

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, REST AND DEST MEDICAL QUALITY ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE

81000 IN GGLD.

ARTESIAN WELL BORING. THE "STAR" AUGUR

Bores twenty feet per hour.

umerous testinoxials of Efficact. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. Manufactory: 68 Mary Street.

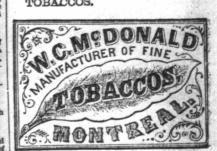
HAMILTON. DIVISION COURT INSPECTION.

Notice is hereby given that all communications by

tter (complaints or otherwise) should in the future e addressed to the Inspector at the office of Inctor of Division Court, Parliament Buildings.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY-ONE years this TRADE MARK has been known throughout Canada asthe safest guide to RELIABLE TOBACCOS.



IDOL SMOKING **TOBACCO**

THE IDOL brand IDOL: of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada.

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.



For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Domi-

> W. C. McDONALD, Manufacturer, MONTREAL.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-spatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price \$1.00 a year.
Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of twenty cents per line; comtract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and 2½ cents each additional word.

THE WEBKLY MAIL torus an excellent needim through when to reach the public, dreu-ting from every Post Office and prominent point in stario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Que-te, Nova Scotla, New Brunswick, British Columbia, d Manitoha.

The Publisher of The Mail will not be response any omission to print, or error in, legal or of vertisements beyond the amount actually paid

such advertisement.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the Gay ad-

VOL. VIII. NO. 417.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

farms for Sale.

vertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in column, 80 werds for 50c.; each additional, 3ic. Parties replying to advertisements will a state that they saw them in The Mail.

NUMBER OF FARMS IN for sale in the County of Simcoe. Send for gue. Address JOHN A. COATES, Barrie. MPROVED FARMS FOR SALE —Counties Wellington and York. ROBERT CONWAY, Auctioneer, Eramosa post-office; or W. H. BEST, Barrister, Toronto. 393-52 FOR SALE - FIFTY ACRES.

11 miles east of Oakville; 8 acres orchard, 4 strawberries. For particulars apply to W. WASS or W. BLACKWELL, Cakville. 416-1 \$3,600 Will BUY 100 acres in Huron; 95 in cultiva-LVARM FOR SALE-50 ACRES

In the township of Nelson, county of Halton good house, barns, erchard, and well watered. A W EMERSON, Louisville, P.O., Ont. 417-1 ARGEST LIST OF FARM AND

miles west of Portage La Prairie, 240 acres, 50 under cultivativa; good log house and stable, Apply to A. H. FERRISS, Burnside, Man. 417.4 CHOICE FARM AND cheese factory for sale or to let; 265 acres; eadow, near station and village, BLAKE & Toronto.

413-td NARM FOR SALE—FARM LOT 39 and 40, 1st con. S. D. R. Glenelg, County, 160 acres; 65 cleared; good log buildings; s from Fleeherton station; well watered. For

MARM FOR SALE IN THE Township of Grantham, County of Lincoln, 4 east of the City of St. Catharines; 150 acres; land; good buildings, on the stone road lead-

W. 1 Let 10, Com 5, E. H. St Caledon; 100 cree; 80 acres cleared and nearly clear of stumps; omfor sole dwelling and log barn; immediate possession. J.CRUSTIN, Dominion Bank, Toronto. DARE OPPORTUNITY - TO CHOICE FARM FOR SALE in the Township of Inniedl, County Simcoe, acres, \$5 cleared; first-rate buildings, good k, and well fenced; good orchard; three miles Lefroy station, on the N.R.R. Apply to A. astoa, Churchill P.O., Ont. 416-2

farm to Rent.

VALUABLE FARM TO LET .-Sealed senders will be received up to 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, 1st April next, for a lease of the property is the Township of York (East), known as the "HOMESTEAD," of the late James Stewart, composed of parts of Lots 14 and 15, in the 3rd con east of Yonge street, and containing about 250 acres. The soil is first-class and in a good state of cultivation. The buildings are excellent. The lease to be for a period of five years. Bent payable half-yearly in advance. Apply to BLAKE, KERR, BOYD & CASSELS, Adeialde street east, Toronto.

Farms Wanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inserted in this column, 20 words for 50s; each additional word, 32. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail. YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN A wants a good farm to work on shares Apply to A. B. C., Argyll, County Victoria. 417-1 IMPROVED FARMS WANTED for insertion is third catalogue for distribution next British emigrants. Frms supplied on ap-tion to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont. MARMS PURCHASED - PER-SONS having improved farms for sale throughout Ontario will find purchasers by sending particulars, stating acreage, improvements, locality and price to W. G. MUEDOCH, Solicitor, Toronto.

farmer's Seed for Sale.

Anghan Chiefs Negotiating for Peace.

LIST OF CHOICE FARMS Parnell Throws the Irish Election Campaign hato Confusion.

AYOOB KHAN TREATING WITH PERSIA

Imperial Election Campaign

Increasing in Activity.

pigeon shoeting match in this city to-day.

The Greek Ministry has resigned in consequence of a resolution adopted in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th, expressing disapproval of the policy of the A Rome despatch says it is stated the Pope, while not approving of it, will sub-mit to the expulsion of the Jesuits from

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the debate on the Government's foreign policy has ended, and the vote of confidence in

debate on the Government's foreign policy has ended, and the vote of confidence in the Ministry passed by 220 to 93 Previous to the vote of confidence, Signor Minghetti, of the Right, declared he fully accepted Premier Cairoli's declarations in relation to the Italia Irredenta agitation and the maintenance of good relations with Austria. Twelve members of the Extreme Left abstained from voting.

The Economist reports a panic in tea, Common Coagou, which was one shilling and one penny a pound in November, and elevenpence in January, is now 7½ pence.

A Constantinople telegram says five doctors, appointed to inquire into the sanity of the assassin of Col. Comaroff, pronounced him insane. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the various embassies and legations at Constantinople, stating that foreigners are forbidden to carry arms.

A letter from Hartmann is published at Paris denying that he confessed to the attempt on the Czar's life at Moscow.

A Candahar telegram says Ayoeb Khan has undoubtedly commenced to negotiate with Paris. An envoy from the Shah has

FARM FOR SALE—LOTS 61 and 62, River Range, Township Onelda, Co. Haldimand, Oat; 285 acres, 190 acres cleared; free from stumps and stones: balance pine and hardwood; clay loam and black soil; good for grain or stock farm; ne waste land; abundance of water; two dwelling houses, three large barns, two shads A Paris despatch says Prince Urion de-parted without paying an official visit or leaving his card with the President or Premier. Persons in a position to judge assert that Russia eagerly seized the opportunity for showing coolness to France, in order to retrieve the blunder of Prince

Gortschakoff s famous open advances to her. Matters were so managed that the extradition of Hartmann was refused, whereupon an offended air was assumed. Now that the nightmare of a Franco-Russian alliance is dispelled, Bismarck can offer

alliance is dispelled, Bismarek can offer Russia his hand.

A Cabul despatch says General Roberts has received a letter written ostensibly by the Boy Prince Moosa Khan and signed by all the chiefs at Ghuznee intimating they are ready to submit. Various local chiefs of Loghar and Kohistan have also been invited by them to submit. It is probable Abdul Rahman Khan will come within the sphere of the expected negotiations. Sir Stafford Northcote's assurance that Parliament would not be asked to give a dower for the Princess Fredrica of Hanover is explained by the announcement that it is intended to provide her husband with a sinecure office.

with a sinecure office.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, war correspondent, expects to visit America next autumn and deliver a hundred lectures. A Paris despatch says after nine years' operation the censorship of French newscapers sent to Alsace-Lorraine has been

discontinued.

The Turcomans have occupied and fortified Nessa, a city in the Attrick valley, thus endangering the Russian provision A St. Petersburg despatch says an Im-

A St. Petersburg despatch says an Imperial degree places a separate corps of gendarmes temporarily under the immediate control of Gen. Melikoff.

Amongst the vessels ordered out to Canada is H. M. ship Woodlark, which is now being got ready with all possible despatch at Devonport dockyard.

It is understood that the Imperial Government have decided to fit out all large men-of-war with electric light on board.

Vera Sassulitch, the fameus Nihilist, has left Paris for London, and will remain a

the most ingenious and original forgers in the world.

[Walter was one of the gang, of which perpetrated the great turf frauds three years ago. His confederates were arrested, but he escaped although a reward of £500 was offered for his arrest. This case led to the prosecution and punishment of Druscovitch and other Sootland Yard detectives, who were imprisoned for two years for conspiracy, they having been in the pay of the Kurr-Walter party. Recent English papers referring to Walter's arrest state that as a matter of fact he had never left London, but on the contrary, with this heavy reward for his apprehension, walked the streets epenly and even appeared at race meetings in the betting ring. The Daily Telergaph in an editorial on the subject hints very plainly that these facts go far to show that there must be yet more rottenness in the Detective department; and it is highly probable that in the hope of securing a remission of sentence he will make charges against the officers, who, knewing him well, and knowing that he was "wanted," allowed him to go unwhipt of justice for over two years.]

The most ingenious and original forgers in the papears that the value of wheat, flour, ryeficur, eatmeal, cornmeal, barley, Indian orn and cats, entered for consumption in each Province from the 14th March, 1879, to the lat the value of wheat, flour, ryeficur, eatmeal, cornmeal, barley, Indian orn and cats, entered for consumption in each Province from the 14th March, 1879, in the late, buty, was as follows:

Contail \$31,081,342 \$107,007

The returns of oal and coke imported from the 14th March, 1879, to February 1st, 1880, are as follows (for home consumption):

Value. Duty.

Ontarie \$30,081, 389,070 14.542

Now Scotia \$30,282 55,881

New Brunswick 191,201 26,489

Now Scotia \$30,282 55,881

Total \$1,081,342 \$170,007

The returns of oal and coke imported from the 14th March, 1879, to February 1st, 1880, are as follows (for home consumption):

Value. Duty.

Ontarie \$30,070 24,429

Ontarie \$40,070 24,429

Now Scotia \$40,07

AN INDIAN MURDERER.

AM NIGHA MINGEREM.

Approximate of the first first London, and will seminal and good got him questions were stated. The state of the first first London, and will seminal and got him and

for the Township of Insisti, County Simoso100 acres, 35 cleared; first-rate buildings, good
creek, and well fenced; good orchard; three miles
from Lefroy station, on the N.R.R. apply to A.
Johnstoa, Churchill P.O., Ont.

102 All State of the N.R.R. apply to A.
Johnstoa, Churchill P.O., Ont.

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109 County SimosoCherchill P.O., Ont.

100 County SimosoCherchill

Queensland Act is a very stringent one. No vessel is allowed to bring into any Queensland port more than one Chinaman TWENTY YEARS.

THE SENTENCE ON A FORGER OF A CHEQUE ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 23.

William Henry Walter, whe was examined at the Mansion House before Alderman Sir Thomas Gabrial about a month ago, and committed for trial on a charge of forging and uttering a cheque for £95 on the Bank of England, was to day sentenced at the Criminal Court to twenty years' penal servitude. Walter was also charged with being concerned in other forgeries on other London and Provincial banks, and with uttering bogus post office money orders. The prisoner pleaded guilty to all the charges. Annen Norah Walter, the reputed wife of the prisoner, who was originally charged with being accessory after the fact to the first named fraud, was subsequently discharged, partly because the Crown could not prove that she was not his wife, and partly for lack of definite evidence as to her complicity. Walter, who was a licensed victualler by occupation, is regarded as one of the most ingenious and original forgers in the world.

[Walter was one of the gang, of which Kurr and others were members, which was not compliant to the gang, of which Kurr and others were members, which was one of the gang, of which Kurr and others were members, which was not there are members, which was not the gang, of which Kurr and others were members, which the result of which works in a slowed to bring more than one of the pounds must be paid for every Chinaman landed, payment to be made by the master of the vessel or the sum of the pounds must be paid for every Chinaman landed, payment to be made by the master of the vessel or the sum of the neater of the westel or the same handed, payment to be made by the master of the westel or the same handed, payment to be made by the master of the every Chinaman landed, payment to be made by the master of the every Chinaman landed, payment to be made by the master of the westel or the same handed, payment to be appeared to the west of the every Chinaman landed, payment besides confiscation of the every Chinaman land

At m, the Emperor gave a solvee.

Seven h undred guests were present. The streets were crowded till a late hour.

Mr. Theo, lore Martin, who has completed "The Life of the Prince Consort," has been knighted, and also made Knight Commander of the Path.

Commander of the Path.

IMPERIAL ELECTION Companies and Main and Electrical Commander of the Path.

SPECR OF MR. THOMAS WHITE.

SPECR OF MR. THOMAS WHITE.

The electoral campaign increases in activity. It was almost impossible in the past week to get a sufficient number of members of Parliament together to make a Heuse. All the important measures that could be disposed of this session were whether the commons will meet to make a financier. This is a miss did much to dissipate the phowing that Sir Richard's financing, with the historic question of Sir Richard's financing, and manly way apologized for dealing with the personal attacks that he because and showed that they were not only protective in fact and spirit, but that they had been then called protective by some of the Very men who thought they could now make a point by finding free of members of Parliament together to make a financier. This is a miss did much to dissipate the dissipate of the historic and interesting with the historic and stream and the personal attacks that he because and showed that they were not only protective in fact and spirit, but that they had been then called protective by some of the Very men who thought they could now make a point by finding free of members of Parliament together to make a financier. This is a miss and Erds and New York, March 22.—George Essex

dist, and then, organic are freely predicting an oversechime, "every year, the control of the provision stream in the provision stream of the provision of the provision of the provision of the provision of policy, and the provision of policy, and the provision of policy and the provision of policy and the provision of Austria in his first speech at Biddingst, A. Versan correspondent reported that the Emperor of Austria in his first speech at Biddingst, A. Versan correspondent reported that the Emperor of Austria in his first speech at Biddingst, A. Versan correspondent reported that the Emperor of Austria in his first speech at Biddingst, A. Versan correspondent reported that the Emperor of Austria in his first speech at Biddingst, A. Versan correspondent reported that the Emperor of Austria in his first speech at Biddingst, A. Versan correspondent reported that the Emperor of Austria in his first speech at Biddingst, A. Versan correspondent reported that the Emperor of Austria in his first speech at Biddingst, A. Versan correspondent reported that the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in his first demandation of the Emperor of Austria in h

Statement by the Contractors

Regarding the Opening

The Taxes on Lake Shipping.

the United States have fallen from 34 millions to 14 millions. In general, our imports from Great Britain have increased about 54 per cent, while our imports from the United States have decreased about 60 per cent, which was just about what was intended by the National Policy. Mr. White also dealt with coal in the same thorough going and practical fashion. The Taxes on lake Shtpptus.

The Taxes on lake Shtptus.

The Shade Shade Shtptus.

The Shade S thorough going and practical fashion, stating nothing that he did not prove to the satisfaction of every reasonable man

adjourned.

The following extra of the Canada Gazette is published this evening:—
"Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario with the Legislative Assembly of that Province did on the eleventh day of March, 1880, pass an Act intituled 'An Act respecting the administration of justice in the Northerly and Westerly parts of Ontario,' and whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor-General-in-Council, together with a report from the Minister of Justice setting forth that he is of opinion that it was not competent for the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to pass such Act, and therefore recommending that the said Act should not receive the confirmation of the Governor-General, his Excellency the Governor-General has, thereupon, this day been pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly. Whereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario and all other persons whom it may concern are te take netice and govern themselves accordingly. (Sgd.), J. O. Cote, Clerk Privy Council."

A ROMANCE OF THE PERRAGE. BUSSIA'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Youthful Son of an Earl Marries a Servant Girl and Emigrates. The Failure to Extradite Hartmann.

PRINCE ORLOFF'S RESPONSIBILITY.

New York, March 22.—George Essex Montifex, Lord Drummond, grandson and heir apparent of the Earl of Perth, has gone back to Scotland. Seven or eight years ago, and when he was only 16 years of age, he married his grandmother's maid, a buxom girl several years older than himself, and ran away with her to this country. He landed in New York without means, and hired himself as shipping clerk to a down town firm. He was wayward, and by his own foolishness got out of his position. He left the city and settled at Brookhaven, a fishing village on the south shore of Long Island. He lived there in the latter of the responsibility of having demanded the extradition as principle.

French Ambassador was not altered in the least. The whole blame was thrown on least. The whole blame was thrown on Prince Orleff, the Ambayador to Paris, who, on his arrival here, will be invited

here that all the articles of foreign jour-nals urging France to refuse the extradithe raling powers of St. PetersJurg. But, on the other hand, the party of the Czarina, which is hestile to Germany, is vigilantly active. The man whom the Russian Chancellor most dreads to send to Paris is General Ignatieff, who is still a favourite at court and still holds to the friendship of France. He is the only statesman that possesses sufficient know-ledge of the political situation of Europe to hold Bismarck in check. Meanwhile an expectant policy, fortified by precautions, will be observed here, the most significant part of it being the receil of General Sko-beleff, who, after being designated as the commander of the Aciatic expe Merv, has been retained at the Sr. Catharines, March 23.—A very important meeting of the Board of Trade was take command of the army which is to

ated Sheemaker.

Omawa, March 23.—John Keys, a shoemaker, of Ashton Village, deliberately shot at and wounded Meesrs. Hugh Conn, hotel-keeper, and W. J. Devers, clerk, as they were passing down the street. Keys, when drunk, is a dangerous character, and was under the influence of liquor. It appears he took it into his head to remove some stories across the street, and pile them in a passage between Mr. Conn's store and storehouse. With this Mr. Conn was not consent, and refused to allow Keys to constinue the exercise. Keys then jat his house, and get his gun, after which he came out and eat on a fence near his ewn door. Soon after breakfast time, Messys. Conn and Devers came down the street, and, when CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK. Extension of our Lengest Reliway.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—General Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, met a select number of railway moguls at the Russell House this afternoon for the purpose of completing arrangements for the consolidation of the North-Western Grand Trunk, the Chicago and North-Eastern, the Michigan Railway Company, the Indiana Railroad Company, and the North-Western Grand Trunk railway into a single corporation, to be known as the Chicago and Grand Trunk. The new corporation will be under the control of the Grand Trunk railway.

Application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Panama Canal.

M. DE LESSEPS' STRATAGEM.

following editorial on the Panama canal:

"The Isthmus is a heavier tax on the industry of mankind than is either war or A few miles of oozy quagmire and jungle, breeding pains and fevers and serving lazy negrees for a squatting ground, impress their mark on every bale of goods between the old and a large part of the new world. The engineers, headed by M. de Lesseps, have planted the standard of de Lesseps, have planted the standard of rebellion against this inconvenient geographical fact. In these times of stagnation, M. de Lesseps might have failed, but he has relieved himself of half the responsibility by shifting the burden of assent upon the United States, out of whose opposition he has fashioned a weapon to subdue them to his purpose. M. de Lesseps offersite the world a boon greater than the ffers to the world a boon greater than the Sues Canal. If it now be rejected in the form he proposes, he will be able to argue that it is because of American jealousy. Most patriotic Americans must teel that their country cannot withhold on selfish grounds from the rest of the world and from themselves the benefit promised by a stranger, without assuming the liability in his stead. In the view of most American citizens, the Monroe Doctrine is a law of nature. It is now propounded that by the Monroe Doctrine a canal through the Isthmus of Pahama or Nicaragua, or any other isthmus which shortens the distance between the American continent and Europe, is virtually part of the coast line of the United States. Great Britain may congratulate herself that the Caledonian canal is already dug, or it would otherwise give rise to international complications. The Monroe Doctrine, even in its most restricted shape, was never admitted into the law of nations. Its present application is a claim to indefinite suzarainty from Mexico to Patagonia, though throughout this vast various the Government of Washington expenses. Patagonia, though throughout this vast region the Government of Washington exercises no power and acknowledges no duty to the populations which inhabit it. Europe could not recognize so gratuitous a demand. An inter-oceanic canal would, for ewery practical purpose, form as much, or as little, a part of the European as of the United States coast line. But while Europe cannot concede the bare principle asserted by the President of the Committee, there is no objection. tion to the United States acquiring all the power it wants by subscribing the necessary capital. All that Europe wants is that the black earth, which the world regards as it might a sunken ship in the Medway or the Loire, should be cleared away. That the United States by furnishing money should obtain a special right to watch over the safety and peaceable use of the new channel is what Europe, and particularly Great Britain,

the task."

The Herald correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:—"Minister Horace Maynard and Consul-General Fairman had an interview with the Khedive to-day at the palace. The Khedive afterward called on Mr. Maynard at his hotel. The interviews were wholly confined to the financial situation and to the interests of the United States. and to the interests of the United States in the schemes of liquidation that are now being projected. I have the best authority for saying that if the proposed Commission be created for that purpose, Russia and the United States will probably not deem this decision binding upon Russians and Americans.

