fary. Very truly, A SUBSORING, the own aworkers. The great scole has been to adapt themselves to the oinset the own with care and treat them with that conditions of the constry very real to also the scole the own aworkers. The great scole has been to the breed lies in its capacity for milk production. Give a ropresent attion of the breed is likely to surpas, and what facing the workers. A Swise friend of milk production. Give a ropresent without the see of the size and conditions of the some and the breed lies in its capacity for milk production. Give a ropresent without the see of the size and or the breed is likely to surpas, and what tha they were getting uncommonly near tha they were getting the owning the intermed to the with the owning row and over a synchers. The great scole in the comme minds. We have heard of one of the Missienting the scole is likely to surpas, and which the work form only one or two breeds with the start at they were getting uncommonly near that they were getting uncommonly near that they were getting uncommonly near that they were getting uncommonly near the lard of brief were here an seration of the is leaven and the though his city was being early the more through the captain, absorbed in the commentations of his leaven and the though the common and perform here the land. There was now the discurbed in his the same, though his city was being early the more thorogy has come discleasy of the sile any the the land. Ther

the imagery of the Greek posts and the opinions of their merely speculative philosophers, we find that dreams were con-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> sidered of such importance in the com-mon life of the Greeks that one of the

large amount of pyrites. The latter coming into contact with rain-water, and also being partly exposed to at-mospheric influences, readily acted on pheric influences, readily acted on metal and brought about the

Swinburne's new volume of poems will be published in America before it sppears in England. Miss Anna Dickinson has written a new play, "Aurelian," from which she intends to give readings in the

Western States. "The Ruins of Baalbee," which has ong hung in the Louvre as the work of Marilhat, has been discovered to be by M. Bellel, who is still alive. M. Emile Zola's novel, "Nana," is having a prodigious sale in Russia. It has already appeared in two St. Peters-burg papers and several provincial

HYBDI HAR DA BER Mr. J. W. Stancliffe, of Hartford, has

painted a picture of the laying of the shore end of the first Atlantic cable. A barque and two steamers are engaged in the work. Port au Basque being in the distance. The Saturday Review says that Hector Malot is "one of the few French novelists

who may congratulate themselves on win-ning fame and popularity without pander-dering to impure and vitiated tastes." A translation of Mr. H. G. Lewes's posthumous volume will shortly be pub-liahed at Moscow under the editorship of P. D. Boborykin, who will furnish an in-tradictioner Will furnish an introduction on Mr. Lewes as a psycholo gist.

The widow of the late Mr. McGahan, the well-known war correspondent, is en-gaged upon a Russian translation of the poems and stories of Edgar Allan Poe, which will appear in the course of a few months. Mrs. McGahan is a Russian lady.

In Heine's "English Fragments" we learn that he detests the thoroughbred Englishman with his whole soul. "Their

ing Englishman." Gustave Boulanger has received an order for a number of paintings, each eight yards long, to be placed in one of the city halls of Paris. One is already finisbed, and re-presents a civil marriage. Young girls strewing flowers balance a group of men on the two sides of the bridal party. Many portraits of living writers and artists are among the figures. The other decorative among the figures. The other scenes as a

Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C. Dear Sir,--I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUT proved a most efficient remedy. It is the best medicine in the country. MRS. BOWAN. Sketches from Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Time " have ap-eared in Russia, Swinburne's new volume of promo-

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir, -- Your Great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Liver Com-plaint and Indigestion. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BENJAMIN EDDY.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY. Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir,-I was troubled with General De-bility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured

JAMES NOONAN

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir, — This is to certify that your valuable NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me Dyspepsia.

WILLIAM CROZIER A VERY VALUABLE MEDICINE.

A VERT VALUATION MIDDAULAS WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 81, 1879. Dear Sir, --I have suffered greatly with Kidney Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever gave me relist. I firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine. PETER DONNELLY, PETER DONNELLY, Discording

SAVED HIS LIFE.

