$55 to $77 a week in Agents. $66 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY AT HOME —Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$12 A DAY AT HOME— Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 316-52

25 FANCY CARDS NO TWO alike, with name, 11 cents postpaid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. 261-13

$66 A WEEK IN YOUR OWN town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 316-52

$100 INVESTED HAS paid a profit of $1,700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in stocks. Risks reduced to minimal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. By sending 35 cents, with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, Drawer 44, Foltonville, N.Y. 261-13

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND quietly obtained for incompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary. Fee deferred. Twelve years' experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney-at-Law, Detroit, Mich. 262-17

DR. DON, 179 EAST SWAN ST., Buffalo, N.Y., Confidential Physician, Nervous Debility. Pamphlet free; consultation invited; charges moderate; medicine sent everywhere. 245-52

SUGAR PANS, TIN SAP BUCKETS, Sugar Kettles. Most approved patterns. Send for price list. Address J. H. PEDLAR, Oshawa, Ont. 264-tf

SEND 25 CENTS AND GET a handsome present—beautiful charms, or a box of Brazilian camphor stone, good luck. Your name beautifully printed on 50 tinted, Bristol cards, 5 lists, 10 cents. Agents' outfit, including a box of the celebrated camphor stone, 25 cents. STAR STAMP AND NOVELTY CO., Toronto.

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Wanted — Agents for a staple article, sells on sight, at 50 per cent or 100 profit. Profits 250 per cent. Agents make $100 per month easily. Particulars free. Address MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal, P.Q. 227-52

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of which there are seventy-five acres in a high state of cultivation, well drained, fences, good buildings, and a fine bearing orchard, etc.

If required, immediate possession can be given.

The stock and implements can be purchased on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS BROWN, Ingersoll P.O.

Ingersoll, 10th May, 1877. 263

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$50,000 NO RISK.

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COMBINED AND SINGLE; also our

CAYUGA JR. MOWERS.

Address,

THE THOMSON & WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, STRATFORD, ONT.

MACHINE OILS. NOTICE.

I beg to thank my numerous patrons throughout the Provinces for the liberal support they have been pleased to give me during the past seven years' connection with the machine oil trade of this country.

I have now formed a partnership with the firm of

ANDERSON & McCOLL,

of this city, lubricating oil dealers, and would solicit for the new firm the continued patronage of all my old customers, any of whom I should be pleased to see at our offices, No. 11 Adelaide street east, (near the P.O.)

We will continue to supply and guarantee the same quality of oils as heretofore furnished by me.

GEO. B. STOCK.

Toronto, January 22, 1877.

Referring to the above, we take much pleasure in announcing that the business heretofore carried on by

MR. GEO. B. STOCK,

the manufacturer of the celebrated

Stock's Extra Machine Oils,

has this day been united with that of the undersigned under the style of firm of

ANDERSON & McCOLL,

and a partnership formed between the respective members thereof under the name and style of

McColl, Stock, & Anderson

Our new oil house opens under the most favourable auspices, having in our combination all the business connections in this line formerly

Enjoyed by Mr. Stock.

The patronage of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, both as favourably identified with the lubricating oil trade of Canada, together with the business experience of our

Mr. G. B. McColl, of McColl Bros., London,

We feel safe in stating that our facilities to meet the requirements of lubricating oil consumers in the Provinces, including the Dominion, are superior to those of any other house.

At large saving in expenses will be one important result, among many others, by the amalgamation of the two firms, the benefit of which we propose sharing with our patrons, by supplying the best oils at the lowest possible figures.

Orders by mail for any of our popular brands will have careful attention.

Catalogues and samples sent free when desired.

McColl, Stock, & Anderson,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lubricating Oils, No. 11 Adelaide street east, (near the P.O.)

Toronto, January 22, 1877. 253 13 ow

Unclaimed Money.

104,000

Names have appeared since 1630 in advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c. Circulars sent free. "Guy's Index," containing 24,000 of the names can be had for $1 of HOBY, BEATY & CO., Bankers, 53 Kingstreet east, Toronto; or search made for $1 for any name in the entire collection of 104,000, relating to lost heirs and estates lying unclaimed to the value of upwards of

£150,000,000.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by fast trains and steamers to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and post-office station in Ontario, and largely in the adjacent parts of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba. New

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THE MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their office, 5 Front-st. W., King and Bay streets, Toronto. C. W. PATTERSON, Manager.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 270. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

VIVIAN—At Stratford, the wife of Mr. Sam C. Vivian, of a son.

COOPER—On the 31st ult., at 122 Shuter street, the wife of J. Co Cooper, of a son.

PATTERSON—At Montreal, on the 19th ult., M. G. H. Patterson, of a daughter.

MCCALLUM—In Glenburnie, Township of Kingston, on the 21st ult., the wife of Mr. Neil McCallum, of a daughter.

DAVIDSON—At Montreal, on the 22nd May, at 213 Upper Henry street, the wife of Mr. C. Peers Davidson, of a son.

COMMANDER—At St. Anne, Lincoln county, on the 30th May, the wife of G. H. Commander, merchant, of a son.

BRIDGMAN—On the 30th ult., at 22 Baldwin street, the wife of W. G. Bridgman, of a son.

BROWN—On Sunday last, the 20th May, the wife of John S. Brown, Windsor, of a son.

MCCABE—In Paris, on the 23rd May, the wife of Mr. Charles McCabe, of a daughter.

GRIFFLE—At Campbellford, on the 31st ult., Mrs. Arthur Griffle, of a son.

FLYNNEN—At 63 Grosvenor street, on Thursday, 31th May, the wife of J. H. Flynnen, Esq., of a son.

HOWLAND—At Lambton Mills, on 29th ult., the wife of F. A. Howland, Esq., of a daughter.

DARBY—On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, at 72 Duke street, the wife of George Darby, of a daughter.

COSTELLO—At Bull's Head Hotel, on Tuesday, 29th May, the wife of T. P. Costello of a daughter.

CALLIGEN—At Thornhill, Ont., on the 27th ult., the wife of Dr. R. A. Calligen of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—HAMILTON—On the 24th April, at the residence of the bride's father, Toronto, by the Rev. W. T. Baldwin, Mr. Joseph Alexander, Lake Shore road, Etobicoke, to Miss Jessie Hamilton, Yorkville, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late James Hamilton, Chingueacousy.

BOND—BURNES—At Montreal on the 24th May, at 365 Lagauchetiere street, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal, Mr. John S. Bond, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Burnes.

BLOCOK—HOBBS—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Hobbs, Bloomfield, on the 30th May, Mr. Alfred F. Blocok, to Miss Hobbs, late of Cobourg, Ont.

BOYD—ROSS—At Knox church, Toronto, on the evening of the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Dr. Topp, Robert Boyd, to Ann Jackson, eldest daughter of James Ross, M.D., Berwick-on-Tweed.

MURPHY—HOTSON—At the Manse, on the 22nd ult., by the Rev. David Gordon, Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Bay Verte, to Miss Sarah Hotson, of Westmorland, both of New Brunswick.

MACKAY—TAYLOR—On the 23rd ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Gardiner, Mr. Alexander Mackay, of Hay, to Miss Jane Thompson, of Stephen.

FLOYD—MOODY—On the 19th ultimo, at St. Stephens, by Rev. A. J. Hyungball, incumbent, J. B. Floyd, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Moody, of Hackney, England.

ROLLO—MCINTYRE—On the 31st May, 1877, by the Rev. A. McColl, Mr. Andrew J. Rollo, to Miss Abbie McIntyre, both of Harwich.

WELLS—CAMPBELL—At No. 11 Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh, on 5th May, by the Rev. Norman MacLeod, of St. Stephen's Church, Edinburgh, Eugene Wells, Esq., of Woodhouse, near Chelmsford, Essex, England, and formerly of Weston, near Toronto, Ont., to Bertrude Rose, youngest daughter of Dr. Campbell, 112 Bay street, Toronto.

DEATHS.

ROY—At Johnson's Settlement, on Monday, the 28th of May, Mr. David Roy, aged 77 years.

POWERS—At his residence, Brampton street, Guelph, on the 25th of May, Mr. Patrick Powers, aged 75 years, a native of Ireland.

DALY—At Belleville, on the 26th of May, of typhoid fever, Mr. Wm. Daly, Pollox Constable, aged 36 years.

PROUDFOOT—On Monday, 7th May, inst., at Richmond, Surrey, England, William Proudfoot, Esq., formerly of Toronto, aged 78 years.

COLLYWOOD—At Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the morning of the 21st ult., Mr. Morgan Coldwell, Barrister, Solicitor, etc.

BRUCE—At Allanburgh, on Sunday morning, the 20th ult., after a long and lingering illness, and gastric fever, John Bruce, in the 55th year of his age.

ALLEN—At Guelph, on Sunday evening, 20th ult., John E., eldest son of Mr. R. Allen, aged 27 years and 11 months.