But the world is entitled to

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Murderer at Rochester, N. Y. ROCHESTER, N.Y., March 19.-The trag-ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—The tragedy, the last scene in which took place today, was begun during the last days of 1876. On the 29th of December, William Withey, a youth of seventeen, shot his father, J. Bradley Withey, a farmer of West Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., in a drunken quarrel. The father was not killed, however, one ball only took effect in one eye, which it blinded. As he had lost the other eye in the battle of Gettysburg. Withey was now totally blind. His burg, Withey was now totally blind. His slow recovery from a wound which was so manifestly not a mortal one, was a surprise alike to his physicians and the neighalike to his physicians and the neigh-bours. The son was in the meantime imprisoned for his crime, and has nothing more to do with this his-tory. Withey died on the 8th of Febtory. Withey died on the 8th of February, 1977, with symptoms of arsenical poisoning. The people were very much excited, and an inquest and post mortem

Service field on the first of t

known artificial illuminator is outside the question. From the latter light there appeared to flash a series of gleaming rays, of a strange purple pale blue colour, and the clearness with which the most minute matter within its rays could be observed was truly wonderful, and called forth exclamations of surprise from the visitors. For the sake of our unscientific readers it is needless to go into details regarding the manner in which the light is created. Suffice it to say that driven by the water wheel of the mill is a mail sized copper drum of about 8 inches diameter and 3 feet long. This drum revolves with great rapidity, and pressing on the outside of it are two metallic brunes, which create fields and an except the collectivity, which is conveyed to the burners between the collective of the collectivity, which is conveyed to the burners between the collectivity, which is conveyed to the collectivity, which

FALL OF A FLOOR.

Terrible Accident at a School Entertainment.

Thirty Persons Injured EPHRATA, Pa., 21.—During an enter-tainment given by the public school at Lincoln last night, at which five hundred

POOR JOHNNY O'CONNOR. A Special Constable Appointed to Take Charge of Him. Charge of Him.

London, Ont., March 20.—Sergeant Crawford, who has given a bond for the safe production of Johnny O'Connor at the Assizes, has applied to be released from his bond. He objects to run the risk of allowing the boy to go to Lucan on a visit occasionally. A special constable has been appointed by his Honour Judge Elliott to watch the boy and take care of him. watch the boy and take care of him.

HER MAJESTY'S BOUNTY.

The Birth of Triplets in the Colonies Declared not to come Within the Rules of the Charity

PETERBORO', March 20.—Another struggling industry has been crushed. A few weeks ago the wife of Jos. Spencer, of Burleigh, blessed her happy husband with triplets. Heretofore it has been the cusask the United States to make up its mind either to let M. de Lesseps illd the thing himself with the resources at his tom to ask and receive the Queen's bounty of £3 sterling for the benefit of the fortucommand, or to charge then.s 'ves with of £3 sterling for the beneat of the fortu-nate or unfortunate person accomplishing so much maternity at one accouchem it. The usual application was made on be alf of Mrs. Spencer, and the following really from Mr. Langevin, the Under Secretary of State, shows that the Imperial purse has been closed for the future to this interest-ing and decidedly struggling industry:—

At this juncture of affairs, I met one of the most philanthropic of Irish ladies, a lady whose benevolent enterprises are well-known both here and in American, who has spent thousands from her private fortune in order to aid the starving school children. I speak of Mrs. Power Lalor. At her suggestion, I wrote to several of the most prominent ecclesiastics, school officers, and physicians to ask their option as to the value and feasibility of your Committee's plan. I subjoin seme of their replies:—

PROM THE ARCHEISHOF OF DUBLIN.

The I Lancashire a large number of cotton mills have been erected on the joint-stock principle, with limited liability. The thing has been pushed too far, probably, and at one time there was a good deal of unwholesome speculation in question before us; and the enterprises gave working men an opportunity of investing their savings, which was a great stimulus to thrift, and, so far, an advantage to the country. In a mill, which it cannot be a strike is the fact that the coal supply will not last twenty-four hours.

CANABIAN ITEMS.

The young ladies of Ottawa propose gave working men an opportunity of investing their savings, which was a great stimulus to thrift, and, so far, an advantage to the country. In a mill, which it

I next sought the opinion of certain gentlemen who for years have been acquainted with the wants of school children in Ireland, and I venture to make an extract from a letter received from Prof. Baldwin, the Assistant Commissioner for enquiring and the present state of the distress. He says:—

"For many years, I have had abundant opportunities of seeing how the want of food and clothing affects the attendance of scholars in the schools of this country. I have myself observed again and again the fearful physiological effects which result to adults from indifferent sustenance in youth. When the tissues are insufficiently supplied with nourishment, the inevitable end is mental and physical inferiority, and this inferiority it must not be forgotten becomes hereditary. Ireland is now suffering very heavily from the neglect of this plain and elementary truth in the pass. I implore you, therefore, to use your influence with your friends in America toward raising the necessary funds to enable this Committee to strike at the root of the evil which threatens to weaken, if not obliterate some of the best qualities of the Irish race."

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Extensive Strike of Train Hands in Missouri.

New York, March 20.—Henry Herrmann's furniture factories reopen en Mon-day. The strikers are granted an in-

and the committee are called upon to coope : many form of the New York Herold Reity Fund.

The Domors of the New York Herold Reity Fund.

The Stricters are granted an increase the second through which the contributions application of the second through the second through which the contributions reach the father of the second through which the contributions reach the father of the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate the second through which the contributions reach the father of the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate the second through which the contributions reach the father of the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate the second through which the contributions reach the father of the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate the second through which the contributions reached the second through which the contributions reach the father of the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate the second through which the contributions reached the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate the second through which the contributions reached the second through which the contributions reached the second through which the contributions reached the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate allowed the second through which the contributions reached the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate allowed the second through which the contributions reached the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate allowed the second through the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate allowed the second through the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate the people by means of query sheets, but also to correlate the people by mea

ther instance. In Lancashire a large num-ber of cotton mills have been erected on

deavouring to discharge all proper claims, to live within that income, so to adjust were always willing and ready to go to school, but that the had not the heart to urge them. No coit that she had not the heart to urge them. No coit that she had not the heart to urge them. No coit that the had not the heart to urge them. No coit that the had not the heart to urge them. No coit that the had not the heart to urge them. No coit that the had not the heart to urge them. No coit that the had not the heart to urge them. No coit that the had not the heart to urge them. No coit that the had not the heart to urge them. No coit that the had not the heart to urge them. No coit that the had not the heart to be companied to the search of the country that the core of the same of the subject, I called at the office of the Board of Education to learn that the office of the Board of Education to learn that the coincide of the same of the core of the same that the core of the company have my £1,000, and have an effort to avert the further progress of the famine in that direction. Recognizing the fact that half starved children must necessarily grow to divaried and stunted manhood and womanhood, they fall it would be their duty to take active steps to the and the their children and he was the plants of the company that the core of insufficient nutrition.

It is hard to see a full-grown in a suffer from the pange of huvger, but to see a hungry child with the assured as the extent of the evil as the streng progress of the nation, and which finds remunerative employment for an immense number of the nation, and which finds remunerative employment for an immense number of Irishnen one can pick out these that were children during the famine of 1847, and every now do't irishnen one can pick out these that were children during the famine of 1847, and every now do't irishnen one can pick out these that were children during the famine of

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. Mr. Donald McCaig, of Everton, has been appointed Public School Inspector for South Wellington.

INTERRUPTION TO BUSINESS.

The Furniture-makers of New York Attain | The Lock-out in the New York Attain | The Lock-out in the New York Attain | The Lock-out in the New York Attain | The Machine | T

give it a fair start.

The McCulloch scholarship at Queen's University College, given by Mr. Hugh McCulloch, of Galt, Ont., has been limited by the donor, so as to be only open to pupils of the Galt Collegiate Institute. It is worth \$500 per annum.

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St. Augustine's School, Dundas, is making rapid and continual progress under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The numbers of pupils in attendance last month was 168, with an average of 1394, being an increase of 4½ over the preceding month.

The number of candidates for the Royal Military College Kingston steediling.

The number of candidates for the Royal Military College, Kingston, steadily increases and the average intellectual standard of the cadets, who joined the college in 1879 is higher than in any preceding year. The first batch of students which the college has educated will be turned out in June, 1880. The Northumberland Teachers' Associa-

tion have passed a resolution condemning the large number of lessons on English literature on the list for third-class teachers' certificates, and desiring that the literature for that examination and for the intermediate examination should be iden-

In reply to a petition to the Minister of Education from the High School Board of Port Hope, the Minister says that out of the \$72,000 grant to High Schools, \$450 will be paid as a minimum to each High School, with a further amount per unit of average attendance, and only \$10,000 will be reserved for distribution on the basis of attendance at the upper school, according to the results of the intermediate examination. The estimated expenditure of the Port Hope High School, 1880, is \$3,410.

A correspondent in the Cornwall Re.

The Lewiston Water Power Company is building a tremendsus dam at the foot of Richardson Lake, Me. It will be 500 feet long, 20 feet high, with 13 gates, and will make a lake with an area of 40 square miles. The charge on which the Rev. J. W. Reid is to be tried before a church tribunal at Greenville, Mich., is "unministerial and unchristian conduct," and the specification asserts that he deals in wheat options.

There are 64 secret societies in the col-

A correspondent in the Cornwall Reporter makes the startling statement that the public schools of the Eastern District of Ontario are the most inefficient of any in the whole Province. He accounts for it by saying that a very small percentage of \$40,000. in the whole Province. He accounts for it by saying that a very small percentage of teachers in these counties hold Provincial certificates, that a great number of the schools are taught by females holding third-class certificates granted by a county Board only, and that salaries are too low.

Mr. Switzer's recent winte visit to the schools in the Parry Sound district leads him to believe that the schools are, as a whole, in much better condition than at the time of his former visit. Six more teachers are employed than in the last half year. Thirteen new sections have the time of his former visit. Six more teachers are employed than in the last half year. Thirteen new sections have school houses in course of erection, to be opened after the summer holidays. Two townships have declared in favour of Township Boards of Trustees.

a pistol.

A St. Leuis barkeeper stuck a split cork on the nose of a sleeping bummer, stuck

Township Boards of Trustees.

Mr. Amos, a member of the Middlesex Teachers' Association, at its last meeting read a paper giving his system for promoting general knowledge among his pupils by means of newspapers, and read a set of questions on the topics of the day which he had given his pupils at their last examination. It is open to this objection examination. It is open to this objection, however, that the past, if not brought before the young while they are studying, is never afterwards, in the hurry of present day life, a subject of study, while te-day's tapics are the currency which their life. topics are the currency which their life pay any more, and now a tight board fence trades upon afterwards. It is usually covers the windows. with our acquaintance with the literature, art and culture of the past a case of "now

of State, shown that the Importal grows has a bose condend the first two tills indirectly as an an antique of the first two tills indirectly as a constant of the part of the state of the part of the part of the state of the part of the part of the state of the part of the p

AMERICAN NOTES.

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been sown in California, the early and abundant rains enabling farmers to put in a full crop, which is said to be a very unusual thing. An old lady walked out of a car on the Union Pacific railroad while she was fast-asleep, stepped off the platform, and was not much hurt, though the train was going twenty-five miles an hour.

George Augustus Sala told a San Francisco Chronicle reporter that, for a comprehensive, cosmopolitan presentation of news, the New York newspapers struck him as the best in the world. After a spiritual séance in Boston, there was found in the hall a curious iron har-

ness. This was, by unbelievers, associated with a certain materialized form that had been shown floating in the air. In Burlington, Vt., the other day, a pair of horses, attached to a carriage containing five persons, ran off a bridge, and fell nearly forty feet without seriously injuring the occupants of the carriage or the horses.

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THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of New

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stood even so long as it did. A GALLANT RESCUE, The gailant captain of her Majes anip Invincible, the Hon. E. N. Freman C.B., C.M.G., has once again distinguis himself by saving the life of one of arew during the recent passage of that a from Alexandria to Aboukir Bay. Invincible was steaming along at about knots, when the cry "man overboa knots, when the cry "man overboa rang through her. The engines were versed, life buoys let go, and boats ca away in less time than can be describ Meanwhile the man was observed to s hold of the lead-line, and as a conseque he was dragged completely under was for several seconds, till; almost suffocat and becoming unconscious, he lost his he and floated astern a mere lifeless mass, head being under the water. The capts at the time on the bridge, saw that moments delay would be fatal to drowning man, and, having given his drowning man, and, having given his cessary orders, everboard he sprang, jus he stood, cap, coat, boots, &c., and he not a moment too soon, for, after strain every nerve, when he reached the where the man was last seen his reactional him already some distance un water. Having brought him to the water. Having brought him to the face, heavily weighted as he was, he much exhausted, and had some diffic in keeping the man's head above with till Sub-Lieutenant Moore and Cunn ham, blacksmith's mate, jumped overb to the assistance of both, and, the b to the assistance of both, and, the barriving, all were brought safely on bo The rescued man was instantly remove the sick bay, where, under the sk treatment usual in such cases, he was restored to consciousness, and is now o recovered. His gallant rescuer was, we little rest, soon all right again. It we brave act on the part of Captain Frema and, though attended with consider risk, was rewarded by the saving of man's life. Captain Fremantle alrepossesses the bronze medal of the R Humane Society for jumping overboar the poop of the Lord Warden in 18? Plymouth Sound and saving the life boy who had fallen from aloft.—U Service Gazette.

ervice Gazette. THE REV. DR. PARKER'S CANDIDATUE The Rev. Dr. Parker, minister of City Temple, has issued addresses to electors and non-electors of the citondon, offering himself as a candidate their representation in the House of mons. He says it is unusual for a New formist minister whilst actively engaging his pastoral duties to aspire to a parliar tary position, but so long as there is
Established Church the business of
Legislature must to a considerable ex
be ecclesiastical as well as secular, and
this reason it has long appeared to hir
be desirable that there should be a nun of men in Parliament whose training occupation especially qualified then deal practically with the religious prog and necessities of the country. He take a practical view of the dises lishment of the Church of England, could not vote for it without kno with some approach to exactness, whole meaning and issue of the act. will do everything in his power to puend to the liquor traffic as at present ducted. On detailed foreign politic ducted. On detailed foreign politic mind is not wholly made up, but spen generally he should not object to see stantinople the capital of a new Gr Egypt (the claims of France being equi determined) in the hands of England a base of civilization in Africa, and the cial Turk without a footing in the war and on Turk without a footing in the w Dr. Parker says he has no intention of vassing for a single vote, nor would consistent with his conception of su candidature to put himself to one sh expense beyond what is necessary to i known his willingness to serve the com-ency in Parliament.

LOSSES IN THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN A return showing the numbers who illed, died of disease, or were invalidated three armies operating beyond the three armies operating beyond the three armies operating beyond the distant of the proclamation of witten, from the proclamation of witten, from the proclamation of witten the proclamation of witten the proclamation of the process who have been so diligent in a presenting the foreign policy of the processing the foreign policy of the process o

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There are 64 segret societies in the colleges of the United States, with a member-ship of 66,256, and divided into 487 chapters. These societies have 35 chap houses, the most expensive of which cost \$40.000.

The fastest time ever made by a freight train between St. Louis and Texas has just been accomplished. There were twenty cars, with a thousand kegs of lager beer. Galveston and other Texas cities had run out of beer, and were thirsty; hence the

Samuel Edgar Williard, aged 15, son of a Professor in the Chicago High School, was reproved by his mother for going to a theatre. He thereupon went away from his home, declaring that he would never return; but he did come back, after several days, and committed suicide with

A St. Louis barkeeper stuck a split cork on the nose of a sleeping bummer, stuck into it a number of lighted matches, and rolled in the sawdust with delight with the terror of the awakened victim. The diversion cost only a dollar, that being the fine imposed on the joker by the Police

The windows of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce building overlook the yard of the First Presbyterian church. The of the First Presbyterian church. The church officers demanded, and until lately received, \$800 a year for the privilege of taking light. The Chamber voted not to pay any more, and now a tight board fer

overs the windows. The heirs of Stephen Girard have been beaten again in litigation to get a part of the fund which he left to Girard College. He bequeathed \$2,000,000 outright, and set half as much more aside for the same purpose, if needed; but the \$2,000,000 proved sufficient for the maintenance of the college, and the rest applied by the city of Philadelphia to certain

Me., and the Argus said :- "She is at times very forcible in her delivery, and towers in her dignity in a way that sometimes almost degenerates in a strut," but what it meant to say, according to a subsequent explanation, was that "she towers in her dignity in a way that sometimes elevates and instructs.

The Rev. J. McDade, of Cleveland, was ued by Lucy Jane Chumblin, a member of is church, for breach of promise to marry; but she failed to appear on the day ap-pointed for the trial. The case was dis-missed, and the pastor received a vote of onfidence and the congratulations of his congregation. Now she comes out with a statement that he hired her to keep out of

the way, and he has been arrested agair. Miss Roseberry wanted to marry Mr. Deputy, at Seymour, Ind., but her father commanded her to marry Mr. Bowers, and appointed a day for the wedding. On the evening before she secretly became Mrs. Deputy. She was on hand for the other smoothly as far as the question whether anybody objected, when Mr. Deputy remarked that he had an objection—a trifling one, which he had some reluctance about nentioning—the lady was his wife.

Col. Reuben Allen Steere and Rebecc Col. Reuben Allen Steere and RebeccaAnn Meyers, whose united height is only
five feet and a half, were married at
Rochester a few days ago. They belong
to the Liliputian Opera Company, and had
been lovers, in mimicry and reality, for
several years. The bridegroom was faultlessly attired, exceedingly dignified, and
wore a rather fierce moustache. The bride
was clad in pale blue silk and pink satin,
and she husbed and wort in a was clad in pale blue silk and pink satin, and she blushed and wept in a captivating style. Two couples of small people from the company stood up with the pair, and the ceremony was witnessed by as many guests as a hotel parlour would hold. The Colonel is 33 years old; his wife 27.

Geerge Koehler was believed to have murdered a man at Cairo, Ill., but there was not a scrap of evidence against him, and for some time he was not even arrested. It was at length decided to entice him into inculpating himself. He was put into gaol, in the same cell with a detective, who pretended to be a criminal, and confessed many imaginary crimes to his companion under a solemn pledge of secresy. He argued that almost any crime could be concealed, and thus gave the impression that he was wonderfully shrewd. Koehler fell into the trap, asked his advice, and gave him a circumstantial acnurdered a man at Cairo, Ill., but there vice, and gave him a circumstantial ac-count of the murder. The missing body was found where he said he had buried it, and it seems certain that he will be hanged

vided.

According to the St. Louis Times, a painter named Gutherz has been uniting the beautiful and the useful by decorating a dress for a lady of New York:—"The front of the dress—a marvel of 'robin's-egg blue' silk and gauze, trimmed with wonderful lace—was ornamented by Mr. Gutherz in the highest style of decorative art, with figures painted in all the colcurs on the palette. One piece of satin, shaped by painting the front of the oorsage, is decorated with forget-me-nots, arranged around the central figure of a Cupid's bow with bees on the lower border. The wais the decorated with forget-me-nots, arranged around the central figure of a Cupid's bow with bees on the lower border. with bees on the lower border. The wis laced back and forward with a wreat is laced back and forward with a wreath of gold cord, the interstices filled in with butterflies. On the skirt proper is painted a creacent moon, in which are seated two Cupids, holding in their clasped hands a chain, which crosses to the left of the skirt, and is caught by the hands of two similar Cupids, also seated in a crescent moon. In the place where the scarf is ordinarily worn are painted all the colours of the rainbow, from which to the lower left-hand corner the space is filled in with representations in oil of shells and coral around the central figure of a gold-fish."

when the Frince of Wales son ardered aloft by the captain, he mentally emarks:—"This is my grandmother's hip, and if it makes my back ache to limb that pole, and I ain't going to do it not this once."

