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The Toronto Meekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881.

VOL. X. NO. 481.

Statement by Mr. Forster in the Commons.

MATERRANCES MINT BE PUT DOWN

Arrest of the General Secretary of the Land League.

SEIZURE OF FIRE-ARMS AT DUBLIN Precautions Against Fenian Outrages in England.

CONSTRES GUARDED BY THE POLICE

Dumin. June 10. The suppression of the Land League is gain being seriously discussed by the Irish overnment. The Chief Secretary, the Lordieutenant, and the law officers are in daily onference. The law officers and other Crown counsel are strongly of opinion that it should be at once disbanded as an illegal organization, directly injecting to violent opposition to the law. Influential pressure from the outside is also being brought on the Executive in this direction, but the Irish Astorney General holds out

A VISIT TO DILLON. Dillon was visted at Kilmainham goal to-day. He is in good health and spirits, although he suffers somewhat from the late cold

In the course of an interview he expressed saxiety regarding certain rumours that the people in some parts of the country had presented firearms at the police and military. This, he said, was a practice fraught with great danger to the people. It was high treason to offer armed resistance to the Queen's forces, and for not only those who actually carried arms, but for every person in the crowd, the penalty will be hanging. Mr. Dillon is certain from the temper of many of the speeches made at Westminster of late that the Govgrament are determined, if they get an op-portunity, in this regard to make an ex-

A Cork despatch says :—Another arrest under the Coercion Act has been made near Macroon. The people at Schull have hoisted a green flag on a pole, and stationed an armed guard in front of Father Murphy's house.

A VICTIM OF THE BODYK BIOT. The coroner's jury have returned a verdict that Mahoney, the farmer killed in the riot at Bodyk, died from being struck by a police-man at present unknown, whom they found guilty of wilful marder.

despatch from Cork dated 9.30 p.m. A FIEBCE BIOT AT CORK. *** A despatch from Cork dated 9.30 p.m. says — A furious riot is now in progress. Mr. Stokes, a magistrate, has been severely intered and three policemen badly wounded. The mounted police charged the mob and several persons were injured to be police tastion at Union quay was wrecked. The riot originated on the racecourse. One civilian was dangerously wounded by a bayonet. Tokun, a prominent Leaguer, and twenty other rioters have been arrested.

CORK, June 10. The trials arising from the recent Mitchells town riots were to take place to-day, but the Crown prosecutor was "Boycotted," and being refused a conveyance, he could not get within ten miles of the town where the court was held. Mr. Eaton, the resident magis-trate, who presided, intimated that further people that if they assaulted the pelice they would be fired on. He said that the evictions were under military control, and causioned them to be careful.

THE BIOTS AT CORK

sterday were totally without political sigmificance. They were not connected in any way with the land war, yet they would not have reached their actual proportions but for the general irritation and agitated state of It would not be well to the exaggerated accounts sent ight by a press association to a. The disturbance arose during ast night the closing movements of the races. According to rule the refreshment tent was closed at six, but the people refused to go out, and the police on trying to clear the tent were violently attacked with stones. They used their clubs freely, but got a dreadful beating, being only thirteen in number. When reinforcements were received from the grand stand they fought their way through the crowd into the city and to the barracks. Stones rained down on them from every side, but the crowds kept at a safe distance from their bayonets. All the safe distance from their bayonets. All the policemen were cut and bruised, several of them dangerously. The chief magistrate, Captain Stokes, who happened to be driving from the races in a covered carriage, was recognized by the mob and the vehicle was riddled with stones, and the captain was cut on the head. During a charge by the police one constable was dangerously stabbed in the groin and many others injured. About thirty reconle were arrested. The rioting was entirely people were arrested. The rioting was entirely confined to mobs of boys and roughs, who were finally scattered by a company of mounted police charging up and down the Parade, a wide street running through the middle of the city, and through the adjoining streets. Exaggerated accounts of the affair were telegraphed hence last night. No military were called out.

LONDON, June 10. The Government have received an intime tion that the Fenian organization in America have detailed men to destroy public buildings in various cities in England. Acting under this the police have been ordered to take every precaution.

LAND LEAGUE SUPPRESSION. The Irish Government is warmly pressed to suppress the Land League by an order-in-Council. The law officers maintain that the League is illegal, but the Government wish to

CORK RIOTERS ARRAIGNED. To-day fifty of the Cork rioters who were arrested during the tunult of yesterday were brought before the magistrates and charged with wounding police by stone-throwing, and also with other riotous conduct. The Crown prosecutor said that the Government pre ferred this mode of speedy justice to remanding the accused for trial. While the discussion was going on there were large crowds as sembled outside the court-house.

FENIAN ATTEMPT AT LIVERPOOL. A Liverpool despatch says:—An ineffectual attempt was made last night to blow up the Town hall here. Two men were arrested, having a quantity of dynamite and loaded revolvers. The men arrested are McKevitt and Roberts, two well-known Liverpool Irishman Roberts. and Roberts, two well-known Liverpool Irishmen, both well supplied with money. Documents were found connecting them with Fenianism. Roberts formerly lived in America. The police found a gas pipe full of leaded powder with a lighted fuse at the Acc. of the ball, and there is into the street.

where it expleded. Nobedy was hurt. Windows were broken in the hall and surrounding buildings. McKevitt and Roberts are also suspected of complicity in the attempt to blow up the central police station on May 18th. A document in which reference is made to O'Donevan Rossa was found on

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT. In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Harcourt stated that both the Irish-men arrested at Liverpool this morning re-cently arrived from America. Mr. Gladstone said there was no foundation for the statenent that the Government intend to abando ortions of the Land bill. ment that the Gn

An indication of the extent of the hostility to landlerds in Ireland is furnished by a parliamentary return just made which, shows parliamentary return just match that 337 agravian outrages, including three murders, were committed during May. THE PERBURATORS OF THE LIVERPOOL OUT

McKevett is a native of Warren Point, county Down, and has been employed as a dock labourer at Liverpool since 1870. Roberts is a native of Glasgow, of Irish parentage. Circumstances point strongly to the belief that the plots are hatched in America and carried out by unique sic, who find foolish accomplices here. It is believed Fauian skirmiehers from New York bring explosives with them.

suppressed. Many persons were wounded on both sides. The residence of Col. Rollins, near Mallow

Cork county, has been burned. A servant has been arrested.

The impression prevails in Limerick that an immense quantity of firearms are concealed in various parts of Ireland. Twenty-three of the Cork prisoners have been sentenced to from two to four months imprisonment; the others were liberated.
Mr. Joyce, sceretary of the Kilmalloch, county Limerick, branch of the Land League.

has been arrested under the Coercion Act. LONDON, June 11.

The marning papers comment very strongly on the Liverpool outrage. The *Times* advo-cates stern remedies.

The Times, remarking on the growth of lawlessness in Ireland, says:—"One experiment which is most obvious and most certain to succeed remains untried. If one mob of Fenians or Land Leaguers, or by whatever other title they call themselves, were just for once not suffered to have its own way, if its appeal to force were met and overcome, and if the mob were dispersed and forbidden to reassemble, the consequences might be happy in the extreme. One viotery of the law would be the signal for others. The objections to be the signal for others. The objections to such experiments are obvious, but not cenchusive. The forcible dispersion of a mob in Ireland would be certainly followed by a howl of execration from their parliamentary friends and champions. The Irish press, which is silent over the injuries to the polices would be eloquent in the case we are now supposing. But the Land League would receive something very like its death-blow, and might itself fall into the centempt with which the law is now treated in Ireland."

Some London papers publish to-day a for-midable list of the principal outrages and dis-turbances in Ireland reported in the newspapers during the week. The catalogue includes the rioting at Limerick on the 4th inst., the disturbance at Schull in defence of Father Murphy on the 6th, the rioting at Ballydehob and at Skibbereen and Schull on the same day, the tearing up of the rails near

Cork on the 9th, and the destruction of the telegraph lines between Skibbereen and Cork on the 10th, besides innumerable attacks on process-servers, and minor outrages. To The question

HOW TO MEET THESE RIOTOUS RISINGS is asked and answered by most of the Lon-don papers to-day. The answer is the usual demand for blood. The Times says:—"Proclamations, coercion laws, and arrests of individuals taken here and there at a disad-vantage and hurried off before their friends me them, these methods are being tried, and with no satisfactory result. One experiment there is, the most natural, the most obvious, the most certain to succeed, which remains nevertheless untried. If one mob of Fenians or Land Leaguers, or of whatever other title, were just for once not suffered to have its own way; if appeal to force were met and overcome by stronger counter-force, and if the mob were dispersed and forbidden to reassemble the consequence might be happy in the extreme. One victory for the law would be the signal for others." The Economist says.—"The best service which the Irish Executive can render to the people is to insure that when-ever the law strikes it shall strike with irre-sistible force." The Spectator thinks if the rioters were invariably met by

HEAVY VOLLEYS AND CHARGES OF CAVALRY rioting would cease, but it urges the Government not to be driven by the Tories into such an insanity. The Pall Mall Gazette takes the Times to task for blood-thirstiness, and the Times to task for blood-thirstiness, and says: "So far as outrages in this country are concerned they are much more likely to be multiplied than diminished by a resort to dragooning in Ireland. Surely the experience of Bussia should not be forgotten when violent repression is advocated as an infallible specific for the cure of a political malady which finds year in assassination by drawity which finds vent in assassination by dyamite. That is no reason for refraining from enforcing the law or for neglecting to punish the guilty; but it should, at least, give a pause to those who are pointing to bayonets and buckshot as the only method for pacification in Ireland."

THE LIVERPOOL OUTRAGE.

The examination of the men captured in the attempt to blow up the Town hall at Liverpool, yesterday, took place to-day. The prisoners were charged with damaging the building, and the intent to commit murder, and also with laying explosives with the in-tent to damage the building. The man who at first gave the name of Roberts has since given it as McGrath. A strong force of police was present at the examination, and only persons having business there were adnitted to the court room. Roberts said they had no intention of murdering anyone. Mc-Kevitt asserted that he had nothing to do with the plot. The prosecuting counsel claimed that the evidence was sufficient to justify remanding the prisoners. The justice adjourned the proceedings for the present.

THE MILITERET MERYING.

Fifteen thousand people assembled to-day in Millstreet, county Cork, but made no attempt to hold a meeting. A large force of military and police was drafted for service in the town. The people formed a procession and marched through the streets with bands playing and banners flying. There was no peaking except by the priest who advised the people to quit the town quietly.

ADVICE FROM THE CHURCH. The Bishop of Ross, addressing his congregation to-day, strongly deprecated resort to violence. Their case, he said, would be eventually gained by vigorous constitutional

A despatch from Liverpool says:—At day-break on Sunday 300 men marched to the prison to which McKevitt and Roberts were taken, ostensibly to sescue the prisoners. The policeman gave the alarm, and the war-ders assembled armed with loaded carbines and revolvers. When the men saw the war-ders they separated, going in various directions.

been placed around the prison, and warders armed to the teeth are patrolling outside. LONDON, June 13.

In consequence of the attempt to blow up the town hall at Liverpool the regulations forbidding strangers to enter the House of Commons with pareels will be re-enforced, and gatherings of strangers in the lobby will be prohibited. The police are renewing their vigilance relative to the safety of Ministers. At Portsmouth great preparations are being made against Fenianism, and the shipping of coal is closely watched. STATEMENT BY MR. FORSTER.

Parliament resumed its session to-day after recess. The attendance in the Commons was unusually large. The event of the day thus far has been the speech made by Mr. Forster, Home Secretary for Ireland, in reply to various questions addressed to him respecting the condition of Ireland by Irish members of both parties, and by English Radicals and Conservatives. Mr. Forster, who appeared to be labouring under considerable excitement, and who spoke with more than usual deterbe labouring under considerable excitement, and who spoke with more than usual determination, and at times exasperation, said that the forces which her Majesty has sent to quell disturbanees and to carry out the law at Skibbereen were, in his opission, sufficient to maintain order and to secure the enforcement of the writs of eviction in spite of all resistance, no matter how determined it might be. The instructions given to the magistrates and to the commandants of military forces in Ireland were that crowds to the magistrates and to the commandants of military forces in Ireland were that crowds sembled ostensibly to prevent the execut f writs of eviction, or to sympathize with the ment hoped that the large force now in Ire-land, and which would be strengthened if necessity demanded, would prove to the Irish people that the law was not to be upset with impurity, and that however painful its execution in individual cases might be, it must be carried out at all costs and at all hazards. Mr. Forster's speech was received with cheers from the Conservatives, and with some expressions of modified approval from the Conservative Liberals. It was observed that from below the gangway, where the Radical members of the House and Home Rulers sat, violent expressions of disapproval and even of horror were heard.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARREST. Mr. Halloran, general secretary of the Land League, was this merning arrested at Dublin under the Coercion Act, and conveyed to gaol. The arrest was effected so quietly that it is scarcely known in that city, and no ex-citement respecting it has been caused.

IN COMMITTEE ON THE LAND BILL. In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Forster stated he had no legal preef that the Land League was affiliated with Ribbon or Fenian conspiracies. The House then went into committee on the Land bill. Mr. Parnell said Mr. Gladstone had attempted gigantic task, and he did not desire to obstruct it, but did not believe it would be successful. One hundred amend-ments to the Land bill, standing in the names of Liberals, have been withdrawn, and as the bill proceeds the amendments will probably

DISSATISFACTION AT BOME. A Rome despatch says the Pope is painfully impressed by the conduct of the Catholic clergy in Ireland, and has ordered letters to e written to the Irish bishops acquainting

The rioters at Cork are erasing the Queen's ame from the proclamations. A case of arms consigned to a Dublin shop-ceper has been discovered at the Westport

ridges was found in the canal at Bolton It is stated that McKevitt will plead that he was led into the outrage by Roberts, that he never belonged to any Irish association, has resided in Liverpool ten years, and has

never been in America.

CORK, June 14. It has been ascertained from Schull that Mrs. Henry O'Mahoney, of Ballydehob, applied to Consul Brooks for his intervention on behalf of her husband, who was arrested last week, and who claims to be an American citizen. She supplied Consul Brooks with a certificate from the courts of Erie county, N. Y., to the effect that States navy, and was admitted to citizenship in February of last year. The consulthus far has refused his official cognizance because a formal application has not been made by the prisoner. The consul, however, has prepared a careful statement of the case to be transmitted to the Government as soon as the case comes before him officially.

In the House of Commons, in committee on
the Land bill, Mr. Gladstone agreed to an amendment that a landlord may refuse to ac mit a purchaser as tenant on reasonable grounds. A whole page of amendments aimed against this portion of the bill falls through in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's action. Rapid progress was made with other amend-

Mr. Nolan (Liberal Home Ruler) moved for leave to introduce a bill to suspend evic-tions in Ireland for a limited period on payment of six months' rent.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the Gov. ment had not considered the course they should adopt in regard to such a bill, but the House would probably accord Mr. Nolan the privilege of introducing the measure. Leave

was given. It is reported that the man McKevitt, who was arrested as one of the perpetrators of the recent alleged Fenian outrage at Liverpool, has offered to turn Queen's evidence, and to reveal all the particulars of the outrage, as well as of those connected with other plots and conspiracies.

Any assembly of persons in Nenagh, county Tipperary, and Kildare, in view of the excted evictions there, has been prohibited. At the meeting of the Land League at Dublin to-day the speeches were very moderate, and collisions with the military were strongly discouraged by the speakers.

SHAME AND SUICIDE.

An Orangeville Girl Attempts to Take He Life in a Buffalo Den. BUFFALO, June 14.-Mrs. Lavidia McCockrell, in a moment of remorse, occasioned by meditation on the fast life which she had recently begin to lead, attempted to commit suicide last night. According to a statement which she made it appears that some years ago she led a very fast life at Orangeville, Ont. McCockrell became tascinated with her and they were married. The couple removed to Bradford, where they lived happily until Mrs. McCookrell discovered, as she says, that her husband was unfaithful to her. In a fit despair she resolved to resume her life of shame, and three weeks ago came to Buffal to carry out her resolution, entering one of the lowest dens on Canal street. The woman took a teaspoonful of morphine, but prompt medical assistance saved her life. She is about 30 years of age and is the mother of two children, who are with their father at

Dr. Dannell, Catholic Bishop of Southwark, The Sultan is seriously ill from nervous ex-

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—Such is the number of peasants emigrating from the government of Tomsk to Siberia on account of poverty that the ferry ever the Volga is

Mr. Gladstone on the English Land

THREATENED STRIKE OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Speculative Mania in Indian Gold Mines. INFAMOUS TRAFFIC IN YOUNG GIRLS.

Steamship,

LONDON, June 12. Mr. Gladstone's speech on the English land question indicated a readiness to accept a modification in the existing system of tenure. He condemned limited sownerships, but suggested an important change in the system of restrictions in the transfer of land. He thought, however, that American competition and more influence.

GAMBERTA AND THE SENATE. mbetta's friends admit that the Senat defeat is a severe blow. Gambetta when he heard the news said :—"The Senate wants to set itself above the Chamber and fight both me and universal suffrage. So be it. I prefer open war to masked enmity. I was not the first to draw the sword, and shall not be the first to sheath it, now that I am thrust the first to sheath it, now that I am thrust in spite of myself into the heat of the battle.' A GOLD MINE PRVER.

Another speculative manis has broken out this year, chiefly in gold mines. The cause is the reported discovery of a rich vein of gold in an Indian mine worked by a Glasgow syndicate. The City of Glasgow bank held a very large number of shares in this concern, indeed this gold mine helped that institution. Shares advanced this week from 10 to 65, and new mining companies are started every day. Cornwall is flooded with new companies working the old tin mines, and India promises to be the acene of a new gold fever. In existing mines the rise during the last few days ranges from 12 to 200 per cent. Two new American mining companies have asked for a million sterling. The total amenut applied for by the new companies this year is 112,000,000, and most of it has been subscribed.

AN EXPLORING PARTY MASSACRED. News has been received, at Aden that an Italian exploring party which started from Assab Bay, Abyssinia, consisting of a sub-altern officer, ten sailors, and four soldiers, have been massacred in the interior. The particulars are not known. The Italian Government has received news confirming the report of the massacre. The party were sent out by the Government. Among the victims

A TELEGRAPH STRIKE. At a meeting of 1,200 postal telegraph employes last night resolutions were passed calling a national conference of telegraph clerks at Liverpool in three weeks, and pledging the meeting to abide by the decision of the conference; also agreeing to strike if that course was decided upon. The meeting resolved to take immediate steps to bring about the total cessation of

occurred in King's county, and much property has been destroyed.

Various reports are circular ag at Liverpool, including one that a great quantity of cart-loted by ballot.

LONDON, June 13. Midhat Pasha has addressed the Sultan stating that personally he had no share in the murder of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, but assisted in his deposition because the late Sultan wished to change the order of succession to the throne, and was on the point of sion to the throne, and was on the point of sanctioning the Russian occapation of Constantinople. Midhat points out that if Abdul Aziz had not been deposed the present Sultan would not occupy the throne. Midhat attacks several high personages, including the Minister of the Interior, whom he accuses of having supported Abdul Aziz's project of bringing the Russians into Constantinople.

LOSS OF LIFE BY AN EARTHQUAKE One hundred persons were killed and sixty injured by the earthquake which devastated

everal villages in the pashalik of Van, Ar-THE MASSACRED ITALIAN EXPEDITION. A Rome despatch says:—Lieutenant Guiletti was the leader of the Italian expedition massacred in Africa. The attack was made by natives at night. The object is believed to have been plunder. One account states it was in retaining for the state of the st was in retaliation for the act of the explorer was in recanisation for the act of the explorers in seizing a sheikh in consequence of a dispute about a camel. The Government has telegraphed to Cairo demanding an enquiry and the punishment of the murderers.

THE METHODIST GCUMENICAL COUNCIL, Great preparations are being made for the Methodist Coumenical Council soon to be held in London. Dra Osborne will probably be elected President of the Wesleyan Conference. Large numbers of Americans are expected to be present at the council, and the Lord Mayor will give a series of grand festivi-ties at the Masonic House during the sitting of the council.

London, June 14.

The action of the Government relative to the decoying of English girls for infamous purposes by foreign agents has not been taken too soon. Several mysterious disappearances of young girls have been reported here lately, and there are grave reasons for fearing that they have been trapped and conveyed out of the country. One of the latest cases of missing girls is that of Mary Seward, aged 14, who lived with her parents at Westham, and the London, June 14. lived with her parents at Westham, and the publicity given to it has elicited information showing that for years past there has been in showing that for years past there has been in London a systematic attempt at kidnapping young girls in that district. It has become absolutely dangerous for girls of twelve years old and upwards to be out on the streets alone, as they are accosted or run after by strange men or women who always seem to have alenty of money and have approximately. their willingness "to pay a good price" to anyone who will assist them to get girls. These circumstances are vouched for by men working at the Victoria docks, and the only working at the Victoria docks, and the only wonder is that they have not before now com-bined to punish the "foreign gipsy-looking people" who are intent upon desolating their homes. Mary Seward has been missing several weeks, and although no direct clue has been found as to the whereabouts of the girl, it is thought the information obtained by the police may yet lead to the solution of the mystery. the mystery.

EMIGRANTS FROM GERMANY. A Berlin despatch says :- In the Reichste A Berlin despatch says: In the Reichstag the Conservatives expressed apprehensions relative to the immigration of Roumanian Jews into Germany, and begged the Government to try to divert the enormous stream of German emigration to the Danubian regions instead of to America. Herr Reichter, the Progressist leader, said during May the exodus of Germans was the greatest during ten years, and it was because labourers and artisans are hadly off in all respects.

THE FRANCHISE IN ITALY. The Italian Government has declared its coulation not to extend the franchise below the class of persons who have movived a super standard elegentary education. The

najority of the Chamber of Deputies has approved the Government's position. "FATAL ACCIDENT AT A LAUNCH.

The new Inman steamship City of Rome was successfully launched yesterday from the Barrow Shipbuilding Company's yard, on the Ciyde. She is the largest steamship affect, excepting the Great Eastern, and she is also expected to be the fastest trans-Atlantic steamer in the world. The owners and builders hope to have her make the trip from Queenstown to New York in exactly seven days. Everything about her will be of the best quality and most approved designs. Unfortunately a deplorable accident occurred just previous to launching the steamer. Immediately before the last blocks were knocked away and the vessel began to glide down the ways into the water the boiler of a donkey engine on her deck exploded, killing four men and fearfully injuring many a donkey engine on her total injuring many or ing four men and fearfully injuring many others. This most unhappy calamity spread consternation among the spectators. A subconsternation among the spectators. A sub-scription for the families of the killed and for the relief of the wounded will be made.

FRANCO-GERMAN BELATIONS. ring the debate on a resolution in favour of reducing the term of military service, Gen. Farré, Minister of War, alluding to the system of military service in Germany, said:—"Nothing threatens the preservation of peace. Great condisity reigns over our relations with our powerful neighbour."

THE DOTTEREL EXPLOSION. URMISES AS TO ITS CAUSE-120 LIVES LOST

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 14.

Particulars of the explosion on the war teamer Dotterel have reached here. The exphosion occurred forward, tearing away fully one-third of the vessel, and shattering other portions. There were 132 men aboard at the time, and only twelve were picked up. There were two explosions following each other in rapid succession. There was a quantity of dynamite aboard, and it is said quantity of dynamice aroard, and it is said some of the erew were making experiments with cartridges. The general belief is that the explosion was due to the blowing up of the boilers. Nothing was saved. Those rescued could not tell hew the disaster occurred.

ELECTRIC STORAGE.

A Scotch Professor en Its Uses. Sir William Thompson, of the Glasgow University, writes a letter to the London Times stating that by measurement no appreciable less was incurred in transmitting the box of stored electricity from Paris to Glasgew. He says:—"That a million fool pounds kept in the box during the seventy-two hours' journey from Paris to Glasgew was no exaggeration. One of the four cells, after being charged again by the Laboratory bat-tery, was then left to itself, absolutely un-disturbed, for ten days. After that it yielded me 260,000 foot pounds, or a little more than a quarter of a million. This not only con-firms M. Reynier's measurement, but it seems further to show that the waste of stored energy is not great, and that for days stored energy is not great, and that for days and weeks, at all events, it may not be of practical moment. I have already ascer-tained enough regarding its qualities to make it quite certain that it solves the problem of storing electric energy in a manner and on a scale useful for many important practical applications. It has already had in this country one interesting application of the smallest in respect to dynamical energy use, but not of the smallest in respect to the beneficence of all that may be expected of it. ELECTRIC STORAGE FOR SURGICAL PURPOSES. "A few days ago my colleague, Prof. George Buchanan, carried away from my laboratory one of the leaf cells, weighing about eigh-

craseur, as it must have been had not the Faure cell been available, because, under the circumstances, the suspicel electrician's para-phernaliz of a voltaic battery to be set up orehand would not have been pract admissible. The widest useful application is waiting just now for the Faure battery, and I hope that a very minimum time will be allowed to pass until the battery is supplied for this application to do

FOR THE ELECTRIC LIGHT what a water cistern in a house does for an inconstant water supply. A little battery of seven boxes suffices to give the incandescence in the Swan or Edison lights to the extent of 100 lights for six hours without any percepti ble diminution of brilliancy. Thus, instead of needing a gas engine or steam engine to be kept at work as long as the light is wanted, with the liability of the light failing at any moment through the slipping of the belt, or any other breakdown or stoppage of the machinery, and instead of the wasteful inactivity during the hours of the day or night when the light is not needed, the engine may be kept going all day and stopped at night, or it may be kept going day and night, which will undoubtedly be the most economical plan when the electric light comes into general use. Another very important appli-cation of the accumulator is for the

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF STEAMSHIPS. dynamo-electric machine of very moderate magnitude and expense, driven by a belt from a drum on the main shaft, working through the twenty-four hours, will keep : Faure accumulator full, and thus, notwith standing the irregularities of the speed of the engine or the occasional stoppages, the supply of electricity will always be ready to feed the Swan or Edison lamp in the engine-room and cabins, or are lights for the masthead and red and green side lamps, with more certainty and regularity than have been achieved in the gas supply for any house on terra firma."

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Freat Excitement at Lucan—An Arrest Un-connected with the Tragedy the Cause. LUCAN, June 14.—The atmosphere to-day s filled with all sorts of mysterious rumours in re the Donnelly tragedy, but most of them cannot be traced to any reliable source. It is certain, however, that Detective Murphy paid a visit here this afternoon and made a prisoner of a young man named John Kenny, and conveyed him to London. William Donnelly and another strange man came to the village upon the same train with Detective Murphy, and immediately after took a conveyance and proceeded out to the scene of the tragedy at the homestead, and also to Whelan's Corners. In addition to these movements it is also known that James Feehley, sr., an uncle to the brothers of that name now awaiting extradition, is wanted by the authorities, and has not yet turned up. Parties who might be able to give information as to the movement on foot are very reticent, and hence an air of mystery seems to suround any reports in circulation.

LATER.—It has just leaked out that the arrest made by Detective Murphy had no-thing whatever to do with any matter in con-

A new fortnightly line of steamships is about to be established to run between Mont real and West Hartlepool. About half an hour after midnight on Sunday, the chief of police at Ottawa, on entering his effice, was rather astonished at finding a stone a pound in weight lying on the directory which he had lett upon his table about an hour before. At first he paid no attention to the matter, but on sitting down discovered the seat of his char covered with broken to the matter, but on sitting down discovered the seat of his chair covered with broken pieces of glass. Further examination showed that a pane of glass had been broken, and that the missile with which it had been dome would have infallibly struck him on the head had he been sitting in his office at the time.

ction with the Donnelly tragedy.

THE TRACK OF THE STORM.

Destruction of Life and Property by Monday's Tornado.

FIFTY LIVES LOST NEAR ST. JOSEPP

Houses and Barns Carried Through

the Air.

CANADA KINGSTON, June 14.—The storm last night was very severe in this vicinity. The lightning struck the house of Mr. Charles Crausten, Railton, entered the roof and passed down between the outer and inner wall, tearing the plaster and laths off. As it passed downward a clock was smasked into atoms, the floor of the parlout damaged, and a girl in an adjoining bedroom was also torn up. Thence it passed into another room where Mr. Cranston and an adopted lad were sleeping. The full force of the lightning was here experienced. Mr. Cranston's lower limbs were parlyzed, and the boy rendered senseless. Mr. Canaton will recover, but the case of the boy is very doubtful. Passengers who went up the bay on the steamer Hero last evening assert that the lightning was something terrible. They are that around Cresy, Bongards, and Allison many barns were strack and damaged. They could see the lightning strike trees and read them to proces. KINGSTON, June 14.—The storm last night

SHARON, Ont., June 14 -- A hurricane and rain storm passed over here last evening. Trees were blown down, shingles blown from the roofs of houses, and telegraph wires broken. It lasted about twenty minutes.

Belleville, Jane 14 .- A terrific thunder Belleville, June 14.—A terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by a very high wind, a tremendous downpour of rain, and vivid lightning, visited this district last night. This morning several trees were found laid low in different parts of the city, and others had branches torn off. Numbers of fences were also blown down, but no further-damage

OTRAWA, June 14.—A severe thunder-storm passed over the city last night. The lightning was very vivid.

Mount Forest, June 14.—The most terrific thunder and hall storm that was ever witnessed in this section of the country set in last night about four o'clock. The wind blew a perfect gale, and rain and hallfell in torrents. deluging the streets in a few minutes. The hailstones varied in measurement from one-eighth to two and three inches in diameter, and towards the close of the sterm they as-sumed more the shape of blocks of ice, being exceedingly large, one being picked up en-broken by Mr. Themas Stovel which measured twelve by eighteen inches. Considerable damage was done to the glass in many buildings, some being completely riddled. It is not expected that much damage was done to the crops on account of their not being far enough advanced. Finit trees suffered

UNITED STATES.

DES MOTRES, Iowa, June 14.—In western Iowa, including Auduben, Cass, Pottowatte-mie, and Guthrie counties; the storm on Sunane, and Gutarie continee, the storm on Sunday was very severe. Calves, hogs, chickens, ducks, &c., were killed, and cattle were much bruised by the hail. Buildings and trees were blown down. The hailstones in many cases were of the size and shape of door knobs, weighing over a pound each, and

and removed a tumour from the tongue of a young boy in about one minute, The operation would have eccupied over ten minutes if it had been performed by the ordinary chain coraseur, as it must have been hed not the track by the wind. The locomotive was overturned and much injured. Five thousand pames of glass were broken at Avoca. The damage to the growing crops, which are almost obliterated in many places, it is imossible to estimate

TOPEKA, June 14.—During the recent storm at Olivet, a horse was lifted out of his stable, carried over a high hill and dashed upon the ground in a cornfield a mile away. Cattle were lifted from the ground, carried into the air and dashed to pieces. In a fine orchard destroyed, treas were torn out of the ground and twisted into a thousand fragments. weman found the works of her gold watch quarter of a mile from her house. Her trunk was lifted out of the house and carried off and is not vet found. Several dwellings and coatents were destroyed. Three negrochibbeen were badly injured and one has died. It is thought the others cannot A Mr. Resecrants and a Mrs. Harper, were killed near Melvern, and nine others badly hurt. The Presbyterian church at Queen Emma was destroyed and the debris of the building are scattered over acres of ground. In many instances fragments were

ound a mile away. St. Joseph, Mo., June 14.—A cyclone or Sunday, starting near Savannah, Andrews county, passed through Flag Springs and King City. Many houses were de-stroyed and twelve lives lost in Andrews county. At Flag Springs and King City the destruction was much greater, and the loss of life in that vicinity probably fifty, men, women, and children. Hundreds of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep were killed. Several other destructive and fatal cyclones

are reported. Hopkins, Mo., June 14 .- A cyclene near here on Sunday caused great destruction of property. James Young was killed and his wife fatally hurt. John Crabill and several members of his family were badly hurt, and

members of his family were badly hurt, and some are likely to die.

Wells, Minn., June 14.—During the late storm a barn was lifted from its foundation, carried fifty feet, and dashed to pieces. A house and outbuildings were unroofed, and all the things scattered beyond recovery. A little girl in the barn was unhurt, as also were the horses. Several other buildings were destroyed. At Danville the house of R. Jones rolled over several times, he and his wife being in it. The woman was severely out. being in it. The woman was severely cut.
The house of John Vance was lifted bodily and carried over the top of high trees near by and thrown upside down. Mrs. Vance, he mother, and another lady were in the house, and escaped almost unhurt. Several other buildings were demolished.

By the timely use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, the Nerves regain their vigour, and the brain becomes clear and powerful. Indigestion and habitual Costiveness almost always arise from weakness of the nerves and muscles of the stomach and bowels. In such cases, Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, has proved itself of the Hypophosphites has proved itself of the greatest service by inducing healthy peristal-tic action of the intestines. The evacuations soon become copious and healthy, without producing the effect of purgative medicines.

The Wells-Jameson elopement case was up in the Belleville police court last week. The prisoner Jameson was committed for trial on the charge of stealing certain articles the property of Wells. mitted for trial on the charge of stealing certain articles the property of Wells. Jameson was seized fits in the gaol. It is reported that in the civil suit a settlement has been arrived at which will prevent further proceedings. Wells is to have the custody of the two children, who are to be returned to him, and, in addition, \$1,700 and the piano, which is now in the custody of the Belleville police. Mrs. Wells takes the balance of the money, for the possession of the whole of which and the property three suits in Charoscy have keen instituted, and the household property at Belleville minus the plane.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT.

MAIL-OFFICE. THURSDAY, June 16.

IN OPERA. American Songstress Making Her Debut

with Marie Roze. LONDON, June 15. Miss Emma Juch, of New York, madora Miss Emma Juch, of New 10ra, matter, very successful debut last evening at her Majesty's Opera House in the opera of "Mignon." She possesses a good voice, a high, clear soprano, well trained to sing per feetly in time and with intelligence. Her figure and distinct. She sang the difficult music of Philina with perfect case, her voice music of Philips with perfect case, her voices in the apper register being of a heantiful quality. Her execution of starcello massages, was particularly brilliant. She is young and gracaful, and has a logod stage presence. Her acting was immonstratined, remarkably so for a first appearance. I She appearance is She appeared to great advantage in the satisfication and had a recall after the walkernol dustin Mme. Juch was a firsh towards the conclusion of the opera as at the deginner. She was called before the curtain with the control. was called before the curtain with the the artists after each sot. Mine, his restricts after each sot. Mine, his restricts after each sot. Mine, his restricts after the mine was exactly suited to her voice, which is better than last season.

ROYAL ASCOT. The Bace far the Derby Stakes.

The Ascot Derby stakes was won to-day by Count de Lagrange's Maskelyne, with Mr. Lorillard's Passaio second, and Lord Falmouth's Lennox Love third. Six hossessran. The distance was a mile and a half.

Explosion in Lordon.

London, June 15.—An explession of gas occurred this foreness in the office of the English Loan Company. The secretary, Mr. Elliott, was hurled through a window and severely burnt about the face and arms. The gas leaked in the vault, and hence the explosion. The building was badly shattered and the windows broken.

THE QUEBEC PIRE.

Official Statement of the Loss of House Pro-perty—Six Thousand People Burnt ent—The Relief Committee—Recovered Goods Perty-six mensand People Surmout The Relief Committee Recovered Goods.

QUERG, June 15.—The following is an official statement of the number of houses destroyed and families rendered houseless and destroyed and families rendered houseless and destribute by the fire on the night of the 8th June :—442 houses; 1,211 families, consisting of 6,628 individuals. Two thirds of these have lost all and had no insurance on their property. of 6,928 individuals. Two-thirds of these have lost all and had no insurance on their property. At last night's meeting of the Relief Committee the resolution passed at the meeting of Pretestant gentlemen on Monday, on motion of E. D. Chambers, seconded by Rev. Robert Ker, was unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. J. B. Charleson, seconded by Mr. R. R. Dobell, this resolution was also supported by Hon P. Garneau, and provides that 10 per cent of all subscriptions received by the committee shall subscriptions received by the committee shall be paid the Protestant committee for the relief of the Protestant victims by the fire. Quite a sensation was caused in St. John street, without, whenever an alarm of fire is given It looked like a pamic yesterday to see people rush in groups from every see people rush in groups from ever door into the street on the soundin of an alarm. A very large amount of preperty lost at the late fire, and supposed the been stolen, has been recovered by the

the Central police station awaiting CANADIAN.

More Fortune Bay Trouble. St. John's, Nid., June 15.—Harbour Briton lighthouse, at Fortune Bay, the resort of hundreds of American fishing schooners throughout the year for bait purposes, has

Foul Play Suspected.

CLIFFON House, Niagara Falls, Ont., June 15.—The body of an unknown man has been found at the ferry landing, Canada side, with a rope around his neck. An inquest will be held this evening. The body is unrecognizable, having evidently been in the water seme time. Foal play is suspected. More N. P. Pills. MONTREAL, June 15.—Molson's extensive rolling mills at St. Gabriel, near this city, have been purchased by a local capitalist, and will be set going after being four years idle.

Suicide of a German in Chicago. Chicago, June 15 -Last evening Hugo Von Malapert committed suicide by sumping from the water works' tower, 160 feet high He was a son of the present chamberlain of the Emperor of Germany. He came to Chicago eighteen months ago, and was in the employment of a shipping firm. He quarrelled yesterday with a fellow-boarder, and

became greatly excited, and was also disap-pointed with reference to remittances from AMERICAN.

Further Tales of the Storm. New YORK, June 15.—During the storm f yesterday the electric current at the Williamsbridge telegraph office, into which 116 wires centre, drove everybody out of the place. The switch boards were one sheet of fire. Two boys who took refuge under a tre Williamsbridge were killed by the light ning. A house, occupied by three far as struck by lightning and demolished. All the inmates were prostrated, and one will probably die. The storm did considerable damage in other places in this vicinity.

A Big Haul. DETROIT, June 15 .- H. Massey, of New York, a commercial traveller, was over \$20,000 here by pickpockets.

THE ALBANY DEADLOCK.

No Appearance of a Solution of the Difficulty Being Reached. New York, June 15.—The Tribune's Albany special says a feeling is growing that if Depew cannot be elected no Administration candidate can be, and if his vote is allowed. to come to a standstill the result will be demoralizing to their forces, The Times' special says that Conkling is reported as perfectly satisfied with the situation, and is resigned to remain at Al-

bany all summer.

The Herald's special says that there are many rumours as to developments to be made before the Bribery Committee. It is stated that subpænas have been issued to Tillinghast, of the New York Central railway, and to the president and cashier of a bank in Central New York, where Woodin is said to have an account. It is said that it is the intention of the friends of Conkling to investigate the passage of all corrupt schemes through the Legislature with which any Senator or Assemblymen have had any con-

ection. ALBANY, June 15 .- First ballot :-ARRAY, June 13.—First ballet:—Jacobs, 49: Conkling, 31; Wheeler, 25; Rogers, 18: Cornell, 10; Lapham, 10; Bradley, 1; Folger, 2; Tremaine, 3; Crowley, 2.

Second ballot.—Depew, 54; Kernan, 50; Platt, 27; Folger, 3; Cornell, 10; Crowley, 4; Lapham, 1; Rogers, 1; Tracy, 1.

Ferster Threatened. DUBLIN, June 14.—It is stated that

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS.

SEVERAL PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH

A Relief Committee Formed and Subscriptions Opened.

QUEEC, June 9.—One, of the most dis-astrous fires with which this unfortunate city has been afflicted commenced last night, and is only now under control, at 6 a.m. The first alarm was from the corner of St. Olivier and St. Claire streets, at ten minutes before eleven o'clock. Considerable delay must have occurred in giving this alarm, for on turning the eye in the direction indicated by turning the eye in the direction indicated by the number of the box, the lurid glare of the flames was readily discernible, and a minute later the bells from the Basilica, St. John's, and St. Roch's churches rang out the second alarm. The whole force of the brigade was soon on the ground, driven with fool-hardy speed. The hook and ladder waggon, passing down St. Genevieve street, knocked down and ran over Mr. Talbot, of Hamel & Co., but, notwithstanding that Hamel & Co., but, notwithstanding that this is the heaviest vehicle in the de-partment, Mr. Talbot escaped with slight The reflection of the flames vivid that in a short time was so vivid that in a snort time half the city appeared attracted to the scene, and by 11.30 all the avenues around and leading to the fire were so completely packed with people that it was next to imbeene of utter confusion that met the gaze in the vicinity of the conflagration beggars de-scription. Half the people seemed panic-stricken, and three-fourths of the others were stricken, and three-fourths of the others were only adding to the general confusion by running against each other, and assisting in the destruction of property in the solemn belief that they were rendering assistance in saving it. Parents partially clothed hurried along it every direction, with infants in their arms wrapped in bedclothes, and leading others by the hand. Cows and horses let loose from burning stables rushed half maddened through the crowd, or stood dazed with the scenes. the crowd, or stood dazed with the scenes by which they were surrounded. Crockery, bedding, trunks, clothing, stoves, sofas, pic-tures, and every conceivable article of furniture were thrown or dragged about, often into places of even greater danger than where they were taken from. The origin of the fire was in a stable on St. Olivier street, near St. Marie street. The flames immediately spread to the surrounding wooden buildings and to the streets above and below. St. Olivier, Labourelle, St. Marie, and Richelieu streets were quickly

A MASS OF FIRE, or some hundred feet of each in extent, the flames from other sides of the streets over-lapping in the middle and completely closing them to all traffic. The scenes common to great fires were readily discernible at this stage—even the police and firemen were to a great extent demoralized. Daring robto a great extent demoralized. Daring rob-bery was carried on freely in the full sight of everybody. Liquor stores and privated wellings attacked by the flames were ransacked for liquor, which was openly drunk by the specimens of the lowest class who are common to the locality in question, and who frequent the low hovels whose destruction is one of the least regrettable features of the disaster. ere were, of course, striking contrasts, to the above, and numerous instances of gener-ous humanity. The sparks which everywhere flew from the burning wooden, buildings were themselves a terrible source of danger to the rest of the city. It was no uncommon sight to see men's coats and hats ablaze from burning pieces of shingles which fell in them. The wind being from the north upon them. e the fire rapidly in the dir

John's church.