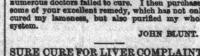
SAVED HIS LIFE. RIVIERS TROIS PISTOLES, Co. Temisoouata, Quebec. DEAR SIR.—For nearly four years I was afflicted with a bad Cough and a strong tendency to Con-sumption. I could scarcely set snything, and was unable to rest either night or day. I was given up-to eie, especially as my father had died of Con-sumption. It was advised to use your BLOOD SYBUP, and after having used only three bottles, I found myself greatly relieved, and quite cured. You can make use of this, if you desire, and I can attest to the truth of all my letter contains. Yous respectfully.

Yous respectfully. CHARLES DEGARDIN.

DYSPEPSIA CURED. Bedford, Addington County, Ontsrio, Canada. Dear Sir, -- I was troubled with Dyspepsia and va-rious other diseases, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other medicines had

MARGARET TOPPINS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Burbord, Brant County, Orkario. Dear Sir,-I wish to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of dys-pepsia. I can safely recommend it to all. MRS. ALICE SMITH.



oner.

never arrived. -- Temple Bar.

How TO CURE A TOOTHACHE -Some months ago an English tourist, lingering in a country churchyard, was present at a funeral, and observed among the group of mourners a young man, who particularly attracted attention by his swollen face and the utter dejection of his appearance. "Here at least is one true mourner." GREEK DREAM DOCTORS .- Setting aside

Englishman with his whole soul. "Their prayers," he exclaims, "their mechanical Anglican devotion, their church going with gilded prayer book under their arm, their absurd and wearisome Sunday observances, their awkward plety, are especially repug-nant to me. I am firmly persuaded that a blaspheming Frenchman is a more pleas-ing object in the sight of God than a pray-ing Englishman "





nore active ; good cargees No. 2 spring wheat, off

the coast, was 46s 6d, now 47s; do. California,

was 47s 6d, now 48s ; do. mixed American main

tale quale, was 25s, now 25s \$d. London-Fair

average mixed American maize, for prompt ship-ment, was 233, now 288 to 23s 6d. Imports into

the United Kingdom during the week-Wheat,

-330,000 to 235,000 qrs.; maize, 85,000 to 90,000 agrs.; flour, 195,000 to 200,000 bbls. Liverpool-

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-

SALE MARKETS.

PRODUCE The market has been quiet but improving since

our last. Sales, though not large, have been on the increase; palees have been steady nearly all over

Buyers cannot be said to have been eager to make

guronases, out on the other hand holders have been oven less cager to press sales. The market, however, selessed inscrive to-day in consequence of their being no meeting of the Corn Exchange, the members having gone to attend Mr. Brown's funeral. Ec-

showing goins to account Mr. Nowins tuneral. No-more of the condition of fall wheat seem generally do be rasher better than was anticipated. Stocks have declined considerably through the week, and stood on Moniay morning as follows :-- Flour, 0,640 bbis; hall wheat, 2003,065 bush; spring wheat, 10.000

118,897 ; oats, 22,800 ; barley, 96,601 ; peas, 24,190,

and rye nil bush, against on the corresponding date last year :- Flour, 15,450 bbls; fall wheat,

45,301 bush ; spring wheat, 132,000 ; cats, 15,200 ; barley, 29,059 ; peas, 59,359 and rye nd rugh. Outside advices show in English quotations a fall

of 3d on peas ; but an advance of 1d on white and

of 2d on club, wheat and on corn. Markets during the last three days have been very strong with

prices of wheat cargoes rapidly advancing, mainly

firmly held towards the close of the week. Millers

owever, seem to have continued to buy slowly.

bet no damage was thought to have been done to the crops. Home deliveries last week were 95,604 quarters, and imports 230,000 to 235,00 gruar-ters of wheat, and 195,000 to 200,000 barrels of flour, making a total supply equal to 435,291 to 443,104

ebit ed holders to make some concession in order to an est sales prices receded in 28 out of 89 mar-

P POK TOTOL

ther continued to be cold, with some frosts,

in consequence of an active continental demand ; red winter seems to have advanced close on two

ases, but on the other hand holders have been

and in some cases an advance has been established

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

Spot wheat and maize, strong.