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of News. WHY THE TAY BRIDGE FELL. Some of the evidence given on Saturday, the 28th ult., at the Board of Trade Inquiry respecting the Tay Bridge disaster was of an important and even startling character. The supporting columns of the bridge were cast in a small temporary foundry, erected by the contractor at the south end of the structure, and three of the moulders—all experienced men—described the character of the work they had assisted in turning out. The iron was from scrined the character of the work they had assisted in turning out. The iron was from Cleveland, and was inferior to Scotch metal. Two of the witnesses went so far as to say that " it was the worst they ever saw." A loam core was used in casting the columns; but against this nothing could be said, as it is an approved method of executing such work. But the columns were badly cast. The specified diameter of the pipe was fifteen inches, and the specified thickness one inch. It is obvious that all the columns ought to have been of uniform substance. But the workmen examined assert that this was not so. Not only were some of them under the specified thickness of metal, but they even varied in this respect. "One side might have been between three-eights and a quarter of an inch, and the other between one and quarter and one and three-eights inch.'
The columns, it was stated by these witnesses, were also full of cracks and holes,
some of the latter half an inch in depth. These cavities were puttied over with Roman cement, in its turn concealed by coat of paint. Some of the columns used in lifting the girders to the top of the columns were cast without the "lugs." columns were cast without the "lugs."
In such cases the lugs were subsequently burned on; but from the peculiar position of the lugs on the column—it "was almost impossible that with the materials used the lugs could be solidly burned on, as in cooling the lugs came away from the flanges and adhered only to the column." This took place frequently. Nor was the quality of the metal used better than the casting made of it. One of the ordinary risks of modeling is what is technically known as "scabbing." This is the rising of the sand from the under surface of the mould during the time that the molten metal is run-ning into it. The sand being thus mixed with the metal, of course produces an in-

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Parliamentary circles, says the London Telegrayh, that Germany, two months ago, was on the point of "inviting" Russia to withdraw her troops from their too close A GALLANT RESCUE.

equality of strength on the opposite sides of the column. This, we are told, often

occurred in casting the Tay Bridge columns. Salt water was also, as a rule,

employed in cooling the moulds, conse

that our Post Office affords no machinery analogous to the German system, and it is also clear that its introduction or adoption would be a great public boon. Possibly the scheme at present under consideration at Berne might lead to this result. It is proposed to have a uniform charge for the postage of all parcels of or under 6lbs, weight within the countries included in the union. If this measure were adopted the union. If this measure were adopted, a Londoner could receive a parcel posted in Vienna which the Post Office would not accept had it been despatched from Wind-sor. The absurdity of such a state of things would soon be felt, and we might hope in time to have it corrected. But the Berne scheme has met with dissentients. It will be remembered that France hung back for two years from signing the Convention of 1874; and she still opposes difficulties in the way of a uniform tariff. difficulties in the way or a uniform tariff. Her influence is great, but it would be better to forego the advantage of her cooperation than that the scheme of a uniform parcels post should utterly fall through. GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

It appears to be the opinion in Berlin vicinity to the Prussian frontier, which had aroused serious disquietude in

shepherd bore a great resemblance to this latter. The unfortunate wretch, who had no one to speak a word for him, either did not know, or was so dazed that he could not remember his birthplace, and, in the end, was sentenced to transportation to the Ile des Pins. Amiot, as the man is named, des Pins. Amiot, as the man is named, was accordingly sent, and, by August, 1879, he had not been pardoned. One of his fellow-conwicts lately wrote to say that "Amiot was awaiting the termination of a punishment which he did not understand, and was explating a crime which he had had no thought of committing." Unluckily he was condemned for life, and whether since pardoned or net we are ignorant. He may possibly be considered a dangerous character. Perhaps his very imbecility is taken for dissimulation. Be this as it may, his story, while

his very imbecility is taken for dissimula-tion. Be this as it may, his story, while it has undoubtedly a ludicrous side, is at bottom horribly sad and grave, and ap-pears to us calculated to cause reflection to those who insist on the justice of re-pression and the necessity of refusing an

amnesty.—Rappel.

dripp of the The letter tumber of and all the series of women desired the whole of the tumber of the control of

terrible lane, seemed greatly relieved to stand at last upon firm ground. His pure white feet were, however, deeply stained with the blood and gore of his victims.

These fanatics submit themselves to this ordeal with the belief that Allah will prevent them from receiving any harm from the horse bearing the holy sheik. I have witnessed this annual ceremony several times; but on this occasion I was lucky enough to secure a position so near the sheik that I could almost touch him with my outstretched arm. I noticed five victims who received injuries which I deemed fatal. Many others were wounded, but at the very instant of receiving any injury, they were most skilfully and quickly concealed by men standing at hand for the purpose. There are many other incidents to this fete, such as eating live snakes, swallowing glass, &c.; but the great event of the day is the scene which I have just described, and which took place in the presence of the Khedive, the Sheikul-Islam, Mufti and all the princes, ministers and functionaries, both native and European, as well as by many hundreds of women of the princely and other harems. The Khedive is a good Mussulman, and is much more observant of his religious duties than his father, Ismail Pacha. His Highness, is, however, also a wise Mussulman, and all these manifestations of fanaticism are most repugnant to him; and I have the best authority for saying that the Khedive would gladly absent himself from all such ceremonies, and would even prohibit them were it not that it would be unsafe to commence his reign by giving umbrage to a large portion of his subjects. of the engineers as to the direction of the galleries are thus fully verified, but they were out by 80 mètres in their estimate of the length to be pieced. At noon yesterday it was computed that there were still a very considerable number of mètres to bore, and that the meeting from both ends would occur 40 hours later, but in the course of last night, on sounding with a long drill, it was found that the thickness of the intervening rock was only 13 mètres. The news of this unlocked-for consummation became speedily known, and at 10 have just described, and which took place in the presence of the Khedive, the Sheik. U.I.Islam, Mufti and all the princes, ministropean, as well as by many hundreds of women of the princely and other harems. The Khedive is a good Mussulman, and is much more observant of his religious dust their band, were hastily summoned. Highness, is, however, also a wise Mussulman, and all these manifestations of fanations are most repugnant to him; and I have the best authority for saying that the Khedive would gladly absent himself from all such corremones, and would even prohibit them were it not that it would be unsafe to commence his reign by giving umsafe to commence on the manufactural the action became special to have the lady to come and dine to cafe when the lady to come and dine to cafe whe

Selection of the property of t

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

In a will case tried the other day in Dublin, it appeared that on the marriage of the testatrix she described herself as being 32 years of age, whereas, in reality, A Rome despatch says that "the Pope has been carefully inquiring into the real condition of Ireland, with the view of ascertaining how far it is true that the Catholics nourish hopes of dispossessing Protestant landowners."

pect that my discovery will have any effect upon your business, as the cost of producing very small quantities of substance like boart is so great as to relegate the process to a mere laboratory experiment.

Strasburg is excited over the exploits of a mysterious stranger who goes about stabbing women. As soon as he perceives an "unprotected female," he saunters up to her in a leisurely way, and strikes her on the right breast with his weapon, inflicting a slight wound of from half to three-quarters of an inch deep. He has succeeded in stabbing no fewer than fifteen women and girls in this manner. It is not generally known, says London Truth, that Mr. J. Russell Lowell, the newly-appointed American Minister to London, is a lineal descendant of one Per-cival Lowell, an English merchant, who emigrated from Bristol in the year 1639. Several of Mr. Lowell's ancestors have

been prominent in the history of New England, and all have been renowned for their intellect, scholarship and integrity. A London lady on her way to Bond street was accosted by a middle-aged, well-dressed man, who, after some conversation, requested the lady to come and dine with him at a cafe which he named. She

Swiss journals estimate that the use of se St Gothard tunnel will take annually

\$150,000,000 worth of freight business from the Frenc's railways.

The monument to the memory of

of May next. In the evening of the same day a grand vocal and instrumental con-cert will be held in the Beethoven Hall, in

which a number of the leading German per-

Mr. J. B. Hannay, the discoverer of artificial diamond making, writes to a Lon-don jeweller: - "I do not in the least ex-

A court-martial sitting in Paris has just

sentenced to five years' penal servitude a man named Charles Drouhin, who was con-

"The 'French of Paris,' and of other Gallic towns of any interest, are beginning to complain bitterly of the 'Boston,'" says the London World. "Wherever

there is anything to see or do, America will be also; and will insist on dancing its

are keeping to the programme.

Strasburg is excited over the exploits of

Schumann has been erected in the cemetery at Bonn, and will be unveiled on the 2nd

she was close on 70.

formers will take part.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Dr. Sydney Marsden, says the Nature, has discovered a substance in which carbon is soluble sud from which it crystallizes out partly in graphitoidal and partly in adamantine forms. The adamantine crystals exhibit beautiful octahedral shapes under the microscope and scratch sapphire readily. At Porchester, Hants, the other day, a roll of bank notes, confined by an elastic band, amounting to £225, was found among the seaweed washed up by the recent gales.

Dr. Kasman finds that zinc, introduced into steam-boilers for preventing incrusta-tion, effects the purpose where the waters are selenitic; but where the waters conare selenitic; but where the waters con-tain carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron, zinc does not prevent incrustation. The zinc first becomes brittle and porous, and is then rapidly reduced to powder.

When the St. Gothard tunnel was completed, a medal was presented to all the men engaged in the work. The medal, which was struck at Geneva, has on one side the arms of Germania, Italia, and Helvetia, with the motto Viribus Unitis, and on the other side an inscription in Germania. Gothard Tunnel

The Millers' International Exhibition will be opened at Cincinnati on May 31, and will be closed a fortnight later. The exhibits will be divided into 11 classes motive power, steam boiler and engine fittings, milling machinery and millers' supplies, grain, products of the mill, bread and crackers, baking powder and yeast, bags and bagging, scales, barrel labels, and miscellaneous articles and apparatus.

The result of the experiments with heavy guns and test targets at Spezzia in the autumn of 1876 has been the production of compound armour-plates for ships of war. These plates consist of steel having an iron man named Charles Drounin, who was convicted nine years ago of having given information to the Germans during the siege, and who, having escaped from prison during the Communists insurrection, was recaptured under very peculiar cirbacking. Liquid steel is poured on the heated iron plates, and the latter becoming partially fused, a most intimate weld is ef-fected, the steel running into the fibrous iron and the iron into the steel. All the new iron-clads are to be protected with this cription of plate.

Fleitmann has discovered that by adding one-eighth of 1 per cent. of magnesium to fused nickel or cobalt, these metals, whether cold or hot, are capable of being easily forged or rolled into sheets. Cobalt alloyed with magnesium becomes very hard, and when polished, surpasses nickel in lustre and whiteness. Both the cobalt and the polished as above. national dance to every tune, valse, polka, mazurka, galop, or even quadrille, with the effect of clearing the floor of those who and the nickel, treated as above, remain untarnished when exposed to the atmos phere, and when cast in moulds have the

same properties as cast steel. Major Sharrat says that the prevailing Major Sharrat says that the prevailing ignorance of the proper way to burn illuminating gas results in great injury to health and comfort, as well as in heavy pecuniary loss. He estimates that of all the gas which passes through a meter, from 30 to 50 per cent is wasted. The principal causes of this enormous waste are bad burners, excessive pressure, and unsuitable arrangements of cast slobes and fittings. The arrangements of gas globes and fittings. To insure the best results with the greatest economy, it is essential to burn gas under low or very moderate pressure, with the aid of good burners and efficient regulators.

A scientific explanation is asked by Mr. A scientific explanation is asked by Mr. S. J. Capper of certain facts observed by him during the time the Lake of Constance was frozen over last winter—an occurrence which happened only twice during the past 185 years. When the air was perfectly still and the frost intense, the ice brokeaway in the middle of the lake and corseling upon that pear the

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880.

OPPOSITION METAPHYSICS. By this time, that is if he accept the statements in his party organs imp'il citly and without salt, the sound Reform farmer must be nearing the con classion that Canada is the most distressful country the world has ever seen, since the first-born in the land of Egyet were stricken down in the night. Take the Globe of yesterday, for example. There is not a column in the forty that does not contain one or more, ingeniously concocted falsehooods about protection or the Conservative party, all tending to show that the country is not going, but has already arrived among the dogs. Here, for instance, lying in a batch of paragraphs headed "Humorous"-and for ghastliness commend us to Globe "wat"-is a compact yarn about the desperate condition of the farmers in protective countries. An estogenarian Granger, so the record runs, went into an undertaking shop in Plainwell the other day, and producing \$25 in gold, closed a bargain far his own coffin.
"They tax me so much at Alle-'gan," he grumbled, "that I thought I would make sure of my coffin while I had the money." This is

of course the direct result of the Mor-RIM tariff, and the Canadian farmer is left to infer that before many days he, too, will be preparing for a cheap death and burial, glad to escape from the hencors of high duties. But the trouble is, our excellent contemporary does not arper cent. one. The sound Reformer is not, however, supposed to think; it is for him to accept the whole bundle of incongruities and to attribute the contradictions and absurdaties, not to the "bee Politics," says the CHAPLEAU Government is in difficulties, that a coalition is sought for by the Conservative leaders, and so on, with much display type, and in an extremely sensation-The sound Reformer, of course. would have no difficulty in believing anything about the Quebec Tories, but right appear to have but little foundation in

Mr. Treasurer ROBBETSON suddenly left Quebec for Montreal, which was alleged in proof of a rumour that he had quarrelled with the head of the Cabinet and gone home in the dumps. But our conemporary's able rumour-hatcher now the reason of Mr. ROBERTSON'S sudden visit to Montreal is the dangerous illness from paralysis of a brother." There is no small difference between quarrelling with your party an insult to the intelligence of its gifted with an imaginativeness worthy of the young doctor who, seeing a saddle under the bed, charged his patient with hippephagism. Here is another case of pure fiction ;

"A Tory in the neighbourhood of Strath roy, who went the N. P. strong at the re-cent elections, and who is invariably counted a safe man from a party point of view, the other day countermanded the use of sugar in his family, owing to the increase in price. The family now bewail the want of the usual supply of sugar in the Bobes, as a result of the parent's protectionist tenders of the parent's protectionist.

Observe the delightful vagueness this paragraph. In the neighbourhood of Strathroy-by the way, our contemporary locates many fictions in and name being given, there is no means of truth of the legend of which he is the hero. Presuming, however, that if he is not a myth he is a farmer, let us go further and suppose that he and his family consume 500 pounds of sugar per per pound more to-day than it was two years ago, then this Tory has quarrelled man from a party point of he could not have been. Why, Mr. H. H. Cook did not quarrel with his friends for as much as \$28,000; indeed the proceedings of the Elec-tion Courts show that the "safe their eagerness to score a point that they get off sentences like the following, on the banking scheme :

"New banks will be discriminated against in a wholly unjustifiable manner, and it may be a serious evil to the North-West Territories if local banks are discouraged The present banks may but local institutions can assist the extend their This is perhaps not so effective as the

sumour and scandal literature, but we are persuaded it is much more benest.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH-WEST

Own morning centemporary's mission just now is "one dem'd horrid grind" at the political mill. The necessity of publishing an attack on the Government In every issue often causes our contempogary to trip sadly. In Friday's issue there was published an article which, for downright foolishness, because for downright untruthfulness, has seldom

parison san be made. As to the efficiency, all we need say is that it could hardly be worse than it was under the regim so of Mr. Mills. We are told, too, the stient Governor Liairno resigned his I selicut. Governor Liairno resigned his their chances are slim in the North-West. Professional men, cler's and the like are not wanted. It is ne'arly always the case that their chances are liairno resigned his incorrect. In one "Carnadian tarif" may be deemed retali-liairno, and the like are not wanted. It is ne'arly always the case that their chances are liairno resigned his incorrect. In one of the William Resigned his their services, are wanted by the William Resigned his their services i the Interior Department during the Reform regime. We are also informed that Mr. DEWDNEY has been appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs in the North-West, which is perfectly true; and also that the Globe disapproved of his appointment, which is also true, with the addition that from the moment of his appointment the Globe began to misrepresent him and publish false stories about his movements. But the most marvellous thing in this last article is the following statement: "It now
"appears from the published order-in"Council appointing him, that he was
"never expected to reside in the North-West'at all; that for managing Indian affairs from Ottawa he was to receive the very large salary of \$3,200 a year.

"and that he was to have the cost of living and travelling paid for him by the country whenever he chose to make a flying visit to the place where, in order to be of any earthly use, he ought to reside all the time There is absolutely not a word of truth in this. Mr. DEWDNEY is not at the estimates, he would have seen an appropriation for buildings and a resi-dence for Mr. DEWDNEY; and even by the of high deties. But the trouble is, our excellent contemporary does not arrange its ruin paragraphs discreetly, for in an adjoining column we read of the wholesale excellent to see the would have learned that Mr. Deweney has no intention of residing at Ottawa, and has in the course of the time he has been in office already discharged his duty with faithful. farmers to the States, that is to say, of men fleeing from a tharty per cent. tariff to take refuge beneath a ferty-five published on this basis of "fact" is disposed of in a moment, but of course no apology will be made for the misrepresentation. We venture to state that a comparison of the administration the present Government with that of dishonesty of the organ, but to his lack of understanding. Here is another case. A despatch headed "Que-Ministry. It will not be said present Government, as was said with truth of the late Government, that their mistakes and failures in the North-West, such as the Fort Pelly mistake, added immensely to the actual ex-penses of administrative service in that part of the country. As to Mr. DEWDbelow the flaring despatch referred to is a modest little message from Quebec to the effect that "a and has not been a year in office yet; and has not been a year in office yet; "'number of very sensational political
"reports have of late been scattered
"broadcast from this city, some of which part of his time in the territory under "fact." One of these sensational politi- his charge. If he has visited Ottawa, cal reports, which appeared in a he has done so on Indian business, and recent issue of our contemporary, was with the knowledge of his clients. If founded on the fact that the other day he has not resided at Battleford, it is because Battleford is not the proper place for his residence—a more suitable and central place, and one more ac-cessible to the Indians will pro-bably have to be adopted. In the meantime, our contemporary had better first take the trouble of getting commonly accurate information writing, so as to save itself from the

WESTWARD, HO!

THERE every indication that the season which has just opened will witess a rush of Canadian and other emigrants to Manitoba and the North-West, hitherto unprecedented. The ecent exodus of six hundred persons from Ontario to that region is but an earnest of the wave of emigration which is likely to set in so soon as the spring is fairly upon us. The columns of our rural exchanges teem with evidences of the tendency towards Westward migration. No class of items is more frequent in the local press of late, than about Strathroy—may mean anywhere notices of actual or prospective departures of old citizens or enterprising establishing this Tory's identity or the young men for whom the conditions of life in the older portions of the country have become too straitened, and who see chances of bettering their position on the prairies or in the rising towns of the Great North-West. That the influx should have set in thus early, foreshadows a very large volume of emigration when the season advances and the conditions for seeking a new home are more favourable. The liberal policy of home are the Dominion Government in relation to the North-West is bearing the desired fruit, and though on many accounts the departure of so many of the agri-cultural class from Ontario and other tion Courts show that the "safe cultural class it to be regretted, it is older Provinces is to be regretted, it is a source of satisfaction to know that they will at least remain under the British flag, and that the attractions formerly offered by the advantages now. Its columns fairly bristle with paragraphs of the kind quoted, and often the writers are so carried away by population seems to be a law of nature and in no respect an exceptional and even though a sound Reformer, can understand. The extract is from an article abandoned, as some pessimistic Reform journals argue. It has been in progress among our American neighbours from the earliest periods of their history, and without reference to the conditions of Eastern industry, and will probably continue on both sides of the ong as the West offers the attraction of cheaper lands and a broader arens for adventurous spirits.

While the emigration from Ontario has generally been of a character likely to prove advantageous to the newly-developed section, the Winnipeg press utters a word of caution to intending settlers of a very similar character to the counsels which Canadian newspapers have been accustomed to offer in redeprecate usefully sanguine anticipations on the part of those who seek their fortunes in the West, and remind them that there, as elsewhere, the only road to competency is hard and steady toil. Those who have "learned to labour and "to wait," or are willing to acquire this valuable lesson, will find opportunities in the virgin soil and freer conditions of life in the North-West, which, if But on several occasions of late it has discovered a desire to insite discussion, which desire we shall be only too happy to gratify on all proper occasions. We are told that the present management is likely to be "as costly as it is inefficient." as to the cost, that is a matter which is complicated by a famine, and no com-

men, cler's and the like are not wanted. It is ne'arly always the case that their servic'es in a newly-settled country are a d'arg in the market, and that the mo're from which, against all experience, they hoped so much, ends in bitter disappointment, perhaps in absolute suffering. However hopeless the conditions may seem here, the man who has no capital but his brains or a knowledge of one of the lighter occupations should by all means stay at home. There is, we are told, only a limited demand for meare told, only a limited demand for me chanics and general labourers, the classes who can most safely make the venture who can most sately make the venture being farmers, with not less than \$500 capital—who are we foomed any-where, except perhaps in California— and domestic servants. It is to be hoped that all contemplating emigration will seriously consider the risks they undergo and their fitness for the hardships of the pioneer, and will specially take into account the demand of the particular locality they select for the services they

FEMALE EDUCATION.