The rush of cold air caused by the rapid pread and large volume of the flames seen o divide the wind into local currents, which cattered the fire around in every direction. The brigade found it more unmanageable than ever. They allege that four wooden houses were found on fire by them when they arrived upon the scene, and that, with the water absent and unattainable for some twenty minutes, it was found impossible for them to obtain the mastery. The hydrants threw good streams when the water came into the The Clapp & Jones steam fire engine was got to work as early as possible at the well at Berthelot market, but it seemed to have but little effect in saving the surround When the fire spread, as above ing property. described, the men of the brigade lost all con-trol over any portion of it. Their necessary subdivision into so many parties was weak

THE FLAMES SWEPT ONWARD with almost lightning rapidity. The fury of the devouring element knew no bounds but those of the city's outskirts, and sone who failed to see them would be inclined to credit the rate at which they swept all before them. A great part of D'Aiguillon street, west of St. Genevieve, had been destroyed, when the flames appeared in St. John street, a little out than Hetherington's At one o'clock the clanging of the bells of St. John's church in rapid and a'arming tones told of the danger of that property, and summoned assistance from all who were able to give it. The whole efforts of the fire brigade were im-mediately bent on saving the sacred edifice, but to no avail. Hundreds of willing hands belonging to all classes of citizens were also stretched out, but in vain. Nothing was swed but the sacred vessels and some of the most valuable of the plate and furniture of the sanctuary. The fire had possession of the noble structure in an almost less space

of time than it takes to relate, and THE FINEST AND LARGEST CHURCH in the city was doomed to destruction. It was a grand sight to witness the angry flames climbing the steeples of the church, and to see the fall of the towers a few minutes later. The more northerly of the two was the first to go. It gradually tottered over, and then fell right over into the roof of the structure. The other steeple gradually sunk and telescoped. Next after the church came

THE FRIARS' SCHOOL opposite, and still irresistibly the fire swept on. As if confident that so majestic an edifice could never fall a prey to any of the elements, the neighbours around had carried their household goods to the front of the church, and there piled them at the very described them. door of the sanctuary. All was irretrievable fost. The church was worth at least \$100,000 and the insurance amounts only to \$10,000. At the foot of Jupiter street, below Berthelot market, the flames had crossed from the low side of St. John street, and from this point they rapidly flew west along that fine avenue, keeping pace with the other division of the conflagration opposite. Nor was the fire confined now to John street. At Jupiter it spread southward to the Regulator than a destroying John street. At Jupiter it spread southward to the Berthelot market place, destroying Gabriel and St. Patrick streets as far out as there were buildings to be destroyed. The lower field alone stayed the progress of the fire fiend. At Scott street the fire ran upwards toward the Grand Allée at a terrible wards toward the Grand Allée at a terrible rate of speed, there being neither water, men, hose, nor other appliances to stop it. Only the gap caused by the recent conflagration here stopped the total destruction of the whole street. It is impossible to describe the spread of the flames on every side, and it will perhaps be more satisfactory to give an idea of THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SPENT DISTRICT.

The only thing that the firemen successed in

oing was to curb the fire east at Genevieve reet, and here in fact the wind was owing from the east and north-east from Latourelle street, up nearly to John street. The westerly side of St. Genevieve had been swept away. To the north the fire extended as far as Richmond street. The western limit is a little beyond the street car stables limit is a little beyond the street car stables at Mount Pleasant, near the city boundary. The limits south at Burton near Scott and at Gabriel street have been already mentioned. Briefly summed up, the streets consumed are, running east and west:
Richmond, burnt in part, principally on the south side; Latourelle street, Olivier, Richelieu, D'Aguillon, and St. John, in St. John's Ward, and in Moutcalm, St. Gabriel, Nouvelle, and Breton, Running st. John's Ward, and in Montcalm, St. Gabriel, Nouvelle, and Breton. Running north and south the principal streets were:

Sutherland, Deligny, St. Clair, St. Marie, and St. Genevieve, west side, besides Jupiter street, in Montcalm Ward, also west side. Amongst the property destroyed on John street were a large number of bandesweet. street were a large number of handsome buildings used as stores and private resi-

It is believed that this fire is equal, if not worse, in every point to that of 1876. It is certain that it exceeds it in that there is a greater amount of valuable property destroyed. The number of houses burnt is estimated at from 700 to 800, and the total loss that the strictle of t in the vicinity of one and a half million dellars. Several minor accidents are reported, and one woman is known to have been burnt.

A relief committee will be formed and subscription lists started for the aid of the sufferers, most of whom are of the poorer classes.

A WRETCHED WATER SUPPLY When the fire was first discovered no water was to be had, as it was turned on in the Lower Town. In Quebec the upper part of the city is supplied with water during one portion of the day and the lower during another portion, and even then the water is not evenly distributed, as in some wards it is tarned on at different hours from others, owing to a defective system. It takes about half an hour to turn the water from one part of the city to another, and during this half half an hour to turn the water from one part of the city to another, and during this half hour the flames had full play and made terrible headway. All attention was directed to the spot where the conflagration started, and none was paid for a few minutes to the fact that the strong wind was carrying the shingles of the roof of the burning house to other quarters. Thus the roof of a large brick building about 200 yards off was in a hlace before any negticular pottice was read to blaze before any particular notice was paid to it, and by the time the water was turned on the conflagration had assumed proportions that defied all efforts to subdue.

A COINCIDENCE. It is singular that, with the exception of St. Patrick and Artillery streets, this morn-ing's fire has destroyed the very portion of Montcalm and St. John's wards left after the destructive fire of 1876. The present is by far the most serious conflagration which has visited Quebec since the fire of 1845, which almost wiped out the whole city. Rev. Charles Hamilton, of St. Matthew's church; Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Trinity; James Ross, one of Quebec's millionaires, and several Roman Catholic clergy worked like Trojans.

INSURANCE LOSSES. The following is the approximated list of

1	doing business here :	
1	Quebec	\$300,000
	Phœnix	8,000
	British American	12,000
	Lancashire	30,000
	Guardian	14,000
1	Liverpool and London and Globe	35,000
1	Western	20,000
	North British	40.000
1	Imperial	28,000
	Northern	20,000
1	Royal, of England	40,000
	Royal Canadian	40.000
	Commercial Union	8,000
1	Sovereign	30,000
	Dominion	18,000
	London Corporation	4,000
	Citizen	15,000
	Queen	27,000
1	Canadian Fire	2,000
d	Etna	10,000
3	Hartford	10,000
	LOSS OF LIFE	755
Ø	LOSS OF LIFE	~ 0 15 To bear

The rumours circulated as to loss of life were not believed up to 3 p.m., but now it appears that five lives were lost. Three bodies have already been recovered, those of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, of 118 Olivier street, whose children are saved, and that of Marois Laperiere and two children are missing, and are also believed to have perished in the flames. The discovery of the first remains was made by some men while removing rubbish from the site of some ruins, when they suddenly came on a human head so burnt as to be hardly recognizable. It proved to be that of Mr. Hardy.

AID FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislative Assembly this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Chapleau in a feeling speech, in which he referred to the suffering that must result to the poor of Quebec from the terrible fire of this morning, moved a vote of \$10,000 towards the relief of the sufferers. Mr. Joly seconded the motion in a sympathetic speed He was followed by Messrs. Lynch, Mercier, Robertson, and Irvine. Mr. Nelson followed, and expressed the sympathy of the sister city of Montreal with Quebec in her trouble. After remarks from Mr. Murphy, the resolution was adopted.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED A subscription list in aid of the sufferers has just been opened, to which the following sums have been contributed:

His Excellency the Governor-General.

The Mayor of Quebec.

1,000

The Cure of Quebec.

1,000

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED HOUSES BURNT. According to the cadastral plan of the city there were 567 houses burned and 1,500 families rendered homeless.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SYMPATHY His Excellency the Governor-General rode all through the burnt district to-day. The following is a copy of Lord Lorne's letter to the Mayor enclosing his subscription of

"QUEBEC, 9th June, 1881.—The Gov-ernor-General requests the Mayor to express his deep sympathy with the sufferers from the disastrous fire of this day, and desires to subscribe \$500 to any fund he may raise for the benefit of those who need assistance. "(Signed) LORNE."

QUEBEC, June 10. According to reports in the possession of the authorities up to this mo ning nine persons are missing. Seven bodies have been recovered. Mr. Hardy, on Oliver street, saved his children and returned for his wife who was sick in bed, but both perished in the flames. The coroner will held his inquest to-

Now that the smoke from the smouldering ruins has somewhat subsided, a more vivid idea can be formed of the utter destruction and desolation of the burnt district. Nothing but whole acres of standing chimneys and ing but whole acres of standing chimneys and bare walls meet the eye. Some idea of the intense, heat generated by the mass of secting fire can be formed from the burnt appearance of the stones in the standing walls. In the process of rebuilding, very few, if any, of these standing walls can be utilized. The stones are crumbling to pieces, and the sconer a number of the tectaring and the sooner a number of the tottering walls are pulled down the better. To-day matters are beginning to be put in order Some proprietors are boarding up the doors and windows in their walls, while others are already actively at work cleaning out the foundations with the view of commencing to rebuild. The telegraph wires encumbering the roadway have also to some extent been removed, but some still impede the roadways. Vendors of old iron are making a rich harvest in buying the broken stoves and other iron debris, heavy loads of which they are carting away. Artists and photographers were also busy on the scenes of the ruins this morning making sketches and taking photographs to meet the present and coming demand.

THE CITY COUNCIL MOVING.

second water supply pipe from the Lorett reservoir to the city.

A ROYAL SUBSCRIPTION. QUEBEC, June 12.-H.R.H. the Duke of Albany has subscribed \$100 toward the relief of the fire sufferers.

NEW STRUCTURES GOING UP. Two or three wooden houses have already been erected on the scene of the late fire and are ready for occupation. They will be sub-sequently bricked around and used for stables.

ALLUSIONS FROM THE PULPIT. In all the churches to-day, Protestant at well as Roman Catholic, touching allusion were made to the fire. In the Sisters of Charity Convent Chapel, where Rev. M. Plamondon, curé of St. John's church, celebrated mass and preached to his afflicted congregation, the scene was very impressive, and neither clergyman nor people could restrain their emotions. He told them that in a few months he hoped they would unite in a re-stored St. John's in singing a Te Deum. AID FROM FRANCE.

Mesers. Dion, of Granville, France, have instructed Hon. Mr. Chapleau by cable to pay 500 francs as their subscription towards relief of the sufferers. A FUBSCRIPTION FROM MANITORA

fire sufferers. LOSSES BY FIRE.

Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon, of Mani-ba, has subscribed \$100 for the relief of the

Destructive Double Conflagration at Box manville—A \$12,000 Blaze at Kincardin —A Michigan Village all but Destroyed. BOWMANVILLE, June 12. - Precisely at halfpact ten this morning, and while all the church bells were ringing, the fire bell pealed forth an alarm. The people rushed from the churches to find that the frame dwelling, store, and large furniture and undertakin warerooms of W. P. Prower were threatene warerooms of W. P. Prower were threatened with destruction. The fire brigade confined the fire to the rear part of the buildings, where it originated through some defect in the stovepipes or chimney. The buildings are considerably damaged both by fire and water. The furniture and both by fire and water. The furniture and undertaker's furnishings were also much damaged by hasty removal. The owner of the buildings, John J. Tilley, Public School Inspector, had an office in the building, and nearly all of his valuable books and papers are destroyed. The west end was occupied by John Griffith, saddler, whose stock was more or less damaged by removal. The following insurance companies are interested. lowing insurance companies are interested:

—Hartford, Imperial, Western, and Lancashire. The loss is fully covered by insur-

KINGARDINE, June 13.—At five o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the back part of W. B. McLardy's tailoring establishment on Queen street, and quickly connected with the stove and tin store owned and occupied by George Strigeon, the drug store occupied by J. P. Wright, and owned by Mrs. Pemberton, the harness and boot and shoe shops occupied by E. Leslie, and owned by Mrs. Pemberton, the photograph gallery of H. M. Legar, and an unoccupied store owned by John McLeod. Notwithstanding the energy of the fire brigade and citizens, nothing could be done to save the buildings named, but much of the stock was removed in a damaged condition. The nected with the stove and tin store owned removed in a damaged condition. uildings are all frame, and burned like tin der, no rain having fallen here for several der, no rain having fallen here for severial weeks. A fierce wind was blowing at the time the fire originated, but in about a quarter of an hour afterwards the wind ceased and rain commenced to fall. This proved of great advantage to the fire brigade, who worked throughout like herees. A fine wall separating the block of wooden buildings from McKiblum', threatteres winds black from McKibbins' three-storey brick block, stayed the progress of the flames and really proved the salvation of the west side of Queer street. The losses are:—Geo. Sturgeon street. The losses are:—Geo. Sturgeon, \$6,000, on which is an insurance in the British American and Western of \$1,000 on the buildings and \$2,000 on the stock; E. Leslie, loss \$3,000, insured for \$1,100; H. M. Legear, loss \$500, insured for \$400; J. P. Wright, loss \$1,500, insured in the Phenix for \$800; John McLeod's loss \$200, without insurance; Mrs. Pemberton, loss \$2,000, pp.

insurance; Mrs. Pemberton, loss \$1,000, no insurance, and W. B. McLardy's loss will probably be covered by insurance. BELLEVILLE June 13 -At about 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Lewis Hyman's dwelling, Foster Avenue, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that it was with difficulty the immates made their escape. Only a few articles of furniture were saved. Mr. Hyman's loss is \$1.500, on which he has \$700 insurance in the Northern. Mr. Falconer's loss on building is \$1,600; insured in the Queen for \$800. LUDINGTON, Mich., June 13,-Nearly the

whole business portion of this village was burned on Saturday night. Loss, \$200,000. Avonmore, Ont., June 13 .- A fire was disvered yesterday morning in an unfinished building in the neighbouring village of Newington, belonging to J. N. Dixon. The flames spread to the adjoining building, owned by Mrs. Steen and occupied as stores by G. R. Forbes and L. Waldroff, which was quicky destroyed. Attempts made to subdue the ames proved fruitless. Waldroff succeeded in saving the greater part of his stock, Forbes only a very small portion of his. Two horses were also consumed. The cause of the fire is unknown. Forbes' loss is about \$6,000, and Waldroff's \$500. There is no insurance on

THE CONTEST IN PICTOU.

Sir Charles Tupper Ably Vindicates the Government Policy. Picrou, June 11.—The nomination of car Picrou, June 11.—The nomination of candidates to contest the county of Pictou, Nova Scotia, took place on Saturday. There were over two thousand people present, and the excitement ran high. Mr. Carmichael, the Grit candidate, spoke first for about half an hour, condemning the National Policy and the general policy of the Government. He was followed by Sir Charles Tupper, who made an excellent speech, and thoroughly exposed the inconsistency of Mr. Carmichael. posed the inconsistency of Mr. Carmichael. Hon. Mr. Anglin followed Sir Charles, and came to the rescue of Carmichael, occupying the floor for about an hour. He indulged in the stale and exploded arguments of Opposi-tion orators on the subject of the Pacific rail-way contract and the National Policy, with special reference to the duty on coal. His emarks were not well received, the audience evincing considerable impatience. Sir Charles replied, exposing the absurdities Mr. Anglin had inflicted upon the meeting, and in a most comprehensive manner defended triumphantly the National Policy and the position of the Gavernment recording the position of the Government regarding the Pacific railway. Mr. Anglin followed, and made, in speaking of the competition of labour, a most unwarranted attack upon the French population of the Dominion, and the hopelessness of competition by the people of Nova Scotia with Upper Canadians now engaged in manufacturing. Sir Charles again took the floor, and made perhaps the best political platform speech ever delivered in the Dominion. Mr. Anglin appeared completely crushed, and made no reply. Sir Charles' speech was acknowledged by the entire meeting the speech was acknowledged by the speech was acknowledged by the entire meeting the speech was acknowledged by the spee ng to have been a complete vindication of the National Policy.

At the close of the meeting the enthusias

was unbounded, the audience appeared electrified, and cheer after cheer was given for Sir Charles and Mr. Macdougald, the Con-servative candidate. Three-fourths of all present were evidently in favour of the Government candidate. The opinion is generally expressed that Pictou will be carried about four hundred majority.

Mystery Solved.

The great secret of the wonderful success of

VEGETINE. It strikes at the root of disease

by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system. At the City Council te-night, a vote of thanks to the Local Legislature for its grant of \$10,000 was passed; also a resolution to aptract the manufacture of steel pens. Esterbrook's the issue of dependences to pay for laying a satisfacture of dependence of pay for laying a satisfacture.

THE LONDON DISASTER

Continuation and Close of Coroner's Investigation.

CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE

Evidence of the Company's Superintenden and the Victoria's Captain.

RESULT OF THE INQUIRY Captain, Manager, and Government Inspector Censured.

London, June 9.—The Victoria inquest was resumed this evening at 7.30.

John W. Rockes, sworn—I am a ship-builder and sailor, fand assisted in making repairs on the Victoria this spring. I put in a number of pieces in the hull, about ten or twelve feet in the bow. The pieces were some eighteen or twenty inches long, and about seven inches wide. I put in two-inch plank of pine fastened on with wrought spikes. I put on a piece of fender on the bow about five or six feet in length, and one stanchion of pine four inches square, also a stanchion of pine four inches square, also a piece of rail and a lot of ribbons. I repaired the rudder by making it double. I moved the boiler this season forward five feet. When I removed that it was fastened with eight boilts, four at each end. The lugs of the boiler were bolted to blocks, and the blocks boilted to the deck. The blocks were about nine inches square. and the blocks botted to the deck. The blocks were about nine inches square. The botte passed through the deck. The forward end was fastened by grip belts with no nuts on them. The after end by screw belts with nuts on the bottom. When I moved the boiler this season I fastened the forward end in the same way. The after end I did not fasten. I got the boilts ready, and then left everything in charge of the engineer, Roberts. I teld him to put the boils in, but do not know whether they were put in. If he had put these bolts in the boiler would have been the same as last year identically. The boat this spring did not show much straining from what she had undergone during the winter. The instructions I got from the superintendant were to have the boat fixed up in good shape. I directed caulking to be done in places, but not a great deal was required. The bottom was overhauled. The sides were pretty much all caulked. This year so far as I know she was in as good a condition as last year. Capt. Rankin was continually around and taking an interest in having the ship in good shape.

and taking an interest in having the ship is To the Foreman-After launching the boat I was around her for five or six days. She leaked nothing in that time. There were no iron braces to the boiler fore and aft. My son built the boat, and I was foreman for him. I delivered the boat this season, as she ough

to be. This afternoon A HOLE WAS FOUND IN THE BOTTOM of the hull, where a plank had been stove in by striking something. This hole is about midships. I don't think this was done at the time of the accident. It must have been by striking on a snag or a stone. There is a sliver about ten inches long knocked up about three inches at one end. Capt. Rankin and I brought the hull up to the city. We were employed to do so. She made a good deal of employed to do so. She made a good deal of water on the way. She was being constantly pumped, yet made water very fast. A siphon is used to blow bilge-water out of the hold by a steam connection.

After some conversation it was resolved to adjourn till 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

LONDON, June 10.—The jury in the Vic-oria dieasten weather the river side this after toon to examine the hill, after which they causen bled as the City half to hear further

evidence is and a mice the same objections as were raised last night were again made. Mr. Craddock was not regarded by certain of the jury as an expert, and it was urged that his testimony was likely to be prejudiced. Mr. Hutchinson favoured his being sworn, and alively dislogue took place between him and the coroner on

Mr. CRADDOCK was sworn at the suggesti of Mr. Sutherland, the foreman. He said he had had a good deal of observation of river navigation in the United States, and had since the accident inspected the hull of the Victoria. He considered the boat had

been IMPROPERLY CONSTRUCTED The timbers were too light and flimsily pu together. He gave a number of theories as to the effect of the boiler being loose upon the deck. If it had been properly secured he said the boat would have sunk sideways, or probably would have righted herself after or probably would have righted herself after careening. At all events the staunchions would not have been broken and the decks would not have oome together, so that the people would have had a chance to get out. The decks, if they broke, would have broken up differently. Such a boat properly built would tip over to forty degrees and come back all right with the boiler properly secured. In the witness' experience of flat-bottomed boats, it was not customary for the captain to be wheelsman also. The captain generally, in shallow rivers, looked out and gave directions to the wheelsman by sign or otherwise. It to the wheelsman by sign or otherwise. It was not safe for the captain to be wheelsman. A boat of the size of the Victoria on the Kentucky river would take 100 people as a good load. The lower deck would be for freight. He had seen the hull of the Victoria.

saw

THE LEAK, where the plank seemed to be splintered, an saw the degree of rapidity with which the water entered. If that crack was there when the boat was running he thought the quantity of water taken in would be about six inches. That would tend to lower the boat in the water and cause her to list. He was on board when the accident occurred.

Mr. Hutchinson—Oh, that is a surprise to me. I did not know that before.

Witness continued—I did not apprehend any danger to the vessel until the accident took place. I never thought of such a thing I now believe the boat had

FOUR TIMES AS MANY PROPIE ON BOARD A ave carried. I think there must have be 400 on board. More people than that would be likely to strain her. A boat the size of the Victoria on the Kentucky river would carry twenty-five cabine, and a dining roon on her upper deck. I lost a daughter on board the Victoria.

George Parish, Superintendent of the Thames fleet, was called by the coroner as a

witness.

Mr. HUTCHINSON stated that, if it was considered that Mr. Parish rested under any suspicion of eulpability, it was proper that he should not be asked to make any statement which might prejudice his case. It was proper that he should hear all the evidence before he was called upon to make any statements. That was the law, and, in justice to Mr. Parish and the other parties concerned, he thought it improper at this time to call him.

The CORONER said that under such circum-stances he would not ask Mr. Parish to

THE GRAND JURY'S OPINION. THE GRAND FERT'S OPINION.

The grand jurors in their presentment to-day allude to the late disaster as follows:

"They firmly believe that were proper regulations regarding the sailing of the pleasure steamers strictly adhered to, the time advertised, and the number of passengers carrying power of the vessel, the above painful catastrophe might have been avented, and they respectfully call the attention of the Government to the absolute necessity of providing

uch an Act as will in the future tend to the such an Act as will in the future tend to the better security of the travelling public by water. The three most essential points in the opinion of the jurors in such an Act are: First, a quarterly inspection by the Government inspector; second, the steamer to sail strictly on the time advertised to the public; and third, that the inspector shall regulate the number of passengers to be carried."

LONDON, June 13 .- The adjourned Victoria LONDON, June 13.—The adjourned Victoria inquest was resumed to-day at 10 a.m. The first witness was

JOHN BELL, engineer of the Princess Louise, who was on board of that steamer as the Victoria passed up on her last trip. He said—I observed her condition particularly when coming up. We were letting some passengers off. The water was going quite over her stern, and she was on an even keel. The water superared to strike right around the

her stern, and she was on an even keel. The water appeared to strike right around the ash-pan on either side. On rounding the bend, she appeared to take a very heavy list to the starboard. I should judge that at that time the water would be up on her deck twelve feat inboard. I made a remark to Mr. Parish at that time that the boat would never reach London. I thought the Victoria had run on a boulder from the manner in which she acted and from the manner in which she acted, and then she passed out of sight. Mr. Parish wanted to know my reasons, and I told him her decks were not sufficiently caulked to stand the pressure of the water, which was running right through her. I did not pro-pose to do suything. It was not my place to do so, only what I was ordered by Mr.

The Crown ATTORNEY-What could you nave done? WITNESS—We could have gone after her and overtaken her before this thing occurred. and overtaken her before this thing occurred.

Mr. Parish came to me about five minutes afterwards and said, "I feel anxious concerning that boat, Bell." We were below Griffith's dam by this time. He did not say why he was anxious. We went to Springbank, and on the way back we stopped at Woodlawn and heard of the accident. Parish came to me and said, "Bell, get up all the steam you can; the Victoria has sunk, and some people are drowned." I said, "I have all the steam on I am allowed to carry." On leaving Woodlawn on the return trip we had leaving Woodlawn on the return trip we had about 350 people on board.

The CROWN ATTORNEY—Was there any-

thing to secure the boiler if the boat went WITNESS—Nothing. All she had to do was to pull out the drift bolts and she was off.

THE HOLE IN THE HULL. The CROWN ATTORNEY-Have you seen her dince she has been turned up? WITNESS-Yes, and observed a good sized ole that was about amidships and a little aft. hole that was about amidships and a little aft. It looked as if a snag or stone had gone through it. The abrasion appears as though she had been struck from the bow, and as she cleared herself had run ahead, leaving a long mark. To the best of my opinion she did it while going ahead, and the appearance of the splinters shows this to have been the case. This hole goes right through the bottom of the beat. goes right through the bottom of the boat, and I should judge a stream of three-quarters of an inch in diameter would have been forced

A JOURNALIST'S EVIDENCE CHAS. A. MATTHEWS SWORD—I was on board the Victoria on the upper deck. My wife and two chileren were with me, and before we got to Woodland cemetery I noticed she was going very slowly and heavily. This side of Woodlands a heavy lurch caused me to apprehend danger. I reassured my wife, and went down to the lower deck. There was about a foot of water upon the casing of the boiler and six feet in from the side. I went upstairs and spoke to Rankin about it. I said :--- Dan, there's a foot of water on the lower deck at the starboard, hadn't you better get the people to trim the boat?" He said, "What can I do about it, I can't leave the "What can I do about it, I can't leave the wheel?" and asked me to try and get the people to do it. I told him I had my wife and children there, and asked him to try and get some one else. He then called out for some of the people to go to the port side. Some of them moved over and I went and sat down. Defore these I heard the deck hand come and ask the captain something about turning the boat. Just at that time a boy came up and said the water that time a boy came up and said the water was either in the boat or on it. Rankin told him to go back and ask the engineer if he

seemed to be disinclined to go back, saying something about going through the water got up then and went to the rway, but could not get down owing to got the water, which stood from 18 inches to 2 feet deep around the casing. STATEMENT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT. Mr. GEORGE PARISH, superintendent of

the boats, put in a written statement, explaining how he came to be in possession of the Victoria and manager of all the boats. He had lent Wastie money to build the Victoria, and learning that he had mortgaged the boat pressed him for security, and took a mortgage on his realty, and also a second mortgage on the boat. In order to avoid the difficulties of last year he made an agreement with the Thames Navigation Co. to run the Victoria in Thames Navigation Co. to run the Victoria in connection with their boats, dividing the receipts. He spent \$550 this year in fitting up the Victoria, and employed competent mechanics to do the work, Rogers, Rankin, and Roberts, all of whom pronounced her in good sailing shape. He sent his son to Mrs. Wastie to get the steamer's certificate, but she said it could not be found and probably Mr. Wastiehad itaway in Manitoba. After conversing with Mr. Robert Reid, collector of Conversion with Mr. Mr. Wastiehaditawayin Manitoba. After conversing with Mr. Robert Reid, collector of Customs, on the morning of the 24th, he feltsafe in sailing even without the certificate, which he understood did not expire until next October. This information came from Wastie and the engineer Roberts. He was strictly careful to allow no liquer of any kind to be sold on engineer Roberts. He was strictly careful to allow no liquer of any kind to be sold on board. He was not at Springbank on the 24th until the evening. He was at Woodland, on the way down when the Victoria passed up. He noticed her listing, but had often seen it before when the Maccabees and St. George's Society were on board. He saw the boat right up on turning the bend and thought her safe. He knew his own son was on board of her, and believed his two daughters were also on board, and if he had suspected any danger

board, and if he had suspected any danger he would instantly have sent the Princess Louise after the Victoria. In conclusion he aid no one can regret or feel more deeply the terrible catastrophe than he does, but he can-not charge himself with neglect or careless-ness in any way, for he did all he could to cause the safety and comfort of the passen-

CAPT. BANKIN'S EVIDENCE. CAPT. RANKIN'S EVIDENCE.

Capt. RANKIN then responded to his name. The question arose whether his evidence should be taken under oath, or he should be allowed to make a statement. Upon a division, thirteen jurymen voted to swear Capt. Rankin. He was then duly cautioned by the coroner, and asked what he would do. He said he did not object to be sworn, and was swern accordingly. He said he was only in command of the Victoria three or four days. He superintended the work of outfitting when He superintended the work of outsitting when Mr. Parish was not present. The woodwork was under my special direction. The boller was moved this season by direction of work was under my special direction. The boiler was moved this season by direction of the engineer. It was not my duty to see that it was located and secured. I knew nothing in regard to that point. When all the work was done I considered the boat complete and perfectly safe, otherwise she would not have gone into the water. On the final trip on the 24th I had a suspicion that the vessel struck a snag. She had a kind of list up to the bend at Woodlands, when she all at once took a dip forward. From the way she acted I thought she struck on her port quarter aft. She righted in a moment. I noticed nothing else that day, indicating that she had struck bottom. I think I had from 350 to 400 passengers on board. It was the first load I considered she carried under my care. At Springbank the people came on board the best way they could. There was only one small gangway. I tried to keep the people from going on board that day. I did not shaceed in preventing the people coming on, but succeeded in making a samber got off that were on board. I salled on the other

boats last year, and always on such days had great difficulty in keeping the crowd off. In leaving Springbank I did not think I had a greater load than could be carried with safety. The boat acted as usual till we struck thatsnag. The passengers did what I told them, and none of the passengers ever asked me to run them ashore. About a minute or two before the accident some one might have asked me if there was danger. They might have suspected something, as I did myself about two minutes before. I told the party that spoke to me to keep quiet. I sent the first word to the engineer by a little boy, I think named Osborne. I told him to ask if there was any water in the hull. The boy came right back and said the engineer told him there was not water in the hull. I went into the water with the top deck over my head about three feet. the top deck over my head about three feet. She west down head first on the port bow. When I regained the deck her stern was well seated in the water and her bow up. I was standing directly over the boiler when it left.

I had not been in the water at that time.

The CORONER—What do you think was the cause of the boat upsetting?
WITNESS—I think there was water in the boat. I have seen the hole in her bottom. I could not say how it was aused. From the appearance of that hole I should think it ould take but a very few minutes to fill the the hold. I think without that hole with the the hold. I think without that hole with the number of passengers on her she would have come safely to London. I should judge she carried larger loads last year.

This closed his statement.

At the close of the inquest Captain Rankin and manager George Parish were quietly arrested in the lobby of the City hall, on information of a man named Jones, postmaster of London West, on a charge of manlaughter.

London West, on a charge of manslaughter. Bail was accepted for both, Parish himself in the sum of \$2,000 and one surety of \$1,000, and two sureties of \$1,000 each. A MEMOBIAL PUND.

The friends of the late Mr. James Robert-on, manager of the Bank of British North America, are raising a memorial fund. \$200 were subscribed at the club on Saturday night, and a resolution passed leaving the list open to outside friends, Contributions list open to outsi are limited to \$5. THE VERDICT.

London, June 14.—The jury in the Victoria case did not reach a verdict till nearly hree o'clock this morning, when they handed

in the following:

"We, the jury empanelled to investigate
the cause of the death of Fanny Cooper, do
find that she came to her death by drowning in consequence of the capsizing of the steamer Victoria on the 24th of May, 1881. We do find that the capsizing of the hold. We believe that the water leaked in through a hole stove in the bottom from some unknown cause. We suppose that this inunknown cause. We suppose that this injury was caused by coming in contact with a stone or snag in the river. We are also convinced from the evidence adduced that the boiler was not securely fastened, and that the stanchions supporting fastened, and that the stanchions supporting the promenade and hurricane decks were of too slender a nature, and made chiefly of pine, and not properly braced. We are also of the opinion that the engineer was guilty of great negligence in the discharge of his duty in not seeing that the hold was clear of water, and in not congeying in person to the captain information of the dangerous condition of the boat. We think that the captain was to blame in according the gerous condition of the boat. We think that the captain was to blame in accepting the dual position of captain and wheelsman, which prevented him from giving his individual attention to the proper management of the boat. We are also of opinion he was to blame for leaving Springbank without making a proper examination of his boat, as there was undoubtedly water in the hold at that time. We are further of the opinion that the manager did not do his duty. the hold at that time. We are further of the opinion that the manager did not do his duty in not employing sufficient hands to man his boat, and that he should have had the boat inspected and a certificate for the same. The jury think that the Government inspector deserves blame for the manner in which he inspected, and passed the boat Victoria last year evidence ben upper construction was not fit-to carry a large load or passengers; and we would strengly urge upon the Government the necessity of making more stringent inspec-tion regulations in regard to passenger steam-

udden Death of a Clergyman — Drewned—Fatal Accident with a D Drewned—Facal Accident with a Derric.
—Death Under Chlereform—Poisoned by
Mistake—Fatally Injured on the Railwa,
Track—Found Drewhed.

Track—Found Brewhed.

Orrawa, June 11.—On Friday evening about five o'clock a boy named Henri Labelle, aged 13, and whose father works in Eddy's mills, was playing on the verge of the Hull slides to the east of the mill, when a pikepole with which he attempted to hook a passing log was jerked from him by the latter, which was being carried down swifty, causing Labelle to lose his belance and fall in. The boy was whyrid along at a twelfe rate to the boy was whirled along at a terrific rate to the foot of the slide, where he disappeared from view. A mill hand named Blondin, who witnessed the accident, ran down to the foot of the slide, at which he arrived too late to save

the drowning youth. GANANOQUE, June 12.—Rev. John Carroll, incambent of the Episcopal church here, died very suddenly this afternoon of heart disease, while writing his sermon for the evening. He conducted the morning service and appeared in his usual health. He had, however, been complaining of not feeling well for a few days

Anderdon, Ont., June 12.—A sad accident early this morning. Peter Boyer, of Port Colborne, employed as a driller by Mr. C. F. Dunbar, contractor, was caught in the frame of the machine, and his head so badly crushed that it is impossible that he can recover. she was married she pulled a wedding from her pocket. She stated she had that it is impossible that he can recover. QUEBEC, June 13 .- Mr. Sylvain, of Ri-

mouski, for some time manager of the Mountain Hill house, in this city, and lately boarding at the Albion hotel, died at the marine hospital on Saturday while under the influence of chloroform, which was admin-istered prior to an intended operation upon a dislocated arm. BUFFALO, June 13.—On Saturday night a man named Bentley poisoned himself by taking a dose of Paris green in mistake for medicine. It seems Bentley got some medicine, being unwell, and at the same time took home some of the poison to analy to his protection.

some of the poison to apply to his potatoes, but got the parcels mixed. He lived only a short time after taking the poison. WOODBRIDGE, June 13.—Yesterday three children of Mr. Adams raised a heavy stone children of Mr. Adams raised a heavy stone with a derrick, used by Mr. Esson for raising stone in the erection of the Humber bridge near this place. They dropped the crank, and the arm of several horse-power went sudden around, killing one of the children instantly, and breaking another's arm. The

third had a narrow escape, and was slightly injured. QUEBEC, June 14 .- The body of the deafnute printer, Angus McKay, who was drowned a fortnight ago, was found on Friday night and brought to the morgue in this city, where an inquest was held by Dr. Garneau, and a verdict of "found drowned" returned. MILLEROOK, June 14.—A freight train going seuth on the Midland about nine o'clock this morning ran over a young woman named Mary Jane Gibson, of the second concession of Cavan. She was walking on the track about two and a half miles south of Millbrook. Both legs were torn off, the left above the ankle and the right at the knee.

She is now dying.

Monroe, La., June 14.—Three roustabouts on the steamer D. Stein dropped dead yesterday while working in the sun and drinking ce-water.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A young man named Clark while seated last night in a window in a theatre as Brooklyn watching he performance fell to the pavement and was

For Dysontery.—Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer well mixed in a gill of hot milk and eyenp, or with a teaspoonful of cestor pil, at the same time bathing the bowels.

THIRTY-SIX HOUSES BURNT. tructive Fire at the Thetford Asbeston

Mines.
SHERBROOKE, Que., June 14.—By a fire at SHERBROOKE, Que., June 14.—By a nre at the asbestos mines in the township of Thetford thirty-six houses were burnt belonging to labourers at the works. All the houses at the Thetford asbestos mines were burned on Sunday last, and in fact every building except the office and boarding-house of the Boston Asbestos Company. The fire is fast spreading, and has already destroyed the saw-mills in Coleraine and Weedon, and a large quantity of lumber. The large ice-house belonging to C. H. Fletcher, 200 feet long, was burned yesterday afternoon. The long, was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss was about \$500; insured for \$150. The cause of the fire is unknown. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and great loss of property was at one time threatened, but the city engines were promptly on the spot, and endered good service.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Coal Found at Burrard Inlet. OTTAWA, June 9.- Dr. McInnes, M.P. of British Columbia, who has been in Ottawa fer some days, reports having made a dis-

covery of considerable importance just prior to his leaving the Pacific. On the narrow strip of land which separates English Bay from Burrard Inlet he came across a splendid seam of coal of very superior quality, which crops out on the face of English Bay. Just e discovered it is three feet wide, and gives indication of increasing in width further in. It is so situated and of such a dip as to in. It is so stuated and of such a dip as to be easy of working, and is only about half a mile from the Inlet. The knowledge of this discovery will, no doubt, be an important factor in the eyes of the railway authorities in determining the Pacific terminus of the line. The land on which the seam has been found is a portion of a Government reserve

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Convict's Crime in the Recesses of a Coal

ATLANTA, June 13.—In the Dade county coal mines, Wash. McDaniel, a murderer sen-tenced for life, showed his fellow convicts \$20 received from home. Ike Wood, another con-vict, enticed McDaniel into an abandoned when the struck him with a heavy hammer, crushing the skull, but failing to kill him. Wood then, with a large piece of slate, hammered McDaniel over the head, gashing him fearfully but still failing to beat the life out; he then walked to where their comrades were at work, returned with a pick and drove it through the ed with a pick and drove it through the victim's leg and into his abdomen, tearing out the entrails and breaking an arm in two places. Thinking McDaniel dead, the as-sailant then rifled his pockets. Hours after McDaniel was found and restored to conscious-

ness, and gave details of the assault. He died swearing his innocence crime for which he was sentenced. A NIAGARA FALLS EPISODE, A Young Lady's Attempt to Throw Her-self Over the Cataract. PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, June 12.—Niagara Falls came near adding another victim to her suicidal list. Yesterday morning a neat, medium-sized, well-dressed young lady arrived here by the New York Central railroad, and registered at the hotel as Mrs. Brown, New York. She are breakfast and strolled to several points of interest. About 2 o'clock in the afterneon she was noticed by strolled to several points of interest. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon she was noticed by Edward Furlong, a carriage-driver, and W. B. Perry, a commercial traveller, on Luna Island in the act of throwing her parasol in the water just at the brink of the American falls. It took only an instant to sweep the sunshade over the cataract. Apparently satisfied with the action of the current, she stooped under the protection railing, put something she held in her hand in the bosom of her dress, and commenced gathering her garments around her ready to in the bosom of her dress, and commenced gathering her garments around her ready to leap in the boiling abyss. Meanwhile, the parties above mentioned were making all postulate the second her. Just at the opportune moment, as she was throwing herself forward, Mr. Perry reached the spot, caught her by the arm, and dragged her back. She gave a scream, and, shivering with emo-tion, exclaimed, "For God's sake, let me visitors who heard the scream reach spot, and with the gentleman persuaded the lady to leave the island. She reluctantly consented. On reaching Furiong's carriage, which had been left standing, the two ladies volunteered to return with the would-be suicide and Mr. Perry to the Spencer house. On the way to the hotel she insisted that they should drive her note! she insisted that they should drive her to the Three Sister Islands, and while there she questioned Mr. Perry earnestly in refer-ence to the depth of the water and the swift-ness of the current about the Sisters. They ness of the current about the Sisters. They finally returned to the Spencer house. The proprietor was apprised of the action of the lady, and he immediately placed Detective Michael Donohue in possession of the facts. Donohue requested that she be put under strict surveillance. She was questioned in reference to her name and actions, but refused reference to her name and actions, but refused to make any statement whatever, on which Donohue wrote out a telegraph to Chief of Police Walling, New York city, fully describing the lady, &c., gave it to her to read, with the choice of having it go to police headquarters, or giving her true name and address, that he might communicate with her people. The poor girl, feeling her position, broke completely down and gave way to tears. Mrs. Marrin, the chief clerk's wife, came to her assistance, and some wholesome came to her assistance, and some wholesome advice, together with Donohue's telegram, had the desired effect. Being questioned if

band. (Signed), "AMANDA."

Donohue, quick-witted, and with Mr.

Cluck's permission, worded a despatch and had it sent as follows:—

brought up in the Ursuline convent, and mar

ried her guardian, and had some trouble with

him regarding some property. It was painful to question her further, whereupon she wrote a message herself:—"To Mother de Sales,

Ursuline convent, East Morrisiana, N.Y .-

I cannot go back until I hear from my hus

"To Mother De Sales, East Morisiana, N. Y. "Have detained a young woman here. She gives her name as Amanda. She cannot be trusted alone. She says her husband's name is Alf. Come, or send for her immediately.
(Signed.) "A. CLUCK,

(Signed.) "A. CLUCK,
"Proprietor Spencer House." A couple of hours later an answer came reading:
"To Mr. Cluck, Spencer House.
"Please detain Amanda by all means.
(Signed.) "MOTHER DE SALES

" MOTHER DE SALES." PROSPECT HOUSE, Niagara Falls, Ont., June 14.—Notwithstanding the efforts made by parties interested to withhold information regarding "Amanda," who attempted to commit suicide by jumping over the American mit suicide by jumping over the American falls on Saturday, the following facts have been gained which will help to clear up the mystery. A lady and a boy arrived from New York on the Central road this morning and went to the hotel. They did not register their names but enquired for "Amanda," and were shown to her apartments. The lady re-presented herself as Amanda's sister. She said "Alf," who is supposed to be Amanda's husband, was sick and confined to his bed, and could not come, and that Amanda had twice before attempted suicide, but had been prevented. They shortly afterwards came down stairs, took a carriage and drove

Beef and Mutton.

Let it be understood by the growers of these two great staples, that by mixing Harvell's Condition Powders with the food of the animals that produce them, their weight and quality are enhanced 20 per cent., while their health is kept perfect. Sold everywhere.

The Middlesex County Council have re-solved to abolish tolls on the 1st of next January, and the London City Council will abolish market fees about the middle of An-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURA

Meeting of the General As at Kingston.