HODGKIN—On the 23rd ult., at 25 Victoria avenue, Yorkville, Thomas Hodgkin, Barrister-at-law, only son of the Rev. Dr. Hodgkin, of Yorkville, aged 32.

PATTERSON—At Kingston, on the 21st ultimo, Mary Patterson, aged 75 years.

RYE—At St. Catharines, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. James Rye.

FRYER—On Tuesday, 22nd May, at 75 Sackville street, Yorkville, Robert Burton, infant son of Thomas and Eliza Fryer, aged 3 months and 1 day.

LAMB—At Dunfermline, Fitzshire, on the 17th of April, in her 72nd year, Eleanor Frances Eddington, widow of the late Rev. Robert Lamb, of London, and only daughter of the late Robert Eddington, Esq., of Camberwell, London.

CARTWRIGHT—At Montreal, on the 27th ult., Thomas F. Cartwright, book-keeper, aged 20 years and 7 months, son of the late John Cartwright, shipbroker, Norfolk Park, Liverpool.

HICKS—In London, on the 29th May, Fredrick, adopted son of W. H. and E. Hickson, aged 3 months and 29 days.

BOYLE—At Montreal, near Montreal, on the morning of the 24th May, Ellen Sophia O'Farrell, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Boyle, Yorkville, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late James Hamilton, Chingueacousy.

CARPENTER—At his residence, 66 Guy street, Montreal, on the morning of Thursday, May 24th, Philip Pennell Carpenter, Esq., aged 67 years.

MCCANN—In St. Catharines, on the 26th May, Mrs. Ellen McCann, relict of the late John McCann, aged 78 years and 8 months.

KIRKPATRICK—At Quebec, May 8th, Marianne Hinchcliffe, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq.

BOYD—At Knox church, Toronto, on the evening of the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Dr. Topp, Robert Boyd, to Ann Jackson, eldest daughter of James Ross, M.D., Berwick-on-Tweed.

ROSS—In Kingston, on the 22nd ult., Mary Warwick, wife of Mr. John Rochester, aged 53 years.

RAY—On Thursday, 24th May, Jessie Jamieson, infant daughter of John and Mary Ray, aged 1 year and 10 months.

CAMERON—At St. Catharines, on the 21st May, after a lingering illness, Alfred Cameron, eldest son of Mr. George Cameron.

McCOLL—At Stormoway, Island of Lewis, Scotland, on the 27th of April, aged 63 years, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William MacLae, minister of Barvas, relict of Evander McColl, Esq., Montreal, and mother of John McColl, of the Bank of Toronto.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1877.

REFORM AND OLD RYE.

SIXTY-EIGHT dollars and eighty cents was the sum total of the whiskey bill Mr. RODRIGUE LAFLAMME contracted at one hostelry during the Jacques Cartier election. The bill of his brother, the Minister of Inland Revenue, was torn out of the tavern-keeper's ledger when it came known that the election was to be protested, but it is roughly put down at $35. Thus the two LAFLAMMES set one whiskey-mill alone instigated, supposing each "horn" to have cost five cents, which is the accepted tariff, the exaltation of no less than 2,976 horns. According to the evidence, they were in the habit of frequenting four taverns, and if they spent half as much at each of the other three as they spent at the one where they hoisted the standard of the party, it will be seen that their gross replenishment reached the amazing total of 5,190 "hookers." To increase matters, the only witness upon whom the *habitans* hailed the candidature of the new Minister, and to further obfuscate those who had to judge of the honesty and ability of the MACKENZIE-CATCHON Government, a Mr. SEWRAY, of the *Herald*, the person whose printing bill once drove Mr. THOMAS WORKMAN to despair, and that delectable patriot, Mr. ALFRED PERRY, piled the bottle with a vigour and prodigality equal to the very best efforts of the Reform Party in this Province. Mr. SEWRAY's zeal for the triumph of Reform principles generally, so several witnesses say, broke out in song, and while the free and independent were putting themselves outside his whiskey, he would also inspire them with the *Marseillaise*. Mr. PERRY meanwhile stationed himself on the bench and adjuring the Lachine count foremen either to make their men vote for the new Minister "or else send them to the devil!" The gentleman of the *Herald* also carried on his person a "pocket of pistol," and when he met a voter by the wayside it was his custom, according to the evidence, to open up a conversation on election matters, and when the elector asked his views on the tariff or the steel rail business he seems to have invariably answered as LUCIFER answered Pandemonium invited: charge moderate; medicine sent everywhere. 245-52

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Toronto, January 22, 1877. 253 13 ow

The Weekly Mail.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The various seats of learning in Canada are institutions of vital importance to the welfare of the country. However much its wealth may abound, and however extensive may be its trade and commerce, without education its people can never enjoy social or political freedom. It is a matter worthy the consideration of every true patriot how these institutions can be established so as to promote the greatest possible amount of good. Unhappily, for want of means, their usefulness is often crippled and retarded.

Victoria University, first known as Upper Canada Academy, was established at Cobourg in 1832; the corner-stone was laid in June of that year, by Dr. Gilbert, of Cobourg. It was a bold undertaking for the Methodist Conference of that day, but being most liberally sustained by a generous people, the institution has held on its way and has been the means of sending forth many men who have taken a prominent part in the affairs of this country. The Act which took place in 1836, was a red letter day in the little town of Cobourg. The privileges of the academy were accessible to both males and females, many of whom gladly joined the classes.

In 1847 the academy was changed to a college, and in honour of the Sovereign of England it was designated Victoria College, which honoured name it still bears, and at the same time received power to confer degrees in arts, law, medicine, and divinity. Victoria was the first, and for many years the only college in operation in Ontario possessing university powers. It is a remarkable coincidence that Rev. Dr. Green, who has long been a resident in Toronto, was the first principal of the Cobourg academy and the college. In the first he was chairman of the Board of Trustees, in the college is situated, and in the second he was president of the conference. The venerable Dr. Egerton Ryerson, whose life has been so much devoted to the work of education, was the first principal of the college. He was succeeded in 1849 by the present gifted Principal, Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., to whose ability as an educator, capability of disposition, and uprightness of deportment the college is largely indebted for its long-established efficiency. Its graduates are to be found in all the professions of the country, and have proved themselves to be well qualified for the positions which they have been called to fill.

A few years ago the Canada Methodist church of theology was established and it is fair to be a great benefit to the rising ministry. The young men who have had the advantage of attending the lectures of the Dean, himself a graduate of Victoria University, have given proof that they have been slow to appreciate the advantages which they have enjoyed. It would be well if others of the wealthy denomination would follow the example of Mr. Cowan, who has bestowed thousands of their capital either to establish or endow additional chairs in Victoria, or to aid in the better maintenance of those already established.

For several years past it has been the custom to secure some popular minister to preach the baccalaureate sermon on the Sunday previous to the Convocation. This year one of the most distinguished ministers of the Methodist church, and one of the most famous orators of Canada, was selected for that position, viz., Rev. Dr. George Douglas, President of the Wesleyan College, Montreal; but that gentleman was unable to keep his engagement, and at comparatively a late hour he was had to compel to fill the place, but as he is very popular with the students, and his sermon delivered in Cobourg, he was sure to be well received.

Rev. S. J. Hunter, of Toronto (Queen street), was selected as the pulpit in the morning. Mr. Hunter, though comparatively a young man, is regarded as a minister of most accomplished ability, and has already compiled some of the best appointments in the Conference, and his sermon was a great day for the citizens of Cobourg.

Victoria University has a very commanding position, and the convocation, and the Faraday Hall, which is in course of erection at the cost of the Cobourg people, are evidences of its prosperity. The managers of the University have very wisely added to its attractions by the removal of some of the public buildings on the north side, and beautified the grounds by the planting of trees.

The interior arrangements have also undergone considerable improvement. The three societies of the University, separate and distinct, the Literary, the Belles Lettres, and the Jackson, have each fitted up separate rooms for the transaction of the purposes of debate, and the holding of such meetings as they may deem necessary to aid in the acquisition of knowledge which they pursue.

The largest room is called the Alumni Hall. It has certain groups of pictures which the graduating classes of each year. To the year of their graduation they contribute the portraits of her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert; also those of Revs. Drs. Ryerson and Nelles, the former being the first Principal of the academy and college respectively. Large oil paintings with massive gilt frames of Mr. Justice Jackson and wife are hung on each side, which gives the room a taste and attractiveness appearance. The outlook of this noble seat of learning is more cheering than it has often been.

The number of students in attendance this year in all departments is two hundred and fifty, the largest graduating class numbering eighteen, not sixteen young men, as the report of yesterday stated. This number would have been exceeded once during the entire history of the University. Six young men have also completed their theological course, and are to receive the degree of B.D.