In a recent article entitled "Rose water Revolutionists," the London World attacks the cultured women of debutantes at a drawing-room, or the upon large classes of articles placed on Senator Brown's free list and loveliness elsewhere. This concession to the mental side of the fair sex is only in seeming, however. The editor of a society" journal is bound to insist upon it that to be handsome and to be fashionable is the chief end of woman. The moment she dabbles with politics. with "acids and gases," or with "th "entire vocabulary of the cant of "Darwinism," she becomes an un-sexed Pariah, contemned and rejected by the elite of her sex, and the men who dangle after them at the opera or in the ball-room. In the first place, it is very wrong for a lady to act so lightly as to use the witchery of her smile on behalf of a husband or a brother who seeks a seat in Parliament. The cases of Lady RAMSAY and Lady PORTSMOUTH, at Liverpeol and Barnstaple respectively, are pointed out as unworthy imitations of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, in a freer and coarser age. It does not seem to have occurred to the censor that neither of the noble ladies referred to went so far as to kiss a butcher front of his shop, or did more than to exercise the eloquence of persuasion with an added charm, the employment of which was surely pardonable under the circumstances. The real objection of the "society" man is to any display of female intelligence outside the con-ventional round of fashionable life. Examples of devotion to science, or ever to asthetical pursuits, are uniformly satirized, travestied and caricatured. It of the utmost importance to the public to know that a marchioness has prostrate with the measles; and that countess has recovered from chance of publishing articles that are ball is infinitely more interesting than her grace's Irish relief fund to people

of refined taste.

The fact seems to be that there is an unmanly jealously abroad amongst a unmanly jealously abroad amongst a certain type of man against the elevation and development of the female intellect. In many cases, no doubt, there is a well-founded apprehension that if women were generally cultivated, the curled darlings of the salon would find their occupation as good as gone. Hence the conventionally formed masculine mind is shocked to hear of hygiene, sanitary reform or the doctrine of evolution from female lips. A lady may read GEORGE SAND, OUIDA OF MISS BRADBON to her heart's content, but woe betide her if she opens the forbidden pages of FARA DAY, TYNDALL, HUXLEY OF SPENCER Society has saved woman the trouble of thinking, since all her normal ways are hedged about with an imperious etiquette. The weakness sometimes dis-played by amateur female scientists or Agnostics may be a fair subject of that in the dawn of intellectual dement, men were quite as rash and triffing as some of their sisters are now. Any one who will turn over the records the Royal Society for some years after its foundation will be convinced of that act. It is natural that it should be so. There is more than a grain of truth Pope's rather doubtful remark:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep, or taste not the Plerian s For shallow draughts intoxicate the br But drinking deeper sobers us again." Intil female culture is further vanced, we must expect to meet extravagancies; but they will disappear so soon as it is an admitted postulate hat woman has an intellect to trained, as well as a face and form be admired, or a heart worthy to eloved.

THE RELATIONS OF CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Any one who has devoted even a oderate share of attention to American journals must frequently have been surprised at the singular misconceptions which appear to obtain even ceptions which appear to obtain even among intelligent people on the other side as to Canadian affairs. The policy of the Dominion Government and the tendency of public opinion as presented tendency of public opinion as presented the communicants from the ordinary Easter meetings. It is questionable whether the new departure is sanctioned. in the American press, are so utterly whether the new departure is sanctioned by either the law of the Church or the to imagine from what source the writers law of the land; indeed, Dr. Hodeins have derived the elaborate misinformation 'circulated among their readers. The ignorance of the affairs of a country related to them by so many commercial and social ties is the result of indifference and apathy rather than of lack of opportunities for more accurate knowledge. It is much to be desired that a better understanding should prevail between our neighbours downright untruthfulness, has seldom been surpassed. If there is any subject concerning which the Globe should be select in the interests of its political friends, that subject is the administration of Indian affairs in the North-West. But it is vain to expect that wealth, or even a respectable subsistance it has discovered a desire to insite discussion, which desire we shall be only too happy to gratify on all proper occasions. We are told that the present management is likely in the East, and such will find that in of the North Indian affairs in the virgin soil and freer conditions of life in the North-West, which, if judiciously turned to account, will eventually secure them the prize they seek. But it is vain to expect that wealth, or even a respectable subsistance in the North-West. But on several occasions of late it has discovered a desire to instrument of the laity of the laity of the laity of the laity and it is well that all means consistent wealth, or even a respectable subsistance that all means consistent wealth, or even a respectable subsistance that all means consistent wealth, or even a respectable subsistance that all means consistent wealth, or even a respectable subsistance that all means consistent wealth, or even a respectable subsistance the entents cordial that all means consistent wealth, or even a respectable subsistance that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entents cordial that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entents cordial that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entents cordial that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entents cordial that all means consistent.

Another matter of equal importance relates to theological training. The Evangelicals in the diocese of Toronto have had previously the result of with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entents cordial that all means consistent.

Hand the line of the Church was a strongest those between individuals are as fre-

the se me on the products and many actures of the United States as on those of Great Britain, against "which country there is no ground of retaliation, it may fairly be urged the United States can have no just ground of complaint against the Canadian tariff." The paper reviews the reciprocity negotiations undertaken by Senator Brown, pointing out that, though Canadian public opinion favoured the limitation of Reciprocity to the free exchange of natural products wat in order to conciliate the were much more moderate than ducts, yet in order to conciliate the American feeling, Canada was prepared to include a long list of manufactures, and in addition to concede the fishery privileges, for which the United States have since had to pay five million dollars. That a treaty did not at the time go into effect was due to the contemptuous refusal of the American Senate to consider the proposition, and the failure of the negotiations gave impetus to the protection agitation. Clearly, as Sir Francis Hiners points out, the Americans have no one to blame but themselves if commercial relations between us are not satisfactory world attacks the cultured women of going to reside at Ottawa, but, we understand, in the North-West and in the place which will be found most convenient for the discharge of his duties. If the writer of the Globe article had looked at the estimates, he would have seen an appropriation for buildings and a residence of the cultured women of the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to ridiculing some of the vagaries of half-trained feminine intellect as is spent elsewhere in expatiating on the appropriation for buildings and a residence of the cultured women of the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to them. The writer deals with the img to a fusion of the College and school tea and sugar duties, which have given rise to special animadversion in American commercial circles, contending that they are strictly protective, and enters into a comparison between the high duties imposed by the World attacks the cultured women of the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to ridiculing some of the vagaries of half-trained feminine intellect as is spent elsewhere in expatiating on the appropriation for buildings and a residual proprietation of the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the same sugar duties, which have given have been broken off. It is earnestly to the much smaller figures of the Canadian tariff. "It has been sufficiently established," he says, "that whatever may be the demerits of the 'Canadian tariff, it is not one of which EDITORIAL NOTES. the United States can justly com plain, especially in view of its per sistent refusal to renew a treaty for reciprocal free trade between the two countries." The visionary scheme Customs union and the Imperial

> important constituency to which it is addressed. ANGLICAN DIFFICULTIES.

Federation project are lightly touched

upon, principally with the view of showing how little support these and

still more revolutionary ideas obtain from the people of Canada. Sir Francis

HINCKS' paper is a thorough vindication

from the standpoint of international comity of the policy of the Dominien

Government, and it is to be hoped it

will not be without its effect on the

It is much to be regretted that the prospect of conciliation opened up by the choice of the present Bishop of Toronto, seems likely to prove a visionary one. The Church of England, whether at home, or in the Colonies, is bound by its original constitution as a National Church to be a liberal body within certain readily defined limits. Theoretically, the English Church is simply the nation regarded from a spiritual standpoint. Hence the latitude allowed, not merely in matters of ritual, but also of doctrine, with the reservation above of doctrine, with the reservation above at the Royal Grammar School, Kingston, an institution at which many leading the Duchess of Marlborough's state ball is infinitely more interesting than dividual thought and predilection which seems to be a block outside her fold. stumblingliberty of opinion and of cere monial is purchased, like the chief captain's Roman privileges, at a great price, is certain; yet the comprehensiveness of the Church system appears to men like Dean STANLEY and Mr. THOMAS HUGHES more than an equivaent. However this may be, it is that, from historical causes, the Church, both in England and in Canada, must inevitably embrace men, lay and cleric, of diverse views. It is evident also, that unless the Church is to fall to pieces, rent apart by foes of its own earance between the various sections of the Church. So long as either the High Church party or the Evangelicals persist sion of all spiritual truth, there is little hope of any modus vivendi between them. It does not fall within our province to attempt any investigation into the claims of the two belligerent parties in this diocese. Those who cling to the Calvinistic articles and those who prefer the Arminian liturgy are both, per-haps, partly right and partly wrong. The Anglican Church was from the first a compromise, and can only maintain its external unity on the give-and-take

seemingly discordant opinions, or war to the knife.

When Dr. Swratman was raised to the Episcopal bench, most churchmen hailed the appointment as an augury of peace and good-will. The clergy had, by a large majority, espoused the Hill. by a large majority, espoused the High Church side, represented by Provost WHITAKEE; the laity were equally or even more decidedly Evangelicals. compromise arrived at was creditable both parties; especially to the clergy, who sacrificed much in making the con-cession. As many friends of the Church foresaw, however, the end was not yet.
On the one hand, the determined persistence of the lay delegates in their adherence to Evangelical principles handed down from the Reformation was resented by the ordained preachers of sacerdotalism. This clerical distaste shows satisfactorily that it would be contrary to both. Baptism constitutes membership in the Church of England; although it certainly does not, after the lapse of years, place the member in full communion. He cannot be elected to the Synod unless he be a communicant; and yet, for ordinary purposes, he entitled to and cannot be deprived the rights of membership. The obj of the proposed canon is obviously deprive the Evangelical party of strongest support—the arm of the la—by paralyzing it. In this diocese

hardly support an institution in which strange things in doctrine and ritual are taught, and where the Reformation has been proclaimed to be a blunder, if not a crime. The Protestant Episcopal Divinity School was established purely in defence of Evangelical principles; not as a defiance either to the Bishop of the day, or to Trinity College. It was a necessary measur lege. It was a necessary measure, prompted by a conscientious belief that the distinctively Protestant principles of the Church were not safe in the hands of the then Provost. At the same time, the founders of the School were ready with the olive branch. Their proposals were much more moderate than might have been expected. They only asked that the new Provost should be a clergyman approved of by the Bishop; that the Principal of the School should be appointed a theological professor of the College, the School including the chair; that the theological faculty should be properly filled up by appointments to new chairs; and finally, that the Evangelical party should be fairly represented in the College Council. Nothing could be fairer and more equitable; and yet, no sooner was the Provostship yet, no sooner was the Provostship vacant, than the Council proceeded to fill it with a gentleman whose appoint ment, to use Bishop Sweatman's words would be received with disfavour by those whom it was most desirable conciliate, if not regarded by them "as a challenge direct." As a necessary consequence, all negotiations look ing to a fusion of the College and schoo much for charity sake, "with all low-"liness and meekness, with long suf-"fering, forbearing one another, in "love, endeavouring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

La Patrie, referring to the emigration of a number of French Canadians to the factory towns of the Eastern States, exclaims, "Protection, beautiful protection, this is thy handiwork!" La Patrie is right; the factories of Lowell are the handiwork of

It is stated by a Newfoundland corres pondent that the seal fishery is likely to be resecuted this year on a larger scale than heretofore. Five large Dundee steamers have arrived to take part in the enterprise, and the whole fleet engaged will probably number twenty-four or five steamers, including the famous steamer Arctic expedition celebrity.

The St. Thomas Journal is a sturdy Re form paper, nevertheless it occasionally stumbles into the truth :--" Canada proud of her Judiciary. Her law and criminal courts are presided over by men of unquestioned ability and integrity. The present First Minister of the Dominion is ion is charged with the commiss many reckless political acts, but he has ever been careful of the ermine. He never sullied the good reputation of our courts by questionable appointments to

Senator Benjamin Seymour, who died t Port Hope on Tuesday, was born at Fredericksburg, Ont., in 1806, and educated ber of the Legislative Council. He was called to the Senate in 1867, and attended to his duties, in spite of years, up to last session.

The Strathroy Dispatch speaks encouragingly of the progress of manufacturing industry in that thriving town under the N. P. The knitting factory has between 70 and 80 hands working over-time, and the rending factory, with a full staff of hands, is doing the same. The tannery, which stood idle during the continuance of which stood idle during the continuance of the fly-on-the-wheel policy, has also start-ed again. "The National Policy," says the Dispatch, "will not work as its enemies predicted it would, but it is ful-filling what its friends claimed for it." Facts like these outweigh columns of empty twaddle intended to show that in the nature of things a protective tariff is hostile to the general prosperity.

In anticipation of the United States census, which will be taken this year. many estimates are made by private persons of the present population of the coun try. According to one of these the census should show a total of about 43,273,000, or a gain of something less than five mil-lions during the decade. The last census was a great disappointment to the statisticians, who had figured up the population at over forty millions, whereas the returns only showed 38,558,371. The New York

the Easter fair held there, says that Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., of Montreal, bought 250 head of cattle for export to Europe. In the list of sales effected and forces. In the list of sales effected and prices received, the same paper says that Mr. George Moore, of Waterloo, sold an ox weighing 3,000 lbs., and a pair of steers weighing 4,400 lbs. at \$9 per cwt. According to our figuring this amounts to the enormous sum of \$666 for only three head of cattle. The Groff Brothers sold some of their fine steet for which \$6. of their fine stock for which \$6 a hundred was paid. Other cattle were sold by the lump, or at prices from \$4.50 to \$5.50. The above, however, were the highest prices noticed. At such figures it must pay to aise first-class stock

The annual report of the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, for the year ending 31st of October last, shows serious falling off in the receipts from crown lands, which amounted to \$75,220, as compared with \$111,343 for the twelve-month previous. The estimated revenue was \$100,000. The deficiency is attributed to depression in the lumber trade in the earlier part of the year, a marked change for the better having taken place in the last few months. The land sales are slightly in excess of the previous year as last few months. The land sales are slightly in excess of the previous year, as also are miscellaneous receipts, including mining license fees. From the settlements established under the Free Grants' Act the reports are favourable, returns from the various Commissioners showing a large in-crease in population and wealth.

The Bobcaygeon Independent, a news paper that allows itself the luxury of an ocasional departure from the ruts of olitical thought, is out in advocacy of a

concerning which there is a good deal to be said on both sides. In the meantime, it is a good subject for debating societies, Political Economy clubs, and agitators in want of a boom.

The report of the Nova Scotis Depart. ment of Mines, recently laid before the Legislature, shows the yield of the year to amount to 13.801 ounces of gold, 29,889 tons of iron, 788,273 tons of coal, and 95.-126 tons of gypsum, in addition to small quantities of other minerals. The quantity of coal mined was 17,000 tons greater than during the previous year, and the amount of sales 4,000 tons less, but during the nine months of the year in which the N. P. prevailed, the product was 28,000 tons and the sales 3,000 tons in excess of the amounts for the corresponding period of 1878. Sales to the United States fell off 37,000 tons and sales to Quebec and Ontario increased 71,000 tons during the year, the total amount of coal sold in the 'ast quarter of 1879 being 25,000 tons greater than for the last three months of 1878.

An advance rather than a fall in th present prices of grain is predicted by Mr. Walker, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, who has exceptional opportunities for correct information on this point. He estimates the European de-mand from February 1st to September 1st at from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, at from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000 busness, the supply from the United States and Chili at 77,500,000, with about 16,500,000 bushels to be drawn from Russia and Egypt. The deficiency will have to be made good at advanced prices by the supplies coming in from early harvests. The plies coming in from early harvests. The reliability of these figures, however, are united States, which is believed to be much larger than that upon which Mr. Walker has based his calculations.

exhibit of fish for the International Fishery Exhibition, to be opened at Berlin on the 20th of April, left New York or the steamship Neckar. Other shipments will be sent from New York and Baltimore. The exhibits are described as most more. The exhibits are described as most comprehensive, including everything connected with fish and fisheries. The samples of fishing tackle sent embrace the primitive appliances in use by the Indians in early times, with all sorts of modern Waltonian devices. There is a large collection of different kinds of fishing boats as well as models of the mechanism was defer well as models of the machinery used for the curing and preparation of fish for the market, and of the hatching-houses used in fish-culture. The principal fish products of the country live and as prepared for use are fully represented, and there are also many unique and curious exhibits.

The report of the Secretary for Agricul-

On Saturday a portion of the American

ture of New Brunswick states that the increase in the quantity of wheat grown in that Province is very great, progress in this particular having been general, and not confined to any particular section. The importation of seed by the Department has done much good by giving an impetus to wheat production. It is anticipated that the Province will very shortly come self-sustaining in this respect. The yield has in many instances been reported as high as thirty, thirty-five and even forty bushels to the acre—a return of twenty-five bushels from one bushel of seed hav-ing been obtained in some cases. The variety known as "Lost Nation" is much approved, having shown itself hardy and of excellent quality. The greater y per acre in New Brunswick than in west is accounted for on the ground that of labour have made a special report on there the grain is distributed over larger the Chinese question. It presents in a areas, while in New Brunswick it is confined to small fields which have been highly manured. Reports of twenty-six fully justify the somewhat rose-coloured view of the Secretary's report, showing in each instance a large increase in the total wheat production for last year as compared with 1878.

Mr. Patterson, of Brant, has a great deal of vehemence but not much arithmetic. In his tariff speech he is reported as saying that the sugar duty "was a monstrosity which took out of the people's pockets between six and seven millions of dollars an-nually." This sounds well, but let us look into it. The annual consumption of sugar in Canada is, in round numbers, 120,000,on canada is, in round numbers, 120,000,-000 pounds. Taking the average price at nine cents, the country is paying \$10,800,-000 for sugar. The new tariff increased the duty on refined sugars about ten per cent, and, admitting for the sake of argu-ment that the price of sugar has been increased by ten per cent., then the new tariff—conceding Mr. Patterson's contention as to an increase in duty being a like increase in cost to the consumer—is taking \$1,080,000 from the people's pockets, which sum Mr. Patterson has multiplied

The Oshawa Vindicator says:-" The Ontario Government organs are engaged in painting the territory awarded Ontario by the Boundary decision in glowing terms. They seem to have overlooked the incarnation of American pelitical corrup-fact that this Government recently sent tion, have little idea of the history and the Lieutenant-Governor on an expedition up there at a cost of over five thousand to discover that the water of the region is so shockingly bad that it is dangerous for even a temperance man to go there without a good supply of whiskey. Our authority is the speech of D. D. Hay, one of the party, delivered in defence of the excursion, in the Assembly. Possibly this accounts for the fact that the Dawson route was shandoned by the Mackeniza Govern. was abandoned by the Mackenzie Governent, as it was an impossibility for any overnment to supply whiskey enough to preserve emigranta passing over it. We anticipate a petition at once from the temperance element of the Reform party praying the Local Government to abandon a territory so dangerous to sobriety and good morals."

don Times, writing from Shanghai under date of January 12th, considers the outlook for British trade in that quarter more hopeful than it has generally been regarded of late. He regards the brisk American competition in cotton cloths as the temporary result of abnormal depression in the States, and not likely to continue with the States, and not likely to continue with the return of prosperity, but emphasizes the numerous warnings which English manufacturers have of late received as to the necessity of sending a higher class of goods and abandoning their practice of adulteration with sizings. The carrying trade of China tends to pass more and more into English hands, and the correspondent predicts that in the immediate future it is likely that the whole of the river naviga. likely that the whole of the river naviga-tion along the Yangteze between Shanghai and the river ports will pass into English hands. The Clyde-builtiron river steamers, recently introduced, have proved a great success, and the latest additions to the success, and the latest additions to the river fleet have been made by an enterprising Scotch firm, who have started a ship building yard in Shanghal, employing 1,100 Chinese workmen. The American flag has departed from the Chinese coasting, as well as from the river trade, and the German interest on land and sea steadily declines, the English sharing the trade with the Chinese.

tive journals of forgetting that their ediorial deliverances on the subject would be carefully compared with their market reports—in other words, of making asser-tions which the facts would not bear out, tions which the facts would not bear out. In particular it accused the Oshawa Vindicator of giving incorrect figures to show that the Chicago market was more favourable to the farmer than that of Toronto, and saying that the Chicago quotations given by that journal were for No. 2 wheat in store while the Toronto figures were for wheat in care. Here is the Vindicator's wheat in cars. Here is the Vindicator' wheat in cars. Here is the Vindicator's reply:—"The figures were taken from the Globe's own market reports, the only change being that the prices of the Chicago grain were made a fraction higher than they really were, while the Toronte-price was exactly as stated in the Globe. The Toronto prices were paid to farmers om the street, not the wholesale price on cars. The Chicago price was net that paid to the farmers there, but that asked by the large-dealer after adding his expenses and profit." The Globe had better look up its own market reports before writing on this own market reports before writing on this question. Or, perhaps, it had better not, for an article in its columns based upon facts would be incongruous and not in ac-

A singular historical ceincidence has been noticed between the periods of civil disturbance in France, and the name of the occupant of the Papal threne. When the Pope is a "Plus" there appears to be trouble in store for the French. The civil wars between the Huguenots and Catholics came to their heat and climax under Pius IV. and Pius V. Louis XVI. was beheaded and and Pius V. Louis XVI. was beheaded and the reign of terror established during the pontificate of Pius VI. Bonaparte overthrew the Republio, and his Empire was in turn overthrown under Pius VII. The Bour-bons were finally driven from the throne under Pius VIII., and the Monarchy of July, the Second Republic and the Second Empire all fell during the long reign of Pius IX. Should the omen hold good the French neonle have no violent convulsions. French people have no violent conto fear until Pius X, is installed,

One of the most significant features of the death-grapple between Russian absolutism and its Nihilistic assailants is that the latter are altogether drawn from the classes possessing some measure of educa-tion. The great mass of peasants and artizans are not interested in the struggle. Leaving out Poland and Finland, Russian empire contains 50,000,000 pease ants, 25,000,000 Asiatics, 6,000,000 articans, 3,000,000 soldiers, 1,200,000 nobles men and civil and military officials, 600, 000 merchants, and a like number of ac 000 merchants, and a like number of ecclesiastics. The numbers gives include the families of the different classes. It is supposed that, generally speaking, those interested in politics are confined to the classes of the nobles, officials, ecclesiastics, merchants and artizans represented by about half a million from which the recruits to Nihilism are drawn.