Rection of Moderator—Ordinatio Roman Catholic Priesthood—Re the Colleges, &c. KINGSTON, June 8.—The General

of the Presbyterian Church of menced its proceedings in St. church here this evening. During large numbers of ministers arived by ous trains, and with them some distilaymen of the Church. Among the were Dr. McRae, of St. John, N. erator; Dr. Jenkins, of Montre Matthews, of Quebec; Principal of Montreal; D. Pollock, of Hali Cochrane, of Brantford; Prof. McI Toronto; Dr. Reid and D. Traser, the assembly, &c., &c. Of layms were Senator Vidal, Sarnia; Ho McMurrich, Hon. W. Creedman, J. Lennan, Q. C., W. B. MoMurrich, Toronto, &c., &c. large numbers of ministers arived h

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

At half-past seven o'clock in the service was held in St. Andrew's cha Dr. McRae preached from the 7th the 84th Psalm, "They go from strength." The preacher expressed that this might be true of the Churc members. The text expressed one of powerful cries of the age, progress stimulates men to push forward refuse to accept the actual at of life. This it is that upbears the society, causing the psalmist to language, "My very heart and fles for the living God." The question preacher wished to place before h was this, "Can progr the Church and faith? progress is the thought underlying and the teaching of Christ. Thus and the teaching of Christ. Thus sinner was upheld by the promise seed would eventually crush the serper and in the New Testament the kingdo ven is compared to amustard seed fe archal dispensation; it is the concer with in every form and figure of sp with reference to the kingdom of There is still very much land to be p There is a Holy Spirit to-day whose it is to lead us as it led the first tw considered the matter with reference influential classes who deny the post progress in the Church. Some frien Church hold that the barriers of the control o rch hold that the bounds of the C been fixed forever, that our fathers the region and knowledge of doctrin church repudiate progress in religioner in the civilization of man. on of the first resembled that of would say that the landmarks of s fixed by nature. This is true, but t ments of the most profound scientist pebbles on the seashore, while the known expanse lay before them. D went on to point out that all prog even the idea of progress, is due the dien, and that the motives, aims, and means generated in There is room for indefinite During the first half of the century went forward by leaps and bounds earth and skies seemed to have been heritage. It was supposed that the age had come. As the result of all entific and material investigation poverty worse than the degradati savage, and man is looked upon a scendant of ignoble ancestry. As sult society has to deal with an inf who for God substitute the poter matter; for duty a vague developm for immortality the duration few short years. Science gives us as well as the telegraph, and wires of the latter come tidings of the struggles of labour or tion, of the struggles of labour an and similar evils. The number of th the Gospel failed to reach and the of the poor were the problems to would have to deal with in the inpoverty meant intellectual and mora as physical misery. The Gospel of became poor for our sakes must le of adaptation to the wants of the its principles must finally orate their cond be made in the direction of union the direction of economizing for Evangelical Alliance shows what ad-already been made in this direction, more was possible. The Church h

favoured union, and the Churc devoted itself to the attainment happy consummation would do accomplish the words of the te direction to go into all the world as the gospel of peace did not supe command to begin at Jerusalem, a usual to underestimate the vast v plied in the Christianizing of Cana districts sparsely peopled, the gree districts where unsettled habits I and new railway routes, large cities, West, into which the tide of po was pouring, Quebec, the aborigin preacher believed in the antiquity city of Presbyterianism, in its la sions of liberty and order, and in its sustaining free individual action by pact organization. Its successfu broad must be in proportion to its home, hence the argency of union on scale than at present; hence the nec cultivating a comprehensive charity. ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

from undue reverence for the past been too busy building the tombs of

phets to imitate their spirit. It has fered from magnifying the impo-non-essentials. In the future all the

to conserve purity and Canada, where there were

tual shackles, circumstances

the united churches may be

The clerk read the nomination office of Moderator made by the Pre showing that eleven had named McVicar, ten Dr. Black, six Prof Laren, three Dr. Cochrane, three no and two Principal Cavan.

A letter was read from Dr. Black, to become a candidate. Rev. Mr. McLaren, of Bellevill nated, and Rev. Mr. Glass secon nomination of Dr. Cochrane. Mr. Sinclair proposed, and Rev. Kay seconded, Rev. Principal McVic Rev. Gr. Greig named, and Rev. M

seconded, Rev. Prof. McLaren.
On balloting, Principal McVicar wa The new Moderator having been stalled, expressed regret that there have been necessary a seeming of tween ministers for the importan which he had been elected, and al that he had not been left on the floor house, his proper place. He con himself on coming in at the end of great progress. Various committees were then in where to meet, and the meeting broad

SECOND DAY. KINGSTON, June 9.-The General met in Convocation Hall, Queen's

this morning at 11 o'clock. An a spent in devotional exercises, af business was proceeded with.

The Committee on Application isters was nominated as follows :convener, Dr. Pollock, Dr. Jen Gregg, Rev. John Scott, Dr. McR James Cameron, Rev. A. Sinc Matthews, Rev. D. M. Gordon, and D. McDonald, D. Elder, J. W. Ta J. Durie.

The SECRETARY read the name ministers who had sent in applicatio are:—London Presbytery. Rev. Edmonds and Rees; Picton, Re Kairns; Montreal, R. W. Cochrane Rev. J. A. Howe : Peterboro', Rev. ing; Brockville, Rev. J. McKay; Rev. G. A. Smith; Manitoba, A.

St. John, Rev. A. Love.
Principal GRANT asked the Ass
scoot the application of Rev. Mr.

SIX HOUSES BURNT. Fire at the Thetford Asbesto

ME, Que., June 14.—By a fire at mines in the township of Thete ix houses were burnt belonging at the works. All the houses at bestos mines were burned on and in fact every building ex-fice and boarding-house of the stos Company. The fire is fast and has already destroyed the Coleraine and Weedon, and a ity of lumber. The large ice-ing to C. H. Fletcher, 200 feet rned yesterday afternoon. The at \$500; insured for \$150. The fire is unknown. The wind was at one time threatened, but the were promptly on the spot, and

ORTANT DISCOVERY.

and at Burrard Inlet. June 9. - Dr. McInnes, M.P., bia, who has been in Ottawa ys, reports having made a disonsiderable importance just wing the Pacific. On the narrow which separates English Bay Inlet he came across a splendid very superior quality, a face of English Bay. red it is three feet wide, and on of increasing in width further tuated and of such a dip as to sing, and is only about half a The knowledge of this eyes of the railway authorities ag the Pacific terminus of the on which the seam has been ion of a Government reserve

RRIBLE MURDER.

Crime in the Recesses of a Coal ne 13.-In the Dade county ash. McDaniel, a murderer sen-showed his fellow convicts \$20 me. Ike Wood, another cor McDaniel into an abandoned ck him with a heavy hammer, skull, but failing to kill him. th a large piece of slate, hamiel over the head, g out; he then walked to rades were at work, returnand drove it through the into his abdomen, tearing out and breaking an arm in two king McDaniel dead, the ashis pockets. Hours after and and restored to consciousdetails of the assault. He his innocence of

h he was sentenced. ARA FALLS EPISODE, ly's Attempt to Throw Here Over the Cataract. OUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, June falls came near adding another uicidal list. Yesterday morn-lium-sized, well-dressed young ere by the New York Central istered at the hotel as Mrs. fork. She ate breakfast and points of interest. About afternoon she was noticed by ng, a carriage-driver, and ercial traveller, on Luna act of throwing her parasol in at the brink of the American only an instant to sween the the cataract. Appar-with the action of the ooped under the protection ething she held in her hand of her dress, and commend garments around her ready to ng abyss. Meanwhile ed were making all posis her. Just at the as she was throwing herself erry reached the spot, caught, and dragged her back. She "For God's sake, let me d, "For God's sake, let me her firmly until some lady heard the scream reached the the gentleman persuaded the island. She reluctantly n reaching Furlong's car-had been left standing, volunteered to return with house. On the way to the ted that they should drive her lister Islands, and while there I Mr. Perry earnestly in refer-pth of the water and the swiftthat they should drive her at about the Sisters, i to the Spencer house. apprised of the action of th nediately placed Detective hue in possession of the facts, ested that she be put under r name and actions, but refused tatement whatever, on which out a telegraph to Chief of g, New York city, fully dedy, &c., gave it to her to read, of having it go to police e might communicate with her poor girl, feeling her position, tely down and gave way to Marrin, the chief clerk's wife, sistance, and some wholesome ner with Donohue's telegram, effect. Being questioned if she pulled a wedding ring She stated she had been he Ursuline convent, and maran, and had some trouble with some property. It was painful further, whereupon she wrote self:—"To Mother de Sales,

"AMANDA." Signed), "AMANDA." uick-witted, and with Mr. sion, worded a despatch and e Sales, East Morisiana, N. Y. ned a young woman here. She as Amanda. She cannot be

East Morrisiana, N.Y.

until I hear from my hus-

"A. CLUCK,

She says her husband's name

ours later an answer came

ain Amanda by all means. " MOTHER DE SALES," use, Niagara Falls, Ont., June tanding the efforts made by ted to withhold information re-nda," who attempted to com-

jumping over the American lay, the following facts have nich will help to clear up the ay, the road hich will help to dear up ady and a boy arrived from the Central road this morning they did not register s hotel. They did not register enquired for "Amanda," and her apartments. The lady re-elf as Amanda's sister. She no is supposed to be Amanda's sick and confined to his bed, come, and that Amar fore attempted suicide, but nted. They shortly afterwards

of and Mutton. erstood by the growers of these es, that by mixing HARVELL'S WDERS with the food of the duce them, their weight and need 20 per cent., while their erfect. Sold everywhere,

s, took a carriage and drove

sex County Council have re-ish tolls on the 1st of next he London City Council will fees about the middle of An-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH It was decided to let the application Meeting of the General Assembly at Kingston.

Rection of Moderator—Ordination of the Roman Catholic Priesthood—Reports on the Colleges, &c. KINGSTON, June 8.—The General Asse KIRGSTON, June 8.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada commenced its proceedings in St. Andrew's church here this evening. During the day large numbers of ministers arived by the various trains, and with them some distinguished laymen of the Church. Among the arrivals were Dr. McRae, of St. John, N. B., Moderator; Dr. Jenkins, of Montreal; Dr. Matthews, of Quebec; Principal McVicar, of Montreal; D. Pollock, of Halifax; Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford; Prof. McLaren, of Toronto; Dr. Reid and D. Traser, clerks of the assembly, &c., &c. Of laymen there the assembly, &c., &c. Of laymen there were Senator Vidal, Sarnia; Hon. John McMurrich, Hon. W. Creelman, James Mo-Lennan, Q. C., W. B. McMurrich, mayer of Terento, &c., &c.

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

ets to imitate their spirit. It has also

of the united churches may be required conserve purity and truth. In

tual shackles, circumstances peculiarly favoured union, and the Church which

levoted itself to the attainment of that

happy consummation would do much to accomplish the words of the text. The

accomplish the words of the text. Indirection to go into all the world and preach the gospel of peace did not supersede the command to begin at Jerusalem, and it was

usual to underestimate the vast work im-plied in the Christianizing of Canada. The

work included the evangelization of vast

work included the evangelization of vasu districts sparsely peopled, the great lumber districts where unsettled habits prevailed, and new railway routes, large cities, the great West, into which the tide of population

was pouring, Quebec, the aborigines. The preacher believed in the antiquity and elas

ticity of Presbyterianism, in its large posse

sions of liberty and order, and in its power o

sustaining free individual action by its com

pact organization. Its successful efforts

abroad must be in proportion to its work at home, hence the urgency of union on a vaster

scale than at present; hence the necessity of cultivating a comprehensive charity.

ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

The clerk read the nominations for the

ten Dr. Black, six Professor Me

office of Moderator made by the Presbyteries,

showing that eleven had named Principa

Laren, three Dr. Cochrane, three none at all.

A letter was read from Dr. Black, declining

become a candidate.

Rev. Mr. McLaren, of Belleville, nomi-

nated, and Rev. Mr. Glass seconded, the

nated, and Rev. Mr. Glass seconded, the nomination of Dr. Cochrane.
Mr. Sinclair proposed, and Rev. Mr. Mc-Kay seconded, Rev. Principal McVicar.
Rev. Gr. Greig named, and Rev. Mr. Fraser seconded, Rev. Prof. McLaren.
On balloting, Principal McVicar was elected.
The new Moderator having been duly installed, expressed regret that there should have been necessary a seeming conflict between ministers for the important office to which he had been elected, and also regret

which he had been elected, and also regret that he had not been left on the floor of the

house, his proper place. He congratulated himself on coming in at the end of a year of

great progress.
Various committees were then instructed

SECOND DAY.

Kingston, June 9.—The General Assembly met in Convocation Hall, Queen's College

this morning at 11 o'clock. An hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which

spent in devotional exercises, after which business was proceeded with.

The Committee on Applications of Ministers was nominated as follows:—Dr. Caven, convener, Dr. Pollock, Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Gregg, Rev. John Scott, Dr. McRae, Rev. James Cameron, Rev. A. Sinclair, Dr. Matthews, Rev. D. M. Gordon, and Messrs. D. McDonald, D. Elder, J. W. Taylor, and

The SECRETARY read the names of the

ministers who had sent in applications. They are:—London Presbytery, Rev. Messrs. Edmonds and Rees; Picton, Rev. J. A. Kairns; Montreal, R. W. Coo'mane; Guelph,

Rains; Montreal, R. W. Cochrane; Gdelph, Rev. J. A. Howe; Peterboro', Rev. P. Flem-ing; Brockville, Rev. J. McKay; Saugeen, Rev. G. A. Smith; Manitoba, A. J. Ferris; St. John, Rev. A. Love.

Principal Grant asked the Assembly to second the application of Rev. Mr. Andrew.

where to meet, and the meeting broke up.

and two Principal Cavan.

orange of the church of God, namely, preaching the word and ruling in the Church, but the functions of the priest could not be so recognized. The majority of people held the questien to be whether the Reman Catholic Church is a branch of the Church of Church as a branch of the Church of Chuist, and consequently whether her ordinances are erdinances at all in the true sense of the word. Rev. Mr. Chinismy and Rev. Mr. Oliver Computer held the At half-past seven o'clock in the evening rvice was held in St. Andrew's church.

Dr. McRaz preached from the 7th verse of quy and Rev. Mr. Oliver Compton hold the negative. The American Presbyterian Church decided by a large majority against the validity of the ordination of the Remish Church. A minority, including the speaker, believed that the Roman Church is a branch of the Church of Church increase. the 84th Psalm, "They go from strength to strength." The preacher expressed his hope that this might be true of the Church and its members. The text expressed one of the most members. The text expressed one of the most powerful cries of the age, progress, which stimulates men to push forward and to refuse to accept the actual attainments of life. This it is that upbears thought and society, causing the psalmist to utter the language, "My very heart and flesh cry out for the living God." The question which the preacher wished to place before his hearers the "Can preoress he realized within that the Roman Church is a branch of the Church of Christ, though impure. The speaker pointed out the distinctions between Presbyterian and Roman dectrine on the subject of ordination, the former merely holding it to be a solemn setting aside of persons for the ministration of the Gospel, while the latter attached to it mysterious significance as an efficient cause producing a physical effect upon the soul. The function of the presbyter is to preach the Word, administer sacraments, and rule in the Church: that of was this, "Can progress be realized within the Church and faith?" In the first place, progress is the thought underlying prophecy and the teaching of Christ. Thus the first sinner was upheld by the promise that his seed would eventually grush these pent's head, sacraments, and rule in the Church; that of the priest to celebrate mass, and to remit sins. A similar divergence exists between the respective acts of ordination and vows and in the New Testament the kingdom of Heaven is compared to amustard seed for growth. Progress is the form and spirit of the patritaken by candidates. The report of the committee to whom the matter was referred archal dispensation; it is the conception met with in every form and figure of speech used thought that ex-priests entering the Church did so as private members. The speaker did se as private members. The speaker made an exhaustive historical statement of with reference to the kingdom of Reaven There is still very much land to be possessed all the cases to be found upon the subject for the purpose of showing that re-ordination There is a Holy Spirit to-day whose business it is to lead us as it led the first twelve unto was necessary. He reviewed the covenants of 1557 and 1559, and their language upon the matter. He showed that though the Lords of the Congregation admitted Romish priests to the church in September, 1559, tho the act was not that of the body of yet the attainment of all truth. The preacher considered the matter with reference to two influential classes who deny the possibility of progress in the Church. Some friends of the rch hold that the bounds of the Church hav een fixed forever, that our fathers exhaust Church, and that in many cases there was he proof that the persons spoken of were anything but friars. At any rate, he rested fully upon the ground that at that time the questions of the property of the control of the property of the prop the region and knowledge of doctrine and left nothing to be discovered. Enemies of the Church repudiate progress in religion as a power in the civilization of man. The position of the first resembled that of those who tion of the apostlic character of the orders of the Church was not considered as of any importance. The books of Discipline, published in 1560 and 1578, ordered the rejection of all vain titles derived from Anti-Christ. uld say that the landmarks of science are fixed by nature. This is true, but the attain ments of the most profound scientist are only pebbles on the seashore, while the vast an-known expanse lay before them. Dr. McRae went on to point out that all progress, and The Westminster Assembly allowed the acceptance of a minister ordained by the Church of England or any reformed church. The act of the Church of Scotland of 1880 went on to point out that all progress, and even the idea of progress, is due to revelation, and that the motives, hopes, aims, and means generated its spirit. There is room for findefinite progress. During the first half of the century invention went forward by leaps and bounds, and the earth and skies seemed to have become man's provides only for the admission of Protestant ministers, The Presbyterian Church of Ire-land had indeed admitted Father Crottie to the ministry without re-ordination, but the reason was that his congregation joined the Church with him, and it was feared to impress heritage. It was supposed that the golden age had come. As the result of all this scithem with the idea that his former min tions were wholly worthless. The Dutch entific and material investigation we have poverty worse than the degradation of the tions were wholly worthless. The Dutch Church left the matter to the respective classes. The Canadian Church had received Fathers Chiniquy, Lafontaine, and two others, Father Chiniquy being recognized as the head of an independent Protestant community, and Father Lafontaine never having been asked to subscribe to the Confession of Faith. savage, and man is looked upon as the descendant of ignoble ancestry. As such re-sult society has to deal with an infidel class, who for God substitute the potentiality of who for God su betitute the potentiality of matter; for duty a vague development; and for immortality the duration of a few short years. Science gives us dynamite as well as the telegraph, and over the wires of the latter come tidings of assassination, of the struggles of labour and capital and similar evils. The number of those whom the Gospel failed to reach and the condition of the noor were the problems the Church He intended to conclude without referring to possible objections because he had the right to reply. He then moved, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Gregg, this resolution:—

"Resolved, That when an ex-priest who is a member of this Church desires to exercise the functions of the ministry in this Church, and applies to a presbytery with this view, the presbytery having satisfied Reelf as to his of the poor were the problems the Church would have to deal with in the future, for poverty meant intellectual and moral, as well acceptance of the reformed faith, his Christian character and fitness for the work of the s physical misery. The Gospel of Him who became poor for our sakes must be capable of adaptation to the wants of the poor, and ministry, shall apply to the Synod of the its principles must finally be used to ameliorate their condition. Progress was to be made in the direction of union, that is in receive such applicant as a licentiate and pro-bationer." This resolution, he thought, only subjected ex-priests to the same requirements as elders, and tended to conserve the Reformed Church principle of ordination. the direction of economizing forces. The Evangelical Alliance shows what advance had already been made in this direction, and much

already been made in this direction, and much more was possible. The Church has suffered Rev. Dr. GREGG supported the resolution, recapitulating Rev. Mr. Laing's arguments, and remarking that he considered it disgraceful that some Presbyterians had joined the Church of England, and gone on their knees before the bishop of that Church. from undue reverence for the past. It has been too busy building the tombs of the profered from magnifying the importance of non-essentials. In the future all the strength

Dr. Prouppoor moved in amendment. "That Roman erdination be recogn but, as there are points of difference betwee Romish ordination and that of Presbyteric ism, a presbytery proposing to apply to the General Assembly for leave to receive a Romish priest into the ministry of the Church must ascertain that he has correct Church must ascertain that he has cerrest views of ordination; that he has reasonable evidence that he is called by Christ into the ministry, and that he understands and em-braces our dectrinal standards; and further, that in case of leave being obtained, the person to be received shall be required in oper court to answer satisfactorily the question put to students when they obtain licenses. Dr. JENKINS thought:-First, it would better if there were no deliverance of the subject to be placed on the records of the Church. nd, but if brought up at at all he was glad it was brought up at an early date. Rev. Dr. McRaz considered Rev.

Proudfoet's motion most illogical in first pro-posing to accept Romish ordination as valid, and secondly, requiring, after this accept ance, a number of conditions properly preiminary to ordination.

Rev. Mr. McMILLER contended that the was no such office in the Church as that of priest, and that consequently, Romish ordina-

ion should not be recognized Principal GRANT regretted that so much People were beginning to think the sole em ployment of the Presbyterian Church was to consider Remish erdination. The fact was a tribute to Rev. Mr. Laing's moral force, and to the good nature of the Assembly. He hoped they would have many priests joining the Church, and the door would not be closed against them. Rev. Mr. Laing's resolution was a strange conglomeration of two extremes, Romanis and Congregationalism—Romanism because he attaches superstitious importance to the rite of ordination, and Congregationalism because his language implies that the call is from the people, not from God. This extraordinary jumble arose from the fact that by denying the Church of Rome to be a branch of the Church of Christ we sectarianize the Catholic Church. rese from the desire to pay back the Churc arese from the desire to pay back the Church of Rome in her own coin. If the ordination of Rome is denied her baptism and other ordinances must also be denied. Yet there are many sincere Churchians in that Church holding all the great verities of the Gospel. A practical solution might be obtained by asking three questions: First. Do we regret our course in the past? Second. What do we have will be the course pursued in the future. course in the past? Second. What do we hope will be the course pursued in the future with regard to individual priests? and third, What would you do if in future God gave light on a large scale to Romish priests? He would rather throw across another bridge to them than dig another ditch between them.

Principal CAVEN then moved that the General Assembly do not find it necessary to come to any deliverance on the general questions. come to any deliverance on the general question of the re-ordination of ex-priests of the Church of Rome, but expresses its readiness at all times to give directions to Presbyteries in cases of practical difficulty in which the tion now raised might be involved, and following its course in the past, reserves to teelf the right of dealing with each case of reception into the ministry of the Presbyterian

Church on its merits.

Principal Caven's motion was carried.

The Rev. Mr. McEwan presented the report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools, stating that the returns received were very

fect, and therefore the statistic imperfect, and therefore the statistics com-piled therefrom do not give an accurate idea of the subject. For instance, the presbytery of Halifax, out of 29 schools, only sent in nine returns. Prince Edward Island stands promisent, 22 out of 24 schools having sent Petitions were read from the Presbyteries of London and St. John, asking to be divided in two. Petitions against them were also read. The matter was referred to a committee.

The validity of the ordination of the Roman Catholic priestheed was the subject which took up the whole afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Larse, of Dundas, said that he wished to take up and discuss the subject of the reception of ex-priests of the Roman Catholic Church into the Presbyterian ministry. Since the Assembly of last year, of 35 Presbyteries 16 had reported against considering the ordination of priests as valid. Three things were necessary in order that an ordination might be held valid. (1) The calls of God. (2) The call of the people. (3) Official recognition by these in office. Of Roman Catholic orders the deacon and the bishop exercised functions of the Church of God, namely, preaching the word and ruling

NEIL McKAY, of Prince Edward Rev. NeIL McKar, of Prince Edward Island, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the importance of the work of the young people in connection with the Church, and thought there was no better way of increasing the beneficial effects of the Sabbath schools than by the thorough training of the young people. He advocated a scheme for the training of Sunday school teachers similar to that in the Nermal schools for the training of secular teachers.

f secular teachers.

Rev. Mr. Parsens, of Knox Church, Toroute, in seconding the report, referred to the importance of impressing the idea of a personal God on the people, and of giving less preaching and more Bible class reading in which the people of all ages would take an active part, and catechize the minister. He thought a great deal could be done by these

After the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Sunday services the Assembly adjourned.

Kingston, June 10 .- A Judicial Com the was appointed coasisting of T. W. Taylor, Convener, Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Proudfoot, Dr. Ure, Dr. Pollock, Revs. W. King, D. J. Macdonnell, and Messrs. R. Torrence, J. B. Duncan, F. W. Farries, S. Hunston, Wm. J. McMurrich, Hon. A. Harris, James MacLennan, A. J. McKenzie, W. B. McMurrich, and Capt. Gibson on the petition from the Sydney Presented Gibson on the petition from the Sydney Pres-bytery against the decision of the Maritime Provinces in the case of Rev. Mr. Sutherland. t was decided to refer the matter to the ndicial Committee.

Rev. JOSHUA FRASER appealed against the action of the Kingston Presbytery suspending him for a year. The matter was referred to the Judicial Committee

The appeal of the Rev. Mr. McPherson against the decision of the London and the Hamilton Synod was similarly dealt with. Dr. Burns, of Halifax, presented the report of the Presbyterian College in that city. He said the institution was growing in appreciation, as recently he had received an intimation of a subscription of \$1,000 to the bursary fund from one gentleman alone. At the last session there were 17 students.

Professor WEIR reported from Morrin College, Quebec. In that institution there were 50 students, only three of whom were study ing for the Prosbyterian ministry. Its library contained 20,000 volumes. Up to the present time the cellege had received no support from the Presbyterian Church. The college, therefore, asked for a territory from which te collect funds, say the presbytery of Quebec. The college received an endowment of \$1,200

Rev. Mr. KING said if the territory asked were given it would seriously interfere with the right of McGill College. The report was sent to the committee.

M'GTLL COLLEGE. Rev. Mr. Warden presented the report of this college. It had an attendance of 61 students, and was receiving additions to the building at a cost of \$60,000. It had an endowment of \$100,000, and the Board had adopted the policy of equalizing the expenses with the revenue. Mr. David Marris is erecting the new buildings referred to at his own cost. Mr. E. Mackay has endowed a chair to the amount of \$40,000, and Mrs. John Redpath another to the amount of \$20,000, and another is expected before the session of 1882. Thereafter he had no doubt the reports of the college would show the institution to be entirely free from debt.

A motion was unanimously passed that the report be received and adopted, and that the assembly have learned with pleasure of the ondition of the college. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Principal Grant presented the report of Queen's College. This institution had only cost the Church \$1,500 a year. He rejoiced that the Church of Scotland had withdrawn its annual great of \$150, because it is institution forty years eld had not friends enough to maintain it he thought it should go down. There was a deficit of \$1,489 in the year's accounts. At the union it was stated that \$2,450 per annue was required to maintain. \$2,450 per annum was required to maintain the Theological Department, yet this amount had never been received. Since the union, also, the college had lost much of what was considered permanent revenue, and it was therefore requested that the college fund should be divided according to the altered circumstances of the college. The matter should be considered in a broad light, with-

should be considered in a broad light, without any jealeusy on the part of the adherents
of the different colleges.

Dr. Retto said, in reply to Dr. Grant, that
circumstances had altered truly, because the
endowment of Queen's College had caused a
diminution of contributions to Knox College.

Dr. Har moved that the whole matter Dr. URE moved that the whole matter hould be referred to a committee to take into consideration the whole question of college support. At the time of the union Know support. At the time of the union Knox College had required \$13,000, which had since been reduced to \$9,000 by the endowment of \$50,000, and by the death of Principal Willis, who was entitled to \$1,200 a year. The requirements of Queen's had increased \$2,000 since the union, because of the growth of the institution, and also because of the departure of Dr. Snodgrass, who carried away his share of the commutation fund. The efforts made for the mission schemes had interfered with the college fund, although the colleges are at the basis of all although the colleges are at the basis of all

Rev. Mr. GREY, of Orillia, said he was as old graduate of Knox College, but he wished to see Queen's and Knox put upon an equally sound footing. Knox College depended for its existence upon the Toronto contributions, but there was one congregation in Toronto which had only given \$10 to the college fund, although it had 300 members.

KNOX COLLEGE. Rev. Mr. REID said that he could not find the name of any church in Toronto that gave only \$10. He then read the report of the board of management of Knox College. The report mentioned that an Act had been obreport mentaned that an 4th had been ob-tained granting to Knox College the power of conferring degrees. There are 46 students in theology, 13 in preparatory classes, and 50 going through Toronto University preparing for the theological course. The alumni have determined to raise \$12,000 for the establishment of a library. The college has received from congregations \$7,253.16, from all services \$11,587.16; and the expenditure is \$12,849.67, showing a deficit of \$1,262.51. The debt amounts to \$10,263.20, and the enderment to \$51,000.10. lowment to \$51,992.10.

Dr. GREGG, of Toronto, said that in stead of being expensive institutions the colleges only cost half of what it took to support some churches. Twenty-five years ago the average contributions to the college fund were 23 cents per member of the Presbyterian Church; at present the average contribution was 20 cents per member.

MANFTOBA COLLEGE, Prof. BRYCE read the report of Manitol College. The college has a sum of \$22,000 available for building purposes, and new buildings are about to be erected in a line with the Government buildings in the west end of the city of Winnipeg, on a block of land four acres in extent. This piece of land cost \$8.000. The new building will he of cost \$6,000. The new building will be of white brick, and will cost over \$30,000. A very extensive committee was appointed on college reports, with Mr. W. B. McMurrich as convener Rev. KENNETH McLENNAN moved, seconded

by Rev. T. K. Smith, "That the Assembly hereby accords the expression of its warm thanks to Mrs. Redpath, of Terrace Bank, Montreal, for her considerate generosity in contributing \$20,000 for the endowment of a professional chair in the Presbyterian College, Moutreal, to be known as the 'John Redpath, one of the elders of this church, and one of the one of the enters of this chutch, and one of the earliest and most liberal supporters of Pseabyterianism in Canada." Carried.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. D. Morrice for his magnificent gift of buildings now being except for the Presbyterian Cellar and a second of the Presbyterian Cellar and a second of the Presbyterian Cellar and a second of the Presbyterian Cellar and the control of the Presbyterian Cellar and the control of the Presbyterian Cellar and the control of the Center of the Ce

lege, Montreal; also to Edward Mackay, Esq., for endowing a professional chair in the Presbyterian College, Mentreal.

The Assembly then adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

Kingspon, June 14. On Saturday morning the committee appointed to name a superintendent of the Manitoba missions reported as follows:

"That the salary of said superintendent be \$2,000 per annum, exclusive of travelling expenses; that the Rev. James Robinson, of Knox church, Winnipez, be superintendent."

The report was adopted, and Dr. Cochrane directed to telegraph to Mr. Robinson and get a reply from him as regards his appointment.

The Assembly approved of the nomination.
The burning question of Roman ordination once mere came to the front, the Rev. Mr. Smellie introducing a long resolution, which was withdrawn, on account of there being three already before the House. Rev. R. CAMPERLL, of Montreal, thought it

would be unwise for the Assembly to attempt to decide such a critical question. The Church of Scotland had never admitted Catholic priests without re-ordination, because it never had any applications. He thought it was their duty to dig trenches between the two Churches, but not between the Presbyterian Church cand individuals coming from Rome. The wisest plan would be to leave the matter to the Presbyteries.

Rev. Mr. Cassey advocated allowing the Assembly to deal with each application on its merits. Principal Grant had said that a priest in the Romish Church might be preaching the truth. He would like that gentleman to ask a priest to take for his text, "There is but one Mediator between God and man," and preach from it. He was sorry he had been misunderstood on a previous occasion, but it may showed that ous occasion, but it only showed that speeches, like creeds, should not be too short.

Rev. Mr. Lyle thought reordination un-necessary, the Roman Church being a branch of the Church of Christ. Principal Caven's amendment introduced on Thursday, that no deliverance be come to upon the subject, was carried almost unani-

iously.

It is said the earnest advecate of a decisien on the subject, Rev. Mr. Laing, in-tends bringing the whole matter up again, and the report has carried grief to the hearts

of many.

Principal Caven's amendment was again put and carried by 84 to 67, and it was de-clared to be the sense of the meeting by 106 to 67. The meeting then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

FIFTH DAY.

The Assembly met this morning at ten clock, the Moderator in the chair.

Rev. Mr. King was in favour of the Sabbath School Committee's report generally, but objected to a clause recommending competitive bath School Committee's report generally, but objected to a clause recommending competitive examinations and awards of prizes to the most successful scholars. He wished to strike out all prevision for giving prizes to successful candidates, on the ground that children should be led to study God's word from the leve of God and to from any win from the love of God, and not from any vain intellectual emulation. The greatest folly of the boasted public school system of Ontario was the principle of paying by results, which led to the forcing of young minds and to superficial knowledge. He objected equally to the proposal to compel teachers to pass an examination, a proposal contemplat substitution of young men and women for de-vout parents. If the father and mother were driven out of the Sabbath schools their glory

would depart for ever. He then moved that the report be amended by striking out the ob-jectionable clauses.

Mr. King's amendment was carried by 86 Rev. Mr. King then brought up a subject upon which many a bitter contest has been feught in Canada and the United States, and which promises to be an important question in the future. He moved, seconded by Rev.

Dr. Coohrane:

"That this Assembly, wrider the deep conviction that this Assembly, unbelief, and irreligious-hulffictures which are no prevalent, and which we deplore, have their origin in ignorance of God and His revealed will, and in the consequent absence of the 'fear of God' which is the beginning of wisdom, and deeming it of vital importance that our children and youth be taught to fear God and to b subject to the powers that be, do respectfully but earnestly urge upon the education-al authorities of the several provinces the duty and necessity, in the highest interests of the of having Scripture truth and Christian morality taught in our public institutions of earning in such a way as, while respecting the rights of conscience of any parents who object, may scoure this end, which the vast majority of Christian people desire; and further instruct the Committee on the State of Religion to bring this matter to the notice of the other Protestant churches, and earnestly to invoke their co-operation in thus seeking to have the rising generation taught

the principles of eternal truth, righteousness Rev. R. MURRAY, of Halifax, said that it would be felly to expect public school teachers to give religious instruction, as there was no guarantee that they were religious men. The Church, and the Church alone, should

impart religious instruction.

Dr. Black said that the need of the cour try was to raise up a line of teachers who ould be competent to superintend instrucwould be competent to superintend instruc-tion in God's word. The mover and seconder had mistaken the feeling of the country on the matter, and their motion put the cart be-fore the horse. The people at large should consider and discuss the matter before it was taken up by the General Assembly. Mr. McCuaig said that if the author

ies did their duty, the Bible would be read sch more in the schools than it is at BEV. Mr. BECKER moved that the matter be referred to the synods of the different

Lost by a large majority.

Rev. Mr. WILKINS moved, seconded by Mr. Rebert Rogers, that the main motion b mended by the insertion of the following ing," "by a systematic reading of the Word of God." words after the words "institutions of lea The hour for adjournment having arrived,

the Assembly broke up without a vote being taken. AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

The Assembly met, according to adjourn nent, at 2.30 p.m. Rev. JOHN MACKINNON presented the re Rev. John Mackinson presented the report of the committee on, the division of the Presbytery of London. The report recommended that the petition praying for the division of the London Presbytery, and the formation of a new presbytery, to be called the Presbytery of Sarnia, be granted. The committee recommended that the new Presbytery of Sarnia, appropriate the fellowing contery of Sarnia comprise the following con-gregations:—St. Andrew's church, Sarnia Knox church, Camlachie; Forest and Mc-Kay's; Knox charch, Thedford; and Lake Road, Parkhill and McGillivray, Nairn and Beechwood, West Williams and North-eastAde-laide, Point Edward, Burns church and Moore Line, Brigden and Bear Creek, Alvinston and Napier, Petrolia, Mandarin, Wyoming and South Plympton, Watford and Main Road; Adelaide and Lucknow, and the mission sta-tions of Corunna and Mooretown, and Oil Springs.

The report was adopted unanimously then moved that the next meeting of the General Assembly be held in St. Andrew's church, St. John, N. B. He read to the Assembly a telegram he had received from a prominent citizen of St. John, saying that the citizens would be most happy to have the General Assembly at St. John next year, and he (Dr. McRae) was sure that that telegram conveyed the sentiments of the people Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of St. John, in sec-

onding the motion, endersed what had been said by Dr. McRae. The motion was carried unanimously, and the date fixed for the second Wedflesday of Junero and to not an other second with the date of the second with the sec

(BY TELEGRAPH.) CANADA.

It is stated that \$300 worth of phosphate was taken out in one day from the Wilkin Keefer mine in Renfrew county recently. Dr. McInnes, M.P., is said to have made an important discovery of coal between English Bay and Burrard Inlet, British Columbia. The Railway Committee of the Privy Council has granted permission to the Credit Val-ley railway to cross the track of the Great

estern at St. Thomas. Mr. Ferdinand Walter, Reeve of Welles-ey township, has been selected by the Conservatives of North Waterloo to oppose Mr. Snyder, the Reform candidate.

The Canada Temperance Act is now in force in twenty-two counties and two cities in the Dominion, the Maritime Provinces con-taining twenty of the total number. The earnings of the Canadian Pacific rail-

way for the month of May were somewhere in the vicinity of \$45,000, or over \$21,000 more than during the same month in 1880. A snake about ten feet long, as thick as an's arm, and with a head as large as a fist, was seen in the Bay of Quinte, near the light-house, at Belleville on Thursday night. It is alleged at London that two of the bodies of the Diver family, drowned on the Victoria, were seized and detained by a creditor for a debt of \$17. The report is doubtful.

The Middlesex County Council has decided to give \$3,000 towards an iron bridge at Oxford street, London, and this is the first stroke in the scheme for abolishing the tolls The receipts of the Occidental railway luring the past year were one million dollars, nd the expenses seven hundred thousand; eaving three hundred thousand as earnings.

There is every probability that a fine iron bridge will be erected across the Thames, at Oxford street, London. The city has offered to pay half the cost, and the county considering the question.

A movement has been started among business men in Montreal for the formation of an Anglo-Canadian cable company, for the purpose of laying an exclusive cable for Canadia use from England to Canada.

The necessary steps to consummate the amalgamation of the Canada Central with the Canadian Pacific railway were completed at a meeting of the shareholders of the former ompany held at Breckville on Thursday

The report of the equalization committee of the County Council shows that there are in Middlesex 647,990 acres, and real and personal property valued at \$20,601,288. This is the assessed value, and is far below the market value.

It will be learned with regret that Lady Allan, wife of Sir Hugh Allan, died suddenly at Montreal on Saturday night of paralysis of the heart. The deceased lady, whose husband is now in England, had only just re turned home from a visit to Niagara.

It is rumoured that the Western University will go into operation in October. It will be affiliated with that of Toronto in the arts course, the examinations taking place in London; but degrees will be granted by the Western University in all the other faculties. Mr. George Trimble, of Toronto, who was t Belleville for the purpose of inspecting the street railway with the object of purchasing it, says he found the road in a much worse condition than he expected. He will, how ver, make an offer for it to the mortgagees.

Detective Smith is at London looking after those who have been practising medicine and midwifery without being registered under the Act. Dr. Hobbs, gaol physician, was fined \$25, he having failed to register, while two midwives were fined a similar amount

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., Senator Cornwall has been officially offered the appointment of Lieut. Governor of Brit-ish Columbia, and has accepted. The vacancy in the Senate will, it is surmised, be filled by Mr. Vernon, member of the Local House for The Governor-General's visit to Halifax in

July will last for a week. During his stay there will be a military and naval review to be taken part in by the Engineers, and giving an exhibition of torpedo service, a regatta on the harbour, and an excursion to McNab's Island, where Scottish games will take place. Four young men presented themselves at the examination at Kingston for entrance to the Royal Military College. They are Messrs.
Hugel, of Port Hope, Fibley, of Napanee, and
Worsley and Ridout, of Kingston. The examination concluded on Friday afternoon, but the results will not be made known for

The furniture of the Briscoe house, at Napanee, was seized yesterday morning by the temperance party who leased the hotel at the time of the Dunkin bill. Four prominent temperance men who had the hotel leased will lose about \$4,000. The boarders were all put out of their rooms at daylight, and the bedding, &c., thrown from the windows to

At the end of the present fiscal year several changes will be made in the mode of con-ducting the business of the Finance Department. A new branch, to be called the hank ing branch, will be formed, in which will be grouped all the employes engaged in the issuing and cancelling of Dominion notes, and other operations of a banking nature. The new branch will be under the superintendence of Mr. Tellon. of Mr. Toller.

Levina Williams, wife of James Williams, Levina Williams, whe of James Williams, York road, Guelph, left her husband on June 1st with a man named Truckel, and the two have been living at Listowel as man and wife for the past week. The weman was arrested and lodged in the leck-up, and charged with husband desertion. The man Truckel has a wife and six children living in Guelah has a wife and six children living in Guelph The authorities are waiting for instructions to

effect his arrest. At Saturday morning's session of the Midllesex County Council a clause in the report of the Agricultural Committee regarding grant to the city of London for exhibition purposes to the following effect was adopted
That in view of the uncertain state of affairs in connection with the present exhibition grounds in the city of London, it is inexpedient to grant any sum towards the erection of buildings thereon."

Confirmation services were held in the Mo hawk church, near Brantford, on Thursday, by Bishop Hellmuth. Twenty children members of the Mohawk Institute, wer members of the Mohawk Institute, were confirmed. After the service Bishop Hellmuth was presented with an address of wel-come on his safe return to the diocese, and congratulating his lordship on the success attending his labours in securing a higher literary and Christian education in the dio

circular to the fishery officers in Quebec and New Brunswick, instructing them how to act in the event of persons fishing for salmon be youd tidal waters, under titles to ripariar ands which are assumed to convey exclusive fishing privileges. They are informed that all persons unlawfully fishing without a lease or license, as required under the statute, will be liable to interruption and fine, together with the seizure and forfeiture of fish terial, boats, etc., so used, and of salmon so illegally caught.

UNITED STATES. One hundred students of the Pennsylvania State Normal School are in rebellion owing to the expulsion of seventy-two refractory young

Numerous applications are being filed at Vashington for patents for processes of electric storage for application to various mechani cal purposes.

2000 Gros-Ventres, who taunted them when

The testimonial album to be presented to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes by the wamen of Illineis consists of six large withmen, elegant ly bound, and centains the autographs of

The friends of Boyton in the United States will endeavour, despite the decision of the State Department, to establish his citizenship on the ground that he served in the Union army, and was honourably discharge It is rumoured that the President has received a telegram from General Miles saying York has sustained the charges against Whitaker, the West Peint coloured cadet.

A terrible epidemic of diphtheria prevails at Ladington, Mich., a town of four theusand inhabitants. Already one hundred and twenty children have died; the schools are closed, and watchmen are placed at the doors of the houses where the disease prevails.

A sensation has been occasioned at Alban by a statement of a member of the Legisla ture, during a recent session of the Ass ture, during a recent session of the assembly, that an attempt had been made to purchase his vote-for Depew. The half-breeds declare that the whole thing is a put-up job, intend-ed to unfavourably affect Depew's chances. The miseegenetion case of a Chinaman and a white women at Cheyenne was decided yesterday by the Chief Justice. The court

held that the marriage being legal in Colorado was legal in Cheyenne, and the defendants were discharged. The Chinamen have estra-cised the groom, claiming that he has disgraced their race by marrying a white The loss by death of his wife, mother, two laughters and a favourite daughter-in-law has

prought much mental trouble to Mr. John G. axe, the poet. He has never fully recovered rom the railroad accident of six years ago, and a fixed melancholy has settled upon him. He has decided to break up his Brooklyn home, and will pass the remainder of his days with his son in Albany. The New York Post's Washington special

says:—"The Internal Revenue officers be-lieve a number of foreign private bankers, doing business in this country, and having r lations with Canada, have been in the habit of borrowing from their Canadian associates, but not returning it as capital for the purpose of taxation. This will be thoroughly examined, and probably other banks besides the Montreal Bank will be compelled to pay a arge amount of back taxes.