L for insertion in third catalogue for distri amongst British emigrants. Frms supplied plication to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont Let 7 .-- Two hundred acres wild land, in midst Hontreal Markets. tions which are offer-Hentreal Markets. Korraal, May 12. FLOUR.-Receipts, 798 bbls. Market better: more enquiry: prices firmer, in sympathy with English advices. Sales, 100 bbls attras superfine at \$5.75; 150 bbls do. at \$5.75; 100 bbls strong bakers' at \$6.40; 100 bbls middlings at \$4.20; 200 Ontario bags at \$2.80. Basiness mostly at outside figures. Quotations - Superior axtra at \$6.50 to \$5.85; extra superfine at \$5.70 to \$5.75; ppring attra at \$5.65 to \$5.70; superfine at \$550 to \$6.40; strong bakers' at \$6.10 to \$6.40; fine at \$4.75 to \$4.90; middlings at \$4.20; do \$4.55; Outario bags at \$2.80 to \$2.30; Basizer-Nominal. Oxresat--Ontario at \$4.45 to \$4.46. RTS-Nominal. Oxres-Receipts, \$2/00 bash at \$2 to \$3c. Phas-Receipts, \$2/00 bash at \$2 to \$5.76; ppr 66 Ba ITLAND, ONT., February 25, 188 AITLAND, ONT., February 25, 1880. you enter, and which some un-principled shop-keepers try to palm off as a substitute for the PAIN-KILLER. These miz-Number of the second excellent farming country, being Lot 27, con. 9 waship of Sullivan, County of Grey. Situations Oacant. firm at 40 to 41c. MARMS PURCHASED - PER firm at 40 to 41a. BARLEY ---On Thurnday last a lot of 6,000 bushels of No. 2 changed hands at 67c 2.0.c., but since then there has been nothing doing, and prices have been purely nominal. Extra NO. 3 was asked for on Monday St@L, but none was offered. No move-ment to-day. Street reesigts nil. PRAS-Have been in good demand at advancing prices. Cars of No. 1 sold on Thussday at 52c 1.o.c., and cars of No. 2 brought Tije last week and 72c on Monday such Tuesday which prices would prob-ably have been repeated to-day. Street receipts very small, two loads sold on Thussday at 57c. Brra-Nominal, at 73 to 51c. SONS having improved farms for sale through Outario will find purchasers by sending partice improvements, locality an All these properties will be sold at real prices. One third purchase money down, at 7 per cent. \$7777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Addresss P. O. VICKERY Apply to 1528 Yours very truly, N. W. LAFONTAINE. BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie, tures are gotten up expressly 899-5 2 **89 A DAY** TO AGENTS. -Somethinghow. OUT & 00. Box 1120, Montreal, Que. Or W. THOMSON & CO., Barrie to sell on the reputation of the PAIN-KILLEE, but have PORTLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880. Live Stock GOOD EMPLOYMENT FOR A I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and re-liable family medicine. nothing in common with it Advertisements of Live Stock for Sole or Wanted inserted in this column, 20 words for 50c; eac idditional word, 24c. Parties replying to achee freements will please state that they saw them i The Mail. TOBACCOS. few intelligent and active gentlemen of goo character. For particulars address B. W. & CO. 171 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich. 224-1 S. S. SCOVIL. Brz-Nominal, at 78 to 81c. stra-roominal, at 75 to Sic. Sampe-Some cars of clover sold about Saturday at \$ is 0 \$ i0, and others on Monday at \$4. Deal-ors are doing very little business, and prices are as before; small icts of clover sell at \$4 to \$4.20; and Alsike at \$7.50 to \$3.25, while timothy stands as before at \$1.55 to \$3.30, and tares at \$1.80 to \$2 in small lots. RARE CHANCE-GOOD MAN of capital. For particulars, address J. H. LOEMAN, 40 Church street, Toronto. 424-1 PRESCOTT, ONT., February 27, 1880. I have sold your Pain-Käller for the last nineteen years in this place, and feel safe in recommending it to the public for the diseases given in your circular. I can assure you my customers speak well of it as a general family medicine. It takes the lead of all other similar preparations. Yours, &c. THE CELEBRATED CLYDES For the last TWENTY-ONE years DALE stalling Sir William Wallace has just landed from Great Britain, and will stand at the stables of the proprietors, in Aurora, during the season. To insure, \$16. A. & R. WELLS, Pro-prietors. 