The uneducated bulk of the people leck on with stolid indifference. The part taken by the nobles and the military class in the movement recalls one of Moore's "Fables for the Holy Alliance," which the Cass and other autocrats might read to advantage, which represents the contagional spread of liberal political ideas, under the simile of the extingulahers used to put out the sacred flame of the fire-worshippers oming themselves ignited :

"A captain has been known to think, Even colonels have been heard to red And reasoners, whether clad in pink Or red or blue, are on the brink (Nine cases out of ten)—of treason,"

The Committee of the Washington

House of Representatives, appointed to

enquire into the causes of the depression of labour have made a special report on strong light the practical evils entailed by Chinese immigration upon the people of the Pacific Ceast, especially in Francisco. Their competition, the report states, has thrown thousands of white men and women out of employment, and the filth and overcrowding of the Chinese fifth and overcrowding of the Chinese quarter is a serious menace to the health of the city. In short it embodies the extreme anti-Chinese view and recommends the passage of the bill vetoed by President Hayes last year, providing that not more than fifteen Chinese shall be brought over the passage of the versel leaving out the passage of the passage by any one vessel, leaving our portion recommending the abrogation of the United States treaty with China, which was probably the cause of the bil being vetced. The proposition to abrogate the treaty so far as relates to immigration will be kept separate from the bill and embodied in a joint resolution of both Houses. The demand for the restriction of Chinese immigration seems to be gather. ing strength, and whatever the result of the present attempt, it will doubtless be pressed during succeeding sessions. The decline of American trade with China will considerably weaken the opposition from commercial quarters. In China the native Yankees year by year and getting the busiwill tend to convince many that the workingmen of the Pacific coast have a real grievance in Asiatic competition.

Many Canadians who are accustomed to speak familiarly of Tammany Hall as the ncarnation of American pelitical corruptrue inwardness of that remarkable institution, concerning which Mr. Van Burem selected as typical of the native American idea with which the society was first organized. The inner secret order is sup-plemented by the general committee and district committees of the Tammany Hall Democracy, which constitute its working political force, numbering from 2,500 to 3,000. As at first constituted, the Tam-3,000. As at first constituted, the Tammany Society was anti-monarchial and anti-foreign, and adopted Indian costumes, regalia and nomenclature to emphasize its Americanism. Its thirteen directors were called sachems, and it even discarded the Christian era in its records, transactions being dated from events in American history. The months was known as "first moon." "second events in American history. The months-were known as "first moon," "second moon," and so on. The active connection of Tammany with politics dates back to about 1822, and when universal suffrage was established in New York in 1834 its, power became well established. The fla-grant corruption which have made its name-the synonym of open and defiant political jobbery, commenced about 1865. Though-its previous history had been by no means-spotless, yet it had managed to extend its-power without any marked loss of public estimation. Its later annals under the Tweed régime are known to all the world. The writer regards Tammany not so much. The writer regards Tammany not so much as a special instance of glaring corruption, "but rather as a generic fact typical of the entire American system of nominating candidates for office."

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A CLOBIOUS RACE

Magnificent Struggle etwee light and wark lues.

VICTORY OF THE OXONIA Cambridge Defeated After Desperate Contest.

TIME - 21 MINS 33 SE

the Course. Bridges,

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, LONDON, March 22.

A dull morning and a leaden sk alight haze lying low upon the rive wind blowing lazely from the north-es such were the conditions under which thirty-seventh race between Oxford Cambridge was to day round provi-Cambridge was to day rowed upon Thames from Putsey to Mortlake, nine e'clock, as the press heat swung the tide through Putney bridge, there only a meagre crowd of spectators to seen upon the banks. The old town donned its myriad searf of blue, and every window in High street fluttered azure ribbon of the Cam, or the chinted streamers of the Isis. As far up the Thames as the eye

As far up the Thames as the eye of reach, where the jutting point cuts of sight on the Middlesex shore, and the tant soapworks on the Surrey, the bwere fringed with stationary craft, puskiffs, pleasure barges, and sunches. The Thames Conservancy been doing its work manfully, no race has yet been rowed so clear a course. Even the ubique water bicycles scarcely dared to show prows beyond the regulation line. It ing up the river between this hedg boats, the water was assuredly in sple condition, stirred by hardly a ripple, ing the strong tide along with impercemention of its surface. With one move the voyageurs of the press boat turn congratulate each other. It was going

ongratulate each other. It was goin be a magainear race.

Old Putney church had just chi half past nine, when, unperceived by crowd, the Oxford came out to try new Ayling cars. They had discarded boat which had already done duty in races, and had found that the new built expressly for this year was b fitted for the strong current of the lot Thames than for the land-locked was Thames than for the land-locked was Taplew, in which they first had tried They rowed down to the steam pler, and thence turned quickly h There was a long pause, the crow the banks grew visibly in numbers, the peeped out from behind its barrical clouds, the river basked in the unwo glow, the noiseless tide slackened it

petuous course, and the four paddle that were to follow the race had that were to follow the race had difficulty in maintaining their position hind the starting boats. The unive ateamers were crowded. Scores of Varsity cars, accres of young 'Varsity cars, all the captains of all the corews from First Trinity to Peterh from Corpus to Queen's were there a sented. Edwardes Moss, the Oxford card. Wed Calt the sculler had a and Wood Galt, the sculler, heade cohort from the Isis. J. S. Chamber veteran of the centuries, and W. B. the king maker of the Cam, led the

At a quarter past ten a.m., the are preparing to embark. At 23 m past ten, Oxford have launched their At 10.28, they are off from the float are rowing direct to the starting thalf way between the bridge and the and Garter. Just as they turn while they float up to their statio opponents come down the stream and swinging stroke, he waterman in the moored sk

caught the Oxford boat by the sterr the men sit full in view, nervously t ing the handles of their oars. wearing heavy white sweaters and blue caps. Hunt, the coxswain, wea pea-jacket. Cambridge paddle dow their light blue coats, and steer structure to the stake. Oxford has plainly we took for the Middlesex side the state. Oxford has plainly we toss for the Middlesex side the river. Cambridge is making the Surrey side. The watermathe latter has some difficulty in cat the Surrey side. their boat. Two or three times the carried past him by the tide. carried past him by the tide. To three times they have to back towards his skiff, and the current steers them away. A sturdy set of thinks the press boat, sturdier than year, sturdier than has rowed the ramany years before. E. H. Prest, the sident, is rowing at the box place of Jones, who was the est man in the boat two ago, and has not improved perce in the interval. Davis, the man, rowing No. 6, gives you the in the interval. Davis, the man, rowing No. 6, gives you pression of being able to carry the coicory unaided. Baillia

light-weight, but then West, the Cetroke, is a boy. Backed by good though, that same West, backed by ton. of Magdalen, the best bow sid in the crew, by Southwell, the weight, and Poole, who probably most of the work in the boat. Their seys are flung off at the same mo position in a wherry between them, is a moment of breathless attention steamer. "Are you ready?" crie Searle. Every man comes forwar clutches his oars. "Are you ready? spectators hold their breath. "Go spectators note their breath. "God is a good start. Cambridge is at a rattling pace, Baillie obe rowing less than 38 or 39 s a minute. Oxfords' streke is slower, are now 34 or 35. This is contrary expectation, for the Light Blues hitherto won such fame as they common the track and the slowness of B by the reach and the slowness of

stroke. They are well together, Their prow is ahead opposite the Sta Garter. They are half a length a good off Simonds' yard. There is a ing of heads on the press boat. I Lente is the motte of the veteran joists, who have followed these race ists, who have followed these race years. The undergraduates view the tion differently. "Cambridge, bridge," ory the youngsters, from I and John's, and surely enough Cambri improving its lead. The Bishop's three furlongs from the start, is past orews are half way up the concrete The concrete wall is astern of us, an Cambridge is head. The concrete wall is astern of us, ar Cambridge is ahead. Suddenly the Cambridge is ahead. Suddenly the of their partisans die out. Oxfooming up. Its steke is long and a its men are influrried, its coxswain ging the shere. Round the point is gaining. Cambridge has the ber the tide, but Clarke is steering Another burst and Oxford is nearly It is new a glorieus face.

Every muscle is stretched.

chord is loose, and still Cambridge its meed and still Cambridge its meed and still the Dark

tes speed, and still Cambridge its speed, and still the Dark keep their long and steady searcely an inch of blue water it tween the nose of either boa in the homestretch of a hor it is neck and neck. Nothing the property and so they row ed, nothing taken, and so they ro point and head for Hammersmith And now, as each man on the ste wipes his forehead, the Light Blue more forge ahead. Off Craven comore than half a length to the good clamons is again renewed on boar mour is again renewed on boar mbridge steamer, and there is ng gloom among the Oxonian uspected such Cantab een effered for a fortnig West and been effered for a foreign.
West and his men would never be in the critics who had found fault we Cambridge men who had denounce lack of stamina, their clumsing feather, their forwardness of reactions.

A singular historical coincidence has been noticed between the periods of civil disturbance in France, and the name of the occupant of the Papal threne. When the Pope is a "Plus" there appears to be wars between the Huguenets and Catholics came to their heat and climax under Pius IV. and Pius V. Louis XVI. was beheaded and he reign of terror established during the ontificate of Pius VI. Bonaparte overthrew the Republic, and his Empire was in turn overthrown under Pius VII. The Bourinder Pius VIII., and the Monarchy of July, the Second Republic and the Second Empire all fell during the long reign of Pius IX. Should the omen hold good the French neonle have no violent con o fear until Pius X. is installed.

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The Committee of the Washington House of Representatives, appointed to enquire into the causes of the depression of labour have made a special report out the Chinese question. It presents in & strong light the practical evils entailed by Chinese immigration upon the people of the Pacific Ceast, especially in San Their competition, the report rrancisco. Their competition, the report states, has thrown thousands of white man and women out of employment, and the filth and overcrowding of the Chinese quarter is a serious menace to the health of the city. In short it embedies the extreme anti-Chinese view and recommends the passage of the bill vetced by President Haves let very recording the competition. the passage of the bill vetoed by President Hayes last year, providing that not more than fifteen Chinese shall be brought over by any one vessel, leaving out the portion recommending the abrogation of the United States treaty with China, which was probably the cause of the bill being vetoed. The proposition to abrogate the treaty so far as relates to immigration will be kept separate from the bill and embodied in a joint resolution of both Houses. The demand for the restriction of Chinese immigration seems to be gather. of Chinese immigration seems to be gathering strength, and whatever the result of the present attempt, it will doubtless be pressed during succeeding sessions. The decline of American trade with China will considerably weaken the opposition from commercial quarters. In China the native Chinese merchants are crowding out the Yankees year by year and getting the busi-ness into their own hands, and this factwill tend to convince many that the workingmen of the Pacific coast have a real grievance in Asiatic competition

Many Canadians who are accustomed to speak familiarly of Tammany Hall as the carnation of American political corruption, have little idea of the history and true inwardness of that remarkable institution, concerning which Mr. Van Buren Denslow contributes an interesting paper to the current International Review. The nucleus of the organization is the "Tammany Society, or Columbian Order," a secret society founded in 1789, and named after a legendary old Indian who signed the treaty with William Penn, and was selected as typical of the native American idea with which the society was first-organized. The inner secret order is suporganized. The inner secret order is supplemented by the general committee and district committees of the Tammany Hall Democracy, which constitute its working political force, numbering from 2,500 to 3,000. As at first constituted, the Tammany Society was anti-monarchial and anti-foreign, and adopted Indian costumes, regalia and nomenclature to emphasize its Americanism. Its thirteen directors were called sachems, and it even discarded the Christian era in its records, transactions being dated from events in American history. The months were known as "first moon," "second moon," and so on. The active connection of Tammany with politics dates back to about 1822, and when universal suffrage was established in New York in 1834 its, power became well established. The flagrant corruption which have made its name was established in New York in 1834 ffs, power became well established. The flagrant corruption which have made its name the synonym of open and defiant political jobbery, commenced about 1865. Though its previous history had been by no means spotless, yet it had managed to extend its power without any marked loss of public estimation. Its later annals under the Tweed régime are known to all the world. The writer regards Tammany not a much The writer regards Tammany not so much as a special instance of glaring corruption, but rather as a generic fact typical of the entire American system of nominating candidates for office."

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15 reatment and positive cure, sent on rement and positive cure, sent on re-

Taplew, in which they first had tried her. They rowed down to the steamboat pler, and thence turned quickly home. There was a long pause, the crowd on the banks grew visibly in numbers, the sun peeped out from behind its barricade of clouds, the river basked in the unwonted glow, the noiseless tide slackened its imglow, the noiseless side stacked its in petuous course, and the four paddle boats that were to follow the race had little difficulty in maintaining their position behind the starting boats. The university steamers were crowded. Scores of old 'Varsity oars, scores of young 'Varsity freshmen, all the captains of all the college crews from First Trinity to Peterhouse, from Corpus to Queen's were there represented. Edwardes Moss, the Oxford coach, and Wood Galt, the sculler, headed the cohort from the Isis. J. S. Chambers, the veteran of the centuries, and W. B. Close, the king maker of the Cam, led the light-

At a quarter past ten a.m., the crews are preparing to embark. At 23 minutes past ten, Oxford have launched their boat. At 10.28, they are off from the float, and are rowing direct to the starting point, half way between the bridge and the Star and Garter. Just as they turn at the aqueduct, the Cambridge boat put off, and while they float up to their station, their the forever that the care of the float is the careaut the care of earthquake felt on July 11th, at Cairo, and in the neighbourhood of the Great the forever the foreve

spire, and weary arms accomplish, and the men sit full in view, nervously twitching the handles of their oars. They are wearing heavy white sweaters and dark blue caps. Hunt, the coxawain, wears his pea jacket. Cambridge paddle down in their light blue coats, and steer straight for the stake. Oxford has plainly won the river. Cambridge is making for the Surrey side. The waterman of the latter has some difficulty in catching their boat. Two or three times they are carried past him by the tide. Two or three times they have to back down towards his skiff, and the current still steers them away. A sturdy set of men, thinks the press boat, sturdier than last steers them away. A sturdy set of men, thinks the press boat, sturdier than last year, sturdier than has rowed the race for many years before. E. H. Prest, the Pre-

Oxford crew obey the call of their stroke.

Baillie takes up the challenge. Inch by inch the strip of water is contested that leads review of the earthquakes and eruptions to Chiswick Eyot, and inch by inch the dark blues overtake their rivals, until in five strokes the nose of their boat is level, and in a few more is ahead, and from the dark blues overtake their rivals, until in five strokes the nose of their boat is level, and in a few more is ahead, and from the dark blues overtake their rivals, until in reness in Asia and Africa during the same evidence in Asia and in the volcanic region of and in a few more is ahead, and from the banks, the Island, and the distant bridge, is borne once more the great short "Oxford."

Thus, for the first time in the struggle, the Oxonians are to the front. Corney the Oxonians are to the front. Corney Beach, the battle ground of acquatic tradition, has given them them the lead. Will they keep it? There are signs of distress in the Cambridge boat. Their stroke is ragged, their time uneven. Baillie calls for an effort, and they gallantly respond, forcing the pace to thirty-nine a minute. At the Eyot, Oxford were half a length shead. Cambridge has now reduced the lead to less than a quarter. It is the effort of despair, and the spectators know it. Strength At a quarter past ten a.m., the crews are preparing to embark. At 23 minutes at ten, Oxford have launched their box. opponents come down the stream with slow and swinging stroke.

The waterman in the moored skiff has caught the Oxford boat by the stern, and the men sit full in view, nervously twitching the handles of their oars. They are

but moving with the regularity that has never changed, passes the ship in 21 min. 33 secs. from the start, three lengths ahead of the Cambridge men, who have fallen all

THE CREWS.	
Following are the names and weights of crews:-	tl
Oxford.	h.
R J. Poole, Brasenose (bow)	150
2. D. Brown, Hertford	171
8. F. M. Hargreaves, Keble	179
4. H. B. Southwell, Pembroke	170
5. R. S. Kindersley, Exeter	170
6. H. D. Rowe, University	171
7. J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen	181
L. R. West, Christ Church (stroke)	57
C. W. Hunt, Corpus (coxwain)	105
Cambridge. 1	D.
E, H. Prest, Jesus (bow)	5.4
2. H. Sandford, Lady Margaret	161
S. W. Barton, Lady Margaret	158
4. W. M. Warlow, Queen's	168
5. C. N. Armitage, Jesus	180
6. R. B. Davis, First Trinity	178
7. R. D. Pryor, Queen's	168
W. W. Baillie, Jesus (stroke)	156
B. S. Clark, Lady Margaret (corwain)	06

Year	Place.	Win'r.	Time.	Won by
1829	Henley, 2m 3 fur	Oxford	14min 30sec	easily
1836	Westm'r to Put	Camb	36 min	1min
1839	Westm'r to Put Westm'r to Put	Camb.	31min	1m 45a
1840	Westm'r to Put	Camb	29min 80sec	2.8 loth
1841	Westm'r to Put	Camb.	32min 80sec	1m 4a
1842	Westm'r to Put	Oxford	30min 45sec	13a
1845	Put to Mort		23min 30sec	
1846*	Mort to Put	Camb.	21min 5sec	
1849	Put to Mort	Camb.	22min	8 lgths
1849	Put to Mort	Oxford	foul	foul
1852	Put to Mort	Oxford	21min S6see	27
1854	Put to Mort	Oxford	25min 29sec	11 strke
1856	Mort to Put	Camb.,	25min 50sec	a loth
1857†		Oxford	22min 50sec	259
1858	Put to Mort	Camb.;	21min 23sec	228
1859	Put to Mort	Oxford	24min 30sec	Cm sun
1860	Put to Mort	Camb.	26min	1 loth
1861	Put to Mort	Oxford	23min 27sec	488
1862	Put to Mort	Oxford	24min 40sec	20s
1868	Mort to Put	Oxford	23min 5sec	428
18"4	Put to Mort	Oxford	21min 48sec	238
1865	Put te Mort	Oxford	21min 23sec	138
1866	Put to Mort	Oxford	25min 48sec	158
1867	Put to Mort	Oxford	22min 40sec	a lgt
1868	Put to Mort	Oxford	21min	6 leths
1869	Put to Mort	Oxford	20min 20sec	5 lgths
1870	Put to Mort	Camb	22min 33-5s	12 lgth
1871	Put to Mort	Camb	23min 5sec	1 lgth
1872	Put to Mort	Camb	21min 16sec	2 lgths
18731	Put to Mort	Camb	19min 35sec	3 lgths
1874	Put to Mort		22min 89sec	3 lgths
1875	Put to Mort		22min 2 sec	
1876	Put to Mort		20min 19sec	5 lgths
1877	Put to Mort		24min 14sec	
1878	Put to Mort	Oxford	22min 15sec	12 lgth
1879	Put to Mort	Camb.	21min 18sec	34 lgth
1880	Put to Mort	Oxford	21min 33sec	3 lgth

A GLOBIOUS RACE.