The estimated revenues of the po vice for the year ending June 30, 1882, are \$39,579,000. Congress appropriated \$40,955, 000, and the amount necessary to be saved to place the department on a "business basis" therefore \$1,373,000. The reduction of the expenses of the Star service since March 4th ounts to about a million dollars a year. It is stated the Government expects to be able o prove that the Star route ring plundered he Treasury to the extent of nearly a million dollars.

The executive council of the American Bankers' Association held a meeting at New York on Thursday to make preliminary arrangenents for the bankers' convention at Niagara Falls on the 10th August. In addition to re-presentatives from 6,000 banks in the United States several Canadian and European cankers and capitalists are expected at the convention. Among the subjects selected for discussion are the currency of the future, the causes and prevention of panics, the industrial progress of the South and West, the perils and safeguards of the financial situation, the decrease in the rate of interest and the progress of through traffic between the West and Europe.

Reports are again current in London to the effect that the relations between Germany and Russia are severely strained. The Swiss authorities have prohibited the

proposed international Socialist convention which was to have been held at Zurich. Sir Henry Tyler and Sir Charles Young have ceased to be directors of the Hamilton and North-Western railway of Canada. It is understood that the proclamation of servia as a kingdem, and of Prince Milan as

Sir William Thompson's experiments on the storage of electricity have had the effect tot causing a decline in gas stocks on the

London market. The Bulgarian Government is about to expel a number of newspaper correspondents by way of showing its progress in civilization and enlightenment.

The case of the alleged murderers of the late Sultan Abaul Aziz has been referred to the Turkish Minister of Justice with a view to bringing up the accused for trial. The centennial of the birthday of George Stephenson, the inventor of the railway loco-motive, was celebrated on the 9th in many

towns throughout England and on the Continent. The Imperial House of Commons last week adopted, by 77 to 49, a resolution declaring that no commercial treaty with France will satisfactory that does not reduce

duties. Mr. Palmer, better known as "Warawk," who has been arrested at Constant nople on a charge of conspiracy against the Government, will be quietly expelled from Turkey.

The House of Commons last week was il luminated with the electric light on the Brush system, and the general opinion was that it was a success. The experiment will be

The peasants in the south of Russia are said to be everywhere rising. In the govern-ment of Kharkoff agrarian rists have broken out and the government buildings been fired and the arsenal robbed. A curious revulsion of feeling in regard to

the persecuted Jews has taken place in a vil-lage in the Russian province of Kieff, where

the peasants have spontaneously compensated the victims of the fauatical outbreak for their The rejection of the scrutin-de-liste will by he French Senate has led to divisions of nopeless character in the Cabinet, and it is ntimated that M. Cambetta will in conse-quence resign the presidency of the Chamber

Bismarck's pet project of an Economic Council for the whole German empire has been knocked on the head by an adverse vote of the Reichstag. It will now be in order for the Chancellor to retire to Kissingen, "owing

Sir William Thompson, of Glasgow Uni versity, who has been experimenting on the tric energy, has arrived at the important con-clusion that electrical dynamical energy may e stored and used for great purposes.

France and the United States, the two nowers that conceived and in great measure carried out the fruitless monetary conference in Paris, having failed to impress their peculiar views upon the governments of Europe, are now said to be negotiating for the conclusion of a bi-metallic union.

The French Minister at Tunis has informed he representatives of the powers that he has een entrusted by the Bey with the direction of the relations between them and the Gov-ernment of Tunis. The majority of the consuls reserved their replies to the intimation until they should have received instructions

In the House of Commons last week Sir Charles Dilke said as the provisions of the treaty of Washington, under which the Americans enjoy the privileges of fishing in Colonial waters, could not in any case expire before 1885, the Government was not in a position to consider the expediency f terminating the treaty as far as relates to the fishery question.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Calcutta advices report that the trade with merica is falling off. The Cleveland Trades Assembly has issued boycotting proclamation against two ewspapers.

Mr. Glenn, a bricklayer, writing to his brother in this city, from the States, say that \$1.60 per day is the highest wages paid. Two dollars is the regular wages paid here. Mr. Stewart, manager of the Gladstone gold mine, Marmora, brought to Belleville on Saturday two bricks of gold, the produce of that mine, weighing 27 ozs, and of the value

An English working man from Lancashire arrived here nine weeks ago. He has since been able to save sufficient money to bring. his wife and family to this country. They re on their way out.

It is stated that arrangements have been completed for the sale by auction in a few weeks of the machinery, tools, and all the material in the Government workshops at Ottawa. The building will be used for holding the sessions of the Supreme Court.

A meeting of the provisional directors of the Halifax cotton factory was held on Friday to hear a further report from Mr. S. M. Brook-field, who has just returned from the United States. It was decided to make a call of 25 per cent. on the capital, and hold a meeting f shareholders about the 1st of July.

Mr. Rogers' salt well, at Brussels, has attained a depth of 950 feet, and for the last thirty feet the most unmistakable symptoms of salt have been present. The contractors ave sunk the well to its present depth in the almost unprecedentedly short time of ittle over one month.

It is stated that the employing brewers of New York are becoming alarmed at the spread of the "Boycotting" movement. The Socialists of New Jersey, the Bohemian Na tional Association, numbering 10,000, the Workingmen's Singing Society, the button hele makers, wheelrights, blacksmiths, house painters, cigarmakers, shirtmakers, fan makers' union, Socialistic Singing Society and Elevated road employés have resolved to Boycott " all brewers refusing to accede to demands of the strikers. Over 400 saloon-keepers have joined the movement, and the demand for Union beer has increased so rapidly that the association is unable to meet Negotiations are on foot with the proprietor of a Rochester brewery to establish a lepot in New York capable of storing an un-

imited supply. In three days the sum of \$200,000 was subnt three days the sum of \$200,000 was subscribed in Quebec to the capital stock of a new worsted goods factory to be established in that city. The new factory will secure the employment of a very large amount of labour and the disbursement of large sums of money in the way of wages. There is an immense district all round Onebec in which lead manuistrict all round Quebec in which local manufacturers can find good markets, and the es-tablishment will no doubt do a good business. It is a curious fact that notwithstanding the immorality and wickedness of encouraging industrial establishments, Quebec is alread crying for more. Sir Richard Cartwright must shed bitter but patriotic tears when h reads of the depravity of these cities and towns of Canada which boast of their factories, and ask that more be erected within their

limits. During 1880, 432,922 tons of coal were sold by the Pictou collieries alone, but in 1878 only 288,403 tons were sold. The increased output is the result of the duty. The mines give employment to 1,434 operatives. If each operative represented a family of five, they find subsistence directly for 7,000 persons. Indirectly they support hundreds of others, such as farmers, bakers, shoemakers, mechanics, grocers, etc., with their families. During the past year \$583,000 were paid by the owners of the mines in wages and material and \$600,000 were spent in forwarding the coal by ship and by rail to market. One of the biggest practical jokes of the day is the appeal of the Liberals to the electors of Picton to give up the advantages which the mining industry affords them, and to starve, in order that Mr. Blake may be Premier and Mr. Anglin may have another pull at the public purse under the head of " printing."

Policeman Shot by Burglars—Murder of Shipbeard—Suicide in a Barn—A Biga mist's Victim. RETREAT, N. J., June 11.-Japhet Feni more, aged 86, plunged into the creek, but crawled out. He afterwards jumped into a

fatal dose of Paris green. NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 11 .- Pastor Duer, of Shiloh Baptist Church, was arrested yes-terday, charged by one of the officers of the church with stealing the furniture of the church. There has been serious trouble in the congregation for some time. Mr. Duer was bailed.

well, and was hauled out. He then took a

CHICAGO, June 13.—Thomas Mahoney, long and favourably known as an officer and detective of the Chicago police force, was shot and instantly killed at midnight by unknown burglars whom he was attempting to arrest for having broken into a house in the Deering street district. The burglars escaped because the telephone wires were interrupted by a vielent storm, and the police patrol

ld not be summoned at once. HALTFAX, N. S., June 13.—The steward of the steamship Panama, Charles William Horne, was stabbed at 6 o'clock this evening on the said vessel by a lad named Joseph Corcoran, and is not likely to recover. Cor coran, who is messroom boy of the vesse went into the pantry, when the steward ordered him out. He said he would not go out, and then the steward collared him and out him out. With that the lad managed to ret a small knife and ran it into the back of the steward on the left side beneath the shoulder. Horne belongs to Liverpool, G. B., married, and has a family there. He was taken to the hospital, where two doctors are in attendance. Corcoran was arrested, and is

now in the police station. ELMIBA, June 13.—Jacob Dengis, jr., aged about 28, committed suicide yesterday morning early. He was found hanging from a beam at the top of the steps leading to the feeding gang in Mr. Charles Cluig's barn, where he has been working for the past five years. He was industrious, quiet, and well liked. No possible reason can be assigned which would account for the rash act.

St. Catharines, June 14.—On Sunday last three or four young lads, aged about six years, entered a car standing on the Welland rail-way track, broke open a box, and stole some telegraph instruments. The property was receivered this morning, but owing to the routh of the culprits nothing was done to

Belleville, June 14.-Yesterday after noon the second wife of Murray, now in gaol waiting trial for bigamy, was in the city to see her husband. The woman, whose maiden name was Maggie Baker, and who is only fifteen years of age, is the daughter of a widow, Mrs. Nelson Baker. Early last spring she was living with her mother at Mr. ooper's, near Frankford. Murray came there also to live, and about three weeks after their first meeting, he proposed marriage to Maggie. To this proposition she con-sented on condition that her mother was willing. Murray admitted then that he had been married before, but insisted that, as his wife was living with other men and conduct-ing herself dishonourably, the marriage was no longer valid. This plea satisfied both mother and daughter, and on March 23rd the two walked to Frankford and were married. Next walked to Frankford and were married. Next day the happy couple started for the farm of Mr. Abel Finkle, front of Sidney, where Murray had been engaged to work for the season. Here they lived in matrimonial felicity until the cruel arm of the law tore them asunder and placed the husband in gaol. Wife No 2 is a short, timid girlish creeture. Wife No. 2 is a short, timid, girlish creature, looking more like a child of twelve years than a married woman. She seems to feel her situation keenly, and to be much frightened at the turn affairs have taken. Her appearance and conduct created sympathy, as she is so young and inexperienced that deception could be easily practised upon her. The at the turn affairs have taken. Her

The 1,200 Sioux recently taken from Fort But before by boats to the Standing Rock agency behaved abusively to the soldiers, passengers, and deck hands, and nearly had a fight with monarrival et a portion of the machinery.

The Weekly Mail.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881.

WHEAT PRICES.

OUR prediction that the quotation of prices received by our farmers under protection as compared with free trade would cause the Globe to abandon that portion of its contention respecting wheat rates has been verified. The statistics show that during the last four months of free trade No. 1 Spring never touched 93 cents per bushel; whereas during the four months after protection had been adopted it reached \$1.07, and during the same months of last year averaged \$1.25. Comparing three months of free trade in 1878 with corresponding months in 1879 and 1880, the advantages accruing under the present tariff are equally striking. Take, again, the prices on the 6th inst.—the date selected by the Globe itself for the purposes of comparison, and how does the stand. Free trade: June 6, 1878. 90 cents. Protection : June 6, 1879, \$1.02 June 6, 1880, \$1.25; June 6, 1881, \$1.18. The only reply offered by our contemporary is that wheat under free trade reached \$2 in April, 1856, or thereabouts. This is a desperate attempt to "bluff" the farmers—to use the Globe's favourite expression—but every schoolboy knows that 1856 was the time of the Crimean war, and that wheat ruled at war prices. Such satisfactory prices. No. 2 spring wheat according to our contemporary's figures, ruled at \$1.18 on Friday, while similar wheat in Chicago, on Thursday, according to the Chicago Tribune, changed hands at \$1.08. It is absurd for free trade journals to argue with one breath that Toronto prices should change with every movement another breath declare positively that our prices must follow the Liverpool quotaons. At present these organs swear by Chicago rates; but even on that poin their contention fails, as our prices are relatively higher than those of the western wheat market, in spite of the effort made to run up the prices by reports of short crops in Europe. But it may fairly be sked whether the market reports, say for a couple of months shortly previous to protection being adopted, show that Ontario farmers under free trade received ten cents per bushel in excess of Chicago Here is a comparison, taken a random from the market reports. The

No. 2 Spring Wheat-Toronto July 1, 1878..... \$ 85 " 11, " 85
" 18, " 85
" 25, " 85
dug. 1, " 95
" 8, " 98
" 15, " 1 03 " 11, *****

TORONTO PRICES UNDER FREE TRADE.

Summarizing the points established, we say (1) that wheat prices have been considerably higher under protection than under free trade; (2) that they have been satisfactory and remunerative to our farmers; (3) that it is not desirable that our markets should be dependent on Chicago "corner" or gambling operations; (4) and that our farmers' prices have not been materially affected thereby either under protection or free trade. In order to effectually silence free trade advocates al our farmers require to do is to recall prices and institute comparisons, for the facts es-tablish the protectionist case.

EBB TIDE.

THE free trade tide which has swept over England for many years is on the ebb, and a strong current of protectionist doctrine is sweeping across the receding waters, making a troubled sea. Politicians of the Manchester school, who were carried into office by the flood, are being left stranded on the political shore, abandoned by their old associates. Many Radical rats have already forsaken the sinking free trade hulk, and are seeking-to use a popular scientific phrase—to bring themselves into harmony with their environment, "the "new opinion of the constituencies." The signal triumph at Preston of the Conservative candidate, who openly advocated trade opponent twice as large as was polled in the last general election, polled in the last general election, has proved a startling surprise. The London and provincial press demand a change of base, and, to use the language of the Echo, "call upon the leaders of the "Liberal party to bestir themselves, and to "make plain to the people the fallacies "they are asked to support."

While Canadian free trade journals attribute this remarkable change in British public opinion to a desire to "bluff", the

favourable commercial treaty, the American press fully appreciates the gravity of the movement. The New York Tribune seeks to arrive at the causes which have contributed to impair public confidence in the time-honoured economic system. The most important it deems to be an apparent decline of national wealth. Reasons for holding this opinion are found in Mr. GLADSTONE'S admission in his Budget speech that the tax-paying powers of the the reductions of rent and the present value of land in the various counties. A in rents at from 20 to 50, and even 75 per cent : while in North Wilts there are ter thousand acres to let on a single estate, and in Hertfordshire a farm of four hundred acres is let rent free on condition that the tenant keeps it under tillage. Another cause for uneasiness undoubtedly the adoption of big tariffs by almost the entire world, the general tarif enacted by France being of a pronounced protectionist type. Every month oreign markets are closed against English manufacturers, while English farmers are compelled to meet the competition oreign and colonial wheat and cattle. t strange that the British people have at ength resolved to cast off the free trade

air play to their industries and interests ABOUT IMMIGRATION

roke, and search for a tariff which will give

A FEW days ago a letter appeared in the treal Herald, and afterwards copied by sundry Grit papers, signed "An Irishman, in which reflections were cast on the immigration policy of the Canadian Government. As a rule it is time and space wasted to reply to anonymous letters, yet in this instance the statements made are so glaringly incorrect, and the ignorance of the writer so manifest, that we are justified in saying something in contradiction. That the points at issue may be thoroughly inderstood we make an extract from the etter as follows :

"Last September I determined to leave Ireland and come out to Canada. Of course I went to the shipping office and inquired about my passage, and was informed the ticket would cost me £6 6s. Od., but if I would sign as a farm labourer I would get it for £5. Of course I signed as a labourer (we are all labourers in the Lord's vineyard) and saved the £1 6s. Od. On coming into Point Levis, what was my astonishment to find that some 19 or 20 of the passengers that had come out on the assisted passages to Canada were actually for the States. But to crown my astonishment I found that these parties not only sisted passage money, but went to the railway ticket office and procured Government tickets for places in the west, for instance Manitoba, icket scalpers and went to the States. This I saw and can prove. I myself was pressed to go to Chicago by the clerk at the ticket office. On arriving here I informed the Gov. office. On arriving here I informed the Government of the whole transaction, but reeived the answer 'We want no agents at pre

the Minister of Agriculture,' There are just two or three points in this statement worth the trouble of answer-

1. According to his own words the writer is a fraud. Though not a labourer, he admits that he represented himself as uch in order to save a few shillings on his passage money, covering the fraud up under the monstrous defence, "we are all labourers "in the Lord's vineyard." If the "Lord's "vineyard" were filled with such labourers it would be a sad thing for the vineyard.

2. The Canadian Government, as asserted by "An Irishman," could not possi-bly be robbed of the assisted passage simple reason that the Canadian Government does not pay that money. The assistance comes chiefly from the Ontario dovernment, and is granted on the order of the special agent of that Government, 3. The Dominion Government never yet, "An Irishman" to the contrary not-

withstanding, has paid out one solitary dollar to assist persons in reaching Manioba from Quebec, except in the case of the Mennonites, and they have returned the money so expended upon them.
4. Our friend "An Irishman" appear

o have applied to the Government for a position as agent in the Old Country, and he reply he received, that "we want no "agents at present," is no doubt the cause of his absurd letter. In face of the ignorance so prominently set forth, and the atempted fraud that is not concealed by this correspondent, Mr. POPE acted wisely in declining the person's services.
5. "I myself," he says, "was pressed

to go to Chicago by the clerk at the ticket office." We doubt the correctness of this statement; but even if it be correct, it is a pity our friend did not submit to the pressure and go to Chicago, rather than attempt to force himself on the Canadian Government by fraudulent means. It he wishes to remain in Canada, let him do so without slandering the country; if he get along without the presence of such

'Irishman's" letter would lead one to believe that the writer has been resident in Canada much longer than he admits. However, be that as it may, his statements are contrary to fact, and he admits that he made a deliberate attempt to defraud the dovernment, and that his attempt was We can easily estimate the value of the assertions of such a person.

A CORRESPONDENT points out in this week's paper some new points in the story of Mr. BLAKE's relations with Mr. E. B. Wood, on the occasion of the betraval of the late SANDFIELD MACDON-ALD. We are not greatly concerned as to the various shades of that shady picture. We are not in agreement with the Irishman who said:-"Whether I said—'MURPHY come out " come out o' the back door and I'll bate "'ye,' makes a mighty sight of difference "in the eye o' the law, d'ye mind"! Whether Mr. Wood was made Chief Justice because he betrayed leader, or because he threatened to expose the intrigue which led to and resulted in the betrayal, makes mighty little difference in the eye of the people. The point is, was SANDFIELD MACDONALD betrayed; who betrayed him; who induced the traitor to take the step; was the traitor rewarded; and who rewarde the compound question, to which there is but one answer. The whole nefarious scheme was due and owing to the genius of the most pretentious, the most over-estimated, the least useful, and the least trustworthy of all our public men—Mr. EDWARD BLAKE; whose itch for the overthrow and of Mr. MACKENZIE in another. In cases of this kind some regard is due to the sternal fitness of things; and if Mr. Woon,

habit and health and temper, has been ever since the sport and scorn of polia public sense, against the pretending to occupy a lofty moral plane, stooped to the congenial work of seducing him; who was compelled probably to seduce him a second time in 1873 and who rewarded him with a place on the ench for an act which unfitted him to be court-crier? "Lack of space" prevents us from going more fully into the question the discussion of which could not but be disastrous to the Liberal leader.

ANOTHER CONFESSION.

WE have heard now from three important trade centres on the question of the public prosperity. The Globe began it. with the following remarkable and encouraging statement of facts:

"On every hand are to be seen the indica tions that we are entering, or perhaps have entered, upon another decennial period of 'good times.' Stocks have risen enormously in value. Land in and about Toronto is being sold or held at prices which two or three ears ago would have seemed fabulous. The portations have been unusually large, and, s a consequence, sales are being pushed with unremitting vigour. Building operations are projected on a large scale, and manufacturers of various classes of goods are adver-tising for more workmen to enable them to teep ahead of the increasing demand for their

Scarcely had we recovered from the as onishment created by this statement than we were compelled to read in the Montreal Vitness the following eloquent announce

"It is probable that an era of great pros-perity is dawning on Montreal. Two things she has leng needed, which, up to last year she had no assurance of, but which are now ecure. Last year we saw the stream ean travel setting away from us for lack first-class accommodation. Now we have the first steamship affoat on any sea, and as the Allans have never gone backward we may presume that it will be not only equalled, but excelled by all its successors. The advent of the Parisian is a very great event for Montreal, and the great spontaneous demonstration last night was a fit acknowledgment of its im portance and a natural welcome to the good uture, of which it is the symbol and omen. Last year we had no assurance of more than our one monopolist railway connection with the West. Now we have a certainty of

dent to everyone; but at least St. Joh was "going to grass," as a writer in the N. Y. Sun, whose letter was gleefully quoted by the Opposition press, said some time ago. Now, however, we hear a diferent story, for to our intense amazement the St. John Telegraph (our gifted con-temporary whose loyalty to the Dominion we unkindly venture to doubt) says :--

"The rush of spring trade is now abou still a large quantity o merchandise moving. The provision trade this month has been largely in excess of the corresponding month last year, and dealers are consequently much rejoiced over the prospect of summer and fall trade. Wholesale dealers, whose transactions extend over the good farming districts of New Bruns-wick and Nova Scotia, are much encouraged by wick and Nova Scotia, are much encouraged the way payments are made, and the prospective way payments are during the summe is that should payments during the summer continue to be made as steadily as they have pened, the fall business will greatly exceed

There is evidently no ground in these narters for the theories of the Opposiion concerning the operation of the Na-ional Policy.) that will redevery body, "cried Mr. CHARLTON. "It will ruin everything; "pertikelerly us," screamed Mr. Mills. And so on. Having given three quotations we may venture on a fourth. Having given the confessions of our opponents in Canada the success of the rivals abroad. This is what the Boston Herald said :

"Even while decreasing their purchases of us by \$15,000,000, they managed to sell to us to the amount of over \$6,000,000 in excess of the previous year. They also increased their exports to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, the West Indies, South America, and South Africa. They largely augumented their direct purchases from Cuba, the British West Indies, and South America. By means of the new Montreal and Rio line steamers, which is subsidized by the Canadian Government, the volume of trade be-tween the Dominion and South America will be still further increased. The facts her when our statesmen let slip, a few years ago, the opportunity for the negotiation of an extremely liberal reciprocity treaty with the Dominion."

The Canadian Opposition, in spite of their confessions, continue to demand the destruction of the National Policy. Their object is plain. The American opposition, seeing that we have succeeded, begin to talk of reciprocity. Is not their object plain, too? "We cannot get into power "while this lasts," is the thought of the Grit Opposition. "We can have no slaughter market while this lasts," is the thought of the American opposition. And both are perfectly right.

TRADE QUESTIONS IN EUROPE.

Norhing is more remarkable at present than the keen discussion of trade questions. tariffs, and treaties which is going on in Europe at the present time. France has on her hands a whole series of negotiations of the most important character. She is engaged in a negotiation with Spain concerning the mutual interchange of products on a wide and liberal basis. This is with the intention of preventing the British Government from being able to tempt Spain in any way, by the offer to reduce duties on Spanish wines, to engage in a hostile spirit, commercialtowards France. France has also hand a treaty with the United States for commercial purposes, the particulars of which are not yet public property. But in all probability it refers to the question of the rivalry between French and American millers, which has been crowding the Frenchmen somewhat. The difference that exists between the duty on wheat and the duty on flour (12 cents per 100 silogrammes of wheat, and 23 cents on the same quantity of flour) is not sufficient to protect the French miller, in fact is in avour, in the long run, of the American exporter, and the French millers demand a change. They say in their petition to the Senate:

"With such advantages the importation of American flour should increase rapidly; it is what has already occurred, and what has happened simply confirms the former premonitions. The amount of importations for the last three years which we have given above proves this statement. The American flour has supplanted our products in all the markets, and there only remains to us the national market, the only one which we have a right to defend. The French miller accepts the principles of free trade; it is in effect a most wholesome stimulant, but it is not, we nost wholesome stimulant, but it is not, we think, making free trade to admit foreign ruption and fine, together with the seigure and forfeiture of fishing materials, boats, &c., for used, and of salmon so illegally caught. manufactured products on better terms than the raw materials. It is for this reason that we have the honous to ask you not to allow the entrance of fleureament the same equality as wheat. The interest of the community

which we should have constantly in view in all matters touching the raising of the tariff, will not be brought into question here; it is insured by the duty on wheat of 60 centimes (12 cents) on the 100 kilogrammes, which is a simple duty of balance, and on which the miller on his part can have nothing to object to. If we would only remember that the French miller manufactures every year 2,500,000,000 francs' worth of flour, and that it is the only market for 100,000,000 hectolitres (275,100,000 bushels) of wheat, which represents the average amount of our harvest.

sents the average amount of our harvest, we shall have an idea of the importance of the national interest that is threatened." The result of the American negotiat will be looked for with interest. As our readers know, the Anglo-French negotiation is also exciting an unusual degree of interest not only in England but all over the world. The result of the negotiations will be looked for with a dee anxiety; for if France determines to stice by the protectionist policy of the present Administration, and refuses to grant to England the concessions that England the concessions that England traders say are quite essential their continuing a business France, then a change in English policy must be made. However reluctantly British statesmen may adopt the change, it must be made, and the boasted policy that has prevailed since 1846, though in an imperfect fashion, must be abandoned.

Again, Austria and Germany are en-

gaged in a trade discussion of no small consequence. The latest English papers consequence. The latest English papers contain a note of the fact that a treaty was on the point of signature between Austria and Germany to last till 1887. But the treaty was accepted by Austria only because no better terms could be had. The Hungarians say that Hungary gains no advantage under the most favoured nation clause, but rather the most favoured nation clause, but rathe is sure of losing, owing to the enormous increase recently made in the duties or Neither, again, do the manufactures Austria receive any benefit. Hungary was till lately against the raising of duties all round as a set-off against Prince Bis-MARCK'S Customs policy. A change is nov coming about in favour of a general revi sion of the tariff, as otherwise Hungary will, it is feared, find her produce excluded not only from Germany, but even from Austria. Corn from the Balkan States and Russia, and flour from Germany, are driv-ing Hungarian produce cut of the Austrian market. Negotiations will soon be opened between Hungary and Austria on this subect. Judging from former experience, the natter is not likely to be settled very soon In the meantime, Germany is profiting by the situation to exclude only Hungaria; produce from the territory of the Zoll

With Europe in such a state of ferm on this very serious question, and with the a protective policy, great confidence in abstract principles is required to make Bri tish statesmen cling to the free trade theories that have been so thoroughly tried, and so largely found wanting.

THE LATEST SLANDER CONCERN. ING THE CATTLE TRADE.

In a recent issue the Globe publishes statement which is a slander on the De partment of Agriculture, and a gross outrage on those who are engaged in the business of cattle raising and shipping. This business is already carried on under various difficulties, arising from orders-in-Council in Canada, and orders-in-Council still more stringest in England. And the shippers, has deliberately attempted, by false statement of facts, to put a stop to the trade altogether. If its article of yesterday is unhappily telegraphed to England, the Minister of Agriculture will have a good deal of difficulty in preven ing the severest regulations being put in

force against Canada.

The Globe's statement is, that cattle imported from English counties where foot and mouth disease prevails were carried over the Intercolonial railway to Quebec; that Canadiah cattle have been carried in cars just previously used for the carrying of American cattle; and that carelessness has been exhibited in the choice of veterinary inspectors. And we are told that "this conduct towards a raing industry is simply atrotowards a rising industry is simply atro

the Government's conduct, but the conduct of a newspaper which could fabricate the false statements we have quoted, and publish them abroad, to the danger of the very business it hypocritically pretends to be advocating. The truth is, that the cattle from Englander were taken from Halifax to Point Lev quarantine grounds under the persona charge of Professor Mckachen, the Inspector. They had been carefully selected in England for breeding purposes in Cana-da, and were perfectly free from all disease of any kind; and yet they were duly quarantined. It is absolutely untitue that Canadian cattle were carried in cars used for the transit of American cattle, as there are most stringent regulations against that practice on We may add that the veterinary officers of the Deof Agriculture have nost carefully selected, and the utmos confidence is reposed in them. We feel ssured that the farmers will see that the Globe has in this latest slander tried to dea them a deadly blow. They will have to out injury to their cattle-trade prospects from the mischievous falsehoods which the Globe has wantonly scattered abroad, ap parently with the object of inducing the British Government to schedule our coun-try and put a step to our trade.

officers in Quebec and the Lower Pro vinces for instructions how to act in the event of persons fishing for salmon on vacant or occupied fishery limits, beyond tidal waters, under titles to riparian lands derived from the Provincial Governments or by purchases and leases from grantees and "squatters," which are assumed to convey exclusive fishing privileges, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has ordered the commissioner to call the attention of fishery officers to the order-in-Council of 10th June, 1879, which is a Council of 10th June, 1879, which is as follows: "Fishing for salmon in the "Dominion of Canada, excepting under "the authority of leases or licenses from "the Department of Marine and Fisheries, "is hereby prohibited." This regulation was passed under the provisions of the nineteenth section of the Fisheries' Act, 31 Vin. can 60 any doubts with respect 31 Vic., cap. 60, any doubts with respect to the legality of which are set at rest by the judgment of the Court of Excheque in the case above mentioned. Therefore all persons unlawfully fishing without

SALMON FISHING.

ENQUIRY having been made by fishery

putting the regulations in force. But, the same time, discretion is given them fide ignorance, or in mistake of their rights, and who desist on receiving warn-This will be exceedingly interesting news to all concerned.

AFTER having abused the Government for some weeks on the strength of a rumour of change in the orders-in-Council concerning grinding in bond, the leading Opposition organ admits that the Govern ment has made no change at all. But as a victim must be had for Opposition rage, the grinders in bond are selected for accusation. They are told in effect that they have committed, or are preparing to commit, perjury, in order commit, perjury, in order to obtain an easy cancellation of their bonds. It is only in this manner that they can become free of their bonds in any other way than by exporting the exact product of the wheat imported. But the leading organ has no hesitation in talking of "sub rosa" arrangements, and 'little irregularities," and so on. contemporary has always been on the side of the smugglers in all trades in this country, and has resolutely aided in every breach of the Customs law, as in numerous notorious cases of under-valuation. But it now changes its tactics, and accuses the large millers of perjury and breach of the law, as if it had a respect for the Customa regulations. We fancy the millers will esent the accusation.

THE ORIGIN OF RELIGION.

Most readers will remember a theory which not only made a great noise, but secured universal acceptance, a century and a half or more ago. It was known as "the "social contract," and everybody, for several generations, believed in it. The first essen tial was a thorough conviction that at the bottom of society, and as it were the basis of it, lay a state of war. From Hornes the hierarch of absolutism to Rousspan, the philosopher of Communism, they were all convinced that society had its origin in public meeting. After trying mutual extermination for countless generations, the survivors, who were of course "the fittest," sent delegates to Erewhon, and resolved, after a protracted debate, that things could not go on as they were going, without putting the very existence of the race into jeopardy. On motion, duly moved, secended and, let us hope, fairly put to the vote, it was decided that some form of social subordination must be invented, and some general polity agreed upon. So arose the family, the clan and the nation, things evolved out of that inner consciousness wherein they got it-of our naked ancestors. Of course all this was effected before the period when, according to Lord Monsoddo, we had cessed to wear tails which had been rubbed off through the pernicious habit of sitting down.

The monkey origin of the race was the

ecessary postulate antecedent to any social contract theory. Man very presumably began on very little men-tal capital, and no spiritual capital at all worth speaking about. Now he s enabled to say, not with much individual pride it is true, but with a pride of which will soon rise to the dignity of a cult: "Hare I am, good and evil, let me "own creation, made in my own image, "and gifted with 'subjective immortality." It is true the worshipper might go on to say, you cannot worship me, how can l worship you, JULIUS CASAR, NAPOLEON or any of the miscellaneous specimens of humanity taken separately, most of them have been knaves, and the balance usually fools; yet we may fall down and adore the bulk of them, and venerate good and evil together in the

Horres and the social contract philoso

phers were not quite so foolish as to get to Positivist lengths; but they laid the foundation for the rampant nonsense in vogue to-day. The social theory remains embalmed among our curiosities of inge-nious device, and there it would have renained unnoticed, and almost forgotten, t had not been for the use to be made of it under the gospel regime of evolu-tion. If man was evolved originally from the Simian race, there are all sorts of things to be accounted for. Of course reason was a plant of slow growth in the transitional cerebrum. There were too many matters to think about antecedent to the acquisition of the thinking power. How was man to build a fire, or how could he fancy he possessed the power to do so in primitive ages? So far as appears, the monkeys, after millions of years yet discovered that by rubbing two sticks together they can make a comfortable cup of tea. There appears no reason to suppose that they will ever fathom the great secret, since they are as far from it now as when ADAM awoke in the garden of Eden. When, therefore, we read in the Westminster Review of "the "origin of religion," we are amused rather than instructed. Nothing is easier than having once predicated that there was a time when men knew nothing of spiritual ity, to fancy them passing from fetishism up to polytheism, and thence to belief in Supreme Being, at once the Creator of all, and the sleepless Providence which controls, orders, and guides all things in the heavens and the earth. Does anyone riously believe that man ever invented so sublime and majestic a conception? Is t possible that the aspiration after what unseen and eternal is the effect of matter in man playing upon matter without him if all that there be between you or me, and beyond the farthest fixed s stated in terms of matter and force, possibly in those of the latter only, whence that longing upturning to the Super-natural which, in spite of intellectual doubt, rises eternal in the human breast? Our reviewer supposes a time when man

was "without formal organization or ac-"knowledged leadership." Was there ever such a time? If so, where is the widence of it? It speaks of a period when the family tie was non-existent. vouchsafes no proof that such a period ever was. It sneers at the scriptural account of man's primeval innocence; and yet gives no shadow of proof for its counter theory. Suppose, after all, that the universally diffused instinct of worship should be, even among savages, the survival of a lost evangel—the true gospel to whose tragments, as of a wreck, humanity has clung since the great cataclysm? If men must theorise, why should we be re-strained from confidence in the only ordered account of human proed on the pages of revelation? The scep tic tells us that we have devised our reli gions and our moral systems, and when we ask for the proof, he essays to feed us with the husks of conjecture. Proof for his theses there is none. He is the disciple of inductive philosophy, and yet there are no facts at his disposal, and Heathen; myth-

ology no less than the sure warranty of Scripture are against him. He appeals to facts facts are against him. From Hesion until the triumph of the Cross, there is only one story told by every poet, and mourned over by every moralist—the lapse of man from his primeval dignity. Shall we trust what man has left on record of Maker has revealed concerning him, or the theorists who weave their theories, nation? For our part, we are convinced, that whether the language of our old Bible be partly allegorical or not, out of it all, when divested of its tropical covering, stands out the truth—" that God made men upright; but they have sought out

Whether we regard the yearnings of the ace in every clime, and under every sky, he primal truth remains, surer than any materialistic demonstration, that man was made, as the Latin poet tells us, not prone, and the slave of appetite, but erect, with gaze fixed on Heaven, the seat of Him who is at once his Father and his home. It is easy to frame hypotheses to account or the spiritual nature which whether sceptical or believing, share alike; but above and beyond all beams the light revealed in the Gospel—the truth as it was incarnate in the Saviour—not proved by ogic, but felt in the heart, and experienced n the life of those who know Him as Ho s. That hope maketh not ashamed: if s the lamp of our life, and the only sure guide to the distant and unseen haven. Where beyond these voices there

BOTTORIAL NOTES

It is stated by the Kingston News that nember of the Ontario Government covete the shrievalty of York. The gentleman cannot get the office of sheriff in this county, re may be a gaoler's position vacant.

During May 669 people left the Maritim Provinces for the United States, and 1,035 left he United States for the Maritime Provinces. It is strange that the few who complained last year about the exodus are still unhappy.

Mr. Blake is dubbed by the Welland Telegraph the man of lofty pretensions and paltry chievements, and the description fits a man who entered a government as a great Re-former, and was only able to announce at the end of his term of office that he had saved a w dollars in eab hire

The Lindsay Post says the spectacle of " oudding sheriff canvassing for votes is not leasant one; it savours too much of the machine polities of our neighbours, and should be discontinued." It is to be hoped that Mr. Springer will bear this in mind, and com-

A Newfoundlander says that if Mr. Gladstone wanted to pay £15,000 to the United States he was at liberty to pay it, but they hope they will not be called upon to foot the bill. They wish to know how the damages were assessed, and state that the sole injury inflicted at Fortune Bay was the loss

Every Referm journal announces that the oss of North Ontario to the party was the result of over-confidence, and there is some truth in the contention. The local Govern-ment was over-confident. It thought it could break the very principles upon which the party sailed into power, and that the electors would not detect the fraud.

Post-office authorities permitting the use of postage stamps as receipt stamps and receipt stamps as postage stamps. To business men great convenience will result; but the Gov-ernment will not know what proportion of the revenue arises from the Post-office and what proportion from the Inland Revenue office,

he received as compensation for the Fortune Bay business? The amount paid to him should not have been more than will cover the damages the fishermen suffered, and it is said that \$200 would foot that bill. There is balance of \$74,800 to the good. In all robability the balance will join the unap-ropriated Alabama money.

Mr. Thomas Hughes' Tennessee loes not seem to be a startling success. its agricultural prospects nothing can be arned, but it is intimated that a good dea f profit is made out of co-operative store teeping. It will be a funny colony if the colonists are making their fortunes by the imple process of spending money on co-

Mr. Alfred G. Jones, of Halifax, says that to desert one's party is " the greatest act of political treachery, cowardice, and greed ever committed in this country." He thinks all men should be free to change their opinions at any time, but they should not accept office as the result of it, he might even say the price of it. The observations were not applied specially to Sir Richard Cartwright, but they fit that gentleman as well as they it anyone else.

The Reform papers have not yet explained how it is that the Local Government has broken that plank of the party platform which requires that no member of the Legislature shall be appointed to an office, and particularly to the office of sheriff, in his own constituency. Why this silence? Surely the Globe, which can so ably argue that the thing which is wrong is right, can say sawath. wrong is right, can say something on the matter. We have much pleasure in calling upon the Globe to reply.

They are having lively times in Erin, On tarie. This is the heading of the report which the Erin Advocate gives of the last sitting of the village council:—"Village fathers on the war path; Mr. Wood stands on his head; The captain on his ear; Mr. Conboy climbs the lamp chimney; Mr. Hamilton crawls up the stove-pipe; The assessor swal-lows the pen; Clark Bros. swim the mill-race; The clerk plays hop, step, and jump." Barnum should get them.

Our advices from the West give again the rumour that the services of Mr. Rvan, the Stipendiary Magistrate of the North-West, are to be dispensed with; and we may accept the rumour as correct. His inefficiency and his dereliction of duty have been fully proved, and no other course than to dismiss him was open to the Government. Part of the district under Mr. Ryan's jurisdiction will be under the control of Manitoba, no doubt, and the rest will probably be added to the jurisdiction of Col. Richardson.

The Eastern Chronicle, a Pictou Grit paper, plames the Government, and asks the elec tors to defeat the candidate who supports the Government, because the coal duty is not 75 cents a ton. It says that Sir Charles Tupper promised to make it 75 cents, but "shamefully failed to fulfil his pledge." "shamefully failed to fulfil his pledge," It adds, "a man so lost to honour will repeal the tax whenever it suits his purpose." The paper that says all this supports the same party which alleged up in Ontario that there should be no duty on eqal. The Reformers vary their principles to catch votes in the various provinces.

political agents. They may destroy lives, but they cannot change opinions, at least that is what both Mr. Foreser and the Irish mal-sontants are finding out. The Fenians have

been attempting to destroy public buildings in different parts of the kingdom with the view to inaugurating a reign of terror, but for their cause they have gained no sympathy. Mr. Forster, on the other hand, declares that he will compel at the point of the bayonet the submission of the Irish, peasantry, come what may; but it seems that the more severe the Government, the more determined

Militia in Mr. Mackenzie's Government, in a speech at Picton denounced the Pacific railway, and said, "True, Mr. Mackenzie advertised for tenders for vertised for tenders for constructing the British Columbia end, but they (Mr. Mackenzie and his Government) never had the slightest intention of spending a single doll on it." The proverbial honour which should have been observed among the members of the late Government does Jones from exposing the duplicity of his chief

The Kingston Whig states that Mr. John Redpath in donating \$20,000 to the endowment of a chair of theology in Montreal is but "disgorging a portion of his abnormal profits as so much conscience money." Mr. Redpath makes profit by manufacturing. Hon. Wm. McMaster makes profit by import ing and banking. Hon. Wm. been generous enough to build and endow a college in Toronto, but no one has been mean enough yet—though, if he were a Con-servative, the Grit press would do it—to state that he was but disgorging ill-gotten gains, It is unfortunate that a good act sho turned to political account to serve the pur

The seeds of further disturbance seem to be discernible in the following paragraph in the telegraphic correspondence of the London

"I have it on good authority that the German Government looks with no unfavourable eye upon the desire of Spain to extend her authority and dominion in the direction of Morocco. Indeed, I am assured that Germany has already supported the Spanish policy in the diplomatic pourparlers which have recently taken place on the subject in

turies in Spain, it is only fair should have a chance to dominate in Moro But "the powers" will wonder what France and Spain mean in Africa.

The St. John News contains the following paragraph :- "Sir Charles Tupper made a remarkable statement in his speech at West Branch, River John, to the effect that every leading Liberal in public life when he first entered the political arena as a Conservative, still living, is his personal and political friend; and that those of that number who have passed away died his personal and politi-cal friends." This statement is perfectly correct. It is, in fact, but a moderate statement of the truth. Joseph Howe was the leader of the Liberals, and when he was near his end his last advice to his friends was to be true to Tupper. All the Liberals of character and standing have long since abandoned the anti-union Grit "party," which is not a party at all.

The Reform candidate in East Durham is claiming support on the ground that he is a farmer. But it turns out that he has not cultivated an acre for ten years, whereas his opponent, the Conservative candidate, cultivates 150 acres. If a candidate for Parliament is to be judged by the number of acres he cultivates, Dr. Brereton should certainly be elected. The real Grit objection to Dr. Brereton is that he is too effective a farmer. He will assist the growth of the Conserva He will assist the growth of the Conserva-tive party in the province, and at the risk of harrowing the feelings of Grit politicians, will help to plough out the Teronto bureau-cracy over which Mr. Mowat presides. Dr. Brereton will in this respect be in the Legis-lature an independent farmer 1 while mem-ber sent to support the local Government would only be Mr. Mowat's hired man.