4244 this TRADE MARK has been WANTED - LADIES AND known throughout Canada as M. CORNERAL-At \$2.75. CORN-Receipts, 49,970 bush ; about 471 to 481c m May deliver. WREAT-Causda - Receipts, 33,946 bush spring small lots. HAT—Pressed has been rather slow of sale and easier, with sales of cars as \$10.50 to \$11.50. The market has been well supplied, but prices lower, at \$10 to \$14, with the general run from \$11 to \$12. STRAW—Abundant but fairly sleady at \$6 to \$7 for out and rys in sheaves, and \$5 for inferior. Promotion for the base how for the rule had the safest guide to RELIABLE GEO. BIRKS. VV gentlemen te karn telegraphy at t Dominion School of Telegraphy, 32 King stre east. M. T. FITOH, Manager. 422-4 WHEAT 01.30. TOBACCOS. COBOURG, ONT., March 3, 1880. If yous cannot obtain the genuine PAIN - KILLER in your locality, (a fact not very likely), you should address the Proprietors, and by sending the Proprietors, and by sending COBOURG, ONT., March 3, 1880. THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR. Burran-New Western, at 16 to 18c; Brockville nd Morrisburg, at 17 to 19c; Eastern Townships 17 to 19c. Onrans-Old, at 14 to 15c; new, 192 to 13jc, ac-Message from President Hayes on the Al-leged Finnery Ostrage. WASHINGTOR, D. C., May 17.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting the cor-respondence with Great Britain in relation to the alleged outrage on American citi-zens at Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, with a report from the Secretary of State. The President says :—"In transmitting this correspondence and report, I respect-fully ask the immediate and careful atten-tion of Congress to the failure of accord be-DROPERTY SALE .- THE UN **DROPERTY SALE**.—THÉ UN-DEBSIGNED offers all his lands and town property for sale cheap. He offers a great many town lots, with or without houses, in different parts of Sarnia, and south half of lot 16 in 5rd con. of Sarnia, where he now lives, with good orchard, good buildings and a sawmill. Will sell any quan-tity of land, from lacrs to 10 or 50, and whatever land is wanted with the mill or hotel; mill is in good running order; also east half of lot 15, fth con. In the Township of Sarnia, 3 miles out the London Road, with good young orchard just begin-ning to bear well; alo lot 50, 15th eon. of Sombra, on Black Greek, containing 200 acres, for which I was offaced \$20 an acre for wood land; on it I have the best sugar-bush in the county; also 3 acres in the town of Sarnia and a good building well suited for a store, which I will sell with whatever land is wanted; also south 40 acres of lot No. 5, and the south 20 acres of lot 40. Staruia. GMEDONALD Oursess-Old, at 14 to 15c; new, 12g to ... ording to make. Lang-10 to 104c for tube and palls. Ponz-Mees at \$14.50 to \$15. Hans-10 to 11c. Baous-9 to 104c. Asums-Pots, \$2.75 to \$3.85 per 100 lbs. Ecos-10 to 104c. Poraross — Cars have been offering freely and selling slowly at a further fall; latest sales have been at 45c. Street supplies fair but slow of sale in consequence of the abundance of cars and prices down to 50 to 60. CTUBER OF FINE the Proprietors, and by sending then the sum of \$3.00, one dozen regular sized bottles, or a half dozen large bottles will 103<u>49603</u> Yours, &c., J. E. KENNEDY. APPLES-Very Scarce and again advancing with really sound samples worth \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel. MUTTON-Remains scarce and in good demand at from \$9 to \$10 per cental. MONTRUS MADOC, ONT., February 16, 1880. be sent, charges prepaid, to the nearest address by railway to Your Pain-Killer as a family *curre all* has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never de-sire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable." New York Preduce Market. POULTRY-Unchanged. Fowl in fair supply for he season but worth 60 to 70c per pair. Turkeys rorth \$1 to \$1.50 each. NEW YORE, May 12. Corros-Firmer; quoted at 11 11-16c for middlin any part of the Dominion Dorton-Finite, guiet; receipts, 12,000 bbls; sales, FLOUR-Market quiet; receipts, 12,000 bbls; sales, 2,000 bbls; superfine state and western at \$4 to 44.00; common to choice extra western, \$4.50 to \$4.90; common to choice extra western, \$4.50 to \$4.90; common to choice extra