In the present of the present of

New Zealand enabling us to leave out of the question that part of the world. The records of outbreaks of seismic force at any period in the Dark Continent are rare, though the recent discovery there of active volcances shows that our knowledge of Africa been as intimate as that even of Central Asia, the number of recorded earthquakes and eruntions therebeat the Central Asia, the number of recorded earthquakes and eruptions throughout the world would have been largely increased. The frequent observance of submarine volcanoes of both the eastern and western coaste of Africa tends to confirm this belief. Last spring the volcanic district between the mainland and the Canaries Pyramid, these are all the records we have of the kind from Africa. Asia, on the other hand, has been in one part or another the scene of incessant and most severe outbreaks. Early in March the Himaoth incessant earthquakes were felt in all parts of the island. The volcances of Smeru and Gedé emitted enormeus quantities of lava and ashes, the latter being

thinks the provide that he received the teacher provided the provided provided the heart received the teacher provided the provided provided the provided provided the provided provided provided the provided pro

Russians and Foreigners. LATEST HOME NEWS.

The congregation of St. Paul's Presby-terian church, Peterboro', Rev. Mr. Torrance, pastor, have by a recent vote decided largely in favour of the introduc-

tion of an organ.

than usual has been sown.

face the city.

It has not yet been decided which On

It has not yet been decided which Untario regiment will visit Quebec on the coming 24th of May. The choice lies between the 7th of London, the 13th of Hamilton, the Queen's Own of Toronto, and the Foot Guards of Ottawa.

The chime of bells for St. Bartholemew's

church, New Edinburgh, ordered from England by her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, are being placed in position, and it is expected that they will ring out for the first time next Sunday.

The Quebec Government has given in

Anent the coming military celebration

A rumour is in circulation at St.

arrange the plan of operations.

Prince Edward Island has contributed \$1,000 to the Irish distress relief fund, Small-pox is reported to be prevalent at Highgate, six miles from Ridgetown, Ont. A new seam of coal has been discovered A new seam of coal has been discovered at Campbellton, O.B., after twenty-eight years searching.

The Ontario car shops at London, Ont., are again hard at work, and the moulders will all get to work this week. Mr. Michael Cummings, of Ward's Creek, Sussex, N.B., has within a week buried five of his children who died of diphtheria Several St. Louis and other American firms have contracted with Mr. E. B. Eddy for large quantities of matches, pails, tubs, etc. The Prince Edward Island Legislature has passed the second reading of the bill to abolish the Legislative Council, by a vote Gold has been discovered on the farm of

"Pay respect and attention, above all things, to foreigners, of whatever rank or position they may be; and, if it is not in your power to load them with presents, treat them liberally, at any rate, to the marks of your goodwill, since the manner they are treated in a country must necessarily affect the good or the evil report of it they shall carry home." This is an extract from the counsels of the famous and sainted Vladimir Monomaque to his children. It is more than 750 years since it was uttered, but the idea that lies at the bottom of this little piece of political wisdom is as deeply fixed in the heart of the Russian who governs to-day as it was then. Every traveller must be struck with the excessive susceptibility of Russians even of the present day as regards the judgment and opinions foreigners may form concerning themselves and their country. They appear to be, as it were, upon their trial, and to be continually deprecating that verdict of "barbsreus" or "Asiatic," which they feel is going to be passed. "Do not allow yourself to be prejudiced by So-and-So's writings," your Russian host will say; "he knows nothing about his country." If you appear disappointed with St. Petersburg, yon are advised forthwith to start for Moscow or Nijai Novgorod for "there you will really see Russian life." You are incessantly being told that you have no right to pass an opinion upon the country until you have spent at least two years in it—its proportions are so large; and all this with an anxiety of manner and a tone of entreaty that makes you feel yourself a hardhearted monsser and causes you to look upon Russian hosts as a very unfortunate and mund maligned people. After a time prebably this feeling will give way to one of astonishment that a people—or rather a governing class—should take such enormous trouble to appear what they are not As Russians, the subjects of the Czar must have a deep interest for every traveller; as imitators of all the little details and minutize of southern civilisation they fail to satisfy,

are none for the mania of appearing what you are not."

This keen susceptibility to the criticisms of foreigners is, we have seen, as old as the 12th century, but it was hardly perore the latter end of the 17th century that the Russians took to elavishly imitating the manners and habits, dress, language, and even architecture of the west. Peter the manners and nables, dress, language, and even architecture of the west. Peter the Great joined to a mania for everything French a dislike almost amounting to loathing for everything Russian and national—an unpatriotic disposition which lasted well into the reign of Nicholas, when the Pansclavic idea demanded a culture of the Sclavic tongue, and courtiers and hangers-on of the court got up, parrotlike, a few sentences of Russian, to patter to one another when the Autocrat came in sight. The vanity of the Great Catherine was more tickled than that of any of her predecessors had been by the praise of the French philosophic school; and it was te obtain the approbation of this nation that half of her so-called reforms were set on foot. This was the origin of the schools that sprang up in different parts of the empire. It said that the Governor of Moscow wrote to her one day to say that the schools were a failure, and that the

A rumour is in circulation at St. Catharines that a number of persons in the Southern States are endeavouring to form a company for the purpose of leasing the Stephenson House, in that city, as a summer resort. They propose to make arrangements for at least four hundred recreams. obtain the approbation of this nation that half of her sc-called reforms were set on foot. This was the origin of the schools that sprang up in different parts of the empire. It said that the Governor of Moscow wrote to her one day to say that the schools were a failure, and that the Muscovites would not send their children to them. "My dear Prince," the Emth Muscovites would not send their children to them. "My dear Prince," the Emth Muscovites would not send their children to them. "My dear Prince," the Emth Muscovites would not send their children to them. "My dear Prince," the Emth Muscovites would not send their children to them. Great preparations are to be made in the city for the accommodation of about 5,000 troops.

Quebec, March 22.—It seems that the missing son. Still Robert remained away, and the other relatives began to think they would get the estate, which

for curselves but for Europe, in whose estimation we must maintain our standing; but if our peasants should really wish to become enlightened, neither you nor I could continue in our places."

The Emperor Paul conceived as great an affection for anything German as Peter and Catharine had evinced for anything that was French. Courtiers were expected to come to court dressed in the Prussian mode, with the cocked hat, the pig-tail, the bag, and the other appurtenances. Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake desire the presence of Mr. Joly in the House of Commons, and to that end have opened negotiations with him in order to persuade him to resign his seat in the Local House and run for Chateauguay. Yesterday a telegram was sent to him at Lothiniare, from here, and his answer was expected to day. As Mr. Jely has more than once expressed his dissatisfaction with the treatment he has met with at the hands of the Liberals here it is confidently believed he will acmode, with the cocked hat, the pig-tail, the bag, and the other appurtenances, which were in favour at the capital of the Great Frederick; even the harnessing of horses after the Russian fashion was prohibited by an ukase of the Emperor; and his police were ordered to cut the traces of every carriage the horses of which were not harnessed in the German manner. here, it is confidently believed he will accept the effer, in which case it is believed he will be elected in Chateauguay. Mr. Ovide Perrault has refused to become a candidate for that county, as his time is otherwise occupied. American horse buyers are in London, Ont., buy-ing largely for that market. harnessed in the German manner. Paul's raid upon round hats was a subject of even Flour has gone up 25c per cwt, at Winnipeg Man, wheat is 95c to \$1, and oats 60c.

The proprietors of the Rochester, N.Y., iron works have leased an iron ore mine on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway. greater inconvenience, both to the Russians themselves and any foreigners who might be sojourning in St. Petersburg or Moscow, Cocked hats were prescribed to every one as the orthodox head-dress, and those who the Kingston and Pembroke railway.

Much interest is being taken in the geld mines of Beauce, and it is thought that by the month of April 1,200 workmen will be engaged in these productive gold fields.

The Ontario Government has issued a proclamation at London, Ont., offering a reward of \$4,000 for additional information leading to the conviction of the Donnelly murderers.

A by-law was carried at Kincardine on Friday granting a bonus of \$10,000 to Messrs. T. J. Fishe & Co., for the establishment of a manufactory to the making of steel horse collars, etc. Jay Gould intends establishing a line of elegant steamers between Cincinnati and New Orleans. The Legislature of California has pass

The Legislature of California has passed, and the Governor signed, the revenue and taxation bill, providing for the taxation of savings bank deposits, mortgages and capital stock of corporations.

It is understood China does not favour the restriction of Chinese emigration to the United States, but prefers the mutual and total exclusion of the commerce and the citizens from each other's country.

An Albany special to the New York Times reports the probability that Col. Albert D. Shaw, United States consul at Manchaster, and formerly consul at Toronto, may be nominated as State Superintendant of Insurance.

An Albany despatch says St. Patrick's

An Albany despatoh says St. Patrick's
Day was celebrated by some Assemblymen
wearing green neokties. Speaker Sharpe
presided with a very obtrusive bunch of
green on the lapel of his coat, and a piece
of green silk wound reund his gavel.

The Supreme Court city judges of Baltimore have placed the names of fifteen negroes on the jury panel. This is the first instance in the history of Maryland in which coloured men have been recognized as eligible for jury duty in the Baltimore or State Courts.

An Albany, N.Y., telegram states that a delegation of ladies, headed by Lillie Devereaux Blake, yesterday presented Governor Cornell with a gold pen, in recognition of his advocacy of women's rights, and signing the Woman's Suffrage bill. The Governor presented the ladies with the pen used in signing the bill.

At a coal mine convention at Pittsburg,
Pa., a resolution was adopted that the
miners from the various districts from
each State hold a convention on the third
Tuesday of next January, to declare a general simultaneous strike throughout the
bituminous coal fields against the present
system of weighing coal.

system of weighing coal.

A Washington despatch says Minister Christiancy is reported to be about to commence divorce proceedings against his young wife, formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department. His wife denies that she has been unfaithful, and says she intends to claim divorce. She alleges that Christiancy commenced to treat her cruelly a month after their marriage.

VEGETINE does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health. MISCELLANEOUS.

The records of life insurance comp as presented in the reports for last year show that the death claims were consider-ably greater than in previous years, which would seem to indicate that last year was an unhealthy one.

A boy of 17 married a woman of 70 at

Jasper, Als., but his parents captured him immediately after the ceremony, and banished him to a distant school. The bride was wealthy, and the husband claimed to know what he was about.

Two Boston women of "culture" came across an old-fashioned milestene in the suburbs. One read the inscription, "I. m. from Boston," and the other said:
—"Here is a grave, perhaps of some young girl, who wished it written on her tombstone, 'I'm from Boston.' How simple and sufficient!" Mrs. Swanson heard a sermon on hell.

mrs. Swanson heard a sermon on hell, in Chicago, and the preacher's vivid description of eternal torture greatly frightened her. She brooded over the subject several days, then became pessessed of the idea that she had cemmaitted the unpardonable sin, and finally sank into incurable lunacy. Gold has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Van Vestervorte, lot one in the first concession of the township of Methuen, Hastings county.

New Brunswick Legislature has repealed her attachment law and garnishee Ast, and passed a resolution to rebuild the Legislative buildings in Fredericton.

Mrs. Barty made her appearance at Lebanon, Va., with a bloody club over her shoulder, and her face and arms terribly scratched. "I guess I won't be troubled by that Harmon woman any more," she said. She had brutally murdered a woman with whom, as she believed, her husband had fallen in love.

A house built in 1639 at MI stands in A house built in 1639 still stands in

A private despatch received at Winnipeg, Man., states that the Indian who is suspected of murdering trooper Grayburn, of the Mounted Police, has been arrested at Fort Benton, Montana. Dedham, Mass., and is the oldest in New England. It is beautifully situated under sogland. It is described, with a moss-sovered roof. Much of the original furni-The small-pox among horses in the locality of Quebec city seems to be on the increase, and the St. John Street Railway Company there stopped running their cars on Monday in consequence. ture, 240 years of age, still remains, and has been in the possession of one family, named Fairbanks, during all of that time. An actor at the National Theatre, Phila-An actor at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, went on the stage without a pistol in a scene requiring him to shoot the villain of the play. W. H. Jones, the stage manager, tried to slide the required weapon out to the negligent performer, and accidentally disoharged it. Though there was no ball in the weapon, Jones' hand was wounded, and he died of look. The farmers in the county of Peterboro' do not speak at all hopefully as to the condition of the winter wheat. The prospects are rendered more than ordinarily unfortunate, from the fact that a larger quantity

The typical American of the highest order will—so the English Journal of Science tells us—be in the near future a union of tells us—be in the near future a union of the soarse and fine organizations; the solidity of the German, the fire of the Saxon, the delicacy of the American— sensitive, impressible, readily affected through the avenues of influence, but trained and held by a will of steel; original, idiosyncratio, learned in this—that he knows what not to do; with more of wirl ness than of excess in strength, and achieving his purpose not so much through the absolute quantity of his force as in its adjustment and concentration.

tructions to have estimates prepared for the construction of the new Parliament House, to form the fourth side of the square, partly formed by the new Depart-mental offices on the Grande Allée and to The Andersonville graveyard, as de-The Andersonville graveyard, as described by a recent visitor, is an unfrequented spot, except for travellers from the North, among whom are many war veterans who were prisoners in the stockade. There are 13,715 graves, of which about 1,000 are marked "Unknown." There is a surrounding wall of solid brick, and the place is kept neat by a resident superintendent her Majesty's birthday at Quebec, an in-teresting item will probably be the attack and storming of one or more of the Levis forts. General Sir Selby Smath will, it is kept neat by a resident superintendent under Government pay. Part of the stock-ade is still standing, but nothing remains of the prison, and the site is covered by bushes. There is no trace of the famous expected, arrive in town in a few days to brook, nor any mark of the wells dug by

the prisoners.

Rebert Dixon walked occily out of his away, and the other relatives began to think they would get the estate, which had grown to be worth \$100,000, on the death of Mrs. Dixon; but he has at last returned, and will give no account of him-

RIETHS. SMITH—On the 16th inst., at 124 Bond street, the wife of S. H. Smith, of a daughter. wife of S. H. Smith, of a daughter.

EDWARDS—In LONDON, on the 14th inst., the wife of Dr. E. G. Edwards, of a daughter.

TROTTHE—At his residence, 16t Jarvis street, on the 18th inst., the wife of R. G. Trotter. of a sen. ROMANES—On Feb. 19th, at Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, the wife of George J. Romanes, M. A., F. R. S., of a daughter.

MILLS—On Weduceday, the 17th inst., the wife of the Rev. S. Mills, Penetanguishene, of a son. MEREDITH—In this city, on Friday, March 19th, the wife of James D. P. Meredith, printer, of a son. MARRHYTS—At Clifton, on the 10th inst., the wife of Geo. Margetts, of a daughter. Bowss—In London, on the 17th inst., the wife of R. J. Bower, of a daughter.

ADAMS—At Sarnia, on the 13th inst., the wife of J. Fourth Adams, H. M. Customs, of a son. BATTIN—At Spadina Road, Bloor street west, on the 19th inst., Mrs. W. S. Battin, of a son. FALCONERIDEE—At 88 Wellesley street, on Satur-lay, March 20th, the wife of W. G. Falconbridge, of daughter.

a daughter.

RYLAND—In the Elonea Farm, Lenden, en the 16th inst., the wife of G. F. Ryland, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—In Kingston, on March 18th, the wife of Mr. Ernest Boberts, of a son.

Mr. Ernest Boberts, of a son.

BOPER—At 55 Maitland street, Teronto, on Satur day, 20th March, 1880, the wife of Frederic Roper, of a daughter.

HYMAR—At London, on the 22nd inst., the wife of J. W. Hyman, of a daughter.

MACKAY—In Hamilton, on the 21st inst., the wife of R. Mackay, of a daughter.

BRENNERS—At 42 Catharine street nerth, Hamilton, on Saturday, the 20th inst., the wife of M. Brennen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—TAYLOR—At "Reschwood" Don

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON — TAYLOR — At "Beechwood," Don Mils, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, Archibaid, son of ex-Aid. Henderson, of this city, to Carrie a., daughter of George Tayler, Heq. McMillan — Hardy—On the 17th inst., in Christchurch, by the Rev. J. W. P. Smith, Rector, John McMillan, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of J. N. Bardy, Esq., all of London. PHILLIPS—STANBUT—On the Nth inst, at the residence of the bride's father, London East, by the Rev. J. B. Richardson, Mr. William F. Phillips to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. William Stanbury, late of Goderich. BAMPYLUB—HUNTER—On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Carmichael, John P. Bampfylde to Mary Hunter, both of Hamilton.

Carmichael, John P. Bampfylde to Mary Hunter, both of Hamilton.

Greecky—McNieux—At the parsonage, Sarnis, on the lith inst, by the Rev. W. C. Henderson, M. A., Mr. George Gregory, of Yarmouth, to Miss Rebecca Victoria McNiece, of the County of Lambton.

Kennedy—McVicar—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 13th inst, by the Rev. W. C. Henderson, M. A., Mr. William Keanedy, of the township of Egremont, to Miss Bell McVicar, of the township of Barnis.

township of Sarnis.

BROWN-SPERGER—At Selby, on March 11th, Dr.

M J. Brown, of Napanee, to Miss Annis Spencer,
youngest daughter of James R. Spencer.

CRIBRINS—HANNA—On the 16th inst., at the
bride's issher's, by Rev. E. Hunt, Mr. Henry Cribbrina, of London, to Miss Mary Jane Hanna, of
Milestown. Nilestown.

NEELIN-PRITURARD—On Monday, 5th inst., at the Methooist parsonage, Winnipeg, by the Rev. J. F. German, Joseph Neelin, of Winnipeg, to Nellie Pritchard, late of Hamilton, Ont.

Skort, In London, on the 17th inst., Reuben (

LOVETT - At Ayr, March 19th, Mary M. Bawtin himer, beloved wife of William Lovett, M.D. himer, beloved wife of William Lovett, M.D.

USSHER—At Galt, on the 19th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. A. Durand, Esq., Sarah Ussher, relict of Captain Edgeworth Ussher, of Chippawa, aged 80 years.

Moors—On Thursday night, the 18th, Bertha Florine, youngest daughter of Geo. C. and Fauny Moore, aged 3 years and 25 days.

LEPPSR—On the 17th inst, at Duffin's Creek, Jane relict of the late Arthur Lepper, Esq., of Three Trees, Donegal, Ireland, in the 91st year of her age. BoxD—On the 17th inst., at 228 Gerrard street east, Robt. Bond, builder, aged 58 years.

FORUMS—On the 17th inst., Henry Walter, young-FORESS—On the 17th inst., Henry Walter, young est child of Harrison R. and Henriette Forbes, aged 1 year and 11 months.

DEATHS.

1 year and 11 months.

Howell—On the 15th inst., suddenly, of paralysis at his residence near Palermo, William B. Howell. Esq., aged 76 years. Esq., aged 76 years.

HASTINGS—Of diphtheria, at lot 5 on the 6th concession of Whitchurch, Matilda Sophia, second youngest daughter of James and Rachael Hastings, aged 13 years 10 months and 28 days. STEVENSON—In 2nd cem., township of London, on he 6th inst., Alice, beloved wife of Joseph Steven

Case—At Lobo, Ont., on the 21st inst., Bouglasse only child of Dr. G. H. Case, aged five menths and three weeks. Evans. In Buffalo, N.Y., on March 19th, Richard Evans. late of Donard, County Wieklew, Ireland, aged 77 years. Thorn—In Kingston, on March 19th, Frederick Adolphus, son of Mr. Benjamin Thorn, aged 5 years and 3 days. and 3 days.

Normallin Kingston, on March 19th, Louisa, wife of Mr. Robert Nobes, aged 56 years.

GLASGOW—In Kingston, on March 20th, Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Glasgow, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Years and 6 months.

HARCH—In Kingston, on the morning of March 20th, Ellen, wife of Chester Hatch, aged 76 years.

THOMPSON—At Penetanguishene, on the 16th inst., Xavier Thompson, aged 36 years.

DUSK—At London East, on the 16th inst., Arabella, the beloved wife of Mr. John Dunn, aged 49 years.

years.

FOWERS—At London, on the 15th inst., Fiora, beloved daughter of L. P. Powers, aged 2 years and 6 months.