The electors of North Waterloo and East leading organ of the Reform party, which usually apologises for the Mowat Government, has not said one word in defence, or in General in appointing members of the Legisalature to positions in their own constituencies. The practice was condemned by the organ some years ago, and it finds it difficult now to recant its former opinions. It may recant though. It will not be at all surprising if, a day or two before the elections are reconstituent. though. It will not be at all surprising if, a day or two before the elections now pending take place, it publishes a long article on the subject of "Reform principles," winding up with a justification of Mr. Mowat for that ald was "corrupting and reprehensible.' If it has not the immoral courage to do this, it will preserve strict silence, childishly imagin-ing that because it hides the sins of its friends

It is very seldom that English papers quare rel with the decisions of English judges; but the press is just now disposed to complain of the punishment inflicted by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge upon two offenders who were recently tried before him. John Hunt was indicted before the Lord Chief Justice for the wilful murder of his wife. The woman, it seems, had struck the prisoner's dog, and Hunt, setting a higher value on his dog than on his wife, kicked his wife to death. The man admitted that he had killed his wife, ubt the jury, learning that he had hitherto been an affectionate husband, recommended to mercy. The judge said pass upon the prisoner a sentence demon-strating that human life was a precious strating that human life was a thing in the eye of the law"; and up the observation by sentencing the man to six weeks' imprisonment at James Lewis was on the same day charged before his Lordship with the manslaughter of Lydia Carne, a woman who was not his wife Death in this case was also caused by kicking. The Lord Chief Justice, after the prisoner had been found guilty of manslaughter, said "it was his duty to mark with a strong hand his opinion of brutal crimes, especially perpetrated upon women." He sentence perpetrated upon women." He sentenced the man to five years' penal servitude. There is an astonishing disparity between the sentences—six weeks for killing a wife, five years for slaughtering a mistress. In this connection it may be mentioned that the practice of kicking is becoming exceedingly popular in England. Four lads were sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary. tenced to five years each in the penitentis a short time ago, for kicking a man when

OBITUARY NOTES

Mr. Alonzo McDougall, a brother of Hon.
Wm. McDougall and a former paymaster on
the Intercolonial railway, died on Sunday at
St. Mary's.

St. Mary's.

Lady Hill, the widow of the late Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., died May 27, at her residence at Hampstead, London in her 85th year. Sir Rowland and Lady Hill were playfellows from a very early age, and as shown in the "History of Penny Postage," recently published, her earnest and intelligent co-operation and assistance were of the utmost value to her husband in his struggle to effect the postal reforms with which his name is associated. Henry Pease, President of the British Peace Henry Pease, President of the British Peace Society, who for several years represented in Society, who for several years represented in Parliament South Durham, where he had charge of extensive mining and railway interests—bequests of his father, Edward Pease, a railway pioneer—died in London on the 30th of May, in the 75th year of his age. He was one of the three "Friends" who had an audience of the Czar Nicholas to protest agents the Chiman war. The late Mr. Pease against the Crimean war. The late Mr. Pease was on that occasion taken up by Punch in this fashion:—"Joseph Sturge went to urge Forbearance upon Nicholas; Mr. Pease

Meetings of the Superintendent ical Officers. At eleven o'clock on Tuesday r International Association of Super of the Lunatic Asylums in the Un and Canada met in their commi ing to papers and suggestions upon ment of insane patients by those study and occupation has been to the condition of those who are suf

ASYLUMS FOR THE I

present who signed the roll are as John W. Sawyer, M.D., Butler Providence, R.I. J. W. Barstow, M.D., Sani Flushing, N.Y. T. M. Franklin, M.D., City Lu lum, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.
A. E. Macdonald, M.D., City Lulum, Ward's Island, N.Y. John P. Gray, M.D., State Lun lum, Utica, N.Y.

John Curwen, M.D., Harrisbur, J. Z. Gerhard, M.D., Pennsyl Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Gundry, M.D., Maryland Catonsville, Md. H. Black, M.D., Eastern Lunati Williamsburg, Va. Randolph Barksdale, M.D., Centr Asylum, Richmond, Va.
A. M. Fauntleroy, M.D., Wester Asylum, Staunton, Va.
J. H. Callender, M.D., Hospital sane, Nashville, Tenn. R. H. Gale, M.D., Central Luna Anchorage, Kentucky,
O. Everts, M.D., Cincinnati a
College Hill, Ohio.
C. A. Miller, M.D., Longvier Carthage, Ohio. H. A. Tobey, M.D., Asylum

sane, Dayton, Ohio.
J. Strong, M.D., Asylum for Cleveland, Ohio. Charles H. Hughes, M.D., St. Joseph Rogers, M. D., Hospi Insane, Indianapolis, Indiana.
J. E. Roy, M.D., Lunatic Asylu Canada. W. J. Metcalf, M.D., Asylum

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St. Joseph, Mo. J. B. Andrews, M.D., Asylum Buffalo, N.Y.
P. R. Thombs, M.D., Asylum sane, Kankakee, Ill.

Dr. H. W. Day, State Lunat

Trenton, N. J.
In addition to the regular men are in attendance several physicarious cities who are here to li discussions and papers before the . Among them are Dr. D. M. Barst ing, N. Y.; Mrs. Dr. Cleaves, of Pa.; Mrs. Dr. J. E. Chinn, of Co

A CIRCUS VISITOR IN T A Farmer Hustled and Robbed the Avenue. About 10 a.m. on Thursday

might have been seen in the avenue, looking about him with rueful expression of countenance. the venerable husbandman told h tale, to the effect that his name and that he lived in the township and that he lived in the township near Owen Sound, and had come the circus. Having taken his usus of family peace disturber on Wedn he found that the whiskey and that indigenous to Or differed exceedingly, inasmuch as allowance" by measure, when to ronto, made him very drunk. H took a stroll up the avenue in the blow the cobwebs out of his head resting under the umbrageous che was hustled about by three fellows at the time, and when he freed h their clutches, found that his wallet \$150 had been taken from the brea his coat. The poor old man wa used up, between liquor and the was advised to go to the detective make his complaint there, and accordingly.

Hawkeve Burdette on Penns "If ever the sun shines on a lo than Pennsylvania in May or June passenger said, in a melting mo passenger said, in a merting mo tense truthfulness, "it has to ge night to find it. From Gettysburg bia, by York and Wrightsville from Columbia to Lancaster. C de anything better in the way of landscape if she tried? Saw yo more gracefully outline themselve bluer sky? Rounded mountains farms and emerald meadows creen sides; bold, rugged cliffs of grey rened almost unto blackness by vines and shadowing hemlocks; are swaying clouds of delice stately pines, and fadeless ceda flowered dogwood, lying like snow in the woods of Ma bines that hang from the rock accessible cliffs like pendants of gold; trailing vine and floweri wide spreading rivers, clear as t that kisses them with its dimpl sunlight, and sleeping in the sha unending panorama of farm and and forest, murmuring rivers, an brooks that go singing among the r shade and tint of green and gol and crimson and silver that field ing wheat and verdant meadow a woods, dazzling sunshine, cloud sunsets of flame and nights of me tint for the picture-I believe Susquehanna, the blue Juniata Monongahela," and the cross pass bach in his seat, greatly surpris longest and pleasantest speech he betrayed into making since the c Burlington.
Indeed, it is beautiful travellin
Pennsylvania just now, and indeed

no fairer, lovelier land. "I pit pleasure seekers," the Jester said, nis valise in one seat, sat down and spread his feet all over a thir the poor pleasure seekers who do their travel until July. When the dust clouds in at every open win train; when the summer heat had the rare transparency and the deli-of the leaves; when the trains a and the cars are hot; when the brunnecessarily loud, and is given t the door with an emphasis that I thing more than the name of when you have to share your seat whose clothes are better than his you sit with your knees all hunch your feet on your valise. dust, the air is pure and cool, eve a turned seat to himself, and—" Just at that point of the delicithe train stopped at a way station, school excursion swarmed aboar Jester carried three children, nurse, and four half bushel bak

The Boers have surrendered charged with the murder of Co during the war.

The Wanzer C. is one of the easi machines in the market, making which is a great boon to many far only the running parts but even are made of steel, thus ensuring tamount of wear with lightness, eldurability. Each machine is tested before leaving the factory perfection. Prices are understood

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At eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning the International Association of Superintendents
of the Lunatic Asylums in the United States of the Lunatic Asylums in the United States and Canada met in their committee room at the Rossin house for their thirty-fifth annual session, for the purpose of listening to papers and suggestions upon the treatment of insane patients by those whose life-study and occupation has been to ameliorate the condition of those who are suffering from lunacy. The members of the association present who signed the roll are as follows: present who signed the roll are as follows:-John W. Sawyer, M.D., Butler Hospital

Providence, R.I. J. W. Barstow, M.D., Sanford Hall Flushing, N.Y.
T. M. Franklin, M.D., City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.
A. E. Macdonald, M.D., City Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island, N.Y.
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J. Z. Gerhard, M.D., Pennsylvania State
unatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.
R. Gundry, M.D., Maryland Hospital,
latonsville, Md.
H. Black, M.D., Eastern Lunatic Asylum,
Willearskyrg, V. Villiamsburg, Va. Randolph Barksdale, M.D., Central Lunatic Asylum, Richmond, Va.

A. M. Fauntieroy, M.D., Western Lunatic
Asylum, Staunton, Va.

J. H. Callender, M.D., Hospital for the In-J. H. Callender, M. D., Hospital for the in-sane, Nashville, Tenn. R. H. Gale, M. D., Central Lunatic Asylum, Anchorage, Kentucky, O. Everts, M. D., Cincinnati Sanitarium, College Hill, Ohio. C. A. Miller, M. D., Longview Asylum, Carthage Ohio.

H. A. Tobey, M.D., Asylum for the Insane, Dayton, Ohio.
J. Strong, M.D., Asylum for the Insane, Charles H. Hughes, M.D., St. Louis, Mis-Joseph Rogers, M. D., Hospital for the nsane, Indianapolis, Indiana.
J. E. Roy, M.D., Lunatic Asylum, Quebec,

W. J. Metcalf, M.D., Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, Ontario.

Daniel Clark, M.D., Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, Ontario.

Joseph Workman, M.D., Toronto, On-R. M. Bucke, M.D., Asylum for the Insane, London, Ontario.
A. P. Busey, M.D., Lunatic Asylum No. 2,

St. Joseph, Mo. J. B. Andrews, M.D., Asylum for Insane, Buffalo, N.Y. P. R. Thombs, M.D., Asylum for the Insane, Pueblo, Col. R. P. Dewey, M.D., Asylum for the In-

sane, Kankakee, Ill. Dr. H. W. Day, State Lunatic Asylum, In addition to the regular members, there are in attendance several physicians from various cities who are here to listen to the discussions and papers before the Association. Among them are Dr. D. M. Barstow, Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. Dr. Cleaves, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. Dr. J. E. Chinn, of Colorado, and

A CIRCUS VISITOR IN TROUBLE. A Farmer Hustled and Robbed of \$150 in

About 10 a.m. on Thursday a Granger might have been seen in the Queen street avenue, looking about him with a puzzled, rueful expression of countenance. On enquiry, the venerable husbandman told his sorrowful tale, to the effect that his name was Brown, and that he lived in the township of Keppel, near Owen Sound, and had come down to see the circus. Having taken his usual allowance of family peace disturber on Wednesday night, he found that the whiskey of Toronto and that indigenous to Owen Sound differed exceedingly, masmuch as "his usual allowance" by measure, when takes in Toronto, made him very drunk. He therefore took a stroll up the avenue in the morning to blow the cobwebs out of his head, and while resting under the umbrageous chestnut tree, was hustled about by three fellows who passed at the time, and when he freed himself from their clutches, found that his wallet, containing \$150, had been taken from the breast pocket of his coat. The poor old man was so badly tale, to the effect that his name was Brown, and that he lived in the township of Keppel, near Owen Sound, and had come down to see his coat. The poor old man was so badly used up, between liquor and the loss of his meney, that he could hardly tell his tale. He was advised to go to the detective office and make his complaint there, and started off

accordingly. Hawkeye Burdette on Pennsylvania

"If ever the sun shines on a lovlier State than Pennsylvania in May or June," the cross passenger said, in a melting moment of in-tense truthfulness, "it has to get up in the night to find it. From Gettysburg to Colum-bia, by York and Wrightsville, and then from Columbia to Lancaster. Could nature de anything better in the way of entrancing landscape if she tried? Saw you ever hills more gracefully outline themselves against a bluer sky? Rounded mountains with fertile farms and emerald meadows creeping up their sides; bold, rugged cliffs of grey rocks, dark-ened almost unto blackness by the clinging vines and shadowing hemlooks; maples that vines and shadowing hemlooks; maples that are swaying clouds of delicate green, stately pines, and fadeless cedars, white-flowered dogwood, lying like clouds of snow in the woods of May, columbines that hang from the rocks and inaccessible cliffs like pendants of ruby and gold; trailing vine and flowering shrub; wide spreading rivers, clear as the blue sky that kisses them with its dimpling in the sunlight, and sleeping in the shadows; one unending panorama of farm and mountain and forest, murmuring rivers, and foaming and forest, murmuring rivers, and foaming brooks that go singing among the rocks, every shade and tint of green and gold and blue and crimson and silver that fields of springand crimson and silver that heids of springing wheat and verdant meadow and rustling woods, dazzling sunshine, cloudless skies, sunsets of flame and nights of moonlight can tint for the picture—I believe I'm rather in love with Pennsylvania, the land of the Susquehanna, the blue Juniata, and the Monangahela," and the cross passenger sank Monongahela," and the cross passenger sank bach in his seat, greatly surprised at the longest and pleasantest speech he had been betrayed into making since the caravan left

betrayed into making since the caravan left Burlington.

Indeed, it is beautiful travelling through Pennsylvania just now, and indeed, there is no fairer, lovelier land. "I pity the poor pleasure seekers," the Jester said, as he put his valise in one seat, sat down in another, and spread his feet all over a third. "I pity the poor pleasure seekers who do not begin their travel until July. When the smoke and dust clouds in at every open window of the train; when the summer heat had deadened the rare transparency and the delicate green of the leaves; when the trains are crowded and the cars are hot; when the brakesman is unnecessarily loud, and is given to slamming and the cars are not; when the brakesman is unnecessarily loud, and is given to slamming the door with an emphasis that means something more than the name of the station; when you have to share your seat with a man whose clothes are better than his breath, and you sit with your knees all hunched up and your feet on your valise. Now, there is no dust, the air is pure and cool, every man has a turned seat to himself, and—"
Just at that point of the delicious reverie

Just at that point of the delicious reverie the train stopped at a way station, a Sunday-school excursion swarmed aboard, and the Jester carried three children, a coloured nurse, and four half bushel bakets clear to

The Boers have surrendered the persons tharged with the murder of Col. Malcolm during the war.

The Wanzer C. is one of the easiest running The Wanzer C. is one of the easiest running machines in the market, making no noise, which is a great boon to many families. Not only the running parts but even the screws are made of steel, thus ensuring the greatest amount of wear with lightness, elegance, and durability. Each machine is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory to ensure perfection. Prices are understood to be just now very moderate.

Another syndicate was formed at Sarnia on Saturday night for the purpose of putting down six more oil wells. The oil fever is raging, and numbers of parties are visiting the new territory every day. Experienced oil men say, there is no doubt, this is first-class oil territory. The only of the purpose of putting down six more oil wells. The oil fever is raging, and numbers of parties are visiting the new territory every day. Experienced oil men say, there is no doubt, this is first-class oil territory. The only of the purpose of putting down six more oil wells. The oil fever is raging, and numbers of parties are visiting the new territory every day. Experienced oil men say, there is no doubt, this is first-class oil territory every day.

TORONTO ITEMS.

The largest sturgeon, and indeed the largest fish ever known to have been captured in Canadian waters, was lying on Saturday on Mowat's wharf. It was caught by S. Meire at Twenty-mile Point, two miles from Port Dalhousie, and weighed 107 pounds.

Last week Mdlle. Zazel, the young lady who walks the slack wire and is shot from a gun in Shelby, Pullman & Hamilton's circus, was married to Mr. A. P. Roche, who owns the show privileges, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. C. Sylvester, at his house, No. 136 Shuter street. The cere-mony was witnessed by a number of friends, who united in wishing the pair happiness.

EXTRADITED. -Jones and Vanderpool, committed for extradition for offences committed in Ohio, were handed over, on the Governor-General's warrant, to Sheriff Black and Deputy Sheriff Regan on Saturday, and left the city on the Grand Trank express on Saturday night for Detroit, whence they will proceed to Sutlar county. Ohio and he put proceed to Butler county, Ohio, and be put on trial at the court now sitting there. The wives and children of the prisoners accom-

ELECTION CASE. - In Common Law Chambers on Saturday a summone was argued be-fore Mr. Dalton, Q.C., to test the election of Mr. J. McKenzie as an alderman for Morris-burg. The ground for moving against his burg. The ground for moving election is that he was interested in a conelection is that he was interested in a contract into which the corporation entered, in-asmuch as he was surety by bond for their collector. Judgment was reserved. Mr. Bethune, Q.C., appeared for the summons. Mr. O'Brien for the defendant contra. THE NIPISSING RAILWAY.-The work of

widening the gauge of the Nipissing railway will be carried out this fall. On Thursday a will be carried out this fall. On Thursday a party of Toronto gentlemen made a trip to Midland city. The party included Messrs. J. G. Worts, W. Gooderham, jr., Henry Cawthra, J. Crowther, G. W. Yarker, D. R. Wilkie, W. B. Hamilton, Walter S. Lee, E. Wragge, J. B. Smith, and Ald. Walker, Davies, and Mitchell. At Woodville were Davies, and Mitchell. At Woodville were several gentlemen from Port Hope, Peterboro', and Lindsay, who joined the party. A special train on the Midland conveyed the visitors to Midland city. The Toronto gentlemen were highly pleased with the place. There are appearances of prosperity in the lumbering business on all sides, and a good grain trade is being built up.

The annual meeting of the Council of Phy-The annual meeting of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario commenced on Tuesday in the Council hall, corner of Bay and Richmond streets. There were present:

—Drs. Allison, Bowmanville; Bergin, Cornwall; Bray, Chatham; Brouse, Prescott; Buchan, Toronto; Burns, Toronto; Burritt, Buchas, Toronto; Burns, Toronto; Burritt, Peterboro; Cranston, Arnprior; Day, Trenton; Douglas, Port Elgin; Geikie, Toronto; Grant, M.P., Ottawa; Henderson, Strathroy; Husband, Hamilton; Lavell, Kingston; Logan, Ottawa; Macdonald, Hamilton; Morden, London; McCammon, Kingston; McCargow, Caledonia; Spragge, Toronto; Vernon, Hamilton; Williams, Ingersoll; H. H. Wright, Toronto. The first business of council was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—Dr. Bergin, Cornwall, president; Dr. G. Bray, Chatham, vice-president.

About ten o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the paper mills belonging to Taylor Bros., situated on the Don river at the foot of the Todmorden hill, and although the alarm was promptly given, the fire soon took a firm hold on the main building, and be-fore the arrival of the Riverside fire brigade fore the arrival of the Raverside fire brigade the structure was enveloped in flames. The brigade, however, assisted by a large crowd of willing helpers, fought the fire manfully, and had it well under control about one o'clock yesterday morning. The machinery room was fortunately saved, but the main structure,

"If a doctor can be had immediately, well and good; but do not waste a moment for one, for moments are precious under such cir-

"Whenever the body of a person is rewhenever the body of a person is re-covered, who has not been more than thirty minutes under the water, though seemingly dead, there is a possibility that life may be restored if the following instructions are faithfully carried out :

"The first thing to do, when the body is taken out of the water, is to raise it gently, and, if water flows from the mouth, encourage it to do so by a favorable position, but do not use any rough or violent means, such as rolling it on a barrel, or holding it up by the heels, as is sometimes ign antly done,
"Such treatment is both absurd and injurious, and is calculated to extinguish any latent spark of vitality that may yet linger in the frame, for you must recollect that death is not caused by the water rushing into the lungs, but by the want of air, which was excluded by being under water. After draining the water from the mouth, as above stated, lay the body on the right side, the head and heast slightly raised, get a plank or shutbreast-slightly raised; get a plank or shut-ter, and remove the body to the nearest house, or if no house is near, to a dry and warm situation. No time should be lost in doing this. Having cleansed the mouth and nostrils of froth, mucus, etc., the next important step (when a person is found with clothes on) is to strip the body of its wet clothes, rub it quickly dry, and if there is no warm blanket or bed to be had, cover it over with the spare clothes of the bystanders. Let heat be applied to the body in every possible way, for which purpose the hot bath will be found the most efficacious of any, and should always be employed when the circumstances of the case will admit, but in the absence of such convenience, the next in the absence of such convenience, the next application for restoring the natural heat, and which can always be procured, is hot flaunels and hot bricks. The hot bricks, wrapped up in a dry cloth, should be placed along the limbs and side of the body, and to the feet. Gentle friction with the warm flaunel should be used all over the body. If some whiskey or brandy can be had made warm, and poured on the flaunel, it will be more efficacious. Not more than a few minutes should be occupied on the flannel, it will be more efficacious. Not more than a few minutes should be occupied in putting this process of restoring heat in operation—in fact, while it is in process an effort to restore respiration should be used. This is best done by gently opening the mouth, depress the toggue and draw it gently forward; then press the diaphragm upwards. so as so force out the air in the lungs, which will be instantly refilled upon remitting the will be instantly refilled upon remitting the pressure, by air spontaneously rushing in to fill the vacuum. All that is required, therefore, being the alternate pressure upon the abdomen and chest and its remission, which

process should be repeated from fifteen to twenty times a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. "During the attempt to restore respiration, friction with hot flannel should be unremittingly applied to the body, and volatile stimuants (such as spirits of hartshorn or carbonate of ammonia) held to the nose. If the eyes look clear and give the slightest sign of con-traction and that any natural warmth of the body is detected, there is every prospect of

restoring life. "Persevere diligently and hopefully in the above treatment for at least half an hour, or even more for, according to the reports of the Humane Society of London, several lives have been saved who were submerged in the Thames over half an hour, and when taken out, remained apparently dead for nearly an hour."

Wm. Taylor & Co.'s well is still improving, and is now pronounced by experts to be a good well, and the territory they have got to be as good as is in Canada.

once More
at the request of some of the prominent
citizens of Toronto Dr. M. Souvielle, of
Montreal, and ex-aide surgeon of the French
army, inventor of the spiremeter which is
used in the leading hospitals in Europe for
the treatment of catarrh in the head, bronchitis, asthma, and lung diseases, will be at
the Queen's hotel, Toronto, on June the 26th
and six following days. Physicians and sufferers can consult the doctor free, and try
his instruments. his instruments.

Read the following and judge for your-

selves,
Why should not truth be acknowledged! These wonderful instruments are the discovery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage.

Read the following and see the wonderful ourse effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease.

MONTREAL, January 13, 1881.

DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the beneficial effects I have derived from the use of your spirometor and remedies for the cure catarrh and bronchitis, which I was afflicted with for several years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your

Yours truly, C. Hitta

MONTREAL, January, 1881. Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal :

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with atarrh in the head, and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your spirometer and remedies. Yours respectfully

Montreal Mr. Benj. A. Drake, 162 St. Urbain street Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured. Mr. Hunter, student at McGill College, Mr. Hunter, student at McGill College, who suffered from chest disease, is now cured. Also the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mr. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured. Hundreds of similar authentic testimonials can be seen at Dr. M. Souvielle's office, 13 Philips' square. Instruments expressed to any address.

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the ashma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas Electric Oil obviates all this, refirly, safely, and speedily, and is a benign remedy for lameness, soreness, injuries, piles, kidney, and spinal troubles.

SILVER CREEK, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1880. GERTS,—I have been very low, and have tried everything to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and are partly as transcent. and am nearly as strong as ever.

W. H. Weller.

Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.—
It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-aide Survein, French army, 13 Phillips square, August 24, All letters musicontain seemps for reply.

BIRTHS. the wife of Charles Ansdell, of a son. Boyn—On Sunday, the 12th inst., at 125 Bloor treet, the wife of W. T. Boyd, Barrister, of a laughter. BUNTING—In this city, on the 8th inst, the wife of Mr. C. W. Bunting, M.P., of a son. CHARTERS—At 5 Wood street, on the 8th inst, the wife of John Charters, of a son. COOKE—At the parsonage, Georgetown, on the 11th Juna, the wife of Rev. George B. Cooke, of EDSALL—In Bowmanville, on the 6th inst., the wife of S. S. Edsall, Esq., of a daughter.

GILES—On the 4th day of June, at 43 Hazleton ivenue, Yorkville, the wife of Frank Giles, of a lon. MURTON—At York, Ont., on the 7th instant, the wife of George W. Murton, of a daughter.

SOLOMON—At 312 Adelaide street west, the wife of W. J. Solomon, of a sen. STARK—On Friday, the 10th inst., the wife of Robert Stark, No. 462 Yonge street, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. MARRIAGES.

BEATTY—EASTWOOD—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th June, by the Rev. J. M. Jeffery, S. G. Beatty, of Belleville, to Annie M., daughter of John Eastwood, Esq., Toronto.

BRANDEN—MICHELL—At the residence of the bride's mother, con. 7, Brant township, on May 25th, by Rev. J. C. McDonald, Mr. Ebenezer Branden, of Albion township, to Miss Hortensia Michell, of the township of Brant.

CRANWORD—NUCLIN—At the residence of the CRAWFORD—NICKLIN—At the residence of the bride's father, Morningdale manor, on the 5th of June, by the Rev. Walton Preston, George Crawford, Esq., of Moorefield, to Miss L. E. L. Nicklin, eldest daughter of John Nieklin, Esq., Morningdale Mills. Morningdale Mills.

Dobson-Hastings—In this city, on the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 86 Duke street, by the Rev. J. C. Antliff, M. A., B. D., Rev. J. Dobson to Maria Louisa, daughtered, John Hastings, both of Toronto.

FLEMING—McCaffry—In this city, on the 8th inst., at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. S. J. Boddy, J. B. Fleming, of H. M. Customs, to Lizzie, only daughter of Mr. Charles McCaffry, all of Toronto.

Toronto.

GOULD—TODD—At Cambray, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Reid, Dr. D. Gould, of Stroud, to Miss Minnie Todd, of Cambray.

MADILL—HARRISON—At the residence of the bride's mother, William street, Yorkville, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. Campbell, Benjamin Madill, of Beaverton, to Etta, youngest daughter of the late Henry Harrison, Newmarkot.

MACKLEM—SINCLAIR—On the 8th inst., at 8t. Mark's church, Port Hope, by the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M. A., head master of Trinity College school, Herbert G. Macklem, eldest son of Jas. F. Macklem, Esq., of Chippawa, to Laura L., daughter of the late George Sinclair, Esq., of Port Hope.

MCKENNEY—MCKINNON—At the Parsonage,

MCKENNEY—MCKINNON—At the Parsonage, on June 7, by Rev. I. Tovell, assisted by Rev. J. W. Annis, B. A., John J. McKenney to Miss Annie, eldest daughter of D. H. McKinnon, Esq., New York, late of Toronto. McKnight—James—At St. George's church, Homer, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. Fennell, Samuel McKnight, Esq., of Valley City, Dakota Territory, to Miss Frances Melissa James, third daughter of Robert James, Esq., of Greenham Township.

Morrison—Stinson—At Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, June 8th, John Morrison to Sarah Stin-son, both of Forento. son, both of Foronto.

MURRAY—HARGRAVE—At the residence of the bride's father, Eglinton, on Wednesday, the sth inst., by the Rev. H. M. Manning, Mr. W. W. Murray, of Dunkirk, New York, to Sarah, third daughter of Joseph Hargrave, postmaster, Eglinton.

ROCHE-WALLETT-In Toronto, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sylvester, Mr. A. P. Roche, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Lizzie Wallett (Zazel), of London (Eng.) Zazell, of London (Edg.)

Stephenson—Plesson—At Bay View Farm,
Pleasant Bay, Prince Edward County, the residence of the bride's father, on June 8th, by the
Rev. Charles Taggart, Vickie J., daughter of
Joseph Pierson, Esq., to T. E. Stephenson, of Toronto.

TULLY—MORPHY—At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on the 8th June, by the Rev. Mr. DesBarres, Rector, William J. Tully, Esq., of the Ontario Bank, son of Commander Tully, R.N., to Alice Emily, second daughter of George Morphy, Esq., Barrister.

YALE—MCCLELLAND—On the 9th inst., at the family residence, Cooksville, by the Rev. Mr. McWilliams, Streetsville, H. B. Yale, Lisle, to Minnie, daughter of the late Robert McClelland, formerly of Banbridge, county Down, Ireland. PERRY—DARROCH—At the Church of the Ascension, Toronto, on June 13th, by the Rev. H. Grasett Baldwin, Edward Perry, merchant, of Collingwood, to Miss Darroch, same place.

DEATHS. DEATHS

GIROUX—At his list residence, No. 1443 Ontario street, on the 12th inst., Norbert Giroux, in the 75th year of his age.

HALL—At her mother's residence, No. 8 D'Arcy street, on the 7th instant, Constance, youngest daughter of the late Dr. C. B. Hall. HUMPHREYS—Died, on June 5th, Mrs. Edwin Humphreys, daughter of Thomas Kernighan, Puslindh, at her residence, Guelph, aged 32 years. WALKEE, At McCaul street, on Saturday aftermoon, Christina McInnis, the beloved wife of John Walker. WILEY—At his residence, 244 Teraulay street, on the 10th inst., James W. Wiley, in his 47th

WRIGHT—Yesterday morning, at his late residence, 115 Dalhousie st., Mr. Wm. Wright, in the flist year of his age.

McDougar.—Monday, 13th inst., at his father's residence, Weston, John McDougal, aged 39

THORN-At Cherry wood, township of Pickering, on the morning of the 14th last., Janet, second daughter of the late William Thorn, Esq.

BRADBURY-In Toronto, June 11th, James R.
Bradbury, Esq., aged 45 years.

Winnipeg papers please copy. Medical.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

All Writers, and their Names are Legion, Say that to Have Good Health

YOU MUST HAVE PURE BLOOD

Reader, have you got Scrofula, Scrofulous Humour, Cancerous Humour, Cancer, or any Disease of the Blood?

You Can Positively be Cured-Thousands of Testimonials Prove It.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:—Dear Sir,—I do not like to write testimonials for advertised medicines, but the great benefit that so many of my customers have obtained from the use of VREETINE compels me to say that with an experience of over 25 years, both in Great Britain and this country, I have never known such a useful remedy placed before the public. J. D. L. AMBROSSE.

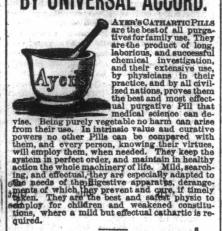
assistant of the Apotheoaries Company of Lon-don, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Licentiate in Pharmacy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Corner Notre Dame and McGill Streets.

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Rev. T. P. Childs, Troy, Ohio has the only known means of Permanent Cure for this loathsome disease. A full Statement of his method sent free. Cure yourself at Homs. No charge for consultation by mail. Address REVIPCHILDSTROYOHIO

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HORSE-OWNERS SHOULD NEVER BE without Mrs. Julye Myers' Veterinary Salve. It is a sure cure for all Hoof Diseases. It is a sure cure for Stratches. It is a sure cure for Sprains, Outs, &c. It is a sure cure for Bruises, Saddle Gails, &c. It is a sure cure for all kiads of Rimning Sores. It will remove Spavins, Wind Galls, Splittes &c. For sale by all Druggists. Price, &c. and Report for University Sprains, J.

Setail Dry Goods.

Our Stock of Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Linens, Table Napkins, Turkey Tablings, Towels, Towellings, &c., is very large and well assorted, and from the immense advantage that we possess as Direct Importers and cash buyers, we are enabled to offer the above goods to the public at as close prices as they can be bought by the piece in any wholesale warehouse.

White Cottons by the piece and half piece. at Mill prices.

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Sheetings, Table Linens, &c., at equally Low Prices.

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GOLDEN GRIFFIN, TORONTO.

Beady-Baade Clothing.

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NOW GOING ON Since the announcement of our Clearing Sale we have been kept busy from morning till night. STORE FULL OF PEOPLE ALL DAY LONG.

It's the Bargains we are giving that draw the people. We will offer Special Inducements this week in Linen and Lustre Coats and Dusters; also Black and Blue Serge Suits. On account of the Reductions made in our Men's Tweed Suits the Stock is being reduced rapidly. Also Boys' Clothing.

OAK HALL, NOS. 115 TO 121 KING STREET EAST

Maedical.

EYE, EAR, AND THROAT-DR. G. S. Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., Oculist and Aurist, Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Moorfield's Eye Hospital, London, Eng. 317 Church street, Toronto. 449-527 STAMMERER'S *∠481FMD*′′

Stammering cured permanently in one treatnent. 61 Denison avenue, Toronto. Consulta ion free. Rich and poor invited.

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is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers. For Sore Throats Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Aleumatism Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no equal. Glandular Swellings, and all Skill discases it use no equal.

Manufactured only at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 OXFORD ST., LONDON, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

MF Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford treet, London, they are counterfeits.

NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELTS AND BANDS. Immediately relieve and permanently cure Navigue Deblity, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all diseases of the nerves, and revitalize the blood. Circular and consultation free.

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A. NORMAN. Queen street east Toronto. PECK'S, the only patented AR-TIFICIAL EAR DRUMS, are Cushioned. Ventilated. Comfort Cushioned, Ventilated, Comfortable, and unnoticed, and Restore Hearing. Physicians highly recommend them. For Asthma or Catarrh, send for Dr. Stinson's Sure Remedies. Treatise mailed free. H. P. K. PECK, Agt., 853 Broadway, New York,

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CLUTHE'S patented — best
under the sun. Send for the Illustrated Book on Rupture and
human frame; best information.
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office every day, except Saturdays, until October. Address
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Live Stock. MINION—imported Clydesdales—Sir William Wallace and Prince of Kirkbean will stand at their own stable during the season; imported coach young Cleveland Tom and roadster Erin Chief at home on Saturday and Monday mornings; pedigrees and terms on application. A. & R. WELLS, proprietors, Queen's Hotel, Aurora, Ont. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The special attention of farmers and others con-nected with agricultural pursuits is called to the following:—The undersigned having com-menced the business of COMMISSION CATTLE SALESMEN,

all cattle, milk cows, sheep, lambs, and hogs consigned to us will receive our prompt attention. Parties consigning cattle, &c., to us should forward intimation thereof by post or telegraph or send some person in charge. To save expense farmers should join together in making up a carload and put their marks upon their stock. As to security for our intromissions we can refer to our bankers, the Federal Bank of Canada. Our terms are as follows, viz.: On sales being made remittance by first post, less expenses and 3 per cent. commission. Our Mr. Mathers has been upwards of thirty years in Canada, and has had great experience in buying and selling stock; he is well known in Toronto and the country. We solicit the patronage of all farmers in this new business, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. We are able at any time to give information in regard to the markets.

MATHERS & RIDDRIM. AT TORONTO.

Miscellaneous.

Portland, Maine.

20 LOVELY, ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. 40 NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CARDS WITH ouse, Toronto. 266 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 443-52, LIGGS FOR HATCHING-PEKIN DUCKS R. HAMILL, Box 544, St. Catharines, Ont.

DLOUGHS FOR SUMMER FALLOWING-Satisfaction guaranteed (money refunded). Market Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, 23 Jarvis street (Market Square), Toronto.



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frame house, bricked inside, 14 storey, eight
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North 100 or 150 acres, lot 27,3 con., Whitby,
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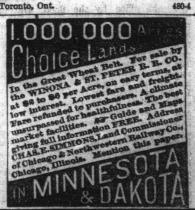
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tageously situated on the Bay at Bruce Mines, Township of Plummer, formerly known as the

loam, and are adjoining, or within a short dis-tance of the village of Bruce Mines, where steam-The property is also situated on the proposed oute of the Sault Ste. Marie junction railway. For particulars apply to Wm. G. H. Plummer, Bruce Mines P. O., Ont., or to Wm. Plummer

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THE FAVOURITE HOUSE, LAKE SIMCOE is now open for summer visitors : row boats and yacht in connection. For terms, Sc., address THE TRUE BANKET HOUSE.

Most travellers have been whirled at some time or other of their lives, many again and again, by night express train from Geneva to Paris, though none, I venture to say, have as good cause for remembering any especial journey as myself. What took place upon a certain occasion now pearly three years are tain occasion now nearly three years ago, and the strange story of which that night's experi-ence formed the prologue, I will endeavour to relate as briefly as possible. No additions, were I enabled to make them, could ed lend fictitious charm or inte est to such a narrative, nor is it necessary to exag-gerate in the smallest particular by way of heightening the effect. The lights and shadows are there naturally. The picture, to use a technical phrase, seems to have composed

I had halted the night before at the little town of Bourg-en-Bresse, that shrine of renoissance art in the heart of a French Bootia,
and here the Geneva express at midnight
picked me up in company of another straggler
or two. It was early in October, just when the great tide of tourists sets in from Switzer-land, and as the train was crowded and the stow ourselves and our belongings where we could. Not a moment to spare for choosing a smoking, much less a half-filled carriage. I took possession of the first empty seat I could find, therefore, tenanted by four ladies and a youth of fifteen. The lad, who served to keep me in countenance, was the only one of the party asleep, and before settling down to follow his example, I glanced around at the rest. Two of my fellow-traveliers called for no remark, being simply a highly respectable English lady and her maid. The other two

nmediately arrested my attention.

Mistress and maid were here also, but offering two distinct types, fascinating alike to both the student of beauty and of race, painter and ethnologist. The maid was a young Hindoo girl, whose brilliant complexn and naive graces were heightened by the richness of her purely Oriental dress. nistress was a young Japanese, dressed with ance of fashion seen in French women and a few Americans. Everything, judged according to the latest canons of the mantua-maker and the milliner, was as it should be, the general effect in the eyes of the artistic be-holder being somewhat perplexing, and per-haps unsatisfactory. Such beauty as hers beauty of the languorous, sensuous type—needed more freedom, more expansion in outward andings than Parisian fashion books allowed. She should have worn flowery drapery, bright hues, fanciful adornments in abundance; in-stead of all these, she was put into the basest, ost prosaic of woman's disguises, whilst, to ske matters worse, her abundant hair was twisted into a microscopic knot at the back of her head, as the fashion of the day ordains, surmounted by a hideous bit of millinery called a bonnet. It was evident that every possible effort had been made, in fact, to

translate her from a Japanese beauty into a young lady of fashion and the world. uty she undoubtedly was, reminding ose wonderfully lovely Japanese types seen a few weeks before in the ethno-al section of the Paris exhibition. Few were at the trouble of visiting a certain le pavilion in the gardens of the Trocasurely have forgotten the impression reduced on their minds by the series of por-rails there exhibited from Japan—all, be it emembered, portraits from the life. I had ore me a living prototype of an kind of loveliness that had there special kind of loveliness sensuous, aken my breath away—a loveliness sensuous, aptuous, yet imbued with the artess witchery and unconscious winningness of One hardly felt that there was a

who, under the pretext of getting at her bag, thus good-naturedly took note of my growing est in our outlandish neighbour. Then, s it was about the time for refreshment, she ght out wine and sandwiches and offered them to the young beauty, evidently bent on bringing her out. They talked in French, a language which always seems to come natural when addressing foreigners.

oul there, much less intellect, only a heart to

"You must eat and drink," began the metherly English lady, pleased at the other's naive acceptance of her hospitality. "You will have need of all your strength for the satigues of sight-seeing in Paris.'

The young Japanese smiled.
"Yes, I am to see everything that is to be seen in Paris, and after that London, and everything to be seen there. Then my education will stop, and high time, too."
"And then?" was written in unmistakable

haracters on the face of her interlocutor, who, however, too well bred to question merely replied suggestively, "You must, of course, feel very happy at the notion of seeing your own country and your own people once "But I am not going to see my own country or people," rejoined the girl, without the slightest touch either of longing or regret in her

voice. "I remain in your country."
"I hope indeed that you will like England," aid the elder lady, now dying with curiosity. yet refraining from all downright question.
"Qui sait?" was the careless reply. "But
there is no help for it." Then she added in the same voice of happy unconcern, not unmixed English or Frenchwoman—the word eems inapplicable to a Japanese !- "I am go-

ing to marry a rich Englishman."

My matter-of-fact countrywoman absolutely blushed with astonishment : I became at onc more intensely absorbed than ever, while the heroine of our little nocturnal romance went

It was he who wished me to be educated. and for that purpose I was sent to Switzer-land three years ago. I was then fifteen, I am now eighteen, and I am to be married before the year is out." "And tnen you will be an Englishwoman.

said her neighbour, delighted with that candid "Could I not pass for an Englishwoms now?" asked the young lady with charming innocence. "Is there still anything of the

mocence. "Is there was apanese about me?"
"I think no one could wholly outgrow his nationality, be it English, French, or Japan"was the reply. "Why should you wish

nationality, be it English, French, or Japanses," was the reply. "Why should you wish to lose every trace of yours?"

"I do not wish it, I only want to look and behave like an English lady. It is his wish, the wish of the gentleman I am about to marry. I did not care about it myself. I should have been perfectly content to rest as

Thus she prattled on, encouraged by the ready sympathy of her travelling companion; after a time, however, she declared herself drowsy; the little Hindoo sprang forward at drowsy; the little Hindoo sprang forward at a sign to spread warm wraps over her mistress. Our little lamp was curtained, and all drowsed from time to time, all alas! but the poor little Hindoo girl. Whenever I opened my eyes, I beheld the poor child murmuring to herself, "so cold, so cold," and in the act of gathering her thin silk shawl closer round her. The night was very chilly, she was clad in raiment of almost transparent fineness, and raiment of almost transparent fineness, and had nothing in the way of warmer clothing. I glanced from her to her mistress, so softly enshrined and luxuriously covered, and wondered when she would notice her handmaid's forlorn condition. But though she woke up from time to time, and even beckoned the girl to bestow the fur rug more carefully about her own feet, she paid no heed whatever to her little shivering gesture, and the low plaint. It seemed as if, in leed, she neither saw nor heard the little thing, and only became mindful of her presence when needing a service. I confess, I was somewhat taken aback by what I was loth to believe a want of feeling. It wish he see the comewhat taken aback by what I was loth to believe a want of feeling. It might be, so at ast I reasoned, that the young waiting woman alone was to blame, and that, in accordance with the customs of Japan, domestic servants were expected to look after themselves, for it might be that her young mis-

tress lacked not heart indeed, only a habit of caring for others. She was a sposettled the matter thus. Seeing caring for others. She was a spoilt child. I settled the matter thus. Seeing, moreover, that no help was likely to come from other quarters, I handed the poor child a spare plaid, and also proffered some refreshments, all of which were eagerly accepted.