On Monday evening the Alumni Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the students and the friends of the University to hear a lecture from Mr. Goldwin Smith, subject to which he has paid some attention, viz., "The Catacombs of Rome." Mr. J. H. Cooper occupied the chair. Mr. Smith's opening forward was received with very great cheering, and for about an hour and a half he held all in the powerful grasp of his theme. The lecture displayed great patience and research, and being illustrated by numerous diagrams, it was full of deep interest.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer on the motion of Prof. Burwash, seconded by Principal Nelles.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. Dumble for occupying the chair, and Rev. R. Jones, Bursar of the College, pronounced the benediction.

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India-Rubber Porous Plaster.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

The principal ingredient used in making these Plasters are Gum Olibanum—or better known as the Frankincense of the Bible—Rubber, and Belladonna. Plaster, which is scientifically compounded, is full of electricity, and when combined with the above medicinal gums, is found to be one of the greatest healing mediums ever brought before the human race.

They are acknowledged by all who have used them to act quicker than any other Plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these Plasters will do more real service than a hundred of any other kind. The more Plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with them it is just the different in the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

They possess all the soothing, warming, supporting, and strengthening qualities of all other Plasters. Many who have been relieved of RHEUMATISM, TICDOLOREUX, and various other pains in the KIDNEYS, BREAST, or SIDE, believe it is solely done by the electrical qualities which the Porous Plasters contain, and which is imparted to the system, thus rendering them to a healthy condition.

They are very soft and pliable, still very adhesive; and a sure cure for WEAK BACKS, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST; and are invaluable to those who have a COLD of long standing, and often prevent CONSUMPTION. Some even tell us they believe they were saved from death by the use of them of a long-seated consumption.

Prepared by GEORGE E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. 263

A drunken colored barber in Amherst cut off part of a professor's ear the other day.

Harris, an lessee of Gold Hill, Nev., had a gold brick presented to him the other day and conversed with him in Spanish and English. One Jacky Jodie came up on the upper shelf of the kitchen closet, and, opening a box of parlour matches, smoked and chewed tobacco until the cook caught him in the act. As she was reaching behind the door for a broom, Jocko made a final experiment, Conni Simmons was one of those whom he submitted his proposals. The Chancellor frankly told him that it would not be compatible with the policy of the Prussian Government to purchase foreign bonded vessels so long as it possessed the men and means at home capable of supplying them. To the policy thus disclosed Germany owes Turkey, a special chemists attached to the Department, who has had many years' experience in the manufacture, both in France and Belgium, and other like Canadian ports do contain a higher percentage of sugar than the French. And the correctness of this analysis is moreover confirmed by the reports of French and Belgian chemists, to whom fair average samples of Canadian beets were sent for their opinions thereupon. The juice from Canadian beets of 1876 yielded 12.45 and 12.50 per cent. of sugar, according to two different reports; the average in France for the same year being only 10.30. We need not here enter into the question as to the application of the requisite skill and machinery; all that can be obtained, if only it be shown that natural conditions in Canada are favourable.

The one thing wanting remains to be mentioned. Capitalists who may be complaining of investment in this enterprise will certainly not touch it until the assurance be given that no excise duty is to be imposed to strangle the new manufacture at its birth. While any fear of *that* being done remains, there will be no beet sugar factories started in Canada, let reports from the best authorities be as favourable as they may. And even such assurance as might be given by any practical Government would not be sufficient. To inspire perfect confidence we require a real, thoroughgoing autumn

The drift of what Mr. BRIGHT would say on this subject might be to larkily well guessed beforehand; and less interest attaches to his particular utterances on the occasion, and for the time being even to the intrinsic merits of the question raised, than to the meeting as a popular demonstration of a new and remarkable character, and to the varied feelings with which it is regarded by the cross of different shades of opinion. Mr. BRIGHT himself, to begin with, was astonished at the numbers and composition of the meeting, and especially at the fact that over twelve hundred agricultural labourers, representing many different sections of the kingdom, had been sent up, not at the expense of any London Central Committee, but by their own friends and neighbours in their respective localities. The *Echo*, a Liberal paper, asks, approximatively, who is to give the extension of the franchise demanded, and seems to dread that the coveted gift may come from Conservative hands at last, which would be a heavy blow and

which elicited evident disapprobation. The resolutions adopted are in these terms:

"That in the opinion of this conference it would be desirable to adopt an uniform parliamentary franchise for borough and county constituencies; this conference therefore authorizes the chairman to sign on its behalf a petition to the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Trevelyan's resolution on that subject.

"That it would be desirable so to redistribute political power as to obtain a more complete representation of the opinion of the electoral body; this conference therefore authorizes the chairman to sign on its behalf a petition to the House of Commons in support of Mr. Trevelyan's resolution to that effect."

To understand what this demand means, it is necessary to remember that whereas household suffrage is extended to the boroughs, in the county constituencies the suffrage does not go below forty shillings freeholders and occupiers rated at twelve pounds per annum for the purposes of local taxation. And this, it is contended, is equivalent to the occupation of a house at sixteen pounds annual rent. Obviously, in the present state of things,

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

The Queen of Holland is dangerously ill.

There were seventy deaths from small pox in London last week.

The Old Catholic cause in Germany shows the membership is 53,640, against 49,808, last year.

General Grant is expected in the German capital to witness the autumn manœuvres of the army.

The Emperor of Germany has signed a decree relative to the reinforcement of the army in Alsace and Lorraine.

Ireland's contribution to the Papal Jubilee fund amounts to over $100,000. England has contributed $173,000.

The Northumberland colliers struck on Monday and removed their tools from the pits. 12,000 men are idle.

Bismarck, in an interview with the French Charge d'Affaires, has expressed great disapprobation of the French Cabinet changes.

It is stated that the Pope has requested the good offices of the Emperor of Austria with the Czar on behalf of the Catholics of Turkey.

It is stated that a French company has obtained the Porte's lease of fifty million francs in consideration of the right to issue coins from the produce of Turkish mines.

The Pope, in receiving the Austrian pilgrims recently, deplored the change in Austria's behaviour towards the Holy See, whose rights she formerly defended even by force of arms.

A Calcutta despatch reports the number employed on the Madras relief works increasing slightly. At Bombay the increase is considerable, with a slight rise in the price of grain.

In consequence of President McMahon's recent action, the Italian Republicans have placarded the streets of Rome with notices of a great demonstration to declare that Rome can never again become the Home of the Popes.

General Grant arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The Consul-General and Vice-Consul, with several prominent Americans, went in a tender to meet the ship. The Mayor of Liverpool, with a number of prominent citizens, received General Grant at the landing stage.

Victor Emmanuel has written to the Pope congratulating him on the approaching anniversary of his accession to the tiapostate. The Pope sent a reply thanking the king, and begging him not to permit the Italian Government to despoil the parishes and confraternities of their property.

American.

Winnetta Montague, the noted actress, died in Rockford on Tuesday.

Finley Verity, of Roslyn, L.I., eloped with his wife's sister, aged 14.

The Annie Lansing, of Baltimore has presented the Pope with $11,000 in gold.

Four inches of snow fell in Berkshire County, Mass., on the morning of the 24th ult.

Two houses at Madison Park N.J., were burned on Sunday, the fire caused by the explosion of a lamp; loss $4,000.

The committee revising the New Methodist hymn book has completed its work, and given the manuscript to the Board of Bishops for approval.

John Duchouin, of Baltimore, a prosperous German grocer, hanged himself because his wife went to decorate the grave of her former husband.

Henry Tower's dwelling at North Claremont, Mass., was burned last week. Two of his children, boys aged nine and eleven, were burned to death.

The Grand Templars Lodge which met in Portland last week adopted a resolution that intoxicating liquors be put up at every market days, and the prices paid were better than the New York market afforded. On Monday 6,000 boxes were offered and 5,000 sold on commission. The balance at 9c to 12½c; leading factories, 12½c; average 12½c.

Sergeant Albertson died at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, on Tuesday, from a bullet lodged in his spine. The physicians attribute his death to an overdose of a nostrum known as Vinegar Bitters.

The Pacific Mail officials have received advices from Mexico that the steamship Colima struck a submerged rock on the 16th and is a total loss; crew and passengers saved.

Thomas Ryan, President of the First National Bank, Kansas, who absconded with $90,000, has been captured on the Canadian border. The stolen money has not been recovered.

Ex-Mayor Lambert, of Brooklyn, recently charged with receiving a bribe of $5,000 in funds, made a public confession of his guilt and penitence in Dr. Cuyler's church on Sunday, and was then restored to fellowship.

Manager Hinckley, of the Chicago and Paduca railway, is arrested, charged with having embezzled the company's bonds to the extent of nearly a million dollars. The Directors of the road are also implicated.

The Chicago Tribune's Springfield, Illinois, despatch says the Governor has pardoned the Youngstown rolling mill at Youngstown, O., by which 300 men were thrown out of employment, and which cost over $100,000, and was owned by Wick, Wells, & Buchanan. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil can.