RIDER.—In Hamilton, on the 15th inst., Jessie Kidd, beloved wife of Mr. John Riddel, stockbroker. Smons—At Hamilton, on the 15th inst, Solo Simons, in the 71st year of his age. FATT—On Tuesday, 16th inst., at her late residence, 115 Dalhousie street, Mary Wright, beloved wife of Frederick Helling Fatt, aged 36 years. MERROTH.—In the township of Essa, on the 11th inst., of consumption, Margaretta, the beloved wife of Edward Meredith, Esg., aged 25 years. Ross—On the 16th of March, 1989, at his residence, 83 St. Paul street, Ottawa, Alexander Ross, Esq., solicitor, aged 68 years. MCINTER—At Chicago, Ill., on the evening of 12th inst., Hattle York, wife of Alex McIntyre, late of Kingston, Ont. Rics—At Chatham, Ont., en the 16th instant, Thomas, eldest son of John Rice, Esq. PACKARD—On the evening of the 17th March, at the residence of Dr. Palmer, 236 Jarvis street, Toronto, Mrs. Ambrose Packard, late of Niagara Falls, New York, mother of Mrs. Palmer.

WENYARD—At Selkirk. Ont., on the 16th March Willie Brown, eldest son of R. J. Wenyard, age four years, six months and twenty-one days. SHANLY—At Spadina road, Bloor street west, on Saturday, the 20th inst., James Stewart, youngest child of Francis Shanly, aged thirteen months and alexand are. eleven days.

CATTANACH—At Sombra, on the 18th inst., Jennie
May, daughter of P. Cattanach, jr., aged seven
months.

months.

Fran—In Sarnia, on Monday, 15th instant, of bronchitis, Robin Fran, youngest son of W. C. and N. Fran, aged two years. Wilson-In Warwick village, Mr. Lee. A. Wilson machinist, late of Courtwright, aged forty-five years.

Nicholson—In Leslieville, en 21st inst., Annie Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Nichelson, aged twenty-four years and Line months. PETRY—On the 16th instant, at Washington, D.C., of consumption, George Edward Potry, formerly of this city, aged thirty years.

Toorr—At the Protestant Home, London, on Sunday, the 21st inst., John Tooty, aged 80 years.

Medicai.

ACTION OF VEGETINE A large class of disease depends en the presence of a morbid material in the blood, or, what amounts to the same thing, on the constant working of a morbid process in that fluid. The object in the treatment of such diseases is to obtain in each case some remedy that shall be able to counteract this process; that shall destroy the morbid infuence at work, and thus restore health. VRENTER acts on the blood and on the system generally; and, when used, it is absorbed, taken up by the veins, and circulated through the system with the blood, reaching the most hidden and remest parts. In all blood diseases, humors, diseases of the akin, and nervousness, it is a safe and sure remedy.

VEGETINE. For Nervousness, Sleepless Nights. WASHINGTON, D.C., March 12, 1877.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 12, 1877.

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DEAR SIR—I do not believe in puffing, nor would I indone a humburg, but I consider it no more than real justice to speak well of Yesumum, believing it to be an excellent medicine. I have used several bottles of it to my entire satisfaction and great relief from an inexplicable Northursess which had caused me great suffering and sleepless nights, have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief to no purpose. I finally thought I would give Yesumum a trial, with little faith, I will admit; but to my surprise and great relief, a few doses convinced me that I had got hold of the right thing for my difficulty. It sent out humor from my blood that, I have no doubt, was the cause of the misery I had endured, and I found relief as soon as a medicine could relieve a disease of that kind. When I began its use I seldom got a night's sleep, or half a one, and my appetite was poor, and as a consequence, I was running down rapidly; but, after a few doses, I saw a radical change every way, and am thoroughly satisfied with Veseritms, and recommend it to any person suffering as I did.

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BUFFALO. N. T.

What a pretty, very pretty girl she seemed, as I looked at her, seated in front of me, over on the right side of the car, with her face turned at an angle which gave me the contour of her delicate oval chin and regular brow! How clear and pure her temples were, and how very neatly the hair grew back from them!

A long time did I watch her, that very cold day near Christmas, when we travelled the whole way on the same road, and I found so much to attract in the changes of her face that I noticed nothing else without or within. She was alone, and appeared to be keeping a sharp look-out upon all her fellow-travellers, more from timidity, I think, than from any curiosity as regarded them. Every man who rose to go to the end of the car to get a drink of water, or to leave it for the pleasure of "a water, or to leave it for the pleasure of "a little smoke," or to lounge up to the stove fluenced her expression of countenance. At the first movement he would make she would start, look apprehensive as he rose, alarmed as he advanced toward her seat, terrified as he came close, and relieved in proportion as he lengthened the distance between them. I noticed, as time passed on, with increasing interest, every new alarm, and the expression each elicited, depicted upon her speaking countenance, and was almost lost in conjecture as to where could be her destination, what her position in life, and antecedents, when I was suddenly startled by my wife's voice at my

denly startled by my wife's voice at my side, saying,
"Theodore, what in the world do you see in that girl's face, that you have been watching her so intently for the last

"My dear," I answered, "she is very pretty. She reminds me most forcibly of you when I first met you at—a—a—Newport."
"I never went to Newport until I had been almost ten years married," said Mrs. Witherton. (My name is Theodore With-

Well." I said. "I mean at that time." "Yell," I said, "I mean as that sime.
"Then why did you not say 'ten years
after our marriage?" I don't think that
people can be too particular in their statements," said Mrs. W. "If every one observed this rule, fewer quarrels would coour in families, and society also, and less

mischief be made."
"Yes, my dear; I was only thinking at
the moment of the likeness."
"Likeness?" she said, sharply. "What
likeness could any one possibly see between a dark girl with brown hair and eyes, and the long thin face that she has, and a round fair one, with blue eyes and light hair, like mine—at least," in answer to my "like what mine was. However, glance, "like what mine was. However, if you are amused or interested in what you have been gazing at, I am quite satisfied."

She was so well satisfied that she turned squarely round, with her face to the win-dow, and four blocks of black and red plaid shawl alone given me for prospect; for my wife was of comfortable dimensions, and quite filled up three-quarters of the seat we mutually occupied, and the whole of the window besides.

Mrs. Witherton had married me many

Mrs. Witherton had married me many years ago, through the suggestions of mutual friends, and to the great gratification of my parents. There had been so much difficulty in finding anything in the way of business that I could manage, that the effort at last had to be abandoned. I think that, as is often the case in large families, my capacity has been underrated. Until I married Mrs. Witherton I had been under my mother's care and then my under my mother's care, and then my wife had assumed the charge of me, and we have been as happy, I think, as people generally are. Mrs. Witherton was not handsome, but my mother said that beauty being so for many reasons that I would rather not tell. She had a nice little for "Was her communication" mother told me in our days of courtship to express certain correct views to her touching marriage settlements, she had interrupted me quickly with a beautiful sentiment: "Do you think, Theodore, that I should be afraid to trust my money to a man to whom I am not afraid to trust myself?" Mother told me not to say anything more on the subject, and we found after the marriage that everything had been tied up as tightly as law could tie it. I am compelled to tell you all this, to make you understand my story. Mrs. Witherton, though, always paid my bills, when she thought them reasonable, and also allowed me some pocket-money; and it was natural that I should be deferential to her, for she was a great deal older than I was.

Now I had often heard the men around Now I had often heard the men around me talk of romances and adventures, and all that sort of thing, and though I envied them, still I knew that I was married, and therefore never could have any such experience; but those recitals were of intense interest to me, and as long as they would recount them, I would listen, until there happened to me the adventure that I am going to tell you. Since that day I have thought that I have more in me than people imagine. But to go on with my story. We were due at New York at eight o'clock that night, and the short winter day closed in earlier than usual as we sped on, breasting the most terrible snow-sterm ever encountered. than usual as we sped on, breasting the most terrible snow-storm ever encountered. I was afraid to look again at that solitary girl; but when, picking up my wife's muff, I took advantage of my position to steal a giance at her, I saw that her face was pressed closely against the window-pane, and that she had timidly stopped the conductor and asked some question, which, on being answered, seemed to alarm her still further, for she cowered down deeper in her seat. I wanted to follow him out to question him, but I dare not leave Mrs. W. on the plea of a small smoke, for she never allowed smoking when travelling—indeed, very seldom at any other time; but after some cogitation I muttered something concerning her

"and see about my trunk. My opinion is that those porters throw the trunks de-liberately about, in the hope that some of them will break, and so give them a chance

of pillage."

I rose quickly, and sought neither baggage-master nor trunk, but the conductor, and had a short conversation with him.

"That young lady who is travelling "That young lady who is travelling alone seems very nervous and timid," I remarked, as pelitely as I could, for conductors are semetimes of a centrary temperament. "I feel quite anxious about her."

"Oh, those kind get on very well," he "No, no, I thank you," she answered, hastly. "I would like to go at once to

of booking that will soon induce any soft disengaged chap to take care of them, and no harm done, either."

"But is she entirely alone?"

"Yes, I believe so. Lots of them run

all around the country at this season on their own hook. Tell you, sir, the Ameri-

He eyed me very unpleasantly.
"You just let that girl alone," he said.
What have you to do with her? You ook as if you could hardly take care of

aity; "and I thought that if the young ady was alone, and in need of protection, we could offer it to her when we arrived at

I went back to my wife, with many useless plans chasing each other in my brain
for the accomplishment of my purpose. I
was compelled, in returning, to pass the
place where the poor girl was seated. She
looked up, and the terrified expression that
had settled upon her face changed to an
appealing glance, so appealing that I
hesitated; but just then my wife turned
towards me with a question.

"Did you see that the strap was pro-perly fastened?" she asked; "and what was the reason that you did not attend to its being correctly done before we started?" "It is all right," I said. "My dear, the conductor tella me that we shall be very late in arriving. How terrible for those ladies who are alone to get to the city in this storm and darkness!—so long, too, after the train has been due,"

She trued a supplication of the storm and darkness in the storm and

She turned a suspicious—a very suspicious—eye upon me.

"I am so very glad," I hastened to say,
"that I did not allow you to leave me, and
travel alone to New York. I am always
more comfortable in my mind when I am
near to protect you in time of need." And
I really felt so. I really felt so.
"Mr Witherton," she said, concisely,

"I dislike platitudes."
"We sped on in silence, the snow was so deep; and at each station that we stopped at we dropped a passenger or two, till but few were left, for we were an accommodation train. At last we passed through Newark; and then the poor girl, who had hesitatingly risen once or twice, and then set down again, as if afraid of carrying out her intentions, at last sprang up desperately, and made her way to us. She looked once in Mrs. W.'s face, and then turned to me.

"When I left Washington this morning" the said almost inadditing "I among the said almost inadditing the said al

"When I left Washington this morning," she said, almost inaudibly, "I expected to go right through New Yerk to my home, but the conductor tells me we shall not make the connection with the Eastern train. I am all alone, sir, and much alarmed, for I never have been before in New York, except once, when I passed through without stopping. Will you tell me where I can remain for the night?"

I had known that there existed some strange symmathy between that side and

strange sympathy between that girl and myself when our eyes had met in passing, and now as she looked me in the face and appealed to me, I felt that I could do and dare a great deal for her sake; but Mrs. Witherton's opinions have always strongly influenced me, and I knew that she was

in fluenced me, and I knew that she was not putting the most favourable construction upon what was passing at that moment. Still, there have been epochs in my life when I have remembered that I am a man and a gentleman, and also an independent one in my views, however my actions may been curbed by circumstances. And this was one of those moments.

"This lady and myself," said I, motioning toward my wife, "are going to the New York Hotel to-night, and if you so desire, will take charge of you, and will also see that you are comfortably housed, and to-morrow morning will attend to your safely getting to the eastern train,"

"Perhaps you may manage to make i convenient to take her to her home you self," icily suggested Mr. Witherton.

"Oh no," cried the girl, innocently; "but if you please, sir, could I see you a moment alone?"

noment alone?"
She saw assent in my eyes, and led the way to the rear of the car, and turning away desperately from Mrs. Witherton's looks, I followed her.

"When we get to the city, can you take me to the hotel in the cars?" she asked, with great translation.

with great trepidation.
"Certainly I can, in either car or stage. But do you prefer them to a carriage?"

asked. "Oh, so much !" she said, thankfully ; and after a moment's hesitation she added, "I have so little money with me handsome, but my mother said that beauty was a great snare; and she was, perhaps, net very clever, but I preferred her not her old seat.

secret?" said she.

"Certainly not. She seems afraid of hacks, or drivers, or something, I really do not know what; only she begged me to take her to the hotel in a street car." I felt an invincible repugnance to letting my wife know the true reason of the request. We reached the city by ten o'clock, and telling my protégée to keep close to us, I give my arm to Mrs. Witherton, and looked around for a car as soon as we got out of the dépôt to carry us up to our destination. I had just signaled one, and turned to my party to get them in, when I caught sight of my wife stepping into a comfortable carriage.

iage. "Why, my dear," I exclaimed, "I "Why, my dear," I exclaimed, "I thought you were going with us. The driver was waiting, so that I was naturally heedless of my phraseology. "Was it not decided that we should take a car?"

"I really am not quite certain of whom you are speaking, Mr. Witherton, when you say 'we," she answered; "but I, for one do not care to tramp to that vulgar conveyance over my kid boots in snow and slush. You may do as you please."

I "might," certainly, any one "might" who did not care to count the coet; but sage experience had taught me a great deal. However, I could not, and I would not even if I could, have left that lovely young creature alene at night in a strange city; so I turned away and stopped another car, and handed her in.

handed her in.

Seen now in the full light of the brilliant seen now in the full light of the Drillians gas jets, as we passed along, she certainly was lovely, with a clearness and freshness of colouring and a brightness in her hazel eyes and white even teeth. It is true that there was a lack of expression; and an absence of all that would be suggestive of intelligence or quick comprehensiveness: sence of all that would be suggestive of intelligence or quick comprehensivences; but I confess I only thought of this years afterward. I give an opinion, as I have always considered myself a judge of feminine beauty, although circumstances may not have permitted me to prove my taste.

We reached our destination at my old head-quarters, the New York Hotel, almost as soon as my wife did, whose skirts I saw turning the corner of the second-story staircase as we entered (this was before elevators became a necessity), and then I turned to my companion to learn her wishes.

domiciled herself, and so prowled around on the different floors, interviewing the stray chamber-maids I met (with very unsatisfactory results) as to what room had been assigned to a tall, stout lady in an iron-gray ulster, and at last I descended to the effice and found her number.

I tapped at her door, waited a moment to whisper close to the key-hole, "It is only me, my dear," and walked in. Mrs. Witherton was seated before a comfortable fire, still in her ulster (for I had forgotten that the keys of her trunk were in my pocket, so she had been unable to get at her dressing wrapper). Her feet were thrust into a pair of knitted Polish boots, generally used for snow-boots (for her slippers also were in my overcoat at that moment). Her front curls were "put up" for the night (for bangs were at that time out, and corkscrews in); and though she had a fragrant supper of broiled oysters on toast and a glass of ale on a waiter before her, she did not appear happy.

Now of all Mrs. W.'s moods the satirical was the one I most abhorred. My skin is naturally soft but it would one in the satirical was the one I most abhorred.

was the one I most abhorred. My skin is naturally soft, but it would curl into goose-flesh under such infliction, and one glance sufficed to show me the nature of her sufficed to show me the nature of her humour at that moment.

"Why," she cried, "where is she—the lovely waif and stray? How did you manage to tear yourself away? I was quite sure that you would so settle matters that she should have a share of our room, and I have been looking around to gauge its capabilities. That was quite a clever arrangement about the street car, and I only wonder that, after she got rid of me, she did not suggest a carriage."

rangement about the street car, and I only wonder that, after she got rid of me, she did not suggest a carriage."

"My dear Maria, the poor child has perhaps never left home before. Consider how you would have felt if at her age—"

"How I would have felt? Do you wish to insult me, Mr. Witherton? I suppose you are aware by this time that you married a lady who would hardly be found, at any age, roaming around the country on snewy nights, appealing to the protection of any chance man—"

"Oh, my love, how could she tell that there was a snow-storm coming on? And, beaides, thousands of women in this country—indeed, everywhere—are compelled to travel alone. She did not appeal to me, I offered your protection—"

to travel alone. She did not appeal to me. I offered your protection—"
"Then I most positively decline," solemnly said Mrs. W.; and there was no use contesting the point, as, according to the manner things had arranged themselves, her complicity was not needed. I did not dare to riug and request epenly that the porter should be notified to rouse me at seven o'clock; so, fearful that I might oversleep myself, I lay awake the whole night, and counted the hours as they struck. Not even a fire broke out to vary the monotony of my vigil, and once, havthe monotony of my vigil, and once, hav-ing given incautiously a loud sigh, my wife turned, and sleepily asked what was the

"I have not closed my eyes," I said.
"Conscience," she muttered, and was again asleep before the words had left her However, at six I slipped out of bed into the dressing-room, luckily without observation, and when accounted, toiled up

servation, and when accounted, toiled up the five pair of stairs to my destination, "one of the five hundred," and knocking at the door, was answered by a pleasant voice, which said, "Thank you; yes—all ready." In a few moment her door opened, and she appeared, bonneted and shawled, bag and purse in hand.
"Will you be so kind as to pay my bill, if you please?" she asked your proposals.

"Not at all," I answered. "Give me the bill, and I will take it to her."

He handed it over, and again I made the five-story ascent, and found her seated at her door waiting for me.

"Here it is," handing it over. "Look over it, and if you are not satisfied, I can have it altered. They are very obliging in

this house."

She leoked long and uneasily.
"Say whatever you think," I urged.
"I think it is very, very high," she an-

"I think it is very, very high," she answered, simply.

"Then give it to me;" and again I made the descent to the office, tiptoeing carefully past my wife's door; although I knew the utter impossibility of her hearing, or, if she heard, detecting, my footstep among the many that passed.

"There, just where I left him, stood the patient, sleepy clerk.

"She thinks it is too much," I whispered.

'Too much?" with raised eyebrows. "Yes! Take off that dollar" (still in a whisper); "make it fifty cents. All right, you see. Fix it afterward." I tapped my hand on my rather empty pocket, and

winked.
"Oh! Ah! Well!" he said. "That

my pocket and incredulously inspected it. Circumstances certainly forbade my at sching any very romantic associations to it, but it yet had a kind of mysterious fascing

ing any very romantic associations to it, but it yet had a kind of mysterious fascin at tion for me. What was her name? I just remembered that I never had asked it, but had told the clerk at the hotel to leave a blank, and that I would inquire, and then I had forgotten to do so. Who was she? What a strange idea for her to have chosen a dollar bill as a remembrance between us! and what could be the value of our currency in Baldon, that her mother should calculate that a couple of dollars above and beyond the cost of her ticket could defray her casual expenses from Washington to Maine? My mind was not equal to finding out the meaning of it all.

I kept my secret for a week, and then I weakly told it. (I hope you do not think that I am trying to make a pun.) My wife had been a good wife to me, although she may not have been very attractive, so in a moment of confidence I revealed it all. Need I say that my openness was not respected, and that in after years the very slightest attention that I might have felt that I was compelled to pay to any young or attractive girl would bring that dollar bill down on my devoted head, in may ingenious ways on my wife's part, though resulting in exasperating annoyances to me?

bill down on my devoted head, in may ingenious ways on my wife's part, though resulting in exasperating annoyances to me?

Here I came to confess the whole story may require a few explantions—to unmarried people particularly. That hotel clerk was a bachelor, and owing to this, and also to an absurd and almost exploded idea he seemed to entertain that he was bound to attend to the interests of his employer, and not let him be defrauded of his just dues (oblivious of how many unjust ones he not let him be defrauded of his just dues (oblivious of how many unjust ones he may have extorted which would have more than restored the balance), had interpreted the hint I had given him, the morning I had arranged the girl's bill, into a permission to him to charge the deficit to me. Now I dare say this was all fair, and I had no ob-

been teetotally teetotal men, she naturally received a severe shock.

"Mr. Witherton," she cried, suddenly awakening me, "what has been your object in treating bar-room loafers to drinks? Do you intend to run for the office of alderman of this city?"

I was so startled at first that I could not collect my sensee but I was I could not

I was so startled at first that I could not collect my sensee, but I was perfectly certain that I could positively deny with entire truth this charge. (I had not yet noticed the bill in her hand.) "My dear," I solemuly said, "I have never offered a man a drink, or paid for one for him, in the whole course of my life."

She turned slowly toward me, and situated as I was with a plastered wall on the one side, and no escape except over my wife on the other, I felt the might and majesty of woman. "Mr. Witherton"

"You know," I said, "that she could not help herself, for the connection failed; so I persuaded her to come to this hotel with—with my wife and myself, although she seemed rather afraid of incurring teo great expense. Now do, that's a good fellow, make her bill as amall as you can. You know I shall remain at this house for some time, and you can always make it up—fix it, you know. Anything that Mrs. Witherton won't object to—on our bill. You understand."

"I see, I see," he said. "All right. Let me see: a night's lodging and breakfast—and a hack?"

"Oh no," I oried, hastily. "I will take her in the street cars. They will soon be running, I suppose?"