As the train sped on, everyone grew drowsier and drowsier, only waking up at the last moment. No more conversation took place, and in the railway station I lingered to take, as I thought, a final glance of my beautiful Japanese bride-elect.

II. Some months passed, and it is hardly necessary to say that the vision of the Japanese beauty, and her gorgeously clad attendant, soon faded wholly from my memory. Greatly as I had been struck with her appearance on that nocturnal journey, the impression vivid though it had been, faded from want o renewal. Other romances, other beauties, had obliterated this one.

She became to me, though for that one night I confess myself to have been desperately in love, as if she had never been. What was my astonishment, therefore, t

receive early in the spring the following note from my friend Ellerton, the sculptor :-"Dear Stevens-You, as well as the rest "Dear Stevens—You, as well as the rest
of my friends, must have wondered what has
become of me during the past few months.
Come down any day you like, and be introduced to my Japanese bride. We returned
only a week ago from our bridal tour. We can
give you a bed. Yours, F. E."

Now I think anyone else would have

naturally jumped to the same conclusion as myself. My friend's wife must be the heroine of that journey from Bourg-en-Bresse to Geneva. There could not certainly be two Englishmen infatuated enough to have brought over to Europe a little Japanese school-girl to be trained as the fitting mis-tress of an imposing, if not wealthy, English home. I use the word imposing advisedly, for no other can so aptly characterise Ellerton's house. Vast, airily proportioned, framed and fitted up on a scale suited to the large, handsome person, and widely-cultured, facile character of the owner, it no more resembled any other place I know of than did he anyone else I had ever seen. He had purchased a bit of land and built his house in

village bordering on the New Forest, and it seemed rather a palace designed for the denizens of that vast pleasure-ground than the dwelling of an Englist artist, however favoured of fortune. "I must have space enough for ample play of light and shadow; small rooms are the ruin of sculptors," he had said, and accord-ingly, he had sacrificed everything else to proportion. It must be admitted that the general effect was a little cold. You felt at first as if you had strayed into an art-gallery Ellerton's mentable geniality, however, and Ellerton's many-sidedness always animated the place, and made it glow. Without him it was unbearable. I never knew any human being who could so strongly influence his sur-roundings. With a vein of singularity in his character, at all times allowed full play. was one of those men whom fortune and the world have done their best to spoil. Yet there

was strength underlying this odd mixture of genius and whimsicalities, for, inspite of being born rich, gracious, and with something we should call worldliness if we were speaking o another, in spite of being thrown by virtue of birth and social position chiefly among idlers, he had achieved more downwright honest work than most men of his age. To name Ellerton, the sculptor, was to name a man,

indeed, in whose productions all true artists had faith. Everyone loved, none pretended to understand him, and this Japanese marriage was but of a piece with the bizarrerie his whole career. Wondering how it would answer, my mind full of Ellerton and his bride, I travelled next

chat with my host before dinner. It was brilliant March weather, and the cold vast landscape without was in keeping with the almost interminable perspectives within. In spite of the blazing wood fires everywhere and the abundance of crimson hangings, I shivered. There are some English houses you can never warm, and this was

day to Lyndhurst, and arrived just in time for

"Ah!" said Ellerton, with the warmest greeting, "you have lost no time I see. Like the rest of my friends you are dying with ride." Then reading, I suppose, a questioning look in my face, he added: "You want of course, to know why I went so far in search of an ideal, why I married this lady. I will tell you in a very few words. Simply and solely because she is the most bewitching creature to look at I had ever seen through

out the course of my existence."

I listened, all attention, and being one of Ellerton's oldest friends, had expected his confidence in this matter. If not with me indeed, with whom should he be confiden

I hold theories, as you know, which see fanciful enough in the eyes of most people," he went on, "and none more so than with regard to beauty as a moral factor in man's existence; I maintain that beauty of itself is existence; I maintain that beauty of itself is a virtue, who by irrespective of any ethical quality residing in it or emanating from it; and that lovers of beauty, artists at least, should not concern themselves with any other. For the true artist there is neith good nor bad, noble or abject, in the moral world, only beautiful and ugly; and his duty is to seek the first and avoid the last, regardless of consequences. Thus, since the thought of marrying entered my head, I fully deermined to choose for my wife not the best ored, nor the wittiest, nor the most fascinating woman of my acquaintance, but simply the loveliest. I said to myself—when I find my ideal of beauty, then I will marry, and if

not then, never!"

I felt now couvinced that I was about to b introduced to the beauty of that nocturna adventure, and Ellerton's next few sentences confirmed my belief. In a few glowing words he described how he had found his longought paragon of female loveliness in an ou

sought paragon of remaie loveliness in an outof-the-way Japanese village.

"You will marvel, I dare say," he said,
"that I did not leave her, the wild rose she
was; but no, Stevens, I could not live with a
woman, no matter how I adored her,
who would shock me in small matters of
taste. She must be fastidiously nice with regard to these social observances we Euro-peans are wedded to. My friends, my servants and the world must discern no flaw in the peans are wedged to by French, my servates and the world must discern no flaw in the lady I make mistress of my house. This is wny I sent the poor child to Switzerland, in order to learn English, French and the ways of the world. How apt a pupil she has proved you will see presently. She is or the world. How apt a pupil she has proved you will see presently. She is amply repaid for all the drudgery she has gone through, and I am more than compensated for the long separation. Her taste is perfect, and only wanted guidance. There is, n fact, but one drawback to a most felicitou

He stopped short, looked round in order to ssure himself that we were alone, then adde in a low voice: She has no sympathy for my art. Sculp

ture is more than dumb and meaningless there, it is gruesome and repellent—a cold death-in-life—that chills her to the very veins, and even the beauty of which is fuil o awe. Artistic, rather perhaps I should say elegant in her tastes, she has taken kindly t every other phase of her new life but this. A look of positive trouble came over hi face, and with a sudden change of voice as i anxious to be rid of painful thoughts he said "But now let us go to the drawing-room, where Mya awaits us.

where Mya awaits us."
Accordingly we ascended the almost palatial staircase, and crossing a corridor, from which the mistress of the house has evidently removed some statuary familiar to me on former occasions, we entered the drawing-room.

I had of course prepared myself to recognize, though not to be recognized in my turn; nor was I mistaken. The lady advancing to meet me so smillingly was the same I had travelled with on that vividly remembered night, but she had naturally then taken no heed of the muffled stranger occupying a seat at the other end of the carriage. We were formally introduced to each other, and, a few

seemed, for the trial of the compelled to talk in a circle; and, alard gay and genial, naturally lost much reby as a talker. Perhaps he would have elt just the same necessity of limiting his ubjects had he married an Englishwoman exactly half his age. Certainly, on ordinary topics, the literature of the day, foreign travel, English scenery, his wife could converse as freely, and with as much spirit as if she had been accustomed to such table-talk

Whilst we chatted, therefore, lightly and pleasantly, over our elegant little dinner, I was observing my hostess with no small inwas observing my hostess with no small in-terest and curiosity. In so far as mere beauty went—rich, warm, sensuous beauty— needless to say that the woman outshone the child, the bride surpassed the girl-fiancee! A certain shy coquetry of maidenhood was re-placed by an easy aplomb, an almost auda-cious candor even more becoming; whilst a glance told me that in all matters of social outine and etiquette she was entire mistress of herself. From her manner as hostess and ady of the house, it was hard to believe that she had not been used all her life to the ele-gancies of an English home, and the society f men and women of the world.
"Mya!" Ellerton said, "show Stevens th

racelet I designed for you as a wedding gift. am quite proud of it. The did not take off the bracelet, but le ne see it as it circled on her arm, with th ingers of her right hand indicating the fine

vorkmanship of the monogram in pearls and I now noticed for the first time that the ovely lady wanted one attraction I have ever een slave-to, namely, the white, blue-veined, dimpled hand of a well-bred Englishwoman felt a positive impatience with these thi

I telt a positive impatience with these thin, brown—I must even say—tawny fingers; and wished that the incomparable Mya would always wear mistens!

No, I could never reconcile myself to a woman without beautiful white hands. I no longer envied my friend Ellerton the wonderfully lovely face ever before him as a picture.

"Well?" he asked, when he retired to his study for a cirar the sound of Mya's piano study for a cigar, the sound of Mya's pianoreaching us where we sat; "Well?"

"You have not exaggerated," I said warmly; "I find her all and more than you me. What more should a man seek in a wife, at least such a man as myself?"

He did well to qualify the sentence, for pertainly most of us do require a little sympathy in this, above all other relations of But Ellerton's singularity might except him from the common rule. He perhaps sufficed for himself. I fancied h eemed to breathe more freely when we wer which was no wonder, seeing that now, for the first time, we talked of his art.

"To-morrow, ah I have something to sho I have achieved a marvellous triump perhaps for the first time realizing, in marble exactly the conception of my brain. How seldom does that happen even to the tru

artist? Much we talked of his work and of this especial piece of work in particular, till an imperious little lady in black velvet with gold trimmings summoned us to tea.

Ellerton had built himself a superb sculp ture gallery as well as a studio on the sam handsome scale, and next morning we spen ome scale, and next morning we spen several hours in there, my friend having much to show me. He had bought largely and worked hard since my last visit, rather more than a year ago. The gallery was en-riched with several fine antiques, and the studio with some lovely things.

"Nothing stimulates artistic creativen

like being in love," Ellerton said laughingly and certes I have never known him so pro lific in good work. The artist seemed to have flung out his fancies at random, merely to rid himself of them; to have glowed under to rid himself of them; to have glowed under a redundance of intellectual force and fancy. Wonderfully beautiful things were here, some finished, others mere embryo, a few in the half-way stage between the bud and the flower. One group, covered with a crimson cloth, stood on a pedestal at the further end

With his hand on the drapery Ellerton stood still for a moment smiling at my ex-pectancy, glowing beforehand with the conss of well-earned praise to com-Then, lifting the curtain, he said—I fancy his lips trembled with emotion whilst he spoke—
"By this or nothing I shall be remembered. Here is my title to honour."

bered. Here is my title to honour."

I saw before me the oft-embodied, beaute ous legend of Pygmalion and his dream-bride, but what matter how often such a theme is handled by the genuine artist? Here was a conception of warm life, passion and beauty nust live, that must assert itself and its author's claims before all the world. were it to try to describe these two figures The sculptor bending forward to embrace the maiden, their faces nearly touching other, their frames a-tremble with the the first as yet untasted kiss. Enough to say that the spectator held his breath as he gazed so intense, so unexpected the vision of loveliness before him. It struck me as I gaze that in Pygmalion the sculptor unconsciously without doubt, yet unmistakably, had por-trayed himself, whilst in the figure of the awakened girl I could trace only the purest English type of beauty; and why, indeed, should English sculptors seek any other? There are English faces, and, though much rarer, English forms as perfect as those re-called to us, by Greek art, whilst the artist, instead of giving us a mere copy, gives us his own ideal, his own embodiment thus in

zeality creating for us.

Ellerton, much pleased with my praises, at ength gently drew the curtain over

group.

"It is strange," he said as we were about to quit the studio, "Mya seems to have conceived almost a jealous dislike for this work. I suppose because I am so fond of it. "And to the This was said half playfully, yet with a This was said half playfully, yet with a sigh. I observed that he went out of his way to avoid allusions to it in the presence of his wife. But for this little cloud, however, there seemed the most perfect understanding between the pair. She had fallen quite easily into her place as lady of the house, fulfilling her social duties, and directing the servants, as if to "the manner born." When luncheon was over, a neat little pony-carriage was brought to the door, and, with a servant at her side, she made her calls, and would drive into the neighbouring town to do her shopping. She got all the newest books from a subscription library, took up crewel work, painting on porcelain, and other fashionable feminine occupations; she studied music assiduously, cultivated the acquaintance of all the neighbours for miles round, and, in fine, showed an inordinate capacity for amusing herself. This must have been a great comfort to a hard-working man like

the week," he said to me, when we separated after that first luncheon, he to work in his studio, I to take a long ramble in the New Forest.
The Pygmalion is now quite finished, and hood to come and look at it, before it goes to

the Academy. You have not a single plea to

urge by way of excuse."
As I had not indeed! A fianeur, alas! by profession, I might as well be in the New Forest just then as anywhere else, anywhere else as in the New Forest. Ellerton had ever been, moreover, my most delightful friend—he was that to everybody. I had grown deeply interested in his Japanese bride. In need of no more urgent persuasion, were any more needed from such a host, I stayed. any more needed from such a nost, I stayed. Mya was interesting me now from a wholly new point of view. I had begun by analyzing her beauty; I had next studied her as a curious intellectual phenomenon; I finally set to work as a psychologist to anatomize her character. There were some moral puzzles in it. not least of which was that curious her character. There were some moral p zles in it, not least of which was that curaversion to her husband's art,
What was the origin of such aversion? Did

it arise from instinct, passion, or want of artistic perception?

It might well be that this cold, pure sculp-ture world came as a mystery painful almost

as death itself, to a child of voluptuous skies as death itself, to a child of voluptuous skies and warm, richly-coloured outward existence, or it might be that she saw in this art of which her husband was so thoroughly the master, this art to which he was so passionately devoted, something that divided her from him only, and as such to be distrusted and even hated; or lastly, it might be that in her as in many, artistically speaking, defective natures, the faculty of appreciating form was wholly wanting, thus rendering her quite insensible to the charm of Ellerton's creation.

she made no effort to conceal her antipathy, and that every expression of Ellerton to wince. In spite of the passionate love on his part, the kittenish fondness in hers, a cloud already hovered over them, palpable to others. Would it vanish as it had come, would it break over their heads? This was the question I asked myself again and again as the hours glided by under their pleasant roof. The reception in honour of the statues roof. The reception in honour of the statues destined for the Royal Academy, had been put off for a few days, and I was pressed to stay on. There seemed no reason for going, so I stayed, every day getting a clearer in-sight, as I thought, into the character of my friend's wife.

friend's wife.

On the eve of the reception, I strayed into the studio to see the effect of Ellerton's final march twilights, peculiarly beautifying to a sculptor's workroom. The limpid atmosphere lent an ample play of light and shadow to the graceful outlines and smooth white surface of the marble, whilst the swift-stealing twilight, fading from warm soft violets to cold hard grays, soon filled the place with poetic awe and mystery.

As I lingered in this dream-land, I heard a

As I lingered in this dream-land, I heard a voice at my elbow calling my name, and looking up, saw the sculptor's beautiful bride, her dusky loveliness heightened by dress of purest white, only the sparkle of a diamond here and there relieving its diaphanous folds.

She approached me where I stood, and having our faces turned from it, we rested our elbows on the sill and gazed down the long vista people with white shadowy forms, standing still boldly out of the gathering gloom.

"How can you come here? How can you "How can you come here? How can you stay here?" she asked, drawing her white lace shawl round her as if seized with sudden "It is to me a region of phantoms from some spirit world. They hardly live, yet who can call them dead? They are dumb, yet to

me they all seem possessed of a strange speech."
"Then,' I replied with a smile, "why do you come here? Why do you stay?"
"Because I am fascinated against my will; I feel enticed toward this room, above all others in the house, just because it makes me uneasy. Do you know?" she said, turning to me suddenly. "I think, Mr. Stevens, that my husband and I inhabit two wholly different worlds. This is his. It never can be nine. His life, his soul, his heart, are here."
She lifted her hand in the direction of the Pygmalion, the stooping lover, the upraised maiden, still discernible in the creeping dusk, and added:
"I may be childish, perhaps whimsical,

but these fancies dis turb my peace, and make me wretched. Oh! a sculptor needs no living love since his ideal exists in marble." "But the artistic ideal is perpetually vary-ing, whilst love lasts a lifetime," I replied, adding playfully, "Take comfort in the thought that the statue yonder is to be re-moved to-morrow, and unless you wish it, eed never come under your eyes again." She was silent, as if musing on my words,

ssure her.
"Are all sculptors thus absorbed in their ork?" she asked.
"All true artists like Ellerton must be,"] eplied with emphasis. "Were he one shade ess devoted to his art, he would not hold the

which, however, seemed in no degree to re-

"He is rich. He does not need the money, she said, almost as if talking to herself. "And were he a bis millionaire, it would be the same to him as to any other man of genius," I replied warmly. "No, Mrs. Ellerton, your hastand's intellectual life is indeed here, and proud must you feel that it is so. "most sed as we distay recipes." "Would nothing wrench him from these pursuits?" she asked, the words showing me

the track of thoughts she was following "You are, he tells me, his oldest friend. Will one phantom after another continue to shut me out of my-husband's heart?" Before I could answer, Ellerton's voice on

Simple Advice. In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities, and amicable, philosophical, or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a clarified conciseness, a compacted comprehensibleness, coalescent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent gar rulity, jejune babblements, and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous descant ranty, jetule basistements, and asimile anectations. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity, without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Seduously avoid all polysyllabic profundity lously avoid all polysyllable profundly, pompous prolixity, psittaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vanoliquent vapidity. Shun double entendres, prurient jocosity, and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, truthfully, purely. Keep from "slang;" don't put on airs; say what you

mean what you say. And don't use big The relationship existing between the owners and the occupiers of agricultural land throughout the Midland and Southern coun-Discontent: like contagious disease, spreade, by contact. There are neither vacant farms nor, tenants under notice. A short time ago we heard of forty tenants giving notice on one property; the number of notices now runare greater than at any period within the last thirty years. These notices have not in every case come from the tenant. On many estates the arrears of rent are considerable. The tenants frankly declare their ina-bility to pay if called upon to do so at once, and throw themselves on the clemenc of the landlords, with the hope that, better seasons supervene, they may still be enabled to make good their deficiencies. Many, however, are seized with panic, and instead of trying to bear the ills they have, they fly to others, that they know not of Many are leaving because they cannot obtain a material reduction of rent : and often both owner and occupier are obstinate, and the change entails a considerable loss on both. These are ominous facts, proving be-yond a doubt that the capital of the tenant farmer has considerably decreased within the last five or six years.

It is almost invariably the case that the

tenant on changing takes a smaller farm. And, curiously enough, there are more applicants for a poor farm, at a rental of £1 per acre, than for a good farm where the rent may be 45s. - London Agricultural Gazette.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the divilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Every druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 350.000 bottles sold last year without a single failure knows. Leralers say

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

TURF. THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. Paris, June 12.

One of the largest crowds that ever assen

oled at the Grand Prix filled the Bois de Boulogne to-day. Carriages began to gather on the sward by eleven o'clock, and pefore three a quarter of a million o people were massed on the grassy slope of Longchamps. There was a brillian display of fashions on the grand stand. President Grévy's box was filled with ladies in elegant toilets. The weather, which had been heavy and threatening all the forenoon, cleared about three o'clock, and the sun shone sultrily upon a most picturesque scene. The three preliminary races excited very little interest, the enthusiasm being merved for the great race of the day. The bell rang for the Grand Prix at a few minutes past four. Ten horses passed the post on the preliminary parade, namely, Albion, Dublin, Leon, Tristan, Royaumont, Forum, Casimir, Scobell, Fiddler, and Foxhall, the latter looking in magnificent condition.
At the start, which was hailed with, a shout from the vast mass of spectators, Foxhall and Fiddler came nearly abreast of the post. Tristan was next, with Archer pulling him as hard as possible, and the field following in a bunch. As they turned the cor-ner toward the windmill the white and blue dotted jacket of Fordham was the most conspicuous of all the colours, and still showed close to the front, and in this order the field holding close together passed across the slope opposite the side then hidden by foliage There was an anxious wait of a minute or two when a shouting from the stand alternately "Tristan," "Foxhall," "C'est Tristan qui a gagné," "C'est Foxhall," proclaimed the ," "C'est Foxhall," proclaimed the less of the race and the intense excitement of the crowd. As they approached the winning post Foxhall and Tristan were ap-

PARIS, Sunday, June 12.-Grand prize of Paris PARIS, Sunday, June 12.—Grand prize of Paris of 4,000 sovs. in sperie, for three-year-olds, added to a sweepstakes of 40 sovs. each, 24 sovs. ft., and 20 sovs. only if declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 4 sovs. only if declared by midnight on the lst of May, 1881; the second to receive 400 sovs., and the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; colts, about 8st. 9lb., filles about 8st. 6lb.; about one mile and seven furlongs—392 subs.

The Winner.

Foxhall is a big, good-looking solid bay colt, with plenty of bone and muscular power, with rare symmetry for speed, and standing on excellent legs and feet. He was bred at Mr. A. J. Alexander's stud at Woodburn. Ky., and was purchased at the yearling sale in 1879 by Col. S. D. Bruce, for Mr. Keene, at a cost of only \$650. He is by King Alfonso (son of imp. Phaeton and Capitola, by Vandal), dam Jamaica, she by Lexington, out of Fanny Ludlow, by imp. Eclipse. As a two-year-old he started in England three times, winning twice. Hisfirst appearance was n the Bedford Stakes, run on the third day of the Newmarket second October meeting, which he won after a close contest with Lord Rosebery's chestnut filly Myra and two others. He essayed the Ashley Sweepstakes the following day at the same meeting, but was beate by Lord Rosebery's brown colt Savoyard at even weights. Mr. Jardine's Simuel, the favourite, and Mr. Gerard's Lam-prey, and Baron de Rothschild's Montgomme were behind Foxhall. He next ran for and won the Bretby Nursery Handicap Plate at the Newmarket Houghton Foxhall. meeting, beating in an exceedingly finish the large field of eighteen.

THE MANCHESTER CUP. LONDON, June 8 .- The race for the Manhester Cup was run to-day at the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting, and won by Valour, Eighteen out of the forty-six acceptances ap-

MANCHESTER, Thursday, June 9.—The Manchester Cup of 2,000 sovs., added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each. 10 ft.; winners after May 11, 8 p.m., of 200 sovs. once 5lb. extra, twice of once of soves, total actual, we winter the property, if handicapped below that weight, carry 7st. 10lb.; of the Oaks, 7st. 3lb.; the second to receive 100 sovs, and the third 50 sovs, out the stakes; entrance 3gs., the only forfeit declared. About one mile and three-quarter 188 subs., 92 of whom declared forfeit. Eighten

Br. h. Ralour, 6 yrs., by Victor, dam by Mount Zion, 116lb...

Sir John Astley's ch. h. Peter, 5 yrs., by Hermit out of Lady Masham, 125lbs...

B. c. Seahorse, 4 yrs., by Speculum out of Mermaid, 89lbs...

NOTES FROM WOODSTOCK. WOODSTOCK, June 8 .- The bay mare Roxline, by Malcolm, dam Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire, foaled on Sunday last a mag-nificent bay colt, star snip on nose and white hind foot, by Princeton.

Horses hereabouts are all in prin

Mr. M. Burgess is breaking Rody Pringle, by Helmbold, dam imp. Castaway. Mr. E. Burgess has him in charge. Mr. John White's stable is located for the present at this place.
The filly out of imp. Castaway by Princ foaled in the spring, has been named Castilian. She is growing and looking splendid.

The famous old mare Inspiration is on a visit to Princeton. Mr. John White's mare Stolen Kisses and Sunnysides are also on a visit to the son of Oakland and imp. Wombat. These make six mares Mr. White has bred this year to Princeton, viz., Nettie, Exotic, Annie Laurie, Annie Lisle, Sunnysides, and Stolen Kisses. Sunnysides has a very Mr. George Forbes has sold the bay mare May Morning, by Daniel Lambert, he lately bought of his brother John, to a Mr. Huntingford, of Cleveland, for a long figure. WOODSTOCK, June 10 .- Mr. Geo. Forbes, o

Cleveland, Ohio, paid our town a visit yester-day and bought of his brother John the brown day and bought of his brother some the brown horse Burt Sheldon by Warwick, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by old Harry Clay. Sheldon distinguished himself at our recent meeting by defeating Parkee in the 2.50 class in three straight heats, and getting a record of 2.35. He is a young horse of great promise, and will make a figure on the turf. Mr. Forbes paid a long price for him. le also bought the bay colt by Clear Grit dam by Niagara Champion, of Mr. John M. Whitelaw. The youngster is a pacer, and with but a few weeks' handling can pace very ast. Price not known. DEATH OF BAY FEARNAUGHT.

LONDON, Ont., June 9 .- The well-know trotting horse Bay Fearnaught, owned by Mr. H. Shane, died to-day. The sum of \$1,800 was lately refused for the animal. Malicious poisoning is suspected. A MATCH TROT AT BRANTFORD,

BRANTFORD, Ont., June 11 .- The poned trotting race between Brown Dick, the property of Mr. D. Kenny, Kincardine, and Charley Allen, owned by Mr. James Allen, of Brantford, for a stake of \$200, came off on the driving park this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for Brown Dick, he taking three straight heats. The contest throughout was exciting, and during its progress the livelie interest was manifested by the large crowd of spectators present. Betting was even, and arge amount of money changed hands. SUMMARY.

Brantford, Saturday, June 11.—Match race for \$200. Mr. C. Kenny's (Kincardine) Brown Dick.. 1 1 1 Mr. Jas. Allen's (Brantford) Charley Allen. 2 2 2 Time—2.51, 2.42‡, 2.42‡. A TROT AT ALLISTON

ALLISTON, June, 11 .- A match race ween Jas. Cassidy's Leonine Rufus and J. C. Hart's Bucephalus was trotted over the Allis-ton track this afternoon and won easily by J. C. Hart's Bucephalus in two straight heats. Bucephalus is a promising young colt by Erin Chief, and is expected to make his mile inside of age to follow the sea. He came from Ausof 2.30 before the season is over. tralia via England to Canada. TORONTO JULY MEETING.

About a score of horses intending to compete in the meeting which takes place a woodbine park on the 1st and 2nd of Jul

are already located, in the vicinity of the course. Every morning the scene at the park with the horses exercising is an interesting and animated one. Several got some pretty fast work yesterday morning on the flat, and one or two were exercised at jump-

AQUATICS.

THE HENLEY REGATTA COMMITTEE AGREE TO ADMIT THE CORNELL CREW. London, June 9. - The stewards of the Heney regatta have decided to admit the Cor nell crew. The stewards were most courte ous, and appear anxious to remove any un-pleasant feeling. The Cornell crew will arrive at Henley to-day. They will row only for the steward's cup, and not for the visitors'

The meeting of the stewards of the Henley regatta to-day lasted over two hours. Lord Camois provided. The Cornell crew arrived at Henley late in the afternoon highly pleased at the changed situation of affairs. They pulled over the course. The Leander crew, holders of the grand challenge cup, also arrived and went over the cours

HANLAN, WISE, AND GAUDAUR. According to previous arrangement, Edward Hanlan, the champion, with a couple of friends, met several members of the Wise club on Saturday evening in the Rossin house, to consider preliminaries for a race between himself and Wise, for which five hundred dollars deposit on each side had been placed at this office.
Mr. Good was requested to take the chair.
Having briefly told the meeting what they were assembled for, he asked for a set of articles which had previously been drafted by the Wise party. These were produced, but the first clause, in which was explicitly and carefully defined the make and build of the lapstroak skiff which each would be called on to row, proved an insurmountable obstacle to progress. Hanlan objected that it was of too cast-iron a character. The Wise party referred to the advantage Plaisted had at tempted to gain over them, and declined to forego a single provision in the clause. Con-siderable controversy made it plain that agreement was impossible, and therefore the whole thing was allowed to drop and the match declared off. Some people will be ound to regret the failure to come to terms out the majority of the public will be glad t, for there was a very general feeling that i was scarcely the thing for the champion of the world to pit himself even in skiffs against an oarsman who, however great his ability, has at present little more than local fame.

After it was seen nothing could be done towards completing the preliminaries for a race between Hanlan and Wise, the question

of matching Jacob Gaudaur against the Leslieville man was brought up. As stated in THE MAIL on Wednesday morning last, an offer was made at the Leslieville meeting on Tuesday evening to back the Orillia sculler against Wise, but no agreement was then arrived at. On Wednesday Wise's friends put up a hundred dollars forfeit to make the natch, naming the 22nd inst. as the date, Gaudaur having stated he would be ready in three weeks. The Orillia man's friends three weeks. The Orillia man's friends thought the date too early, and resolved to let the matter remain in abevance until the Hanlan-Wise affair was settled. disposed of, the question of a race between Wise and Gaudaur came in order. Hanlan undertook to post a forfeit and agree to the preliminaries on behalf of the Orriliaite. No time was consequently lost in getting down to business, and with very little trouble the articles were duly drawn up and signed. They provide for a race in eighteen feet skiffs, on July 27th, for a \$500 a side. ARRIVAL OF TRICKETT. ARRIVAL OF TRICKETT.

Trickett, the Australian oarsman,

companied by Harry Kelley, arrived New York last night from London. states he expects to remain in this country three or four months, and would row any man in a race except Hanlan. He has not yet been entered for any races, but expects to make engagements shortly. He brought two shells with him.

A HARD HIT. Perhaps the hardest hit, for one not really

meant to be a hit at all, deals thus far against English rowing, is the one that come five some athletic stock brokers of England, Chin nery by name. They offer an annual prize of \$1,000, for five successive years, for the encouragement of British scullers, because "it probable that Englishmen will sufficiently cultivate the art of sculling to compete successfully with Americans and colonial scullers unless some pecuniary inducement is offered them." This proposition sufficiently fancied in Great Britain that the best sculler were there, simply because those of Canada, Australia, and America had not then been

tested in match races with them. -N. Y. Sun.

CRICKET. REPLIN V. NEW HAMBURG.

A match between the above clubs was played in Hamburg on Friday last, resulting nings. Messrs. Pearson, Davidson, Hughes, Jaffray, Chalmer, and Wismer batted in good form for their respective scores. Cook was the only player, of the Hamburg eleven who reached double figures, he playing a steady innings for his 18 runs. n favour of Berlin by 24 runs on the first in

MISCELLANEOUS. The Duke of Buccleuch has kept a pack of ounds, and hunted them entirely at his own

expense, for 54 years. Patrick Ryan, prize-fighter, referring John L. Sullivan's offer to fight him w hard gloves for a \$2,500 purse, says he wants no hippodreme or "boat business," but that he will fight Sullivan for \$5,000 a side with is bare hands, and will guarantee that the ight comes off without interference. Patrick s hard on the oarsmen.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Hoyt, of the American Canoe Association, propose to start on a canoe voyage of 12,000 miles early in September, for the purpose of exploration and the study of natural history. The route will begin at Lake George, continue through various waters to the Gulf of Campeachy, with a return northward along the Atlantic coast.

The amateur quoit clubs of the north of England a short time since formed an associa-England a short time since formed an associa-tion "to provide general rules of play," and "to cultivate the game as a national pas-time." The association has lost no time in fulfilling the purpose for which it was called into existence. It is in contemplation to intitute a "grand challenge trophy," competed for by the associated clubs at in-

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. A SUBSCRIBER, Wardsville.-Paddy Ryan, the prize-fighter, was born in Tipperary. W. H. C., Peterboto'.—Scobell was fourth in the Derby, half a length behind Town

W. G., City .- Mr. W. S. Crawfurd, the owner of Thebais, and his wife, the Duchess of Montrose. CONSTANT READER, West River, Pictor N.S.—It is still the case. Salaried post-nasters have no vote, but postmasters paid

commission have.

Dresden.—(1) With weights, 14 ft. 5½ in., y G. W. Hamilton, at Romeo, Mich., on ct. 3, 1879. (2) 39 ft. 1 in., by G. W. lamilton, with weights, at St. Helens, Eng., Nov. 27, 1880.

THE TICHBORNE HEIR. A Queer Story from Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, June 13.—The discovery of the winnier, June 13.—The discovery of the supposed real heir to the Sir Roger Tichborne state has been made here. He is an invalid n the hospital from injuries received on section "A." Pacific railway. His name was James Riches Coles, Riches being his mother's maiden name. He says he is 52 years of age, and admits that it is perhaps useless to deny that he is uneducated. His story is that he left England when between 19 and 20 years

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. Dr. Blakie, of Edinburgh, son of the editor of Good Words, has been offered the chair of natural science in Acadia college, Wolfville,

The St. John, N. B., school board owns two school buildings, and has under rental six-teen others. There are 3,825 pupils attending these schools. A speaker at a teachers' association in this

A speaker at a reachers 3,000 misproprovince said there were over 3,000 misproprovince but be language, but ounced words in the English language, he would not stop to enumerate them just then. The meeting heaved a sigh of relief. A few days ago, at Belleville, Mr. W. A. Shepard, late editor and proprietor of the Intelligencer, and chairman of the Board of School Trustees, visited the several schools in the city to say "good-bye." At the Central school he was presented with an addressfrom the inspector, teachers, and pupils of the high and public schools of Belleville. Mr. Shepard has been for sixteen years connected with the Board of Education. He has moved

The Board of Directors of the Associated Alumni of Acadia College, N. S., held a meeting last week to consider the question of University consolidation. The authorities o this college have declined to meet in conference with the promoters of the consolidation scheme, and have determined to preserve their identity. They refer to university consolidation as having been once possible in the province, but the time for that has long since bassed away.

The Whitby Board of Education is considering the question of drawing as a subject to be taught in the schools. The mover of the resolution argued that a first-class mechanic required to be a draughtsman—and being a draughtsman better employment and higher wages were obtained. The seconder referred with pride to the fact that one of the best draughtsmen, and one of the best cartoonists, J. W. Bengough, of *Grip*, had received their education at Henry street school.

A meeting of the executive committees of the Perth county, North and South Riding, Teachers' Association was held at Stratford on Saturday last, at which it was resolved to have a grand educational gathering in Strat-ford on 7th, 8th, and 9th of July. Teachers from the adjoining counties will be invited to take part in the meeting; several prominent educationalists will also be present, and a most profitable time may be expected. A tee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The village of Consecon was not long since the scene of the presentation of Government testimonials to those brave men who risked their lives to save the crews of the two ill-fated vessels, viz., the Belle Sheridan and the Garibaldi, which were wrecked off Weller's beach, near Consecon, in November last. Mr. W. Clarke, who was then principal of Con secon school, was one of those who had been engaged in the saving of life. His reward from the Dominion Government was a hand-some opera glass, valued at \$50, which was presented to him by John Abercrombe, Esq. The Government at Ottawa has decided to lay out in town lots a part of the school section in the centre of which the Meadow Lea railway station is situated. The survey is to be made this summer. The land to the south of the station rises to a considerable height, and is particularly well adapted to the af-fording of building sites. A number of the Meadow Lea people are now eagerly desiring to see the necessary steps taken at once, in order that the erection of a grist mill, blacksmith shop, and other buildings may be hasten ed forward during the coming summer. The Very Rev. Principal Grant writes to the Presbyterian Record on the endowment of Queen's College. He says that \$100,000 has been subscribed to the endowment of the

college, but that each instalment, as it is paid, does little more than make good an equivaent amount which is lost, so that there is in reality no addition to the revenue. At the time of the union, Queen's College had an annual grant from the Colonial Com \$2,700, which was enjoyed so long as it was considered endowment. At the same time several of the professors were made beneficiaries of the Temporalities Fund—being an addition to the revenue of \$1,950 a year. The professors may now be removed from the ing, in the two directions indicated, \$4,650 a year, equivalent to a capital of \$80,000. The additional endowment, when received, will not make so much difference after all.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville was the other day visited by the reporter for the Intelligencer. The most interesting class rooms visited were those of the junior and senior classes in articulation. The senior class has made most gratifying progress in this department. The pupils are taught to understand what is said to them by watching the lips of the speaker. This develops the closest observation on the part of the pupils, a faculty which is perhaps sharpened by the absence of one of the senses. They are taught also to speak, themselves, and then articulation, while peculiar, is sufficiently plain to be understood by anyone. The have perhaps the greatest difficulty with th s h and x sounds though in the parsing of sentences words of four syllables, such as a verbial and adjectival, were often pronounce with the utmost facility. The institute will close for the summer vacation on the 15th inst. Dr. Carlyle, of the Toronto Normal school, was the examiner this, as in former, years. Bishop Cleary paid a gratifying visit to the institution lately.

FOREIGN.

There are at present thirty-six educational journals published in the German empire.
Of these two are dailies and thirty-four

Prof. Huxley says of the young people who are forced to work at high pressure by incessant and competitive examinations that they are "conceited all the forenoon of life, and stupid all its afternoon.

A movement has begun in England to do away with pupil teachers. The Birmingham School Board has declined to employ them any longer, and their place has been sup-plied by trained assistants. In France the clause of the Obligatory

Education bill which gave a qualified permis sion to the clergy to give religious instruction in the school buildings provided they obtain-ed the leave of the Departmental Council was first carried and then rejected by 237 to 220 The municipal authorities of Silicia, Prussia, have appropriated 300,000 francs for the erection of school kitchens, where poor pupils receive their meals free of charge. If this

receive their meals free of charge.

icago, and San Francisco.

first attempt proves to be a success in in-ducing regular attendance the city will increase the appropriation to 700,000 francs. This is a new kind of compulsory attendance. The examinations for admission to Howard College, and to the Law School, Medical School, and Scientific School of Howard University, will hereafter be held not only at Howard, but also at the same time in Exeter, N. H., New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati,

Now, school-houses in England cost from \$50 to \$70 for each pupil they can accommodate, and school inspectors receive from \$2,000 to \$4.500. The chief inspector receives \$10,000. In France the inspectors receive from \$700 to \$1,800. M. Buisson, the Director of Primary Education, received \$3.000.

The Belgian bishops have formally resolved with regard to the new laws regarding education, that absolution is to be refused to all the teachers and pupils in the public Normal Schools; that teaching in all public schools being schismatical, all teachers emloyed in them are excommunicated; that solution is to be refused to the teachers of all public schools without exception, and the the children attending the public schools, being considered as acting without discern ment, may be admitted provisionally to first

AGRICULTURAL.

FACTS FOR OUR FARMERS. Tw a weak, half-hearted fashion Globe seeks to prove that farmers re less for their grain under the exis briff than they did under one-sided trade, when our local markets were per sally glutted with American cereals. Bu contemporary fails to produce a title of in support of its absurd assertion. The on which it seeks to hang its argume that on the 6th inst. No. 2 spring w pold for \$1.081 at Chicago, while in market the quotation was \$1.16. Coronto price was, however, sati lory, as that of the Western wheat ce was largely due to "corner" operat the existence of which and consequent stimulation of prices leads the Glob quote wheat rates. Ontario farmers wise enough to judge themselves bette ithout having a JIM KEENE to deter the prices they shall obtain for their g and it is only our contemporary laments the absence of "corner" tors in our market, and yet de The true question at issue is st

this—Do Ontario farmers receive mor less for their products under the Nati Policy than they did under free to and to them we appeal. Let us comprises at corresponding periods under different policies: FREE TRADE.

Wheat, Barley, No. 1 Spg. No. 1. 1878, July \$ 92 Ang. 1.06 1.08 1.06 1.05 1.05 Oct. July 1.08 Aug. $\frac{1.03}{1.02}$ 99 Sept. none. $\frac{1.12}{1.14}$ Oct. 1.20 \$ 70 9. \$1.10 July Aug. 1.18 1.18 Sept. 1.05 1.10 1.15 That prices have steadily

That prices have steadily impr since the protective policy was adopt thus abundantly established by far prices During the tariff was the four me spring, ranged from 85 to 92c.; the four subsequent months of 1879. protection, it varied from 97c. to \$ it averaged \$1.25, and frequently stoo \$1.28. A comparison of prices on 6th—the date selected by the Globe—ing the last four years cannot help Globe, for it simply strengthens the tectionist case. Here are the figures: FREE TRADE.

June 6, 1878, No. 1 spring wheat, about. PROTECTION.

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sophistries. In accordance with a prophecy made by tomological authorities some six months locusts are swarming in the southern western portions of Illinois, and are com ting great depredations.

The frost last week did much dan to the crops in the northern part the province. Up towards Owen S grapes, plums, gooseberries, and ga vegetables were completely destroyed, the wheat was much damaged. Even Canada thistles suffered. Mr. Vennor so another victory as a prophet. The Globe struggles hard just now to p

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that the consumer invariably pays the du Mr. Joseph Arch has a remedy for agricultural depression in England. "That the State should take possession the land and let it on perpetual tenure, the purpose of growing food for the per The difficulty about this remedy appear be that it will only amount to a disturb of present holders, and a settling dow the course of a few years to the same sta

things which now exists.