J. & A. J. Mirre's moulding and locking factory, Chicago, was burned on Sunday; loss on the building, machinery and stock from $90,000 to $100,000. Fredrick Bigelow, proprietor of the lumber yard, Port Washington, was also burned; loss $10,000

Walter Van-Sternecke, an aged Swede, said to have been a member of one of the noblest families in Sweden, committed suicide in Chicago on Saturday by shooting. Paris green. He was poverty-stricken, and suffering from a dreadful disease, the result of dissipation.

Reports from forty-nine different sections of Nebraska show an increased acreage, averaging in corn. In some localities wet weather and floods have done some damage, but crops generally are looking well, and farmers do not seem to be doing any damage. There is also a large increase in stock cattle and horses.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports as the result of an inquiry made by 1,500 correspondents, that swine during the past twelve months, the destruction of four million animals of all ages and sizes, and of more than twenty millions. The apparent loss is equivalent to a third of the sum of the exports of pork products for the year. The disease is not what more widespread than usual, eliciting remarks from correspondents for scientific investigation by the Government.

The late A. T. Stewart left a $5,000 legacy to a clerk named William Armstrong. A clerk of that name in the Ogdensburg branch got the money, and a clerk of the same name who left the firm a few years ago for Chicago on account of ill-health, and has since returned and got possession with affidavit & Co., has commenced suit for the money against ex-Judge Hilton, partner of the firm. A motion to compel plaintiff as a non-resident to file security for costs was denied by Judge Barrett.

There was quite a lull in the Little Falls cheese market on Monday, though offerings were light on account of the rainy day. Owing to the incoming of new buyers in the market at the opening of the season there was a hundred more boards offered to days, and the prices paid were better than the New York market afforded. On Monday 6,000 boxes were offered and 5,000 sold on commission. The balance at 9c to 12½c; leading factories, 12½c; average 12½c.

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The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful new bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of work of their profession; and the House at once agreed to raise their salaries to a figure equal to the income of average practitioners such as they are. The salaries in the days of Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD were as follows:

Attorney-General	$4,000
Treasurer	3,200
Crown Lands Commissioner	3,200
Provincial Secretary	3,200
Commissioner of Public Works	3,200
	$16,800

To compensate Ministers for giving their whole time to public affairs, the House consented to the following:

Attorney-General	$5,500
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Moreover while in the old days the sessional indemnities were $200, it is now $600, so that Mr. MOWAT draws $6,300 where Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD drew $4,600, and the other Ministers $5,300 to $4,600 in the first *regime*; and the total is $23,600 to $18,800.

On Wednesday week the visitor to Osgoode Hall had an opportunity of seeing how little store Mr. MOWAT and Mr. CROOKS set by the agreement on which the large increase to their salary was granted. The Premier was in one room pleading before the Chancellor in a private case, and Mr. CROOKS was in another room arguing a demurrer (private case of course) before one of the Vice-Chancellors. Both had evidently forgotten all about the salary agreement, and probably neither gave a thought to the people doomed to kick their heels outside the Education or Attorney-General's office until these two gentlemen should stir themselves to attend to public business. Mr. CROOKS was relieved of the Treasurership and a sixth Minister appointed last session, because the five found it impossible, so they said, to attend to all the business that came before them, but it is to be feared that private business which they agreed to drop when their salaries were increased, still forms no small portion of their daily routine.

FIRE CRACKERS.

CONSIDERING the rattling discharges of fire crackers that broke upon the ears of our citizens on the QUEEN'S birthday, and the smell of gunpowder that pervaded almost every street, it seems a wonder that several fires were not caused by this innocent amusement. It may not always be fortunate, however, and some one or other of our national holidays may ere long be marked by a great disaster. The QUEEN'S Birthday and Dominion Day are proper and particular days for firing crackers, but it is to take care that they be not turned into anniversaries of sorrow for some of us, through our too easy sufferance of a very obvious source of danger. The twenty-fourth of May is not a date to be cheerfully remembered by the people of Jarvis, who were almost deprived of their fire-alarm bell on that day, and all from the reckless use of fire crackers. With timely reference to the dangerous season, the Fire Underwriters Association of Canada, lately published a supplement to the report of last October, inviting renewed attention to the subject of fires caused by fire crackers. In that report the Board showed that the increase of fire-crackers imported into the United States since January 1st, 1876, was more than $1,500,000, and that the loss by fire in two instances, directly traceable to the little incendiaries, had been not less than $100,000. They gave also many other facts and figures showing the danger to property from the free use of fire-crackers and the enormous expense entailed thereby on the public; and they asked, on the basis of their report, that a law should prohibit the further importation of the destructive explosives. As their contribution to our national Centennial Fourth of July celebration, the insurance companies had to pay over $150,000. While the importation of the wicked invention of the "heathen Chinee" amounted in ten years to a million and a half of dollars worth, fireworks of home manufacture to the value of over two millions and a half were turned out in the same period. The Board now publishes a supplement to its report, giving the opinions of the press in relation to the matter and showing how it has made renewed attention to the subject. What the Board asks is more rigid restrictions in cities and towns on the sale and use of the more dangerous fireworks, including "crackers," and the enactment of laws that may well be made. The Detroit *Free Press* makes a suggestion that appears to have something practical in it, one that it is to be hoped the makers of fireworks will try their skill upon. "There are methods," says our contemporary, "and if there are not, the inventive American mind would speedily discover them—of duly celebrating the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, for a more rational and less dangerous method of celebrating the Fourth." All this is so applicable here on the other side of the border; may perhaps a little more so, seeing that we have two annual fire-cracker festivals, while our neighbours have only one. And it may be recommended to our legislators to observe what is done over the border in this matter, and make a note of it.

POLITICO-PROHIBITIONISTS.

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MR. BURNS has made a respectable appearance in the Local House. He has large business interests in Gloucester, and is intimately acquainted with the requirements of the country. We do not doubt, from what we know of him, that in a fair fight he can defeat Mr. ARGUIN. When we say a fair fight we mean that the doctrines laid down by the Charlevoix election judgment should be respected. If the bishops and priests throw their weight for Mr. ARGUIN, nothing short of a miracle can be expected, if they stand aside and bring no pressure to bear on the electors, who are mostly Catholics, he can, and will, we believe, be beaten.

THE LOCAL MINISTERS.

THE increase in the salaries of the members of the Local Government was voted by the House on the ground that Ministers having to devote all their time to official business, were compelled to sacrifice their law practice. Mr. MOWAT and his colleagues complained that their income derived from other employment than to the affairs of the Departments rendered it necessary for them to abandon the practice of their professions; and the House at once agreed to raise their salaries to a figure equal to the income of average practitioners such as they are. The salaries in the days of Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD were as follows:

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DISREGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PARLIAMENT.

WE see, by papers which have been placed in our possession, that the Immigration Office in this city has advised persons resident in Ontario and contemplating removal to Manitoba that they can receive second-class tickets for $20, they, of course, supplying their own provisions. We presume instructions to this effect must have come from the Department at Ottawa; and we fancy similar instructions, the rate being arranged according to distances, have been sent to all the Immigration Offices in the Dominion. The passage rate paid by the Government to the Collingwood and Sarnia steamers is $23.50, so that there is an actual loss of $3.50 to the country on each person availing himself of the Government proposal.

We believe this to be objectionable, for several reasons. The Government have no Parliamentary authority for such a proceeding. Parliament has authorized them to assist immigrants from the Old World whose destination is Manitoba or the Territories beyond, and we believe the rate charged to them is $17 for second-class or steerage passage. This is in pursuance of a policy by which Parliament votes a large sum—over a quarter of a million of dollars—avowedly for the purpose of inducing people in Europe to settle in Canada. It is a wise policy, sanctioned and approved by the people of all new countries. No one will utter a word of complaint because, by the Government terms, Ontario settlers take the field he will unquestionably prove a strong candidate. Like Mr. ARGUIN he is a Roman Catholic. He has contested the county with Mr. Anglin before, but under very different circumstances, it is said, from those which now exist.

Mr. ARGUIN, as our readers generally know, is an able man. The school question was the great New Brunswick question for many years. There was a time when it was thought that the Dominion Government and Parliament would have to take action respecting it. The Parliament, the Government, and the Colonial Secretary, have set all doubts upon this point at rest.

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THE CONTEST IN GLOUCESTER.