round-hoop Ohio at \$5 tion of Congress to the failure of accord be-tween the two Governments as to the in-terpretation and execution of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, as Yours very truly, HORACE SEYMOUR. FLOUR, La. TAMWORTH, ONT., March 4, 1880. For twenty-three years last past I have old Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have frequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are pushed hard, yet the old, reliable Perry Davis' Pain-Killer holds its own, and is a very popular do-mestic medicine. Yours respectfully, IDOL common to choice extra wester, a.c. was common to choice extra round-hoop Ohio at \$5 to \$675. Brzs SLOUR-Market firm; sales, 300 bbls at \$4.30 to \$5.15 for superfine state. WHEAT-\$ to lo better; moderately active; receipta, 475,000 bush; sales, 277,000 bush; No. 2 North-West for May at \$1.22\$ to \$1.22\$; No. 2 Chicago quoted at \$1.22 to \$1.24; No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.24 to \$1.25. articles of the Treaty of Washington, as disclosed in this correspondence and elud-dated by the exposition of the Secretary of State. I concur in the opinions of that re-port as to the measures proper to be taken by this Government for the maintenance of the rights accorded to our fishermen by the Bittish concessions in the Treaty, and in procuring suitable action towards securing indemnity for the injury which this inter-est has already suffered. Accordingly I recommend to Congress the adoption of those measures with such attendant details of legislation as in the wisdom of Congress may seem expedient." E STR LUXURIANT Infallibly produced by the well-known and celebrated mous-tache producer, "Ayre's Fer-SMOKING known and celebrated mous-tache producer, "Ayre's For-mula," in six weeks. An agree-able and powerful stimulative emollient. Sent to any address in Qanada on receipt of the price, 25c. - KHNEST DERRINGER, Chemist, 296 Eing street, Toronto. 424-1 JAS. AYLSWORTH to \$1.25. Byn-Market nominal ; quoted, State and Canada GRAIN, Le.b. Fall Whest, Me. 1, per 69 lbs______61 25 No. 3, ______1 22 No. 5, ______1 22 No. 5, ______1 1 22 No. 5, ______1 1 23 TOBACCO in consequence or an investigation of the second se 1 28 1 28 1 20 The PAIN-KILLER t 91c. 5010. Coam-Stronger; receipts, 235,000 bush; sales, 0.000 bush, at 49 to 514c for western mixed. BARLANT-Dull; two-rowed state quoted at 63 to Dec. 1 26 1 24 1 21 0 36 0 72 0 65 0 52 0 52 0 72 0 72 Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of 1 27 1 25 1 22 0 87 0 74 0 67 0 60 0 58 0 78 0 78 0 72 0 80 70c. OARE-Firmer ; receipts, 67,000 bush ; sales, 30,-000 bush, at 40 to 42gc for mixed state and western ; Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, __in short, ment on some sorts of foreign wheat, which seems to have sprung chiefly from a continental enquiry. At country markets home-grown wheat was more family held towards the close of the week. Millers At milers and the seems of the week will be a seemed at the seeme was more family held towards the close of the week. Millers THE IDOL brand everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial. 42 to 48 to the for white do. PORK-Firmer; sales of bbls at \$11.10 for new may seem expedient." The message and other documents were HOP BITTERS TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoza, Cramp and Buss-Steady. Laze-Higher; quoted at \$7.39 to \$7.32; for IDOL, of Bright Tobacco Lann-Higher; quoted at \$7.30 to \$7.32j for steam rendered. BUTTAME-Higher; quoted at \$7.30 to \$7.32j for steam rendered. BUTTAME-Outled at \$10 to 12g for granulated; 9g for crushed; 9g for powdered. EGGS-Quoted at 10 to 12g for State and Penn-sylvania. WIMENST-Quoted at \$1.11 to \$1 12. TALLOW-Quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.20. OAL-Firm. BLATHER-Market steady; Buenos Ayres and Blo Grande light to heavy weights at 24 to 27c. WOOL-Market dull; domestic fleece at 45 to 57c; unwashed at 18 to 58c; pulled at 80 to 52c. NWW YORK, May 12, 12.45 p.m. FLOUR-Dull WIMEN-NO. 2 red at \$1 53 to \$1.33j for May. OORS-Quiet; No. 5 at 51 to 55a. WHISTN-NOMIAI at \$1.10 to \$1.11. ENCOURS-PIOUR; 12,500 bla; wheat, 475,000 bush; corn, 285,000 bush; oats, 675,000 bush; rys, 3,000 bush; barley, 500 bush; wheat, 475,000 bush; corn, 285,000 bush; oats, 67,000 bush; rys, 3,000 bush; barley, 500 bush; corn, 105,724 bush. NEW YORK, WY 12, 205 p. Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Pens, No. 1, per 69 lbs______ No. 2, and No. 8 _____ (A Medicine, not a Drink,) ONTBEN Secretary Evarts, in his communication Secretary Evarts, in his communication to Congress, says :--- 'It becomes the im-perative duty of this Government to con-sider what measures should be taken to maintain the rights of our people under the treaty as we understand them, and to obtain redress for their ex-pulsion from the enjoyment of their rights." He recommends the restora-tion of the duties upon fish and fish oil and the products of the Provincial yields a rich, fra: or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. CONTAINS but an damage was thought to have been done to the corps. Home deliveries last week were 95,604 quarters, and imports 230,000 to 235,00 quar-making a total supply equal to 435,291 to 443,104 guarters of wheat, against an average weekly con-sumptions of 454,000 quarters. Leaving a deficiency of 16,986 to 18,706 quarters. The quantity of wheat and four in transit has decreased 125,000 quarters during the week, and shood on the 6th inst. st 2,075,000 quarters against 1,959,000 to 232 dist at year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this con-tinent and in transit to Europe on the 22th ult, amound to 40,105,000 boshels against 42, 510,000 in the previous week, and 54,635, 600 on the corresponding date last year. Continental advices by mail state that in France, in good progress during the preceding month. The good bill and wanting in any feature of special in-fers, the preceding mont USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, grant smoke, that will be PRIORS AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. DANDELION. Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralhighly appreciated by ve-THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUAL TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTEES. gia and Rhenmatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c. teran smokers, surpassing THEY CURE The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 that of any other Tobacco Il Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleepleseness and especially Female Complaints. cents respectively,-large bottles are therefore cheapest. to be had in Canada. oil and the products of the Provincial fisheries as they existed before the Treaty of Washington came into operation; to so continue until the two Governments are in PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, SIOOO IN COLD. THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS Will be paid for a case they will not cure of help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. PROPRIETORS. REPRESENTED ABOVE ON continue until the two Governments are in accord as to the interpretation and execu-tion of the fishery articles of the treaty. Secretary Evarts also suggests the audit-ing of the claims of American fishermen for injuries suffered by infraction of the treaty privileges, with a view to an ulti-mate provision by convention with Great Britain for their indemnity. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitter them before you sleep. Take no MONTREAL AND PROVIDENCE, R. I. EVERY PLUG. . C. is an absolute and irresistible cure to Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and ARTESIAN WELL BORING. NRW YORK, May 12, 2.05 p.m. WHEAT-Sales, 425,000 bush ; No. 2 red at \$1.272 0 51.572 for June. CORN-Easy ; sales, 100,000 bush ; No. 2 at 51 to SEND FOR CIRCULAR. PRINCE of WALES All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mig. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, On THE "STAR" AUGUR CORR-Quiet and firm. OARS-Quiet and firm. TALOW-At 50. DRESEND HOOS-At 57 to 64c. WHORK BY-NOMINAL at \$1.10 to \$1.11. Bores twenty feet per hour. NUMBROUS TESTIMONIALSOF EFFICACI SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. Manufactory: 68 Mary Street SALE OF THE LABOUR NOTES For sale by all FIRST LONDON, May 14 .- A couple of appren-POLLED ABERDEENSHIRE CATTLE LORDON, May 14.