The English sparrow, who, like many emigrants, has found a happy hom Canada, has been subjected of late rather severe criticism. He is charged the crime of driving from the vicinity own home all other representatives of feathered tribe; and it is alleged that do recent years he has fed himself upon f and grain instead of upon insects, as agreement. The charge of annoying quarrelling with other birds is, it is to feared, well founded. The sparrow feared, well founded. The sparrow pugnacious little creature, and could we a little more amiable to its contempora. The second count of the indictment, how is strongly contested by the sparrow's frie who allege that the birds destroy a many insects and much larve they are feeding their young. Mr. Hawley, an English gentleman, referring the slaughter of 3,500 sparrows, stated the bird brings food to its young once in the minutes for six hours in the day, so John, N. B., school board owns ings, and has under rental six-There are 3,825 pupils attend-

at a teachers' association in this here were over 3,000 misproords in the English language, but stop to enumerate them just meeting heaved a sigh of relief. ays ago, at Belleville, Mr. W. A. ate editor and proprietor of the r, and chairman of the Board of stees, visited the several schools in say "good-bye." At the Central esented with an addressfrom teachers, and pupils of the been for sixteen years connected pard of Education. He has moved

Acadia College, N. S., held a t week to consider the question of insolidation. The authorities of have declined to meet in conferromoters of the consolidation have determined to preserve They refer to university conhaving been once possible in the

by Board of Education is considuestion of drawing as a subject to in the schools. The mover of the argued that a first-class mechanic e a draughtsman-and being better employment and higher btained. The seconder referred to the fact that one of the best n, and one of the best cartoonists, ough, of *Grip*, had received their Henry street school.

of the executive committees of ntv. North and South Riding. ion was held at Stratford last, at which it was resolved to d educational gathering in Strat 8th, and 9th of July. Teacher ing counties will be invited to the meeting ; several prominent ists will also be present, and a able time may be expected. A was appointed to make the neces

the presentation of Government to those brave men who risked save the crews of the two ill iz., the Belle Sheridan and the hich were wrecked off Weller's econ, in November last. Mr who was then principal of Con , was one of those who had been the saving of life. His reward ominion Government was a hand-glass, valued at \$50, which was im by John Abercrombe, Esq ment at Ottawa has decided to wn lots a part of the school secntre of which the Meadow Lean is situated. The survey is to summer. The land to the south rises to a considerable height, arly well adapted to the afding sites. A number of the people are now eagerly desiring ary steps taken at once, e erection of a grist mill, black nd other buildings may be hasten-luring the coming summer. Rev. Principal Grant writes to

cord on the endowment of He says that \$100,000 has bed to the endowment of the hat each instalment, as it is paid, re than make good an equivawhich is lost, so that there is in dition to the revenue. At the union, Queen's College had an from the Colonial Committee of was enjoyed so long as it was downent. At the same time ofessors were m Temporalities Fund-being an the revenue of \$1,950 a year. rs may now be removed from the o directions indicated, \$4,650 a ent to a capital of \$80,000. The adowment, when received, will

much difference after all. and Dumb Institute, Belleville, er day visited by the reporter for neer. The most interesting class ad were those of the junior and sees in articulation. The senior add most gratifying progress in nent. The pupils are taught to what is said to them by watching the speaker. This develops the rvation on the part of the pupils, hich is perhaps sharpened by the one of the senses. They are one of the senses. They are to speak, themselves, and their while peculiar, is sufficiently understood by anyone. They ps the greatest difficulty with the sounds, though in the parsing of ords of four syllables, such as adadjectival, were often pronounced ost facility. The institute will summer vacation on the 15th Carlyle, of the Toronto Normal as the examiner this, as in ears. Bishop Cleary paid a visit to the institution lately.

at present thirty-six educational wo are dailies and thirty-four

xley says of the young people who to work at high pressure by inces-propertitive examinations that they sited all the forenoon of life, and afternoon."

ent has begun in England to do pupil teachers. The Birmingham rd has declined to employ them and their place has been sup-ined assistants.

the clause of the Obligatory bill which gave a qualified permis-clergy to give religious instruction of buildings provided they obtain-of the Departmental Council was and then rejected by 237 to 220

cipal authorities of Silicia, Prus-propriated 300,000 francs for the school kitchens, where poor pupils r meals free of charge. If this t proves to be a success in in-lar attendance the city will inppropriation to 700,000 francs. w kind of compulsory attendance.

inations for admission to Howard do to the Law School, Medica Scientific School of Howard Uni-I hereafter be held not only at at also at the same time in Exeter, w York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, d San Francisco.

oel-houses in England cost from or each pupil they can accommo-school inspectors receive from 4.500. The chief inspector re-00. In France the inspectors re-5700 to \$1,800. M. Buisson, the Primary Education, received

regard to the new laws regarding hat absolution is to be refused to hat absolution is to be refused to hers and pupils in the public ools; that teaching in all public ing schismatical, all teachers emthem are excommunicated; that is to be refused to the teachers of shools without exception, and that in attending the public schools, lered as acting without discernshead without public to first the admitted provisionally to first

progress is said to be made with

each time from two to six caterpillars are consumed; and remarked that had all these sparrows lived they would have destroyed 252,000 larve per day, or 21,168,000 in a season. Mr. Edward Jesse states that it has been calculated that a single pair of sparrows, during the time they have their young to feed, destroy weekly 3,300 caterpillars, without counting the other creeping things on which they wage warfare. The Rev. F. O. Morris mentions two pairs of sparrows which in one half heur fetched the larve of the bluebottle fly 104 times to the nests where they were FACTS FOR OUR FARMERS. In a weak, half-hearted fashion the Globe seeks to prove that farmers receive less for their grain under the existing ariff than they did under one-sided freerade, when our local markets were periodifly 104 times to the nests where they were feeding their young. One of the birds also caught 14 flies on the wing. He calculates that 280,000,000 flies and 2,080,000,000 blue-bottles were prevented from coming into existence by the thirty minutes' voracious exertion of the sparrows. The wanton destroy. allyglutted with American cereals. But our contemporary fails to produce a title of proof n support of its absurd assertion. The peg on which it seeks to hang its argument is that on the 6th inst. No. 2 spring wheat ertion of the sparnows. The wanton destruc-tion of small birds is followed by an increase of insects, and most persons would rather lose some fruit than have the whole of the sold for \$1.081 at Chicago, while in this market the quotation was \$1.16. The

AGRICULTURAL.

Coronto price was, however, satisfac-

ory, as that of the Western wheat centre

was largely due to "corner" operations,

the existence of which and consequent timulation of prices leads the Globe to

quote wheat rates. Ontario farmers are wise enough to judge themselves better off without having a JIM KEENE to determine

the prices they shall obtain for their grain,

and it is only our contemporary which aments the absence of "corner" opera-

prices at corresponding periods under the different policies:

Wheat, Barley, No. 1 Spg. No. 1.

FREE TRADE

\$ 92

1.02 1.06 1.08 1.06 1.05 1.05

90

\$1.07

1.06 1.03 1.02 99 1.00

98 99

1.12

1.20

\$1.10

1.20

1.18

1.10

 $\frac{1.10}{1.10}$

1.15

That prices have steadily improve

since the protective policy was adopted is thus abundantly established by farmers'

ing the last four years cannot help the Globe, for it simply strengthens the protectionist case. Here are the figures:

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June 6, 1878, No. 1 spring wheat, about. \$0 90

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 June 6, 1880, ditto
 1 25

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 1 18

Without entering farther into comparisons,

we may ask whether the falsity of the Globe's assertion that protection has injured the Ontario wheat-grower is not

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The Globe struggles hard just now to prove

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an increased price for his wheat. If there happened to be a parliamentary election in progress in Toronto the same paper would produce bushels and bushels of figures to show that the same duty had caused wheat to rise and had increased the price of bread.

English agriculturists are talking of urging the Government to place a duty upon produce imported from abroad, and Canadian free-traders are predicting that the result must be damaging to the Canadian producers. Mr. David Mills, however, calms the fears of his free trade friends when he assures them that the consumer invariably mays the duty.

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Mr. Joseph Arch has a remedy for the agricultural depression in England. It is "That the State should take possession of all

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The English sparrow, who, like many other

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another victory as a prophet.

PROTECTION.

1.00 1.00

 $1.00 \\ 1.05$

1.05

\$.70

none,

none.

none.

67

\$ 39

\$ 70

monopolies elsewhere.

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

1879.

30.

27.

24.

July

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

1880

July

Aug.

opera-

crops destroyed by insects and caterpillars. FARM NOTES.

The corn crop in London North is being ploughed up owing to rot.

Nearly five hundred head of cattle left
Ottawa last week for the English market. Farmers from Gloucester section complain of the ravages of the wire worm to

tors in our market, and yet decries The wet weather has effectually dispersed the army worm in Long Island. Millions of worms are to be seen dead in the fields. The true question at issue is simply this—Do Ontario farmers receive more or less for their products under the National Policy than they did under free trade? This can only be determined by statistics, and to them we appeal. Let us compare The hay crop in Wentworth will not be as heavy as last year, but the greater area under cultivation will more than make up the de-

Mendota advices state that thousands of acres of corn are under water in that section, and several bridges have been washed out. The rain is heavier than for years. The report of the Illinois Bureau of Agriculture shows that a large percentage of the wheat area in the State has been ploughed up on account of the bad weather, worms, &c.,

and the crop will be deficient. The damage by the late frost in Quebec province has been chiefly to tender garden plants and fruit trees. Farmers are not complaining much. Telegrams from various parts state

that no injury was done to the sugar beets now sprouting up. One night recently a Westminster farmer drove a herd of cows to the pound, realizing \$1.50 for his trouble. The next day some of his own cattle were missing, and it transpired that he had included them in the ones he impounded. He got them out by paying \$8

A farmer weighed three head of cattle at a private platform scale in London East recent-ly, and to test the matter had the beasts weighed over again at the city weigh scales. There was found a difference of 230 pounds against the city scales, and an investigation

A new use for cards has lately been de-A new use for cards has lately been devised by employing them in country houses as a substitute for tiles. For this purpose are made sets of light, square cards which have the daisy, water lily, sunflower, and aster printed in colours on their silvered surface, the back and front of each flower being represented

The West Lambton Grangers held their The West Lambton Grangers held their annual picnic on Tuesday on the agricultural show grounds at Sarnia. The attendance was fair and the weather all that could be desired. Speeches were delivered by ex-Master Hill and other prominent members of the Grange. The 27th Battalion band supplied music.

At a meeting of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society on Thursday, it was decided to adhere to the resolution passed by the society some time ago, not to grant any money towards the erection of buildings on the Exhibition grounds at London, unless a guarantee is given by the city that the grounds will be retained for fair purposes for at least twenty years.

The following important despatch has been Board of Trade from London from Sir Alexanders thus abundantly established by farmers' prices. During the four months before the tariff was readjusted wheat, No. 1' spring, ranged from 85 to 92c,; during the four subsequent months of 1879, under protection, it varied from 97c. to \$1.07; during the approximation of the protection of the protectio ander Galt :-- "The Board of Trade assents to the car-

riage of oats from Canadian ports on the same regulations as from the Mediterranean." This order will enable cats to go forward from this port in bulk instead of exclusively in bags. The latter is a much more expensive mode of shipment. it averaged \$1.25, and frequently stood at \$1.28. A comparison of prices on June 6th—the date selected by the Globe—dur-

> Broadcast Sowing in Windy Weather. Broadcast Sowing in Windy Weather.
>
> To sow light seeds, especially timothy, in windy weather, and have the seed fall evenly, distributed over the whole surface, is a most difficult task, if pursued in the ordinary way. A perfect calm is seldom found, and when found is of short duration, and to take advantage of it is sometimes difficult. It is often desirable that seed should be sown at a certain time to get the benefit of approaching rains, or while the soil is fresh and in proper condition. Broadcast sowing is often attempted in windy weather, but generally with poor success, the seed coming up more or less streaked. I once sowed a small field in a gale of wind by sowing across with the in a gale of wind by sowing across with the wind, and walking back without sowing. I found it tedious work, but the seed came up

I have since practised a different plan with equally good results, and less laborious. It is to sow around the field, using four stakes, one at each corner. In this way I can vary the width of my "lands," or "sweeps," to suit the breadth of cast, and as each cast is the same direction as the preceding ones it. suit the breadth of cast, and as each cast is in the same direction as the preceding ones it is possible to get the seed on evenly. In casting against the wind I cast somewhat with the wind. It is necessary on one or two sides, where the cast comes against the wind, to take narrower lands than on the opposite sides, where the cast comes with the wind. In this way, if the wind is steady, a fair job can be done without much extra labour. It is necessary to throw a little harder and take The frost last week did much damage to the crops in the northern part of the province. Up towards Owen Sound grapes, plums, gooseberries, and garden vegetables were completely destroyed, and the wheat was much damaged. Even the Canada thistles suffered. Mr. Vennor scores another victory as a proper. is necessary to throw a little harder and take a little narrower land when walking against the wind .- Country Gentleman.

Sensible Advice on Training Horses. Forty-six years age, David Lewis, then a handsome, round-headed Welshman, was driving from Utica, Oneida county, to Hamilton college, having a load of lads returning after a spring vacation to their studies. As he neared Middle settlement attention was called to a farmer maltreating a colt which could not and would not keep up in his work with an older horse harnessed beside it. David, displeased at the unreasonable farmer, murmured, "Tu-ra-lu-ral" (but did not swear), and stopped for the farmer to come to the road-side, and the two commenced talking in Welsh. We college boys had no Welsh professor, and were ignorant of the talking in Welsh. We college boys had no Welsh professor, and were ignorant of the language. The tongues of David and his countryman had a short spat. As we started on our way I asked for a translation of the Welsh dialogue. Says David:—"The man asked me to tell him how to break his colt, and I told him to go in the house and first break himself." No man can master a colt properly who cannot control himself. There is no mystery in education. The whole method is according to law. Rewards and punishments underlie just government. Beware of an improper punishment of a colt, as you would of a human being; for you must command respect if you would educate either. Never trifle nor deceive. When you must draw the whip to would educate either. Never trifle nor deceive. When you must draw the whip to compel attention, remember to reward obedience with sugar, or some pleasing gifs. First make your colt your friend, and then educate without impatience or severity. Condescend to talk to your horse, and be clear in your language, for he can hear, and he is glad to be coolly and intelligently directed. "Go on! Steady! Whoa!" are three magic words which should be used to start, to moderate, or to stop the movements of a colt. Renest them clearly, as you have occasion to the crime of driving from the vicinity of his own home all other representatives of the feathered tribe; and it is alleged that during recent years he has fed himself upon fruits and grain instead of upon insects, as peragreement. The charge of annoying and quarrelling with other birds is, it is to be feared, well founded. The sparrow is a purnacious little creature, and could well be a little more amiable to its contemporaries. The second count of the indictment, however, is strongly contested by the sparrow's friends, who allege that the birds destroy a great many insects and much larve when they are feeding their young. Mr. John Hawley, an English gentleman, referring to the slaughter of 3,500 sparrows, stated that the bird brings food to its young once in every ten minutes for six hours in the day, so that

moderate, or to stop the movements of a colt. Repeat them clearly, as you have occasion to use them, for just what you mean; and the colt will soon obey them, and be proud of his knowledge. Be at all times considerate, kind, fair, and firm, remembering there is a limit to every sensitive organization. It does no harm to tire a colt, but never exhaust one. Groom well, after work, rather, shan, before, If you hate a colt, let some one else educate him.

HINTS TO HORTICULTURISTS.

How and When to Prune Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Of all gardening operations pruning is probably less understood, except among the best professional gardeners, than any other appertaining to garden craft. There is a vague notion abroad that it is as necessary to the life of a tree or shrub as is root nourishment or water. On the contrary, it is an operation that requires a great deal of judgment and skill, and it is very often better left undone than done. In the case of ornamental trees it should always be attended to in the early life of the tree, and then only for the purpose of training the tree for convenience sake, as where it is not desirable to have the lower branches sweeping a lawn, or having them so overhanging a roadway as to interfere with the passing of carriages underneath them. In all such cases the growth should be watched from year to year, and one, or at most two, courses of such branches removed. If more are taken off the strength of the tree will be materially weakened for lack of leaf-power, for without a sufficient amount of foliage the tree cannot obtain root-power or development to keep it in a vigorous, thrifty, growing state.

The cutting off of large branches, as is the common practice, is sure, sooner or later, to result in the destruction of the tree; for, in spite of all that can be done, the wounded part will not be covered with new bark before decay has commenced, which, when it has commenced, cannot be arrested, and is sure to extend into the centre of the tree and ultimately rot it away and leave the tree a mere shell, which soon dies or is blown down by the winds. If we go through a natural growth of young forest trees we see the lower branches generally dying off before they have attained a growth of two inches in diameter. Nature does this by canaing the overshadowing tops and foliage to deprive them of sunlight and air. This is nature's mode of pruning, and by it we obtain timber of great length and free of unsound knots and similar blemishes. On lawns and similar posit

not die off, but keep extending themselves horizontally and allow the tree to develop its individual character.

Large numbers of people are so bewitched with a love for stiff and formal lines that to them a tree whose outline cannot be gauged by line or plummet is an abomination, and hence they commence a warfare with nature, cutting and slashing, until finally she succumbs in despair. To such people the little wooden trees made by the toy makers are agreeable patterns, which they studiously, with much endeavour and trouble, strive to cepy. Our people of formal lines would take a large and elegant specimen of the weeping beech and prune it into the shape of a sugar loaf. To them it is not a cataract of foliage, suggestive of a cataract of water leaping from rock to rock in its downward leap. But they say: "Do you not prune stuit trees?" Yes, certainly, in order to obtain crops of fruit; but we do not grow ornamental trees for their fruit; we grow them for their beauty. The fruit trees are grown under artificial circumstances, and require artificial treatment to bring about certain results, and if this treatment is not skilfully given the tree soon dies. Therefore let your ornamental trees alone, and spare them the saw, the chisel, and the knife. The very name of the class of people who use them so freely.

the tools suggests the proper cognomen for the class of people who use them so freely. We grow most of our shrubs for the sake of their flowers, and not so much for their form, their flowers, and not so much for their form, which is a secondary consideration in the generality of cases. Such shrubs as bloom on wood of last year's growth should only be alightly shortened back; and even then, if the habit of the plant is at all pendulous, it should not be done, as it destroys the character of the plant. Take Forsythia suspensa, for instance; to prune it back would destroy its half-weeping character, and at the same time cut away all its flowering buds. We have seen forsythias, deutzias, weigelias, pruned with shears as we would clip a boxedging or shear a hedge. We have seen Pseonia Moutan pruned as a Lancashire goose-bushes to obtain prize berries; and rese bushes have their tops all brought to an even height throughout the bed by being sheared in a hoop frame at a given height. The owners of such plants wonder why their shrubs

do not flower, and betake them to the near-est florist or nurseryman, protesting that they have done everything necessary to make them do so.

The habit of each species must be studied in this respect, and our practice governed accordingly. Some shrubs, such as roses and deutzias, flower both on last year's growth and that of the year before. In such cases the last year's growth may be shortened back, the side shoots of the previous year shortened back one-half. This gives larger and finer flowers. But all wood that has bloomed for two consecutive seasons should be cut clean out, as it is not of any further use. All other shrubs blooming in the same way should be treated in the same manner. Shrubs that bloom on the wood of the present year's growth, such as the althea, should be pruned back rather closely, as it produces a vigorous growth, by which we obtain a larger amount

back rather closely, as it produces a vigorous growth, by which we obtain a larger amount of bloom.

Coniferous evergreens do not like much pruning. Where it is desirable to cause them to thicken up or become more dense the leading shoot on the end of each branch or branchlet should be cut out. This prevents them extending too much laterally and causes them to throw out numerous small shoots. Flatleaved evergreens, such as the rhododendron, should not be pruned unless they become bare and scraggy; they should then be pruned back severely. This will make them throw out a somewhat thick growth of young shoots, but at the expense of one or two years, flowerbut at the expense of one or two years, flower

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Diabolical Attempt by Striking Moulders— The Plot Discovered in Time to Prevent Mischief. CHICAGO, June 11.—A diabolical gunpowder plot, intended to work wholesale murder in the Chicago stove works, was discovered last evening, happily in time to prevent serious consequences. The plot was designed particularly to kill two moulders named Lagrange of the consequences who was approximately and the consequences. ous consequences. The plot was designed particularly to kill two moulders named Lafleur and Sessions, who were pouring molten iron into moulds, when they discovered a mould that had apparently been tampered with. They were just ready to raise the ladle and fill this particular mould, when they decided to make a closer examination. This they did by scraping away the sand from the inside of the mould. This process revealed a paper bag which contained about two pounds of gunpowder. This hellish plot is believed to have been gotten up by a number of malcontents on strike. They desired particularly to wreak vengeance on Sessions, who after joining a strike which was inaugurated at the works in February last soon left the strikers and resumed work. The effects of the explosion would have been frightful, as a large number of men were standing near waiting an opportunity to fill their moulds, and the white-hot iron would have been thrown in every direction. Sessions was assulted near his home one night a few weeks ago, and it was thought at the time that the ago, and it was thought at the time that the outrage was the work of strikers, but it could not be proved. The police this morning took the matter in hand, and are pushing the investigation vigorously.

Holloway's Pills. The great need. The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our exist-ence depends. These pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamatic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These pills dislodge all obstructions, both in the howels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate, persons who are naturally weak, or have from some cause become so. IN MEMORIAM.

Unveiling of the Statue of De Salaberry at Chambly.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

CHAMBLY BASIN, Que., June 7.—To-day nothing is thought of, nothing is done, in and around the historical precincts of Chambly but what it has some connection with the unveiling of the statue to the Canadian Leonidas, De Salaberry. For years past a number of men have been working hard—and notably Mr. J. O. Dioa, secretary to the committee—in obtaining contributions towards the cost of the statue which to-day stands unveiled in Chambly, and which in military attitude gazes towards the ruins of the old fort, as though defying the elements of revolution ever again to appear, not only here but in Canada. From early morn this place has been astir, and the villages and towns for miles around have contributed their hundreds and thousands by carriages, steamboats, and trains, until the place was crowded with people. Shortly after eleven-bolick the train arrived with the Montreal Garrison Artillery, under command of Col. Stevenson, and the 65th Battalion Veltigeurs, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Onimet, on board. They soon fell in, and marched to the old barracks, where lunch was 'prepared. The chair was occupied by Lieut. Colonel Onimet, who had on his right hand Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. A. Mousseau, and Hon. Mr. Mercier and others; and ont his left Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, Lieut. Col. Stevenson, C. J. Coursol, M.P., and others. After lunch three cheers were given for the distinguished guests, and all separated to greet his Excellency the Governor-General and friends, who arrived by the Sotel. On arriving at the wharf his Excellency was seen with Lieut. Governor Robitaille attended by their aide-de-camps, Capt. Chater and Capt. with Lieut.-Governor Robitaille attended by their aide-de-camps, Capt. Chater and Capt

After the formal introduction of the mayo After the formal introduction of the mayors of Chambly and Sorel, and the local M.P.'s and M.P.P.'s, the procession was formed and paraded the village. At the entrance to the carton of Chambly the procession stopped, while a short address, beautifully illuminated and engrossed on vellum, was presented to his Excellency by Mr. S. Willett, mayor of the canton, who was attended by his council. HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

On unveiling the statue his Excellency said:

"Accept my thanks for your address, which records your patriotic desire-to honour in a befitting manner the memory of a patriot. I rejoice to be able to take part with you in this commemoration of a gallant soldier. We are here to unveil a monument dedicated to a man who worthily represented the loyal spirit of his age. That spirit exists to the full to-day. Should need arise, there are many among the Canadian nation who would emulate his example and endeavour to rival his achievements. This statue records a character typical of our countrymen. Content with a little for himself, content only with greatness for his country, such was the character On unveiling the statue his Excellence ness for his country, such was the char of De Salaberry; such is the character of the Canadian to-day. At Chambly, near the field of battle where he had the good fortune field of battle where he had the good fortune to have the cocasien to manifest that valour which was the proud tradition of his race, we place his statue. It is raised in no spirit of idle boasting, but with a hope that the virtues shown of old may, unforgotten, light and guide future generations. These virtues were conspicuous in this distinguished man, whose military talents enabled him to perform his duty with signal advantage to our arms. In rearing this monument to him, let us not forget to pay a passing tribute to his brothers. They, with him, in the hour of danger, took to the profession of arms, we may almost say as a part of their nature. Three of them perished in upholding the honour of the first and freedom. In this fair region, which was his home, a contrast between our since and those in which he lived comes fonethly before us. Where are now the wide tracts of fertile fields and a country traversed by railways or to be

and a country traversed by railways or to be reached by the steamers on our givers, De Salaberry, Perrault, and Mailloux, when they made their gallant defence, saw only scattered clearings among great forests. These, too, often concealed contending armies. While we cherish the recollection of gallant deeds performed, where English and French-speaking Canadians equally distinguished themselves, it is not necessary to dwell on the bitter associations of those, times. We are at peace, and live in what we hope will be an abiding friendship and alliance with the great and generous people of the south. They then endeavoured to conquer us, but were in the end only enabled to entertain for the Canadians that respect which is the only true and lasting foundation of friendship. We must be thankful and rejoice that our rivalries with them are now only in the fruitful fields of commerce. Our resources in these peaceful paths are daily supplying the sinews of attracth and the of friendship. We must be thankful and rejoice that our rivalries with them are now only in the fruitful fields of commerce. Our resources in these peaceful paths are daily supplying the sinews of atrength and the power to us in resources and population which would make any war undertaken against Canada a war that would be a long and a difficult one. They do not desire to invade us. We trust that such a desire will never again arise, for nations do not now so often as of old interfere with their neighbours when no faction invites interference. If in 1812 Canada was dear for her own sake to Canadians, how much more is she so now? Then possessed only of a small population, enjoying liberty under the egis of a narrow constitution, now we see in her a great and growing people, self-governed at home, proud of the freest form of constitution, and able to use in association with her own representative the diplomatic strength of a great empire for the making of her commertial compate with other nations. With uslithere is no party which would invite incursions or change of Government. No man has a chance of success in Canadian public life, no one is countenanced by our people, who is not a lover of our free institutions. In inviting here the Governor-General you have an officer present who as the head of the Federal Government is nothing but the first and abiding spirit of the people. It is, however, not only as an official that I rejoice with you to-day. Personal feelings make it a joyful hour for me when I can visit the cradle of so much work and valour, surrounded as I am by the members of the family of Monsieur De Salaberry. The Princess and I can never forget the instimate friendship which existed between Prince Edward, Duke of Keat, and Colonel De Salaberry—a friendship between families which, I may be allowed to hope, will not be confined to the grandfather. The Princess asked me to express the deep interest she takes in this celebration. Shd wishes me to convey to you her sorrow that she is not here to-day with

Speeches were also made by Dr. Martel, chairman of the Celebration Committee, and Mr. Benoit, M.P., after which a royal salute

UNDER CANVAS. On the March to the Front-But Only for

For weeks past the various troops, batteries, and battalions that have been selected to perform their drill at Niagara this season have been actively engaged in preparing for their life under canvas, and the occasional uniform that might have been seen along the streets on Monday told the initiated that the camp had commenced. Owing to the fact that but one of the Toronto corps would leave there was but little stir in military circles here, yet one and all of the boys united in wishing their more fortunate comrades a pleasant time, and many were down to see them off. The steamer Chicora for the past few days has been transporting forage, to see them off. The steamer Chicora for the past few days has been transporting forage, rations, and stores to the site of the camp, where Col. Denison, D.A.G., and staff have been on hand to receive them. On Monday afternoon, however, she took over the first of the men, and the Yonge street dock presented an animated appearance. The groups of red-coats, the piled arms, the heavy haversacks and thirsty-looking canteens reminded the old-timers of the days of '66, and everyone except the Irrepressible '66, and everyone except the irrepressible small boy gave the right of way to the volunteers as they moved to and from the boat. Shortly before three o'clock the first detachment marched to the wharf, and the two Brannton companies of the

Brampton companies of the 36TH BATTALION were soon on board. They arrived by C.V.R., and the total strength of the regiment in camp will be about four hundred officers and men. It will be commanded by Col. Scott, of Orangeville, with the following staff and company officers:—Major Evans, Major Allan, Captain and Adjutant Evans, Paymaster Dunbar, Surgeon Liddall, Assistant-Surgeon Mullin, and Captains Miller, of Brampton; Baker, of Orangeville; Tighe, of Brampton; Bode, of Bolton; Smith, of Elba; Henry, of Mono Mills; McCollum, of Campbell's Cross, and Leelie, of Orangeville. Some little time was lost in getting the stragglers on board, but at last they were all on, the planks drawn in, the lines cast off, and Capt. Harbottle's hand on the signal-bell, when a commotion among the crowd caused him to commotion among the crowd caused him to pause ere he gave the signal to back out. He had to wait another half hour for his consideration, as the stir was caused by the arrival

MARKHAM CAVALRY.

with a total strength of forty-one officers and men, and thirty-nine horses. The troop is under command of Major Elliott, Captain Button, and Lieut. Button, and looked com-paratively fresh after their march from Mark-ham, which they left at 7 a.m. The horses are above the average usually furnished to the Government, and the troop will, no doubt, give a good account of itself, although some of the uniforms might have looked a little better. After some delay the last of the horses were put aboard, and this time the Chicora made a start, while the Oak Ridges troop of cavalry arrived time enough to be too late. Steaming slowly along she came to the Queen's wharf, where the T. G. and B. railway had just brought in the remainder of the 36th Battalion, who were hurried aboard and room made for two companies of the

from Meaford. They wore the new pattern helmet, and looked well, and seemed to be the stuff soldiers are made of. The Meaford companies arrived by the Northern, and are officered by Capt. Rourke, Capt. Pollard, and Lieuts. Leroy, Cleland, and Rourke, with a strength of sixty-six men. The remainder of the battalion came down by the H. and N.W. railway, and embarked we Hamilton. Before they left there was considerable rush and confusion over missing baggage, and although red tape is usually cried down, a little of it would have been a decided advantage yesterday. Captain Harbottle's patience was well nigh exhausted before the last man was safely stowed away, and at four o'clock he gave the signal, and the Chicora started across the lake.

Along The Sesone.

stage between the between Toronto and Hamilton, the steamer Southern Belle did duty as a transport, pick-ing up detachments at various points. It was about 8 o'clock when she started from the new garrisons, till sweeping past the long low shores she headed out into the lake for Oakville. After an hour's sail a glimpse through the glass brought in sight the crowded pier, where the friends of the men had gathered to see them off. A few minutes later and the Belle was alongside, and No. 1 Co. of the

20TH BATTALION,

or Halton Rifles, accompanied by the band, filed on board. They were followed by the usual camp equipage, and once more she started on her way. The band strack up "The girl I left behind me, "a cheer went up from those who were left behind, handkerchiefs waved a farewell as long as the boat

"The girl I left behind me," a cheer went up from those who were left behind, handkerchiefs waved a farewell as long as the boat was insight, and answering signals were waved back by those on board.

The Belle next headed for Burlington Beach, where the remainder of the battalion was to be taken on board. It goes into camp under great disadvantages. Their late colonel resigned only the other day, and the officers had but four days' notice to get their companies together. Nevertheless the men look remarkably well, although the bottle green serge is hardly the best dress to show a man off to advantage. The majority of these men are from the country, and bear evidence of this out-door life in their sun-tanned faces. They are hearty looking fellows, who have every appearance of being able to do any amount of hard work if necessary, many of them good marksmen, and all acquainted withouts all target in the company on board strikes up a song. He is an old man-of-warsman, and sings a simple ditty of the "Home so far away" that moved the hearts of all. The rough sailor—for the nonce a rifleman—thinks and sings of his home and friends sommany thousands of miles away.

A delay of half an hour occurred, and the bridge over the railway was swung open expecting the vessel to pass up, but at this moment the battalion was seen advancing, and in a few minutes marched down the wharf, their comrades welcoming them with a cheer. The baggage and officers' chargers were soon on board, and after the last man crossed the gang-plank it was drawn in and the bow turned towards Niagara.

By three o'clock we were in sight of Niagara, and at four we drew into the wharf, where there was a crowd awaiting our arrival, amongst whom were a few scarlet tunics, who had arrived earlier in the day. Without any unnecessary delay

commenced, and in a few minutes the battalion was drawn up on the wharf. Column of route was then formed, and the battalion, headed by the band playing a quick-step, marched up the dusty road to the camping-ground. Those who saw THE CAMP

Mr. Benoit, M.P., after which a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Montreal artillery, and three feux-de-joie by the 65th Battalion, followed by a salute from the same Battalion. An eloquent address was then delivered by Lieut. Col. Lotbinière Harwood on "The Hero of Chateanguay," and the audience immediately left for the pier to witness the departure of his Excellency, which took place at 4.30 p.m.

Skill in the Workshop.

To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvinated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

Québec farmers say they are sustaming heavy loss by the drought.

EQUALIZATION OF COUNTY ASSESSMENT. Judge Mackenzie's Decision in the Recen

Judge Mackenzie's Decision in the Recent Appeal Case.

In giving judgment in the recent appeal case of the villages of Parkdale and Yorkville and the township of Georgins, his honour Judge Mackenzie, after quoting the statute relating to the revision of the assessment rolls, said:—

The several assessment rolls, as passed by the Court of Revision, or amended by judges in appeal, cannot be touched. They are instruments of great import. It is on all hands admitted that there was no objection made in council to the finding of the committee, or its adoption by the Council, saving and except that made on behalf of Yorkville by its reeve and deputies, and the municipality of Yorkville had the legal right to appeal as it did from this action of the Council, therefore I think Yorkville has a standing, and I must hear and determine this matter of appeal in

think Yorkville has a standing, and I must hear and determine this matter of appeal in regard to Yorkville.

But so far as Parkdale and Georgina are concerned, I cannot see that they have any legal standing here. It is admitted that no one made a formal request to increase or decrease the valuation of any particular municipality, or that the County Council refused to increase or decrease the valuation of any municipality except Yorkville, and Yorkville has taken, so far as it can, care of itself.

The appeal to the judge is from the action

The appeal to the judge is from the action of the County Council in regard to the increase and decrease of the value of the property in any municipality, or refusing to increase or reduce. crease or reduce.

It appears to me there must be a request before the refusal can exist. There has been no request outside of the request of Yorkville. However, I will hear any lawful evidence on behalf of Parkdale and Georgina in

dence on behalf of Parkdale and Georgina in regard to any particular action or refusal in regard to any municipality.

The evidence given yesterday was wrong. I should not have allowed one question to be put in regard to the integrity of assessment rolls, or about the conduct of assessors.

That duty belongs to other tribunals than this. To the respective courts of revision.

That duty belongs to other tribunals than this. To the respective courts of revision, and the judge where the rolls pass, they are legal instruments, binding on all parties, including county council and judge. My duty as Court of Appeal here is to equalise the whole assessment, as pointed out in 68 of the Assessment Act, namely, to ascertain whether the valuation made by the assessors in each municipality for the current year bear a just relation to the valuation made in all the municipality, but not to reduce the aggregate valuation thereof for the whole county, as made by the assessors.

I would refer to the case of Gibson v. Huron and Bruce, 20 Q. B., 120; The Queen v. The

I would refer to the case of Gibson v. Huron and Bruce, 20 Q. B., 120; The Queen v. The Commissioners of Land Tax for Tower Division, Middlesex, 2 G. & B., 694, and the elaborate judgment of Lord Campbell thereon. It would be also well to look at the case, "The Municipality of the Town of Sincoe," in the County of Norfolk, 5, L. J., N. S., where it was held by the county judge of Norfolk that the aggregate value of municipalities to form the aggregate value of municipalities to form the basis for the calculations for equalization for county purposes, under the Assessment Act, is the value of the municipality as re-turned in the last revised assessment roll, and that it is not in the power of the county ouncil to vary such value

oouncil to vary such valuation.

I do not agree with some things stated in that case; see Gibson v. Huron and Bruce. The duty of the county council is not to attack the assessment rolls, or the assessors who prepared them, but to equalize the assessments made, on the rolls so as to make all townships, &c., bear a just relation to each other. If the county council has departed from this principle this court will order a final equalization. The report of the council schedules one and two show the result of the rolls, and the method of equalization adopted by the council. It was explained by Mr. rolls, and the method of equalization adopted by the council. It was explained by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Dollery pretty nearly in the same way as stated in the schedules furnished. Further evidence was produced in regard to Georgina and Yorkville. There were three dissentients in the council in regard to the decrease claimed by Yorkville. It is the duty of the council to examine the assessment rolls of the different local municipalities for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuation made by the assessors in each local municipality for the current year bears a just relation to the valuation so made in all such municipalities. The current year bears a just relation to the valuation so made in all such municipalities. The Council have done all this, and for the purposes of county rates may increase ordecrease the aggregate valuation of real and personal property in any township, town, or village, adding or deducting so much per centum as may in their opinion be necessary to produce a just relation between the valuation of real and personal estate in the county, but not reduce the aggregate. The law makes "the opinion of the Council" a standard, and if that opinion is honestly and fairly formed on all the facts and circumstances, that is all that can be expected of them

In reading the report they say "That they used great care and their best judgment in equalizing the several municipalities. Schedule 1 shows in detail 'The aggregate value of real and personal property and income, also average per acre, of the several municipalities in the county of York for 1881, and schedule 2 shows 'The assessed and equalized value of the several municipalities of the county of York for 1890.\text{\textit{m}} From the very nature of the system some municipality may not come off as well as others. But the Council formed their opinion, and nothing has been shown to convince me that they have not formed their opinions honestly.

Looking at the papers and evidence and

honestly.

Looking at the papers and evidence and cases, I see no other course than to confirm the equalization of the Council and dismiss the appeals. I therefore adjudge and order that the appeals be dismissed without costs, and the equalization of assessments made by the Council confirmed.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Edward Long, a yarn spinner of Philadelphia, was held to-day in the city to appear in Buffalo before the United States Court, to anbefore the United States Court, to answer for participation in smuggling rags from Toronto, and defrauding the United States Government of \$6,000. The rags were received at Charlotte, New York, in October. They then were taken to Rochester, New York, and Thiladelphia, where they disappeared.

CRUELTY IN AN ASYLUM.

Barbarous Treatment of a Patient at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

St. John, N.B., June 14.—The Charlottetown Patriot last week unearthed a terrible scandal in the Prince Edward Island insane asylum. A patient named George Manson was let out of his room at night, that the attendants might have some sport with him. He struck one of the men, and the four attendants turned on him, knocked him down, kicked him, jumped on him, and pulled him along the floor. After putting him back in bed, one of the attendants again jumped on him and kicked him. The superintendent believed a story told him next day by the lying attendants and made no investigation, but a reporter heard of the outrage and exposed it. Four of the attendants were arrested, and after examination were committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

When the blood becomes impure, either from the development of inherited seeds of disease, its contamination by bile, or other causes, serious maladies surely follow. A highly accredited remedy for these evils is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which eradicates impurities of the blood and fertilises it by promoting digestion and assimilation. Mr. Hugh McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes:—"My wife has been troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for some time past, and has tried a good many different things to help her, but got no relief until she tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles, and has not been in as good health for years. This testimonial you may has an you like for the "Stied of many more who are sufficing from that serrible disease," Dyspepsia."

Maedical.

JOHNSON'S

Fever & Aque, Rhoum Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles
Sold SINCE 1876.
This Syrup possesses Varied Properties. It Silumiates the Ptyaline in the Salivan which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermination of food is prevented.

s prevented.

It acts upon the Liv...

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Esculates the Bowels.

It Furifies the Blood.

It Quiets the Nervous System.

It Promotes Digestion.

It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates, to open the porces of the skin and induces leading Perspiration.

It nestralizes the hereditary tant, or poison in the blood, which generates Secretal, Erysipelas, and almanner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and

namer of skin diseases and internal numors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufact can be taken by the most delicate babe,

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN.

NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in III-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

MRS, JOHNSON.

Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

SIMCOE, Norfolk Co., Feb. 8th, 1879.

Dear Sig.—Having suffered terribly from Heart
Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken.

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable in Dian BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me more for dyspepsia and liver complaint than any medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE.

POR COSTIVENESS.

New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, }

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT

HEART DISEASE AND LIVER CONFIDENT.

Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.

I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver Compilaint for many years. I tried many decores but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

HENRY W. VINTON.

BEDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Cana Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspensia a various other diseases, and your INDI BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other me cines had failed. MARGARET TOPPINS Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder.

Pain in site Sack, Lungs, and Smouther Fain in site Sack, Lungs, and Smouther Dear Sir.—I have had a pain in the small of my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use a short time, I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years.

Diztiness in the Head.

Diztiness in the Head.

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 medicine.

Best Medicine I Ever Took.
I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF
trial, and must say it is the best medicine I
wer took.
W. S. LATTIMORE.
Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

Neuralgia.

Toronto, April 20, 1880.

Dr., Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir.—When I visits ed your manufactory last autumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO, LOVEYS, lumber merchant. 250 Simcoe street.

Severe Fain in the Side.

TORONTO, April 21st, 1830.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly.

JOHN MCEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard strees.

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medicine.

M. J. WHITE.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsis and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short ting that entirely cured me of dyspepsis. It is you recommend it to be.

JAMES GLENNIE.

Por Asthma.
Nackawick, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me more relief than any other medicine I ever used.
MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

For General Debility.

Fermey, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I was troubled with General Debility, and falled to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me.

oured me.

A Very Valuable Medicine.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. Si., 1879
Dear Sir.—I have suffered greatly with Kien
Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
the only medicine that ever gave me relier,
firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.
PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith

Cures Dyspepaia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 26th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Dyspepai
for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOI
SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helpe
me. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.
W. H. RORISON.

BOTHWEIL, Kent Co., Onf.
BOTHWEIL, Kent Co., Onf.
BLOOD SYRIP has greatly benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS. Health Restorer.
WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to b
restored to health by the use of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP
MRS. T. READ.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents, Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.

At Montreal to-day sterling exchange sold at 108% for round amounts between banks, nd at 1081 to 109 to customers over the counter Gold drafts on New York from a small dis

At New York to-day sterling exchange wa lower, at \$4.86 for demand notes, and \$4.84 for

uietude was the rule in business to-day, but the market was decidedly firmer. Montreal sold once at 1913, and closed at an advance of 11. Toronto was wanted at 151, with none offered. On-tario sold at 95, closing with sellers ? and bids 1 ower. Merchants' was held } higher, or at 123}, with 122 bid. Commerce sold once at 149 and twice at 1482, closing with sellers 1 and bids 1 higher. Dominion was held 2, with bids 1 higher. ilton, 50 per cent., was wanted at 109. Standard was held & higher without bids. Fedsold at 129 for one share, closing with sellers as before at 130, with 128 bid. Consolidated was offered at 112 without bids.

Miscellaneous stocks were firmer. British America was again held 3 higher without bids. Western was offered \(\frac{1}{2} \) lower, or at 220\(\frac{1}{2} \), with 219 bid. Dominion Telegraph was held 1 higher, or at 100, with 99 bid. Others unchanged.

Loan and Savings stocks were quiet. Union sold at 150, and closed with the same figure bid, ers at 1501, the latter a fall of 1. Imerial was offered at 115xd. without bids. Bids London and Canadian declined 1, as did also those for Canadian Savings. Real Estate sold at 105, and closed unchanged. Brant Loan was wanted at 1034. London and Ontario was asked for at 118xd. Toronto House Building not offered, but wanted at 132.

lower, or at 11, with bids as before at 5; bonds

The following is the official report of the To-onto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, June

Stocks	Selle	Buye	Tran
Montreal	192	1913	10 at 191
Toronto	951	151	25 at 95
Merchants'	123		25 81 95
Commerce	149	1482	*
Dominion	119	165	*****
Do. 50 p.c	119	109	
Standard	112	2000	
Federal	149	148 128	1 at 129
Imperial	130	140	1 86 129
Consolidabed	12		
Insurance, &c. British America	153		
Western Assurance	220	219	******
Western Assurance Canada Life		350	******
Lane Association	140	220	
Dominion Telegraph	100	98	
Montreal Telegraph	133		*****
Montreal Telegraph Blobe Printing Company Ratheaus	100		*****
		80	+
MINTONTO and Niphesing		****	*****
Loan and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent	2081	2071	
Freehold. Western Canada	2001	161	******
Western Canada	2223	171	
Canada Roaded Coudit	150	150 139	20 at 150
R and Loan Association	107	100	
Imperial S. and Invest	xd 115		
Farmers' L. and Savings. Lon. and Can. L. and A	128	152	· · · · · ·
National Investment	100	112	7
National Investment Propie's Loan Manitoba Loan Huren and Bris			
Huron and Brie	****	163	*****
LIOTO, MAYINGS and Loan	125		
Ontario Loan and Deb Canadian Sav. and Loan			
Tondon Loan		1272	
Hamilton Prevident	21.0	134	
INCOM DANGEROO	106	1001	10 at 105
Beant Loan	****	103½ xd 118	
Toronto House-Building		132	
Unt. Invest. Association		1231	
Dom. Gov. 5 p.c. stock		1.50.5	
County (Int) 6 n c stock	****		
Town'p (Ont.) 6 p.c. stock City of Toronto 6 p.c. stock	1	S 16	of mo
	-	1000	4.00
Transactions—Commerce	Sellor	2	50, 60 at

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS WEEKLY REVIEW.