It is provoking that heavy bodies move slowly. The other day we heard, by telegraph, from Halifax, that Mr. ANGLIN had sent in his resignation to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Nothing has been heard of the resignation at Ottawa, nor yet does any news of it come from St. John. But, even in the face of much which is calculated to discourage such an opinion, we are disposed to think that Mr. ANGLIN must soon offer himself to his constituents. In view of such a probability, the *Union Advocate*, of Newcastle, N.B., discusses the prospects and of the contest. It expresses the opinion that opposition to Mr. ANGLIN will be offered, and it goes so far as to name the probable candidate, Mr. K. F. BURNS, now member for the county in the Provincial Legislature. Should Mr. BURNS take the field he will unquestionably prove a strong candidate. Like Mr. ANGLIN he is a Roman Catholic. He has contested the county with Mr. Anglin before, but under very different circumstances, it is said, from those which now exist.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, May 19th.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A murder and a suicide were committed on the 10th inst. in Highbury New Park, one of the most quiet and thoroughfare of North London. A police constable heard the report of two pistol shots, and immediately afterwards a boy came running up, who told him that two gentlemen were fighting in the New Park, near the Boat road. The constable at once proceeded to the spot and there found two bodies, both apparently dead, lying in the footway. One of the young men, who showed some signs of life, was removed to the German Hospital; the other body was taken on a stretcher to the mortuary in the Holloway road. A doctor had previously ascertained that death had been caused by a bullet wound on the right side of the temple. At the mortuary the body was searched by Inspector Jamieson, who found papers which showed that the deceased was Mr. W. T. Clements, aged twenty-nine years, of 23 Aberdeen Park road, Highbury, son of Mr. Clements, stationer, Wood street, Cheapside, with whom he had been in partnership. It appears, shortly before the death of the deceased, he had received from his father, who resides at a distance, a letter, which, it appears, contained a remonstrance on the subject of his conduct. At half-past 10 the young man left his father's residence, and, on the way, he wrote a letter from the young lady, a Miss Muir, were found in his pocket, intimating that he was going to see Jamieson proceeded to the German Hospital, and found that the other young man was still living, but was dangerously wounded on the left side of the head. From papers in his pocket it appeared that his name was Horace A. Bullock, of South-hill park, Hampstead. When this body had been lifted from the pavement, there was a pool of blood beneath it, and on searching the pockets at the German Hospital, the revolver was found. The two young men were well known to each other, and were both acquainted with the young lady, who seems to have been the object of the dispute. Being engaged daily in the city they generally walked together as far as Highbury, where they took tickets on the Midland railway. Although he had been warned by the friends of Bullock, who, it is alleged, shot Clements, that he had been in a despondent state of mind for some time past, owing to his hand being rejected by Miss Muir, and he acceptance of the affections of Clements, there was nothing to denote any violence likely to occur from that fact. Indeed, on Thursday the young Clements was seen to leave the city, and appeared to be in his usual spirits, not alluding to any trouble. The death of Clements, is only surmise put forward is that knowing well the time when his rival was likely to meet his death, and having had his hat on once picked a quarrel. The words, "O you devil," were distinctly heard, immediately before the report of firearms, by a gentleman who will come forward at the inquest. There is no doubt that the approaching wedding between Mr. Clements and Miss Muir was well known to the young men, and was the cause of the quarrel. The deceased, in his possession were two portraits of the young lady, and a letter from her, addressed to him, at a time. We hear, however, that those who have been taught by attorney Hall—father of Mr. Kennard, Mr. Septimus R. Scott, and Mr. John Reginald Yorke. Mr. Mowbray, barrister, is secretary to the Commission.

GOING TOO FAR.

Under the above heading the London *Globe* writes: "If it is true, as it has been, in favour of getting up an annual athletic competition in London between parts of the Metropolitan Districts, and the inter-university contest which takes place every year at Lillie-bridge during the Easter recess. Is not this going rather too far in the promotion of muscularity among the young men? There is no wanting thoughtful people who see considerable harm even in the Eton and Harrow cricket matches. They contend that the country of physical education, and are anxious to see the attention of the youth of England, and the shareholders in the Crystal Palace and Lillie-bridge, have been permitted to frequent those places every Sunday without hindrance or countenance from the Sabbath. If the money is taken at the doors, a proposal to allow the workingmen to visit the British Museum and other places, which are suspected something was wrong, and on the 7th inst. the Board of Trade published a proclamation to the effect that the Emperor William, who was to have been present at the Mansion House on Saturday, cannot be said to partake in any of the festivities, and that the Prince of Wales, who was to have been present at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon as the wait and of the bridge, and the Prince of Wales at the near of the premises lately occupied by Mr. James Sprosle, South Water street, British Museum and other places, and leaving with it a building by no means extensive or handsome. The wall had been cracked from top to bottom, and had to be taken down to some extent, but the fall was not anticipated. The building was occupied by Mr. Kennedy, a tailor, and has doubtless are this been caught in Paris."

The Thornbury *Standard* says:—"On Friday evening, the 18th, a number of the young men of Thornbury did a very good and commendable act, in ducking and burning a monster in this place named Sam Wallace, who has recently been guilty of a very insanitary. His crime in fact is punishable by this, and for the well-being of society it is to be hoped the law is drawn on the fellow. We are informed that this is not the first time he has been guilty of such a trick, which the boys gave him a new suit. If the rascal is not sent to the penitentiary for this, a good lesson will be given to the community at large, as well as to his unfortunate wife and family."

The Toronto *Globe* says:—"Some of our enterprising farmers entertain the idea of going on a prospecting tour to Manitoba this summer, with a view to the establishment of a colony. Land commands such a high price in the old country, that the matter for farmers to establish their sons around them with suitable sized farms, and yet remain in reasonable proximity, a church, school, various trades and other conveniences of life, is a matter of importance, and they would be relieved of many of the hardships and inconveniences common to a new country."

What the cog trade is growing up to may be judged by the following, which we take from the Chatham *Planet*:—"Now and then we read of a sublimpent of eggs from Chatham, but it is not often that this is done, and it is then a little out of the ordinary way, and we may be pardoned for making a note of it. It may also surprise a good many to learn that Mr. D. K. McNaughton has shipped in the pickle for the Boston market over 50,000 dozen. When one reflects that 1,000 dozen fill a barrel, and that a barrel is a good load for a man, and that it takes a good deal of room and work requisite to carry on this trade."

Says the Stratford *Beacon*:—"It has become customary for travelling troupes to 'lead back' their advertising, and this is done by a man who goes ahead of the show and posts up the bills, with directions to present the bill at the ticket office when he comes to town. When the account is presented some excuse is made for delay, and in the morning paper will appear a long list of the unsuspecting printers and bill-posters mount over their loss. 'Though late to sight,' is the motto of the 'Slavin troupe' of shavers in matters of the kind, and they never forget their accounts they announced a second appearance in Palmer's hall, and then closed, leaving not get ahead of all the papers, and Mr. Smith, who did their posting. We trust other printers will profit by this bill of this sad, grain, and then pass them round."

The Woodstock *Review* thus indulges in the complimentary of self-praising comments:—"Woodstock's reputation for steady, substantial growth is maintained by the present year's returns published in our first columns a fortnight since. But few towns have really maintained their own during the last five years, Woodstock has gone ahead. In 1871 the population was 4,000, in 1874 it was 5,000, in 1875 it was 5,200, in 1876 it was 5,800, and this year it is 6,000. Our population is now 2,000 in excess of the population of the town when it rolling the mass of the population of the town when it rolling the mass of the population of the town when it rolling the mass

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Paris Fashions.

(From the Young Ladies' Journal.)

We look in vain for some really *new* thing to appear in the fashion of dresses. This season brings us nothing but the Princess dress, and that is by no means *new*; fashion has now decided to take it into favour, and its vogue is greater than ever. The Princess dress looks particularly well in faille, or in any stiff silk fabric; in the woollen fabrics it is not becoming, and looks like a *robe de chambre*. It can be made either quite plain or ornamented round the bottom; draped with soft woollen material or crêpe de chine, according to the simple or dressy style of toilet required; it may be quite high, open in a square or heart-shape, or entirely *décolleté*; these ball-dresses, indeed, are made in this shape. This fashion of dress, however elegant and graceful though it be, has a great disadvantage. It is necessary, in order to wear the Princess-dress becomingly, to possess a figure exempt of any physical defect, have a well-proportioned body, with a bust neither too thin nor too massive, for however skilfully cut, this style of dress cannot conceal any of those imperfections which might be to some degree modified or disguised by any other kind of toilet.

Now is there anything very new in the way of trimmings. They are still embroidered, braids, fringes, plisses, and tufts or rosettes, piped and trimmed round in various ways. These tabs are sometimes arranged as follows:—Slits about six or eight inches deep are made at regular intervals along the edge of the material; each interval measuring about two or three inches; all the three lappets thus formed are lined with some material and are then folded back inside, so as to form flat loops; a narrow silk fringe is made to show beyond these loops. We have seen, at a very good house, a black faille costume thus trimmed. The skirt was trimmed round the bottom with a deep fringe put on in loops; these loops were between each pleat there was a flat loop, such as those above described. This trimming was put on by means of the machinery with which the skirt was bridled. The bodice was made with a basque, plain in front, cut out in small tabs at the back.

Costumes of fancy woollen material are also trimmed with very narrow tabs, not lined, but sometimes piped round, and the ends of which are turned back to form a heading, fastened down with a passementerie border. This trimming is very effective. We were also shown a great many thick ruches, fringed out at the edges. These were also pinked out ruches three in one, and of three different shades, the lightest being in the centre.