—A couple of appren-tioes from the Advertiser office were charged at the Folice Court to-day with leaving their employment. They stated that they would not go back unless all the Union men were also reinstated in their places. The Magistrate decided to give them until to-morrow morning to promus bonds for CLASS Grocery Houses Chicago Harkets. CHICAGO, May 12. HAMILTON. \$10-ex the property of the Trustees of the late Mr. WILLIAM McCOMBIE, of Thilyfour, throughout the Domi-FLOUR-Not quoted. WHEAT-\$1.182 for May ; \$1.182 for June; \$1.072 or July. CORM-S72c for May; \$62c for June; \$72c for Big of noises to make some concession in order to address the make some contestion in order to address in the source is and been received, while has been see is an size parts way 56 to 14. is many desportant as reheat we the Rorth. West having been matinde the maxies and with a first part is a mounted to 127,000 gras, but the increase way 56 to 14. is many desportant as a first part is about to 157,000 gras, in which is in the Rorth. West haves been as yet next in direct to 127,000 gras, in which is a three has the see to nothing: a first have obeen multicles, and have obein market and the west sanding April 10th only amounted to 5000 gras, while the docks in the source of is and becauding and resource of the market and the docks in the source of the market and the away the fills is ow out of the market and there and brow of the list of the one the fills dow to the fills to the fills dow to the fills to the fills dow to the fills to the docks in the fills further to the fills are been small to at the fills to the fills the source the fills dow to the fills to the fills dow to the fills dow to the fills to the docks in PROVISIONS. Aberdeenshire, Scotland, nion. THE WEEKLY MAIL STUMP MACHINES published every Thursday morning in time is be English mail, second edition on Friday, and de patched by first trains and express to all parts at be Dominion. Price \$1.00 a year. For all classes of work. Cheapest and best in the Dominicu. Also Giles' Patent Sawing Machine One man with this machine will cut more wood of logs than two men in the ordinary old way. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, to morrow morning to procure bonds for the proper performance of their work, and if they don't do so, he will commit them to gool for three months. CHICAGO, May 14.-Eight hundred. brickmakers have struck for an advance of 25 cents a day. W. C. McDONALD. Manufacturer. Advertisements for casual insertion are charged to the mate of twenty cents per line; contract rate by the year made known on application. Condense divertisements are inserted at the rate of fity cent Le free. Address, J. W. ANDERSON, Elor ontract rates Condensed of fifty cents h additional MONTREAL Ont to conts a day. New YORK, May 16.—The journeymen bakers of New York and Brooklyn, who aumber 15,000, held a mass meeting to-lay with a view of perfecting the union. The men complain of long hours and small ay. . per twenty words, and 21 cents GGG JOHNSTON'S' GURD'S GOOD THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excelled meetium through which to reach the public, dree lating from every Post Office and prominent point is Outario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Qa-bec, Nova Scotia, New Brunawick, British Golumbia and Manitoba. The Publisher of *The Mail* will not be responsible for any unlesion to print, er error in, legal or other advertisements beyond the amount actually pair for such advertisement. THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an FLUID BRRP. E Contraction GUNS H The great muscle former. The most perfect food for in-valide ever intro-duced. Sold by Chemisis GUNS. RIFLES, REVOLVERS, and SPORTING GOODS. The largest and cheapest stock in the West. Send for large llus-trated catalogue and price list, free by mail. J. GURD & SONS, F. O., box C. 57, London, Ont. OTTAWA, May 15.—About fifty men in IoLaren & Co.'s mill at New Edinburgh ave struck for higher wages, and, in con-equence, the mill was forced to shut

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 15.—Twelve of the leading strikers, colored, in Ploque-nine parish have been arrested and brought to this city charged with disturb-ing the peace and interfering with the labourers.