PRODUCE.

The tendency of prices since our last has been apwards, at least on wheat and flour. Holders, wever, have not been anxious to sell and have ffered slowly, which fact has tended to check usiness, for buyers could certainly have been und during the last two or three days for a tain, however, that buyers and sellers would have been able to agree on prices, as the tendency sons of late to have been towards divergence ocks in store have been somewhat on the ricrease and stood on Monday as follows :-Flour, 2,500 bbls.; fall wheat, 100,943 bush.; pring wheat, 83,867 bush.; oats, 18,743 bush.; arley. 21,321 bush.; peas, 29,700 bush.; rye, 100 bush., against on the same date last year:— Flour, 5,480 bbls.; fall wheat, 111,594 bush.; ley, 2,556 bush.; peas, 1,531 bush., and rve, nil ush. Crop advices seem to indicate that the effects of the frost last week, though undoubtedly nischievous, were much less so than was at first anticipated, and that we may still hope for a good harvest; in some districts to the east the prospect is said to be unprecedentedly fine. Outside advices show in English markets an adon red winterand white wheat, with 1d. on corn. Markets have been decidedly firmer; reports to-day quote both Mark Lane and the country narkets firmer, and cargoes up 3d. to 6d. per quarter; and this, after a similar report on both Monday and Tuesday. The same tendency was felt in the latter part of last week, when millers showed rather an improved disposition to buy. Home deliveries were small; but there was an increase in imports last week, showing an increase on the total supply. Imports last week amounted to 295,000 to 300,000 quarters of wheat, nd 165,000 to 170,000 bbls of flour, and home deliveries to 87,324 quarters, making a total supply equal to 475,136 to 482,949 quarters of wheat, an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and ters, against 2,201,000 quarters on the 2nd inst., and 2,094,000 the corresponding date last year. Continental advices for the week ending May 8, state that in France wheat was quiet, and until the close of the week showed a drooping tendency, owing probably to the unremunerative prices ruling for flour. Supplies of home-grown seem to have continued small. Reports from 75 markets showed 10 dearer; 11 firm; 37 unchanged; 2 quiet, and 15 lower; against, in the preceding week, 2 dearer; 10 firm; 36 unchanged; 9 quiet, and 21 lower. Imports were rather 9 quiet, and 21 lower. Imports were rather smaller than in the preceding week; but the last reported passings of wheat cargoes at the Dardanelles were more numerous. Business in foreign wheat was very quiet, but prices varied but little. The total survivals in the 6 principal ports amounted to 31,000 qrs. against 160,000 qrs. in the previous week. This brings up the total since august 1st, 1880, to about 5,870,000 quarters. At Marseilles stocks in the docks decreased At Marseilles stocks in the docks decreased to 66,000 quarters. Paris and country markets reported by telegraph closed with rather an improved feeling. In Belgium a quiet ut steaday market was reported for wheat, bu rye very firm. In Germany the "term" markets were improving for both wheat and rye, prices at Berlin and Hamburg closing rather higher on the week. At Berlin last week, wheat did not vary naterially, but the spring "term" was especially very firm. Hamburg closed firm with offerings

of wheat, small and red winter quoted at 48s. to 18s. per quarter. In Hungary both wheat and four were slack. In Roumania the export demand had improved. Crop advices from continental Europe state that in France prospects for wheat were good; in Germany the crops are all stremely backward, and endangered to a certain extent by the continued absence of rain—both the wheat and rye crops were complained of; in Austro-Hungary advices were generally attisfactory. But in Russia official reports

wheat growing regions were unusually favour menced with the spring, and lasted down to mid-April. Spring wheat had been favourably influenced by the propitious weather, and a very large breadth of land had been sown. Should these prospects be realized, at least a full average crop will be reaped over Europe this year, which will considerably lessen the demand for imports. Last year's European supply was insufficient to fill up stocks which had been depleted by the three proceding years of short crops; and hence large quantities of wheat had to be imported chiefly from the United States in the absence of any considerable surplus from Russia; but the situation will be very different should the latter country resume its usual position, which it seems likely to do. On the other hand there seems little doubt that the surplus available for export from the States will be less than that of last year; for although reports of the actual condition of their crops vary considerably, all admit some damage to have been sustained. One reliable Western authority writing on Saturday "deems it quite unlikely that the winter wheat crop of this year can, under any circumstance exceed two-thirds of that of last year; and estimates the acreage of spring wheat as rather under that of 1880. California reports, however, state that notwithstanding the flood-ing in January and February there will be a surplus of 900,000 tons for export, and that 500,000 ons of last year's crop are being carried over into the new harvest-year; but as this latter said to be held by farmers who refused to sell at ruling prices, there is room for some skepticism as to its existence. States markets have been ending upwards nearly all the week; the bad crop advices have led "shorts" to cover, and in New York an active expert enquiry was main-tained for Spring; western quotations have been bove theshipping margin. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and Atlantic ports, and on rail, on lakes, on canals,

Vheat, buorn, buats, buarley, buye, buye, buye,		May 28, 1881, 14,909,921 9,822,828 4,589,330 513,092 327,327	June 5, 1880. 19,580,257 16,407,750 2,945,805 436,558 301,486
Total bu The following st	atement sl		op prices

	l bu					
the di	fferent l	cinds o	of proc	luce in	the !	Liver-
ool mar	rkets fo	r each	mark	et day	durin	ig the
OOM .	· ·	0.	f.	13,	. 14	1.5
	ne S	n.m	en.	.E	.in	p.n.
	200	250	250	3,5	3,5	200

8 -	Jun 6 p.	Jun 5 p.	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 5 p.	Jun 6 p	
Flour. S. Wheat. R. Wheat. R. Wheat. Club. Corn. Barley Oats. Peas. Pork. Bacon Bace Tallow Cheese	9 2 9 7 9 6 9 9 4 9 5 5 6 2 6 7 72 6 45 0 92 6 55 3	11 0 9 2 9 7 9 6 9 9 4 9 5 3 6 2 6 7 72 6 45 0 92 6 55 0 35 0	11 0 9 2 9 7 9 6 9 9 4 9 5 3 6 2 6 7 72 6 44 6 92 6 54 6 35 0	11 0 9 4 9 8 9 7 9 9 4 9 4 5 6 7 72 6 44 0 92 6 54 0 35 6	11 0 4 9 8 9 7 9 9 9 4 10 5 3 6 2 6 7 72 6 44 0 92 6 54 6 35 6	9 8 9 7 9 9 4 104 5 3 6 7 72 6 44 6 92 6 54 6 35 6	
FLOUR—A steady demand at firmer prices has been maintained all week, but offerings have been small: Superior extra sold last week at equal to \$5.05 and \$5.10; round lots brought \$5.10 on Monday, and \$5.15 on Tuesday. Extra has been active but firm. Spring extra steady, and sold late last week at \$3.926. f. o. c. The mar-							

been active but firm. Spring extra steady, and sold late last week at \$3.52\cdot c. o.c. The market yesterday was somewhat excited; spring extra sold to the extent of 500 barrels, at \$5.0\cdot and superier extra wasymanted at \$6.1\cdot be to be had under \$5.20.

BRAN—Has remained weak, and sold at \$10.00 on track on Tuesday.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged; poor brands could be had at \$4.30, but choice are held up to \$4.4\cdot Small lots are unchanged at \$4.50 to \$4.7\cdot WHEAT—Has been in good demand, but offered slowly, and then only at an advance in prices. No. 2 fall has been wanted and firmer; sales of car and cargo lots have been made at \$1.17 to \$1.18 f.o.c. No. 1 spring has been scarce and inactive, with one sale at \$1.20 on track on Tuesday. No. 2 spring advancing, with sales last week at \$1.17 to Monday at \$1.18 f.o.c. and on Tuesday at \$1.19 on track. No. 3 spring has been firmer, and brought \$1.18 f.o.c. The market yesterday was firmer; ten cars of No. 2 spring sold at \$1.20 f.o.c., which same figure would probably have been paid dor No. 2 fall. Street receipts very small; fall, wheat has sold at \$1.15 to \$1.18, and spring at \$1.13 to \$1.18.

OATS—Have been quiet, and apparently rather casier; but cars sold last week and on Tuesday for \$2c. on track; and one on the latter day at \$2\cdot c. with 30c. bid. Street prices, 40 to 41c.

Barley-Inactive at almost nominal prices:

terday cars were offered at 390., with 38c. bid. Sixeet prices, 40 to 41c.

Barlley—Inactive at almost nominal prices; the only sale reported is that of a lot, by sample, at 67c. f.o.c. There are no buyers in the market, but sellers in abundance, though quotations must be taken as nominal. Street receipts, nil.

PEAS—Have been quiet but steady, with very few offering. No. 1 sold last week at 75c., and No. 2 brought 74c. f.o.c. on Tuesday, which prices would probably have been repeated yesterday. Street receipts nil.

RYE—Nominal at quotations.

HAY—Pressed has remained dull and inactive at nominally unchanged prices. Receipts on the market have decreased, and prices have been firmer at \$8 to \$11, with the great bulk going about \$10 yesterday.

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Straw—The supply has been large and sufficient, and prices have been rather easier at from \$6 to \$7.25 for oat and rye in sheaves.

POTATOES—Cars have become scarce and have advanced in prices; sales were made last week at 35c., but singe then 40c. has been paid. Street receipts very small and prices firmer at 45 to 50c, per bag.

APPLES—Scarcely any to be had, but sound qualities in good demand at from \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel.

MUTTON—The demand has fallen off in consequence of increased receipts of sheep and lamb. Prices are easier, but \$8 per cental would still have been paid for cargoes.

POULTRY—A few spring chickens have begun to offer, and have berught 40 to 50c. per pair; fowl have been firm, at from 60 to 70c., but nothing else offered.

FLOUR, F.O.C.

1	thing else offered.		
1	FLOUR, F.o.c.		
	Superior extra, per 196 lbs\$5 15 to \$	5	90
1	Extras 5 00	5	
	Fancy and strong bakers' 5 25	5	
	Spring wheat, extra 5 00	5	
	Superfine none		
1	Oatmeal, per 136 lbs 4 30	4	
d	Cornmeal, small lots 3 00	3	25
	BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c.		
1	Extra, per bag 2 40	2	
3		2	50
1	GRAIN, f.o.b.		- 1
1	Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs 1 21	0.	
	No. 2, 1 19	1	
1	No. 2, 119 No. 3, 114 Red winter	1	15
	Spring wheat, No. 1	1	00
1		i	90
1	" No. 3 1 14	i	
1		ô:	
1	Barley, No. I, per 48 lbs 0 75	0	
1	" Choice No. 2, per 481bs 0 70	0	71
1	" No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 65	0	67
1		0	
1	No. 3 0 55	0	
1	No. 2 " 0 74	0	
1		ŏ	
1	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	7	-
1	Wheat, fall, new, per bush \$1 10 to \$		
4	Wheat, spring, do 1 12 •		
1		ô	
1	Oats, do 0.40	0	
1	Peas. do 0 65	0	
1	Rye, do none		-
1	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 8 00	8	
1		7	
		8	
	Ducks, per pair none.	0	00
1	Geese, each none.		
	Turkeys, eachnone.		ė i
	Butter, pound rolls 0 14	0	16
	Do. large rolls 0.00	0	00
	Do. tub dairy 0 12	0	
	Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 15	0	
		2	
·	Omons per hag	0	00

Ouions, per bag Cabbage, per doz. Cablery, per doz. Turnips, per bag Carrots, per bag Beets, per bag Parsnips, per bag Hay, per ton. Straw, per ton. Wool, per lb.

Straw, per ton. 6 00 7 00
Wool, per lb. 0 22 0 00
Wool, per lb. 0 22 0 00
Wool, per lb. 0 22 0 00

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has generally been quiet during the week.

BUTTEE—Receipts were large and in excess of the wants of the market during the latter part of the week, but since then they have failen off, though there is still quite enough to be had. Prices for local consumption have been easy at 12 to 13c. for gilt-edged; medium has been offered at 10 to 12c, but not taken, and some little inferior has been moving at 5 to 7c. There is nothing doing as yet in shipping-lots; these are held outside at about 15c. but no buyers can be found at over 12 to 13c. English advices are not encouraging and supers seem determined to be cautious, a disposition which is increased by the veto on the bill to prohibit oleomargine in New York, as it will now remain on the market. Street receipts in this price; 125 bils. at \$5.57; to \$5.57; to \$5.50; to \$2.50; to \$2.

and ranging from 9½ to 10½c., according to quality, for small lots, though there is some poor quality to be had at 9c. Ingersoil was firm and fairly active on Tucsday, with sales of 90 boxes at 8½c., and 3,680 boxes at 8½ to 8½c.

EGGS—Receipts have continued to be below the wants of the market, and the tendency upwards, closing with round lots worth 1½c. Street receipts small and prices firmer, at 15 to 15c.

PORK—Quiet, but steady, with small sales at about \$20.

BACON—Has been quiet, atgenerally unchanged prices; there has been no movement reported in round lots, and no more than 10c. could be had for long ciear, if so much. Tons and cases have sold at 10tc, for long clear, and 9 to 95c. for Camberland, with sales apparently small. Rolls and bellies very scarce at 12 to 13c.

HAMS—An active demand has been maintained at advancing prices. Lots of 100 have sold at 12c. for smoked, and 12tc, for canvassed; small lots of smoked have brought 12tc., and canvassed 12 to 13c. Pickled qu et at 105c.

LARD—There have been sales of one-lot of 50 and another of 100 tinnets at 13c; but, saving these, inactivity has been the rule; small lots have sold at 14 to 14tc, for tinnets and pails, and 13tc. for tierces.

HOGS—Very few have been offered, and these few have sold as before at from \$8.25 to \$8.60 per cental.

SALT—Unchanged at former prices; Goderich

cental.

SALT—Unchanged at former prices: Goderich has sold fairly well at 85c. for cars, and \$1 for small lots; land-salt for \$2.50, and clean salt for \$3 per ton at the works. Liverpool has been quiet and unchanged, save that there are no cars held; small lots usually bring \$5 to \$7ic.; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and quality of the bags.

DRIED-APPLES—Nothing doing in country lots, which have been offered at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{32}{2}\$c, but not taken; dealers have sold a few barrelled at \$\frac{4}{2}\$c.

HOPS—The demand of last week has ceased, and the market is now purely nominal; hops have been offered at 17c. for which 21c. was refused within a fortnight, but no buyer found.

TRADE-Has been fairly good throughout the

TEA—Has been active and even a little excited since our last; lines have been in demand and prices have advanced two to three cents. Young Hysons have sold in lines at 21 to 24c. for poor, and at 7c. for good, thirds; at 30 to 34c. for fair seconds; at 36c., at 38c., and 40c. for low firsts, and up to 48c. for fair firsts, with fine worth 55 to 35c., but not offered. Japans have been better; low grades have sold in lots of 100 half-chests at 25c., and three lines of seconds at 33 to 35c. Blacks have been firm, and have sold fairly well in small lots, but no movement in lines. Sales on English account have been fair at 34d. to 1s. 1d. for second and third Young Hysons, and 3d. to 10d. for Congous. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 25 to 35c; medium to good, 38 to 45c; fine to choice, 48 to 50c; extra, firsts, 65 to 70c; Twankays, 22 to 7cc; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to 50cd, 30 to 45c; fine to extra choice, 50 to 30c. Second 30 to 45c; fine to extra choice, 50 to 30c. Second 30 to 45c; fine to extra choice, 50 to 30c. Second 30 to 45c; fine to extra choice, 50 to 50c. Seented Pekoes, 38 to 55c.

COFFEE—Seems rather firmer; sales of lots of 25 bags have been made at 25c. for good Java; at 23c. for fine, and 21c. for medium, Singapore, Quotations are as follows, eutside figures being for retailers lots:—Government Javas, 25 to 25c.; Singapore, 21 to 22c.; Rio, 15 to 18c.; Mocha, 30 to 33c.

SUGAR—Has been less excited, but prices remain steady, and sales have been fairly large. Porto Rioc has a sold in car lots at 7½c. for medium, and sold in car lots at 7½c. for low grade; at 3½c. for medium, and sold in car lots at 7½c. for low grade; at 3½c. for medium, and sold in car lots at 7½c. for low grade; at 3½c. for medium, 8 to 3½c.; seedless, 9½ to 10c.; sugar-house molasses, none; and west India, in hids, 30 to 30c.; barrels, 38 to 40c.; choice do, 48 to 57c.

FEUT:—Inactive, and generally unchanged. Valencias quief, but held steadily at forme rejected, 41c. 1.07 p.m.—Lake freights—Wheat, 4½c.; corn. 4c., to Buffalo. Lake and canal—Wheat, 10½c.;

whitefish, none: mackerel, bbis., \$6.25; halfbbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, \$4.5; lic.; do., \$5.19
to 194c.

Tobacco—There have been sales of Blackbird,
Rough-and-Ready, and Gold-leaf Solace at previous prices. The general feeling is that of firmness, but no change in prices is reported. Quotations are as follows:—Prince of Wales blacks,
in boxes, 33 to 35c.; 6's and 8's, in catties, 36 to
37c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 50c.; solaces, 35 to
48c.; V.T.C. blacks, 17s, 37 to 38c.; 3's and 4's and
8's, 38 to 40c.; navy 3's and myrtle, 52\frac{1}{2} to 55c.

Extra-brights, 58 to 70c.

Liquors—Brandies are very scarce, and holders are very firm, but no actual advance
has been established. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o.p. \$2.75 to \$3;
Demerara, \$2.45 to \$2.75; gin—green cases,
\$4.25 to \$4.50; red, \$8. to \$8.50; winesport, \$1.50; fine, \$2.40 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50;
fine, \$3.69 to \$5.40; champagne, per case,
\$14 to \$23.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's
Otard's and Martell's, \$5 to \$5.50; secondclass brands, \$3 to \$4.50, according to age;
in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$5.50; do., Otard's,
\$9 to \$9.50; Central, Society, \$8 to \$8.50; do.,
Hennessy's, \$11.50 to \$12.50; do., Martell's, \$11.00
to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$3.75 to \$9.25; do.,
Vine-Growers' Co., \$9 to \$9.50; do., Martell's, \$11.00
to \$12.5; do., Jules Robins, \$3.75 to \$9.25; do.,
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to \$12.5; do., Jules Robins, \$3.75 to \$9.25; do.,
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to \$12.5; do., Jules Robins, \$3.75 to \$9.25; do.,
Vine-Growers' Co., \$9 to \$9.50; do., Martell's, \$11.00
to \$12.5; do., Jules Robins, \$2.5; to go., \$2.5; do.,
Vine-Growers' Co., \$9 to \$9.50; do., Martell's, \$11.00
to \$1.25; do., Jules Robins, \$2.75; to \$6.50, p., \$2.45;
do., 50 o.p., \$2.25; clo., \$2.00; n., \$1.12; family proof
whiskey, \$1.25; old Bourbon, \$1.25; old rye,
toddy, or malt, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 5
years old, \$1.80.

CATTLE. TRADE-Has been fairly active during the

TRADE—Has been tairly active during the week.

BEEVES—First-class export cattle were scarce, but a few averaging 1,500 changed habilitat '6jc. Second-class or butchers' cattle were more plentiful, and a number of grass fed were offered and taken at from 4 to 5jc., their weights running from 1,000 to 1,100. Third-class were of a very poor quality, but those offered found purchasers at 4c. at 4c.

CALVES—First-class, dressing from 150 to 160, were worth \$8 to \$10; second-class, to dress 120, brought from \$5 to \$6, and the "grasshoppers," weighing from 60 to 80, sold at \$2.50.

SHEEP—For export, and weighing from 160 to 180 live weight, were readily taken as 5c., and in the second-class, weighing 120, brought 4c., and in the third-class none offered.

LAMPS—Were scarce, and sold at \$4 per head for first-class, \$3 for second, and \$2.50 for third.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. TRADE—Seems to have been well maintained.
HIDES—Prices remain steady but unchanged;
green are still scarce; cured have been in good
demand, and all offering have sold readily at 94c.
Calfskins—Abundant, but generally un-

Calfskins—Abundant, but generally unchanged.

PELTS—There are no sheepskins now offered, and the season may be regarded as closed. But pelts have been coming in more freely, and selling as before at 25c., while lambskins have been abundant and firm at 30c.

Wool—Country dealers have begun to offer lets of 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., and these have sold readily at 25c., which is still bid. Pulled wools have been quiet, with little demand from the factories and offerings from the country small; still af ew lots have sold at 35c. for extra; at 27c. for super, and 21c. for combing. The two latter seem weak, but extra has continued scarce and wanted. but still unchanged at 6 to 65c. for renuereu, and 3\frac{1}{2} for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$8.50; choice No. 1, steers, \$9.00; No. 2 inspected, \$6.50 to \$7.00; calfskins, green, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, cured, 16\frac{1}{2}c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fleece, 22c.; wool, super, 25 to 29c.; extra super, 3\frac{1}{2} to 35c.; wool pickings, 11 to 12\frac{1}{2}c.; tallow, rough, 3\frac{1}{2}c.; rendered, 6 to 6\frac{1}{2}c.

Barley—Nominal. Corn—56c in bond. Peas—50 to 90c. Cornmeal—\$3.05 to \$3.10. Butter—Now Eastern Townsnips senis to the retail trade at from 16 to 18jc. The market is firm; as high as 20c, is paid in Townships for choice, but this is looked upon as a stem to block market. Cheese—New, 9c. Lard—14j to 14jc, for pails. Pork—Heavy mess. \$19.75 to \$20.50. Hams—Unovered, 13 to 13jc. Bacon—11 to 12c. Ashes—Pots, \$4.67j to \$4.12j per 100 lbs. for firsts.

GUELPH.

June 15.—Flour, per 100 lbs., retail. \$2.75 to \$3. Wheat—White, new. \$1.03 to \$1.12; Treadwell, \$1.08 to \$1.12; spring (Glasgow), \$1.08 to \$1.12 sering (Glasgow), \$1.08 to \$1.12. Barley, 48 to 50c. Oats, 38 to 40c. Rye, 65 to 70c. Peas, 65 to 72c. Hay, per lon, \$5 to \$3. Straw, \$2.50 to \$3.50 Wood, per cord, \$3.50 to \$4. Eggs, fresh, per aoz., 12 to 14c. Butter—Dairy packed, 13to 14c, rous, 12to 14c. Apples, per bag, 25 to 50c. Potatoes, per bag, 25 to 30c. Sheepskins, 50c. to \$1.25. Huges, \$6.50 to \$7. Dressed, \$6.75 to \$7.75. Wool, 23c.

June 15.—Apples, \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl. Hay, per ton, \$9.50. Straw, per ton, \$7.50. Fowls, per pair, \$50., do, live, 70 to \$0. Turkeys, live, \$1 to \$1.50. Butter—Print, 180.; do., rolls, 17c.; do., pails, 12; to 14c. Eggs, per uoz. 12 to 14c. Grain, notaing doing. Frour—Double extra, bbl., \$7; extra, \$7.50; No. 1, \$5.50. Oatmeal, \$4.75. Cornmeal, \$3.50. St. Cornmeal, \$5.50. Mides and leataer—Rough hides, per lb., 7c.; inspected, No. 1, \$40; No. 2, \$9; No. 3, \$8; calf, 10c. per lb.; sole leataer, No. 1, 22 to 29c.

ST. CATHARINES. June 15.—Flour—No. 1 superior, \$5.50 to \$5.75; fall wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.14; spring wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.20. Corn—\$5 to \$0.0. Bartey—\$5 to \$0.0. Peas—\$5 to \$00. Oats—38 to 40c. Butter—15c. Eggs—15c. Cheese—12c. Hay—\$8 to \$10. Potatoes, per bag, 60c.

HAMILTON. June 15.—Flour-No. 1 superior, \$5.50; spring, \$5.50 to \$5.75; strong bakers', \$5.25 to \$5.50. Barley, to to 65c. Peas, 40 to 65c. Oats, 37 to 35c. Corn, 60c. Wheat-Red, \$1.18 to \$1.20; white, \$1.14 to \$1.15. Oatmeal, \$1.50. Rye, 70c. Buckwheat, 45c. Wool, 32c.

June 15, 12.10 p.m.—Wheat—Steady; white State, \$1.37; red State, \$1.20. Corn—Unchanged; mixed Western, 570. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 4c.; corn and rye, 34c.; shorts and ship stuffs, 15c.

CHICAGO. June 15, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat opens at \$1.13\) for August. Corn, 4\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, for July, \(\frac{1}{2}\)33 a.m.—Lard, \(\frac{1}{2}\)10.85 for July; \(\frac{1}{2}\)10.85 for August. Wheat, \(\frac{1}{2}\)112\)12\)12\)12\)12\]10.85 for July. Corn,

3.35 a.m.—Lard, \$10.35 bid for July; \$10.85 for August. Wheat, \$1.12\for \$1.12\for for July. Corn, 45;c. for August.

9.38 a.m.—Pork, \$16.50 for July. Wheat, \$1.12\for to \$1.13 for August.
Corn, 45 to 45\for for July; \$1.13\for to \$1.13\for August.
Corn, 45 to 45\for for July; \$1.20 for August.

9.47.—Wheat, \$1.11\for June; \$1.12 for September. Oats—S9\for hid for June; \$3\for August.
20\for August.

9.58.—Pork—\$16.57\for bid for July; \$16.72\for August.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

June 15, 9.32 a.m. — Hogs — Estimated receip
25,000; official yesterday, 24,679; shipments, 2,0
light grades, \$5.75 to \$6.00; mixed packers', \$1
to \$5.95; heavy shipping, \$5.90 te \$6.20. Cattle

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK.

June 15, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Slow, at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; receipts, 2,170. Sheep—Slow; receipts, 2,574.

Calves—Lively, at \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; receipts, 2,476. June 15, 11 am.—Cattle—Quiet, at 10 to 11c. receipts, 124 cars. Sheep—Quiet, at 44 to 55c. receipts, 21 cars. Lambs—Quiet, at 65 to 75c. receipts, 7 cars. Hogs—Steady, at 75 to 75c. receipts, 3 cars.

June 14, L.21 p.m.—Hogs—Firm; receipts, 23 cars; shipments, 20 cars; 13 cars to New York; Yorkers, \$5.85 to \$6.05; good medium weights.

MILWAUKEE.

June 15, 10.50 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.111 for July; \$1.121 for August. Receipts—Flour, 10.046 bbls.; wheat, 67,000 bush.; corn, none; cats, 14,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 17,000 bush. Ship-ments—Flour, 11,382 bbls.; wheat, 98,000 bush.; corn, 2,000 bush.; eats, 13,000 bush.; rye, 500 bush; 9.30 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.11; for July; \$1.12; for August. 11.80 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.115 for July; \$1.125 for August.
1.67 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1, \$1.124; No. 2, \$1.092 for cash or June; \$1.11½ for July; \$1.12½ for August; No. 3, 99c.

June 15, 10.30 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.19? for cash; \$1.19! for June; \$1.18! for July; \$1.17 for August: \$1.17! for September; \$1.16! for year. Corn—High mixed, 47! to 48!c.; No. 2, 47! to 48c. for cash, and 48! to 48!c. for July; 48! to 49!c. for August. Oats—No. 2, 39! to 40c. for cash.
12 m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.19\$ for cash; \$1.18\$ for July; \$1.16\$ for August; \$1.16\$ for September.
Corn—High mixed, 48\$c.; No. 2, 47\$c. for cash or NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

June 15, 1.21 p.m.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—
Irregular: No. 2 red, \$1.27\ to \$1.27\ for cash;
\$1.27\ to \$1.27\ for June; \$.000 bush. at \$1.27\ for July; 24,000 bush. at \$1.25\ for July; 24,000 bush. at \$1.25\ for August; \$1.25\ to \$1.27\ for cash; \$1.26\ to \$1.27\ for July; 24,000 bush. at \$1.25\ for July; 24.25\ to \$1.27\ for July; \$1.25\ to for Argust; \$1.25\ asked for September. Corn—Quiet, at 57\ to 57\ to 57\ to \$1.27\ for July; \$1.25\ to for Argust; \$1.25\ asked for September. Corn—Quiet, at 57\ to 57\ to 57\ to \$1.27\ for July; \$1.25\ to for Argust; \$1.25\ to \$1.27\ for July; \$1.25\ to for Argust; \$1.25\ to for Argust;

ENGLISH MARKETS.

June 15.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, stiff; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, stiff; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, firm. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, the turn dearer; good cargoes No. 2 Chicago-wheat, off the coast, was 47s., now 47s. 3d.; do. red winter, was 48s., now 48s. 6d. London—Fair average mixed American maize, for prompt shipment, was 23s. 6d., now 48s. 6d. London—Fair average No. 2 spring, for shipment the present or following month, was 45s. 6d., now 46s.; fair average California wheat, just shipped, was 45s. 6d. English and French country markets the turn dearer. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 235,000 to 300,000 qrs.; maize, 160,000 to 165,000 qrs.; flour, 165,000 to 170,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat, firmly held; maize, steady. On passage for the continent—Wheat, 680,000 qrs.; maize, 320,000 qrs. Paris—Flour and wheat, the turn dearer.

June 15, 11.30 a.m.—Flour, 9s. to 11s.; spring wheat, 9s. to 9s. 4d.; red winter, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 8d.; white, 9s. to 9s. 7d.; club, 9s. 7d. to 9s 9d.; corn. 4s. 10d.; pork, 72s. 6d.; lard, 54s. 6d.; bacon, 43s. to 44s. 6d.

LONDON. June 15, 11.30 a.m.—Consols, 100 7-16 for money; 1004 for account. Bonds, new 44's, 118; new 5's, 105; Erie, 48‡; Illinois Central, 147.

House Furnishings. Attention is direct ed to the advertisement of Petley & Co. in another column. Their stock in this line is one of the largest and the best in the city.

Business Chances.

BARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS, hotels, mills, and city property; send for list of over 400 farms. ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton. CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER AND JOB Printing Office in county town for sale; bost in the country; good paying business; three presses. Box 93, Matt Office, Toronto, Ont. FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS COUN. KY hotel, near the city of Guelph: established 50 years; terms made known on application to JAMES KEOUGH, Gourock P.O., Ont. 450 67 FOR SALE—A DWELLING HOUSE, STORE with post office and general stock, in a small take Port. P.M., Port Bruce. HOTEL-ADJOINING RAILWAY STATION Ontario. 4504

I IVERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A GOOD

I livery business in one of the most thriving
towns in Western Ontario; will be sold at a reasonable figure. In connection with a first-class
commercial hotel and an excellent local trade.
Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply Box 232,
Mail Office. 467-tf.

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON STANT employment; light work; no capita required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal. Out. 431-5; ACENTS WANTED sell the best Famil Kultting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and To E complete, in twenty minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 403 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 872 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made.
Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO.,
Augusta, Maine.

43.52

ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO
learn telegraphing at the Canadian School
of Telegraphy, 131 Church street. M. T. FITCH. Manager.

I ADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing. Operators in demand. For terms apply to Dominion Telegraph Institute, 32 King street east. Toronto. JAMES THORNE, Manager. Please enclose stamp.

SALESMEN WANTED. To begin work at once on sales for fall, 1881, for the

FONTHILL NURSERIES. THE LARGEST IN CANADA. Office-23 Union Block, Toronto St., Toronto ment to successful men. Do not apply unless can give your whole time to the business.

Address, STONE & WELLINGTON. N.B.—Orders by mail for our celebrated new White Grape Pooklington can be filled during nonth of April. Price, \$2 each.

Books and Stationery.

FAMOUS BOYS AND FAMOUS MEN-Illustrated; \$1.25; mailed free. CLOU GHER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto. THE APPROACHING END OF THE AGE
viewed in the light of history, prophecy, and
seience, by H. Grattan Guinness; \$2.60; mailed
free. CLOUGHER BROS., Booksellers, To-

THE CANADIAN LETTER WRITER-A complete guide to correspondence; for tuse of ladies and gentlemen; on friendship, loapplications for situations, business, &c.; with the state of t forms of address, bill receipts, and other usefu matter; 30c.; mailed free. CLOUGHER BROS. Booksallers, Toronto.



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION, Is a medical treatise on Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility,
or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too
close application to business.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION, Contains one hundred and
twenty-five invaluable prescriptions for all forms
of acute and chronic diseases, for each of which
a first-class physician would charge from \$3 to
\$10.

married or single can either require or wish to know but what is fully explained.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRE-SERVATION, Contains 309 pages, fine steel engravings, is superbly bound in French muslin, embossed, full gilt. It is a marvel of art and beauty, warranted to be a better medical book in every sense than can be obtained elsewhere for double the price, or the money will be refunded in every instance.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRE-SERVATION, is sent by mall, securely sealed, postpaid on receipt of price, only \$1.25 (new edition.) Small illustrated sample, 6c. Send now.

The author can be consulted on all disease requiring skill and experience. Address
PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
or, W. H. PARKER, M.D.,

4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

Mire Fencing.

BURNELL'S FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE FENCING. The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railway

Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c. For cuts and prices, send to H. R. IVES & 00.

Queen street, Montreal.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED "Lyman" Four Point Barb Steel Wire Fencing At the Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, 1880 rovincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880, for excel Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880, for excei-lence and superiority over all competitors. When buying barbed wire see that our Trade Mark "LYMAN BARB" is stencilled on each reel. Buy no others. Send for circulars. DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE CO. 42 and 44 Foundling Street, Montreal.

Starr's Ridney Zad.

THE STARR THE REMEDY, BY ABSORPTION, and silke FOR hew

KIDNEY DISEASES. and Complaints attendant therecon.

IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVE.
LY AND PERMANENTLY CURES, LAME
BACK (the only permanent cure for Lame
Back), Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder,
and Urinary Passages, causing pain in small of
the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Dis
orders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult,
or copious Micturation, etc., Inability of Retention, and supression of and Sedimentary
Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes,
Piles, Leucorrhees, Nervous Debility, and all
diseases, disorders, and aliments the Urinary
System (only) is subject to. MOTHERS, our
'Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting, Try it. Write
for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from
your Druggist obtain them.

Prices—Child's Pad, \$1.50; Regular Pad,

Farming and Stock-Baising Lands.

Manitoba and the North-West Territory! FA. MING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one-twent SEVEN MILLIONS OF ACRES!

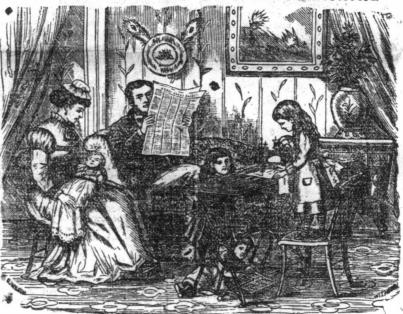
And they are prepared to offer for sale in the Townships already surveyed by the Government of Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the under ned at the offices of the Company in Montreal and Winnipeg.

C. J. BRYDGES. LAND COMMISSIONER

Sewing Machines.

Montreal, May, 1881.

THE WILLIAMS SINCER SEWING MACHINE



s a very pleasant companion in the household. It makes very little noise-not enough to wake time aby or annoy nater-familias while reaching the newspaper-and it is so simple that a little child can unit. Every Genuine Williams Fami y Machine has a beautifully nickel-plated balance wised in self-threading take-up and needlee amp. In fact, in this machine will be found all the imprivements produced by modern genus, skill, and ingenuity, combined with and adapted to the old reliberant well-wind "Singer" principles. Intending purchasers should make it a spoint to see and keming the New Williams Singer on the first opportunity. Every Machine warranted for five

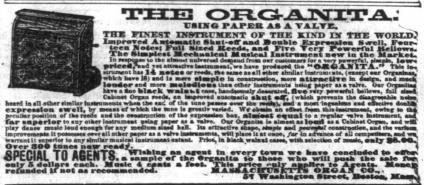
TORONTO OFFICE, 58 KING STREET WEST. GEORGE DAWSON, Manager.

Machinery.

PORTABLE Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, GRIST MILLS **Buckwheat and Cornmeal Mills**

OUR SPECIALTY

WATEROUS Engine Works Company, Brantford, Canada, Musical Instruments.



Tobaccos.

BLACKBIRD

NAVY TOBACCO.

This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plug bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of

THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO MONTREAL

Wholesale Dry Goods. WM. PARKS & SON COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS, New Brunswick Cotton Mills.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every description. BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported.

These goods have been awarded FIRST-PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and A GOLD MEDAL at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal.

Diploma and Seven first class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John. AGENTS: ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal. WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.

Financial.

A T SIX PER CENT.—ANY AMOUNT OF money to lend on land mortgages, W. JAMES COOPER, 25 Imperial Bank Buildings. diseases, disorders, and aliments the Orlinary
System (only) is subject to. MOTHERS, our
"Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it. Write
for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from
your Druggist obtain them.

Prices—Child's Pad, \$1.50; Regular Pad,
\$2; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, \$3.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent free by
mail (plain wrapper) on receipt of price, by the

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.,

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.,

Torsnic.

Excursions. MANITOBA

Those going to Manitobe will find it to the advantage to correspond with us. Subscribe for the Coloniet's News, a paper giving just the information you require, ite. to end of year. Pritie's popular excursions with sleeping cars attached. The fifth of the season will leave Toronto on the 31st May, preceded day before by the fast freight train. 75,000 acres of choice lands for sale. Letters enclose three-cent stamp for reply and receive pamphlets, with maps frea. R. W. PRITTIE & CO.

64 King street east, Toronto.

Fluid Beef.

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

Its adaptability is general to the invalid, the convalescent, and the vigorous. To children it secures a strong muscular development, and for maternal nursing, physical extion, or mental over known food.

Hop Bitters.



THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published

VOL. X. NO. 48

Riots Between Italians and Fr men at Marseilles.

NEW CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION Prince Bismark and the Ger

Farmers.

FIGHTING IN AFGHANIST

The efforts to form a new and more Conservative party took their first pr shape this atternoon in a very large m in St. James' hall, Regent street. organization of a new party, to be knot the "Constitutional Union," was annot and Conservative members of the p Liberal party were invited to join its Sir Stafford Northcote, present leader Tory party in the Commons, was the pri speaker at the meeting. He dwelt upo tesults of the recent local elections for bers of Parliament, which had shown Conservative gains. These, he cl prove that the instincts of the Conse classes throughout the kingdom re against the agrarian, communistic, ar utionary spirit which seemed to rule present Administration. He strongly and advocated the new organization anishing a most valuable means of re the disasters which had afflicted the

FORGERIES BY BETTING MEN. Henry Bangham, Henry Street, and Lord Mayor's court on a charge of I to have been accomplices in the no Bidwell forgeries on the Bank of I and in the great turf frauds. They w

A TURKISH CIRCULAR. The Porte has issued a circular stati it suppressed the local post-offices a stantinople because of the facilities afforded for the transmission of revolusppeals. The circular calls upon the to abolish their post-offices in the interfurkey, and hopes they will suppresent service between Constantinon foreign countries. A VICTORY FOR THE AMEER.

Official advices from Candahar a that the Ameer's forces defeated th inst. at Kariz-Safed. The Ameer's Cabul to Candahar, and a strong starting from Candahar for Giriskh. BISMARCK AND THE FARMERS

A letter from Bismarck, in reply gram from the farmers' committee Franconia, says:—"The accomplis our economical programme depends support it receives from the agricu
The latter constitute a majority of the lation of Germany, and are strong to secure their own and the ntry's interests if they combin themselves, and with the represent other productive trades endeavour only deputies resolved to protect and German labour and production, and them by reducing direct taxes and co

one of the largest shareholders. I the creditors will be paid in full. has sustained heavy losses in a few owing to the agricultural do ilities are considerable.

A despatch from Algiers says the are murdering the Spanish residents The Times says that the Marquis of tour will be watched eagerly

Prince Leopold took his seat in the of Lords to-day as Duke of Albany.

A great fire occured at the Victoria in Liverpool to-night. None of the s was injured.

The relations of the Porte and the embassy are still very strained in cons of the Tunis affair. Latest advices from Afghanistan the condition of affairs as uncertain

Ameer is regarded as too weak to pus tary operations against the insurgents. It is reported from Central Asia th bodies of Russian troops are assemb the borders of Kashgar, and that a with the Chinese cannot long be avert The Calcutta missionaries charge ansing the death of a convert, as habitually beating converts, have be missed by the Criminal Courts and LONDON, Jun

Avoub Khan's loss in the engageme the Amer's forces at Kariz-Safed,
11th inst., was 130 killed and wound
57 prisoners. The killed included
Ayoub Khan's principal adherents. ABDUL AZIZ'S MURDERERS.

Constantinople advices state that are being pitched before the Sultan's under which the trials of the persons of the murder of Abdul Aziz will tak The indictment demands the degreexile, or confinement in a fortress of M Pasha, Ruchdi Pasha, Midhat Pash anoud Pasha; death or hard labour for Bey, and death for three others. M Pasha and the ex-Sheikh-ul-Islam will present at the trial. The latter will in at Mecca. The indictment deman penalty of death against the actual mu of Abdul Aziz.

The Tunisian Premier had an in with the French Minister of Foreign and M. Grevy to-day. His receptivery cordial. M. Grevy said as long a very cordial. respects the treaty stipulations she

THE MADRID PETARD-THROWER The Madrid authorities have resum raids on gambling hells. A son of a gahouse keeper has been arrested in the laying a petard. He confessed he agent of a vast conspiracy of perset for five months, have alarmed Madride the state of the stat ing thereby to force the authorities to gambling. In consequence of his dis wenty-seven persons have been arrest warrants issued for others.

The Earl of Wicklow is dead. Robert Chalmers, an extensive ship f Dumbarton, has suspended. An Oran despatch says the number o mounded, and missing during the pithe factories near Saida does not nighty. The loss of property is 600,000 RIOTS AT MARSEILLES.

TERNCH TROOPS HISSED BY ITALIANS-ON THE ITALIAN CLUB-FIGHTING LONDON, Ju

A despatch from Marseilles says:

Proops returned from Tunis were in
through the atreet hisses were heard i
talian National Club. A crowd sur