Upon a *tilleul* coloured dress, for instance, ruches of three shades of a dark green, middle green, and light green for the centre. These ruches may be either pinked out or scarcelled at the edge to form fringes. In either case each ruche is composed of three strips of material, sewn on in treble hollow pleats, of course the outer strip is the widest; the second and third each about half-an-inch narrower.

Coiffures, dropping in the neck, are decidedly gone out of fashion again, for the time at least. The style of head-dress now more generally adopted is the round coiffure, not rising very much above the summit of the head, and not coming down lower than the roots of the hair. It must be confessed the use of false hair is now universally admitted. A lady puts on her false chignon in the presence of a friend as unconcernedly as she would a flower or a bow of ribbon; and the ladies are possessed of a good quantity of hair of their own find it more convenient to put on a ready-made chignon. The hair is combed from the roots and fastened under the chignon, except the front part, which is arranged in a manner resembling frizzles over the forehead, and a few meshes, which are left to form a few loose *coques* on the top of the chignon.

The bonnet of the season is decidedly the capote, with aquarish or rounded crown, small crown, and wide strings.

There is also a model, chiefly for straw bonnets, with turned up brim, high flat crown, and small curtain, forming two or three hollow pleats.

Beaches, for very dressy bonnets there is the *couronne*, a mere coronet of flowers, with a bow of lace or ribbon at the back.

Those of the new hats are bell-shaped, with narrow slashed brim.

Decorations of a few elegant chapeaux that were shown us at one of our good milliners'.

First a Tuscan bonnet, with wide crown; the trimming consists of a wreath of wheat-ears of the same colour as the bonnet, placed at the side by a cluster of corn flowers; at the back, on the same side some corn-flowers, and of wheat-ears, placed above loops of corn-coloured and maroon ribbon; a rosette of the same ribbon at the side; wide strings of corn-coloured ribbon.

A round capote of white chip, the turned-up border is trimmed inside with rose-coloured gauze; outside there is a fanciful quilled trimming of rose-coloured ribbon, travelled into a fringe at the edges, and gauze, with silver buckle in front, rose-coloured feathers drooping over the crown, and a cluster of roses at the side; bow and lapels of faille and gauze at the back; no strings.

A black chip bonnet, trimmed outside with a bouquet of marabout feathers, and a long shaded feather of the same colour, large wreath of flowers shaded of the same tint (orange and yellow) upon the brim, with the dark foliage and long grasses; a pale rose-coloured feather is fastened in front, with a spray of rose-buds, and falls over the crown, and over the hair, at the back; a bright strap, sewn on outside to the brim, are tied loosely upon the left side.

As for costumes, the Princess is still the style which prevails, with various modifications. Thus we have seen a dress of silver-gray brilliantine, and faille of darker shade of gray, made as follows:—The faille skirt, with one flounce round the bottom, and a very pleated train, the pleats fastened across, half way up, by a wide scarf of the brilliantine. The over-dress is in the Princess shape in front, of brilliantine, trimmed across with gray braid, embroidered in several shades of blue. A jacket-bodice opens in front over the front of the skirt, which forms a plastron, or waistcoat, the sides cut much longer than the back, and quite square; long square lappets, proceeding from under the side basques of this jacket, are continued down to the bottom of the polonaise; these lappets, as well as the whole outline of the jacket, are trimmed with the embroidered braid, as also the gloves; the front and sleeves are further ornamented with silver buttons; strings of mandarine faille, tied near the left ear.

Another capote, of fine white Belgian straw, trimmed with lilleul-colored ribbon in detached bows, with clusters of pink peonies in front, and long sprays of dried faille falling over the brim; a loop of the same lilleul-colored ribbon under the brim, with peony buds; strings to match, tied at the side.

A capote of black straw, with border turned up in *cabidone*, and tufts of crimson coloured Surah foulard inside; trimming of the same, twisted in and out with soft light-colored chamois leather; one long black feather is laid over the crown, and a small, bright-colored bird in front.

A toque-shaped bonnet, of black English straw, with turned up dadem border, covered with black velvet; the crown is made of a wreath of laburnum-blossoms outside, with wide loops of black velvet at the side and back, and lapels of black lace, embroidered with straw for the strings.

And a bell-shaped bonnet, or, rather hat, for a young lady, is trimmed both in front and at the back with clusters of pale blue ribbon sewed close together.

For a young lady, a walking-dress is of finely-striped dark bluish gray and navy blue silk, with one deep flounce put on with a heading; over-skirt of the taffetaine, borrered with a wide bias band of plain blue silk. This over-skirt drops low over the train at the back, is bridled across the front, and fastened at the sides with tabs and buttons of blue silk. The cuirasse bodice, of striped fancy material, is cut square at the top, showing an under part of plain blue silk coming up to the throat; a small bias band divides both parts; the sleeves are of blue silk, with facings of taffetaine.

There is certainly a remarkable tendency just now in the fashions to come back to silk materials. Very pretty walking-dresses are composed of a long polonaise of wool and silk material, over a silk skirt, and with silk trimmings.

More elegant toilets are entirely of silk. At the back it is in the Princess shape; the front part forms a Louis XV. coat, with a corsinde waistcoat of magnificent silk, exactly imitating the materials of the period. The faille skirt is crossed by a scarf of the same brocade as the waistcoat, and trimmed round the bottom with blisses. This style of toilet is made in all colours; with white coat of a contrasting shade; in bronze faille, for instance, with a waistcoat of bronze, old blue, and coral pink brocade; or in black, with a waistcoat of black, white, and sulphur coloured brocade.

For the evening, white is extremely fashionable, especially in brocaded gauze, checked or striped; there are a number of materials of this sort in the Algerian style, which drape beautifully.

For a walking-dress, the half-fitting paletot is still the shape most in favour. The modifications it undergoes are rather in the style of its trimming than in its outline, which remains always the same. It is made, for summer costumes, without sleeves, of the same material as the dress, tunic, or polonaise.

An elegant walking costume is of felt, gray fancy material, and light brown faille. Tunic of the fancy material, ornamented with glissés of brown faille, simulating three tablliers in front. This tunic is draped at the back under a pleat of faille, which comes down under the basque, and is finished at the bottom with a large bow of faille, the end of which fall over the lapels of the tunic. Bow of faille upon the left side, very much at the back. Very tight-fitting bodice of the fancy material, simply edged with a bias band of brown faille. Semi-long sleeves, finished with a small revers of faille, and a bow and two pleats of crêpe lisse. Turned-down faille collar, and smaller turned-up collar of woollen material.

Another is of blueish gray woollen *armure d'été* and marine blue. Nothing shows of the under-skirt but a deep flounce, composed of alternate stripe of blueish gray and of marine blue faille. A very long second-skirt with the embroidered braid, as also the gloves; the front and sleeves are further ornamented with silver buttons; strings of mandarine faille, tied near the left ear.

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Another is of blueish gray

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, May 17th.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

A conference of agricultural labourers and others was held on May 16th in Birmingham in support of Mr. Trevelyan's bill for the equalisation of the county with the burgh franchise. Mr. John Bright presided, and made a lengthened and energetic speech, in which he advanced all the well-known arguments in favour of granting household suffrage to the counties. Resolutions which were supported by Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Hugessen, Mr. Fawcett, and others, were adopted by acclamation. A meeting was also held in the evening on the same subject.

THE BURIALS BILL.

Earl Granville has given notice to move a new clause after clause 77 in the Burials and Consolidation Bill to the effect that when the persons having the charge of the burial of a deceased person shall, by notice in writing, request that the burial may take place in the churchyard without the performance of the burial service of the Church of England, the burial shall be permitted to take place therein at the ordinary time and in the ordinary manner without the performance of such service, and that such shall be held to be a sufficient justification to the minister for not performing such service.

PRAYER DURING THE WAR.

The clergy in Convocation requested the Upper House to put forth a form of prayer to be used at the present time, and the Upper House, having agreed that the preparation of such forms should be left to the discretion of the Bishops in their respective dioceses, the Bishop of Lincoln has suggested the following form for use in his diocese:—"Lord of Hosts and God of Battles, Who ruleest all things in heaven and earth, look down with pity on the nations now striving in war. Take from them all anger and wrath, hatred and revenge. Have compassion on our suffering fellow-Christians; deliver them from oppression and wrong; restore the Churches of the East to primitive purity and truth, and let them dwell therein in the bonds of faith and love. Have mercy on all Turks and infidels; take from them all ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of Thy Word, and so fetch them home, blessed Lord, to Thy flock, that they may be saved among the remnant of the true Israelites; and may all be made one fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Continue to us the blessings of peace; let no violence be heard in our gates, nor waasting and destruction in our borders. Restrain the fierceness of men, and make it turn to Thy praise; for Thou, O God, Who makest wars to cease in all the world, pour down upon us, and upon all Christian princes and people, Thy Spirit of peace; that we, being guided by the gospel of peace; and finally bring us to the heavenly peace, the Eternal Peace, in Jerusalem, there to praise Thee. Everlastingly, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

VIVISECTION.

Messrs. Yarrow & Co. write to the *Times* from Poplar:—"Referring to the important remarks made in your leader on the subject of torpedo boats, it may be interesting to know that other Governments in addition to those you name are fully alive to the importance of providing themselves with vessels of this class; our firm have been supplied or are at the present moment building them for the Russian, French, Dutch, Greek, Brazilian, and Argentine Governments. These boats have speeds varying from sixteen to twenty miles an hour, and are mostly provided with poles projecting from the bow, in some cases working in and out by steam power, so as to enable the pole to be used of greatly increased size and strength, in order to penetrate any net hitherto adopted as a protective against torpedoes."

"SAUNDERS' NEWS LETTER."

The copyright and plant of Saunders' *News Letter* have been purchased in the Dublin Bankruptcy Court by Mr. Burnside for £600.

GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN.

A fire has occurred at Power's Distillery, Dublin. The still-house was entirely destroyed, as well as two other buildings, valued at £8,000, and other vats may also be injured. The total damage is about £30,000.

TIPPERARY ELECTION.

Mr. Gray, Home Ruler, has been elected for Tipperary, by a majority of 1,000 votes, against 1,344 recorded for Mr. Casey, the Nationalist candidate. After the declaration of the poll, Mr. Gray addressed a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, and in doing so expressed regret at having had Mr. Casey for an opponent. Mr. Casey said he would forget what had occurred. The successful and defeated candidates then shook hands.

LONDON COACHING CLUB.

One of the great events of the London season—the first meet of the London Coach Club took place on the 16th inst. in Hyde Park. There was a brilliant turn-out, more than twenty-six coaches sporting the rendezvous. The Prince of Wales and Prince Teck occupied seats in the leading coaches.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF HOME.

The Countess of Home has died at The Hirsel, Coldstream, the family seat of the Home family. The deceased lady, Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry James, last Baron Montagu, was married to Lord Home in 1832. Five sons and three daughters born of the marriage are living.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At the annual general meeting of the National Rifle Association, the Duke of Cambridge, who presided, announced that the year there will be no review, but instead athletic sports in which the cream of the Canadian team, he added, will attend the meeting.

ARTISTIC DISCOVERY.

Considerable sensation has been caused in the artistic world by the discovery of a marble arm and hand holding a sceptre, which made among the remains of ancient Mitylene by the students of the French School of Archæology. The fragments belong to a perfect under piece of beauty, and is declared upon good authority to be a portion of the celebrated Venus of Milo now in the Louvre.

REVISION OF THE AUTHORIZED VERSION.

The revisers of the Authorized Version of the New Testament met on the 15th inst. at the Deanery, Westminster, for their seventieth session, and sat for seven hours. There were present the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, who presided, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Dean of Westminster, Lincoln, and Lichfield, the Master of the Temple, Archdeacon Lee, Canons Lightfoot and Westcott, Professors Newth, Milligan, Moulton, Newth, and Roberts; Dr. Angus and Hort, Prebendaries Humphry and Scrivener—eighteen in all—and Mr. Troutbeck, the secretary. The company was engaged in considering the suggestions of the American revisers on the revised version of the Gospel of St. John.

THE ESTIMATE OF CONVICTS.

A deputation from the Chatham, Rochester, and Strood Trades' Council, accompanied by Mr. W. Martin, Mr. Johnson, Goldsmid, and Mr. Gorst, and the leading representatives of the workingmen, has had an interview with the Home Secretary with reference to the employment of convict labour in the erection of Government buildings, forts, magazines, docks, etc., in that neighbourhood. Mr. George Potter said in the United Kingdom there were 1,257,000 paupers, 200,000 of whom were able-bodied men. We had nearly 1,000,000 prisoners, who were set to work to manufacture articles, the sale of which entered into competition with honest labour. The Poor-rate was £15,455,000. He approved of the suggestion to employ convicts on waste lands, as this would not enter into competition with skilled labour, and it would also bring many acres under cultivation. The Home Secretary, in reply, said that the whole matter of prison labour was now under the consideration of the Government, and he could assure the deputation that the branch of the question with which they were concerned should have his best consideration.

THE WATCHMAN AGAINST SPIRITUALISM.

In defence of Lord Penzance's inhibition, the Rev. Arthur Tooth has signalled his return to England after his prolonged absence from Hatcham by the immediate resumption of his position as vicar of St. James', Hatcham. On Sunday last he celebrated the Communion. There was a very large attendance, and nearly 200 persons received communion at his hands. Great excitement was caused when, just before the absolution was pronounced, Mr. Fry, the recently elected Protestant churchwarden, accompanied by two policemen, made his appearance. They proceeded at once down the nave to the chapel gates, evidently with the intention of removing Mr. Tooth. Observing this, Mr. Tooth's friends rose en masse. Mr. Fry in loud tones then ordered the discontinuance of the service, and called upon the police to arrest Mr. Tooth. This the police refused to do, they having been assured by Mr. Webb, the vicar's churchwarden, that he endorsed the vicar's action, and sanctioned the service. The police then withdrew. The celebration was then concluded without further interruption. Mr. Tooth wore a richly embroidered chasuble with coloured orphreys. The two lights were lit, the "sanctus" bell rung, and all the usual accessories common at the celebration of Holy Communion at Ritualistic churches were used. It is at present unknown what course of action Mr. Tooth will pursue for the future, nor has it yet been decided what course the various parties affected by Mr. Tooth's conduct will take. The complainants, Mr. Hudson and others, have the same remedies they had before, they can go before Lord Penzance with an affidavit showing Mr. Tooth's contempt of Civil Law. Mr. Tooth is liable to imprisonment or before having been inhibited from officiating for three years. It is probable the Bishop of Rochester will not take any steps in the matter.

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A London correspondent writes:—"The Prince of Wales evidently aspires to the proud position of regenerator of masculine costume. It must be remembered that some years ago he made an effort to do away with the present monstrous forms of men's evening dress, and he attempted to substitute a loose black velvet coat for the hideous tailcoat to which men cling with a pertinacity worthy a better cause. He was unsuccessful, however; the black velvet was discarded, and to this day it is not always seen to distinguish the gaiety of the waiters. Now I see the Prince is opening a new campaign. The attempt of which I have heard has from time immemorial been partially tried by three buttons or studs, was in the Regency, the other night, rendered with only one stud. Think of that, mothers, and sisters, and wives—only one shirt button to look after in the space of three, only well button-holes to test and consolidate where there have been three. If the Prince could go still further and generously bring a garment that shall have no shirt buttons and button-holes at all, the gratitude of the whole of English womankind would follow him. How many peaceful homes there might be if that shirt-button question could be avoided! and how gladly would feminine England award Albert Edward a proud position, far above that of Albert the Good, could he but save them from the ever-recurring trials to which the present popularity of shirt-buttons gives rise! Albert the Good looked after Fine Arts, it would be said; but Albert Edward, his son, looked after the tempers of the people, and prevented thousands of quarrels in thousands of homes by his Anti-Shirt-button Crusade. Whether such a blessed state of things, Mr. Hugessen, Mr. Fawcett, and others, were adopted by acclamation. A meeting was also held in the evening on the same subject.

THE BURIALS BILL.

The Manchester *Guardian* announces the decease of Lord Erskine as having happened on Thursday last, the 10th inst., at Hill-side, Alderley-edge, Cheshire, at the aged seventy-five. His Lordship was Thomas Americus Erskine, eldest son of David, second Lord Erskine, of Restormel Castle, Cornwall, by his marriage with Frances, daughter of General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, United States of America. He was consequently grandson of Thomas, first Lord Erskine, the celebrated advocate, who eventually became Lord High Chancellor. His Lordship was born on the 3rd of May, 1802, and was educated at Harrow and the University of Edinburgh. He was for several years in the Diplomatic Service, and succeeded to the Peerage on his father's death in 1855. He married, in 1830, Louisa, daughter of Mr. George Newman, of Newtyle place, Sussex, and widow of Mr. Thomas Legh, of Adlington, Cheshire, but by her he had no issue. The title consequently devolves on his next brother, the Hon. John Cadwallader Erskine, late of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, and some time a Judge and Superintendent of Police in the Cis-Sutlej States. He was born in 1805, and has been twice married—firstly, in 1829, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. John Murray, of Tyrona, and, secondly to Mary Louisa Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Alexander, C.B., by the former of whom he has a family.

MONTGOMERY ELECTION.

The Hon. F. Hanbury-Tracy, the Liberal candidate for the Montgomery Boroughs, has been elected by a majority of 67 over the Conservative, who had come forward in the Conservative interest.

MEAT AND STOCK IMPORTS.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the subject of the cattle plague and the importation of live cattle from Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Danmarkjold, of Samsoe, Denmark, who represented the Agriculture Department of the Danish Government, in relation to the exportation of dead meat, he said that Denmark would never be able to compete with Russia in that matter, because of the small margin of profit which would be left to the Danish agriculturists. They could not feed their stock for packing, and they would lose considerably by the sale, which was very valuable in Denmark as in England. Ameriica had a much better pasturage, therefore she could be fattened and sent over whole for a much cheaper rate than from Denmark. At present Denmark exports about 5,800 head of cattle to England every year.

Professor Gamgee writes to the *Times*:—"It is important fact has come to my knowledge. The great success attending the transport of fresh meat from America to this country has induced a movement for its supply to Hamburg and Antwerp. The price of meat is greater on the European Continent than in the United States and Canada. If arrangements be made to ship meat carcasses, after it has cooled, in chambers of possible objection can there be to continental meat shipments being made from our ports, when the business forty stock imports across the German Ocean? Advocating this has been regarded by some as a slight in favour of the agricultural interest. With me it has been rather in behalf of the towns. Stockyards have, it is true, been urged that the proposals made by me years since are not adopted. Their immediate, or even conversion has been slow, though well-nigh universal. The acceptance of the truth has been delayed to that period when the sense of trade has actually affected its ample and convincing demonstration. Sooner, however, that all our energies be directed to the restoration and permanent health of our herds and flocks. Meanwhile producers cannot exist with meat at 5d and 6d per lb., as we shall assuredly have it, if they must submit, as they do, to a depth of competition caused by the international cattle trade. We are pursuing a most dangerous caution, the synonym of ignorance on this question, but the common sense of the country must soon be encouraged to demand permanent, costly and vexatious home trade restrictions, forming part of that vicious system the death-knell of which has sounded at last."

SINGULAR CHRISTENING SCENE.

Recently a girl who allege to be the rector of All Saints' Church, West Bromwich, is the father of her illegitimate child, took her offspring to the font for baptism. In answer to the question being asked, What name do you give this child? the father of the young woman replied, "Frederick Willett White," the two first names, Frederick Willett, being the Vicar's name. Mr. Willett protested against the proposed name, but it was decided that the child should be baptized by that name, having been inhibited from officiating for three years. It is probable the Bishop of Rochester will not take any steps in the matter.

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FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

MAKING A HOME OF THE FARM.

The farm as a home will have its garden and its orchard, for beauty as well as profit; and the farmer will have his library and his leisure hours, as well as other men. The eye of the owner will be seeking rather through the garden, and through which sun and shade may play. If he clears away the stumps and stones, he will spare a copse here and a thicket there, for his very cattle will thank him for their shelter, and no passer-by will fail to admire the taste and forethought which, with the meadow or the ploughed field, retains the glory of maple or birch, or hemlock, or gnarled beech.

Such things are coming even among us to have a value even in dollars and cents. With better roads, which are the crying need of our rural districts, a drive of four or five miles, or twice as much, is not always an evil. The purer air, the restful quiet, the opportunity for study, counterbalance some of the conveniences of the village. The homestead with trees for a lawn, decorated with a stream which grows and changes with the season; with groves that are for perfumed air, and which grow and changes with the seasons; with groves that are for the shelter and joy of the forest; with something new always in the fields ripening for the harvest, and in the orchard or vineyard, and in the farmer's fashions as any Fifth avenue belle; with flowers that are for the eye and the sense of fragrance, and which are grateful for your care—must be something more than a dream of the future. Some farmers have had too much land, they have not learned yet, that the Lord has given them enough to have done, to count their trees and inventory their watercourses, and make the most of every hill and valley, every shade and variety of scenery. Instead of degrading the farm into a mere machine, still of compulsory labour, we need more and more to decorate it with the attractions of home, to make it the centre of culture, to bring out the best features of its landscape, the special beauties of grove or stream, or hill-side, which nature has adorned it. The most careless observers have noticed how, gradually, some farm will designate an entire district; how a well-cultivated garden wins admiration; how the very soil and the very air, if it be free from taint of taste and brains for the master. He has made his home there; he has treated the land as a friend in a generous way. He has not gone at his farm as if it were a slave, to be flogged and starved, with the one purpose of giving it the least possible, while extorting the most from it. Even as a question of profit, the wise rule is to make the farm a home.—*George E. Waring, in Scribner's Monthly.*

GRAPES IN CANADA.

The exceptionally cold weather of 1873-74 and 1874-75 has strengthened the impression that grapes in the greater side of Lake Ontario in regard to Canadian winters, and has given opportunity to interested persons opposed to emigration to describe the rigour of our climate, in a manner well calculated to create alarm among those who may have business to seek a home upon our shores. Fortunately, by, the last two years have proved that we are not liable to such extreme temperatures and in spite of the low range of the thermometer referred to in the witness above referred to, no harm has been done to vegetation. As a proof of the average mildness of our climate, reference may now be made to the experiment of growing and ripening, many of the exotic grapes heretofore only cultivated under glass. In Jerry Pelham, of Niagara, has in his garden several varieties, and among them a vine of Black Hamburgh, which has been in full bearing for about five years, and produces yearly a heavy crop. At the Philadelphia Exhibition, Mr. Pallock secured a bronze medal for a specimen of these grapes. The bunch weighed 16½ ounces, yet had been injured by being exhibited and tasted at the exhibition in Toronto, whence it was sent to Philadelphia. A far better specimen could have been cut from the vine. The protection of the vine consists simply in laying down the vine and covering it with a little garden mould, and the slight protection of a board. Grapes are bearing as full as any of the harder kinds, while the shape, size, colour, and flavor of the clusters are all that could be desired. Besides the cherry trees, the caterpillars attack apple trees, which they denude of their leaves and blossoms. From this time onward every insect pest that depredates on fruit trees should be looked for and destroyed, and that a tree that continually wounded must be injured thereby. Mr. Campbell would not give much for maple trees and from an old sap bush.—*Central New York Farmers' Club.*

One needs to know the percentage of grains to distinct the value of the ore for better, and as the price of butter is influenced by its colour and flavor (some believe colour determines the flavor), the test should give both quality and quantity of cream. This is easily and cheaply done by filling a glass tumbler with the milk of each cow, and setting these tumblers in a current warm, the sun shine, the pear cling, and the soft-bodied "worms" that feed on foliage may be attacked by whale-oil soap, dissolved in water, and applied with a sprinkler. We have found so great an advantage from the use of this remedy, applied by means of a hand force-pump with a fine rose nozzle, that we strongly recommend it.

Matching newly-planted trees and shrubs should by no means be neglected. The small and vigorous shoots that would otherwise be lost. Sick-looking trees and shrubs that have not taken kindly to their new situation should be will cut back, if this has not been done at the time of transplanting. There is no better regimen for a sickly tree than severe pruning. Evergreens need this sort of discipline as well as the deciduous trees.

In the orchard a severe trimming of the trees is needed. Many wonders with this crop eventually. By removing all imperfect fruit, that which is kept will more than make up in deficiency in number by excess in quality and appearance. Thus, instead of the forest; with something new always in the fields ripening for the harvest, and in the orchard as responsive to the season's influences as any Fifth avenue belle; with flowers that are for the eye and the sense of fragrance, and which are grateful for your care—must be something more than a dream of the future. Some farmers have had too much land, they have not learned yet, that the Lord has given them enough to have done, to count their trees and inventory their watercourses, and make the most of every hill and valley, every shade and variety of scenery. Instead of degrading the farm into a mere machine, still of compulsory labour, we need more and more to decorate it with the attractions of home, to make it the centre of culture, to bring out the best features of its landscape, the special beauties of grove or stream, or hill-side, which nature has adorned it. The most careless observers have noticed how, gradually, some farm will designate an entire district; how a well-cultivated garden wins admiration; how the very soil and the very air, if it be free from taint of taste and brains for the master. He has made his home there; he has treated the land as a friend in a generous way. He has not gone at his farm as if it were a slave, to be flogged and starved, with the one purpose of giving it the least possible, while extorting the most from it. Even as a question of profit, the wise rule is to make the farm a home.—*George E. Waring, in Scribner's Monthly.*

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DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

Third Synod.

HAMILTON, May 29.—The third Synod of the Diocese of Niagara opened this morning, the morning prayer service being held in Christ church cathedral. The cathedral church of Niagara stands on the site of a former edifice constructed of logs, which was destroyed by conflagration in the year 1835 and was completed in the year 1838. It was enlarged in 1854 by the addition of a stone church, and then it remained until 1875, when it was demolished. In February 1876 the present handsome building was opened as the cathedral of the recently formed Diocese of Niagara. The Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, who had been more than forty years rector of Christ church, was appointed the first Dean of Niagara by his Lordship Bishop Fuller. The Dean was in England during the session of the Synod last year, but to-day he was again at his post, and it was evident he had taken considerable pains to organize the order of proceedings. The service was a very pleasant and inspiring one, though, at the same time, congregational. At 10.30 the clergy, preceded by the surpliced choir, entered the church in procession and took their places: near the chancel,