"Oh yes. Well, then, a night's lodging and a breakfast. Do you think" (he spoke judiciously) "that a dollar and a half is too much?"

"Not at all," I answered. "Give me the bill, and I will take it to her."

He handed it over, and again I made the five story ascent, and found her seated at her door waiting for me.

"Here it is," handing it over. "Look over it, and if you are not satisfied, I can But I too have at last a story to tell. and on the possessive pronoun.

But I too then rose up from my pillow, as the nature of the charge began to dawn upon me. I took the bill from her hand and pretended to inspect it, although I knew but too well all about its nature; and then what could I do but make a clean breast of it, and confess all? and I really felt happier when that was done, My story was rather hard to tell. You would understand how difficult if you knew Mrs. Witherton personally; but still my Maria listened composedly, only breaking the illustration of the part when I had to well all about its nature; and then what could I do but make a clean breast of it, and confess all? and I really felt happier when that was done, My story was rather hard to tell. You would understand."

I too then rose up from her hand appretended to inspect to well all about its nature; and then what could I do but make a clean breast of it, and opnesses all? and I really felt happier wh

sound, and all the force was strongly laid on the possessive pronoun.

But I too have at last a story to tell, and though the fellows all laugh at it, I do not mind them, for she was just as pretty and nice as any girl they ever saw. They can not doubt the truth of what I say, because I have the dollar bill to shew.

I have tried in vain since we parted to learn something of my travelling compan-

I have tried in vain since we parted to lears something of my travelling companien; but not knowing her name, or aught save that she lived in Baldon, and the subject, also, being unpleasant to my wife, I I have laboured under difficulties impossible to surmount; but one of my reasons for writing the narrative is the hope of its meeting her eye, and, as Jones says, "weaving one more link in the frail chain that binds us." I suppose he means the dollar bill.

Macbeth and Murderer.

Macbeth and Murderer.

A celebrated star was impersonating Macbeth, a novice playing the Murderer, either through stupidity or nervousness, forgot the entire text of his part, and the dialogue took this strange turn:

MACBETH—There is blood upon thy face!

MURDERER, (with his mind drifting miles away, and perfectly unconscious of what he is saying)—There is!

MAC, (staggered as to how to proceed, asks, suggestively)—Is't Banquo's blood?

MUR, (mechanically)—It is!

MAC.—Thou art the best o' cut-throats—MUR, (interrupting)—I am.

MAC, (Aside—Cursed fool, wait for your cue!)—Yet he's good that did the like for Fleance.

MUR., (drifting further away than ever)
He is.

MAC., (now wildly spasmodio)—I'll brain
you when I come off! (Aloud, and suggestively, as before)—Is Fleance 'scaped'
MUR., (now smiling idiotically)—He is.
MAC., (once more on the beaten track)—
Then comes my fit again—
MUR., (again interrupting, thinking
that's his cue)—It does.

MAC., (stamping with rage, and flourishing his truncheon threateningly)—You
confounded beast, 60 opp.

MUR., (drifting bodily now, as well as
mentally, and smiling more idiotically than
ever)—I will.

And it was some time before the distressed tragedian could recover himself.—

Tinsley's Magazine.

and can we remained may be prove my match.

I have departed, the Adjunctors, the New York Hotel, almost as soon as my wife did, whose akits,

I have turning the corner of the secondstory saircase as we entered (this was beto for elevators became a meesasity), and

wishes.

She was gasing wonderingly and apprehemsively account her, evidently thinking
of may things I sould not fathom, but she
gave men so lose just thes to the araxicianso it may be a second to see the second and the second and the second second to the secon

BLOWN AWAY.

soon found that an empty freight train makes a capital play-house. They could keep house in the corners and make visits, or sit by the open door and make believe

they scrambled and looked out of the window. How the wind did blow. It whistled and roared round the house, and played upon the telegraph wires upon the house as upon a huge harp. As the wires were fastened to the roof, the house became a great music box with the children inside. After breakfast the morning trains arrived, but the wind was so high that the passengers were glad to hurry from one train to another as quickly as possible. Then the trains went away, and the great wind harp on the roof sang louder than ever!

past here, going twenty miles an hour. It came down grade all the way, but the up grade begins about two miles out. I was inside when it passed, and didn't see it till it had gone past the door."

How long it took to fill the tender. The engine stood hot and smoking by the water tank and the water came out in a

stay here till the brakeman comes round. I didn't hear them when they took us on the train."

"There isn't any train," said Tommy, looking up and down the line.

"Oh, it's the wind. It's blowing the car away. We must put on the brakes and stop it."

This was a good plan, but how were they to carry it out? The brake wheel was on the top of the car, and they were inside. Faster and faster rolled the car; it began to rattle and roar as if drawn along by a swift engine. In a moment Tommy began to cry. Mary tried to look brave, and Kitty stared fast at the level prairie flying past. It was of no use. They all broke down together and had a hearty cry alone in the empty car as it rolled en and on before the gale.

The station master's wife rolled up her sleeves to put the house in order while the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. At the station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station master feeling sure that the children were safely out of the way. The station is not seen that the children were safely out of the way. The station is not seen that the state is n

ward the siding. Not a thing to be seen. She wondered if there had been a mistake. Perhaps the car was on the other side track? No, the rails were unoccupied as far as she coulc see in every direction. What did it mean? What had happened? She staggered back into the station, and startled her husband with a cry of despair: "The car! The children!"

The station master ran out upon the platform and looked up and down the line. Not a car in sight! It had been blown away by the terrible wind, and was perhaps at this instant rolling swiftly onward with its precious load, to destruction. What weuld happen to it? Would it meet a train or run into a station? Would the children try to get out, or would they stay in the car till it was wrecked?

He sprang to the door of the depot to telegraph the terrible news down the line, but just as he opened the door he saw a faint white cloud on the western horizon. It was a train. Help was coming. At the same time his wife appeared with new grief and terror in her eyes.

"I cannot get a call in either direction."

The wires are blown down."

This only added to the danger, for there was no means of sending word in advance of the runaway car. It must go on to its

"I'lleast her off. You jump aboard if you want to go too. Fire up, Jack, and make lt was all done in a moment, and away flew the engine, leaving the conductor and station master staring in surprise at this singular proceeding. The station master did not feel very happy. He had half inintended to go with the engine, but it would never do to leave his post.

"Fire steady, Jack." said the engineer to the fireman. "It's no use to get excited, for we're in fer a long race."

"It's enough to make a fellow excited to see that woman," said the fireman.

The engineer turned round, and there by his side steod the mother, her eyes straining ahead down the line in search of the missing ones.

"Oh, sir! open the throttle wide. Don't try to save coal as such a time as this."

this."

"We must keep cool, marm, and go steady, or we shall run out of ceal, and come to a stand-still on the line."

The woman said not a word, but nod-The woman said not a word, but nodded mournfully, and leaned against the
side of the cab for support, and the fireman gave her his seat, where she could look
out ahead over the line. How the engine
shook and roared. The little finger on the
steam-gauge trembled and rose higher and
higher as the steam pressure increased
over the raging fire. The engine seemed
to be eating up the track in front, and behind the rails spun out like shining ribbons
in the sun. The station and train had already sunk down cut of sight, and the
grassy horizon on either side seemed to
fly away in a kind of gigantic waltz. The
wind died away to a dead calm, and in a
few moments a breeze sprang up and blew

One morning they were awakened by a curious humming sound out of doors, and they scrambled and looked out of the win-

wind died away to a dead calm, and in a few moments a breeze sprang up and blew in the front window.

"We are beating the wind," said the engineer. "If we can keep up this pace we shall soon evertake them."

"How long have they been gone?" shouted the fireman above the roar of the (He meant the car.)
"It's one of the new switches," said the

water, and perhaps we can learn something of the runaway."

The sudden arrival of the solitary engine, containing two men and a woman, startled the station-master, and he came out to see what it meant. He seemed to guess the truth, for he said :—
"After the runaway car?"

walk in.

Louder and louder roared the gale.

Safe and snug in the car they went on with their play and thought uothing of the weather outside.

Suddenly the car seemed to shake, and they stopped in their housekeeping and ran to the door to see what had happened.

How swiftly freight No. 6 rose above the grass and grew big along the way. Listen! A whistle! The engineer whistled in reply, and shut off steam. Their engine slowed down, and they could see men leaning out of the other engine to speak to them.

It's ten minutes back. Running slow on the country of the co main line—road clear—"
"Thank heaven!" said the woman. The engineer said nothing, but at that instant the engine gave a great leap and shot ahead at the rate of fifty miles an hour up the easy grade. How long the minutes seemed, and yet each meant almost a mile.

engine.
"I don't know," screamed the woman,

without taking her eyes from the horizon where the rails met the sky. "It may have been two hours or more; they were

playing in the empty car."
"How did she get out of the siding?"

engineer. "Cars can easily jump out upon the main line."

Ah! something ahead. Was it the run-away car? No; the next station. What a terrible pace! Twenty miles already. "Oh, don't stop!" cried the woman, as she saw the engineer put his hand on the

"I must, marm. We are getting out of

Yes, yes. There are three children

"Oh, marm, I'm sorry for ye. It went

throttle valve.

Ah! a speck—a black dot on the horizon!
The car? Yes, It was the car. It grew The car? Yes. It was the car. It grew bigger and bigger. Now they could see it plainly. But the children! Where were they? The fireman spraig out of the forward window and ran along the engine and down upon the cow-catcher. The monster began to slacken its terrible pace, and in a moment it struck the car with a gentle jar and stopped.

The fireman thought himself a lively man, but the woman was before him and

Light Long Delayed.

A fashionable tailor says that his charges are not half so extravagant as the tastes and promises of his patrons.

The price of glass eggs, made and sold to fool hens, has lately advanced 15 per cent., and the hens are just cackling with delicibt.

light.

A Dakota girl has married a Chinaman.
He had some difficulty in explaining the state of his heart, but she finally got his

LITERATURE' AND ART.

Sinding, Ipsen and Mme. Colban are

self taken by Richard Greenough, the Ingres' "Baigneuse" has been placed in the Louvre, near David's portrait of "Mme. Recamier."

It is reported that the marine painter, M. F. H. de Haas, will soon proceed to England, to settle there.

Meissonier, when asked why he never paints women, answers:—"I love them too well to paint them." Fifty seven of Fragonard's original drawings for Didot's edition of Lafontaine's fables are to be published in Paris.

Frescoes found in Farnese Gardens at Rome, which are reckoned to have been under water for thirteen centuries, are exhibiting signs of change. They are now in the Tiberine Museum. Dryness and light are doing them more harm than damp and darkness.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that after a certain lecture of the Re-Joseph Cook, in Concord, Mass., which Mr. Emerson attended, it was suggested that a conversation should be held at the latter's house—the most hospitable home of thought that can be imagined. "No," said Mr. Emerson, "the man who has slandered my friend, Theodore Parker, I shall not invite to extraor hear." shall not invite to enter my house."

The Athenœum says that Lieutenant Palander, of the Swedish Royal Navy, who commanded the now celebrated Vega, the exploring vessel in which Professor Nordenskjold made the North East Passage, will contribute an account of the voyage to the March number of Blackwood.

The same number will contain a paper entitled "An American Statesman on Irish Atrocities," and also "Passages from the Note-book of a Staff Officer in Afghan-

istan,"

The following item is going the rounds of the Canadian press:—"It is rumoured that a prominent member of the Ontario Legislature, with a brilliant university record, will shortly publish a Canadian novel dealing with the N. P., Canadian independence and other problems of the day." Lord Beaconsfield must look to his laurels, Political fiction is a new thing in Canada and the field is all untrodden. It is to be heared that the apparent of the control of the co hoped that the anonymous author's talents

are equal to his aspirations. Mrs. Goodwin describes in the Common-Mrs. Goodwin describes in the Common-wealth two new statues by W. W. Story. An Alcestis is a figure the draperies of which fall around a slender form so as to show its rounded proportions. She is sup-posed to have just reappeared above ground, and to bear on her face some of the ground, and to bear on her face some of the awe that may be supposed in her whom Hercules rescued from the hand of death. A Sardanapalus "half reclines in a chair, his figure draped with Oriental magnificence, a bandeau of jewels upon his brow, and every line of his proud face expressing the refinement of large-ing the preference of large-ing the lar pressing the refinement of luxurious ease and power. The arms and hands of this statue are adorned with bracelets and rings, and are almost as round and beautiful

"Wilf you be so kind as to pay my bill, if you please?" she asked, very nervously, "and to take out also what I owe you for car fare?"

"I will bring you up your account, and you can then see if it is all right before you pay," I said, "I suppose you will take one breakfast?"

"Y sai, I think so"—heaitatingly.

Down the five pair of_stairs I walked again to the office and there had a brief confidential talk with the sympathetic clerk giving him a slight sketch of my position at the time.

"You know," I said, "that she could not help herself, for the connection failed; "is o I persuaded her to come to this hotel with—with my wife and myself, although she seemed rather straid of innurring to great expense. Now do, that's a good fel.

"Wilf you be so kind as to pay my bill, if you please?" she asked, very nervously, the whole coarse of my life."

She turned slowly toward me, and situated as I was with a plastered wall on the considerable of the considerab as those of a woman. Hendon, who had it bound in twenty-one volumes, in a magnificent purple morocco. No other copy of this magnificent work printed on veilum is known, except that in the National Library at Paris.

printed on veilum is known, except that in the National Library at Paris.

Mr. Charles G. Leland has been lecturing in Philadelphia on a subject which he may easily have studied to the best advantage during his late residence in London. His subject was "The Decorative Arts." He believes that the masses will have to be educated in art, before the Raphaels and Correggics can exist. "What I would render clear and bring home to everybody, is that the only way in which art can be really disseminated and perfectly developed, is by educating all the children in a community to some kind of art." He ascerts that simple panel-carving in wood can be learned in two or three weeks, and a still easier art in cuircouilii, or embossed leather-work, in which softened sheets are worked up with the hand-wheel and a few wooden tools or punches. The latter are suited for panels,

punches. The latter are suited for panels, chairs and table-covers and many other purposes. Inlaying with wood, ivory, bone, mother of pearl and celluloid is ex-

man stopped.

The fireman thought himself a lively man, but the woman was before him and sprang up into the car. There lay, safe and sound in the corner of the car, Mary and Tommy fast asleep, and Kitty watching ever them.

"Oh, mother! I knew you would come. Mary and Tommy cried themselves to aleep, and L.I."

Nobody could say a word. The fireman tried to rub his eyes, and only marked his face with black streaks. The mother laughed and cried all at once. The engineer picked up the little ones and quietly took them into the cab of the engine.

"There, now, my hearties, you have had a risky ride; but it's all right. Come! We're more than thirty miles from home, and it won's do to be late for dinner. Fire up, Jack!"

When a girl is twenty she feels uneasy on that score.

Vennor hits every time as far as weather is concerned, but he is a trifle off in his locations.

Edison has had LL.D tacked to his name by Rutgers College. The letters mean Light Long Delayed.

A fashionable tailor says that his charges are not half so extravagant as the tastes and promises of his patrons.

The price of glass eggs, made and sold to fold hens, has lately advanced 15 per cent. and the hens are just cackling with de
The firm and stopped.

The firm and table-covers and many other purposes. Inlaying with wood, ivory, bene, mother of pearl and celluloid is extremely easy.

On Monday morning the first instalment of antiquities from the Indian Museum, presented to the trustees of the British Museum, can pass she hundred years before Christ, and come principally irom the neighbourhood of Peshawur. Three of these cases are placed at the foot of the principal stairs, and two a few steps upwards, so that no person visiting the British Museum can pass shem upwards, so that no person visiting the British Museum can pass shem upwards, so that no person visiting the British Museum can pass shem upwards, so that no person visiting the British Museum can pass shem upwards, so that no person visiting the British Museum can pass shem upwards, so t of true faith. Capt. E. J. Trelawny, or as he has some

who has gained a certain kind of notoriety, by the fact—a very unfortunate fact for the poets—that he was acquainted with Byron and Shelley, still continues to attract some "I cannot get a call in either direction. The wires are blown shown."

This only added to the danger, for there was no means of sending word in advance of the runsway car. It must go on to its fast without help or warning.

"Help is coming mother, Here's a train bound east."

Mearer and nearer came the train, and the father and mother stood watching it as the cept along the rails. It seems as if it never would come. At last it resched the platform, and proved to be a passenger train bound up the Black River road, and in which the our had been blown away. The instant it stopped, the stationmaster ran to the engineer and told his terrible story. The mother, with quicker wit, found the conductor and demanded that the engine as a conductor and demanded that the engine as something extraordinary. Take the conductor and demanded that the engine as something extraordinary. Take the conductor and demanded that the engine are made as a start of the conductor and demanded that the engine as menting extraordinary. Take the conductor and demanded that the engine as something extraordinary. Take the conductor and demanded that the engine are made asked what was gran waiting at this lonely station? The engine gathered near and asked what was the master.

The conductor was man of regular has been been platforded to the proposed, and the proposed and the olid lady called a the proposed and the proposed and the proposed and the proposed and the olid lady called a transpart to the proposed and the proposed and the olid lady called a t

MOTHERS' DEPARTMEN

DENTITION.

Should an infant be purged during thing, or indeed, during any other to you approve of either absorbent or gent medicines to restrain it?

Certainly not. I should look up relaxation as an effort of nature te reli self. A child is never purged withouts that cause, in the generality of ins is the presence of either some und food, or addity, or deprayed m

food, or acidity, or depraved me that want a vent.

The better plan is, in such a ca-give a dose of aperient medicine, as-either castor oil, or magnesia and barb; and thus work it off. If w up the bowels, we confine the enemy thus produce mischief. If he be p more than usual, attention should b to the diet—if it be absolutely nec to give him artificial food while suc and care must be taken not to ov the stomach.

A child is subject to a slight

during dentition—called by narees "cough"—which a parent would not aider of sufficient importance to condoctor about: is there any object a mother giving her child a small queither of syrup of white poppies, paregoric, to ease it? paregoric, to ease it ? A cough is an effort of nature to up any secretion from the lining-brane of the lungs, or from the bro tubes, hence it ought not to be inte with. I have known the administ of syrup of white poppies, or of pare to stop the cough, and thereby t vent the expulsion of the phlegu thus to produce either inflammation lungs, or bronchitis. Moreover, both

goric and syrup of white poppies ar a young child, dangerous medicines less administered by a judicious m man), and ought never to be given mother.
In the month of April, 1844, I we for, in great haste, to an infant, aged teen months, who was labouring convulsions and extreme drowsiness the injudicious administration of pare which had been given him to ease a c

By the prompt administration of an A child, who is teething, is subject "breaking-out," more especially the ears—which is most disfiguring frequently very annoying: what

recommend?

I would apply no external applicateure it, as I should look upon it effort of the constitution to relieve and should expect, if the "breaking to be a should expect, if the breaking to be a should expect, if the breaking the bre were repelled, that either convulsion bronchitis, or inflammation of the or water on the brain, would be the sequence. The only plan I should would be, to be more careful in his country him has more title be all and the sequence. o give him less meat (if he be old to eat animal food), and to give him, or twice a week, a few doses of aperient medicine; and, if the irrit from the "breaking-out" be great, to it, occasionally, either with a little milk and water, or with rose water.

EXERCISE. Do you recommend exercise in the air for a baby ? and if so, how soon I am a great advocate for his havi ercise in the open air. "The inf by restlessness; it cries, for it speak its wants; is taken abroad

The age at which he ought to com taking exercise will, of course, deper on the season and upon the weather. he summer, and the weather be should be carried in the open air, a or a fortnight after birth; but if winter, he ought not on any account taken out under the month, and not then, unless the weather be mild for At the end of two months he after the expiration of three mont ought to be carried out every day, (ought to be carried out every day, e it be wet under foot, provided it be above, and the wind be neither i easterly nor in a north-easterly direc by doing so we shall make him strom hearty, and give the skin that mottle pearance, which is so characteris health. He must, of course, be

I cannot help expressing my disapp tion of the practice of smothering up fant's face with a handkerchief, veil, or with any other covering, was taken out into the air. If his fac nuffled up, he may as well remain at as, under such circumstances, it is is sible for him to receive any benefit the invigorating effects of the fresh

(To be continued.) USEFUL RECEIPTS. SOUPS.

To make nutritious, healthful, and table soup, with flavours properly mingled, is an art which requires and practice, but it is surprisin what a scant allotment of material cate and appetizing dish may be prod The base of soup should always be le cooked meat, to which may be chicken, turkey, beef, or mutton well broken up. To four pounds or beef (the inferior parts are quite as go beef (the inferior parts are quite as go this purpose), put five quarts of cold (soft is best), wash the meat and pu the water without salt; let it come a to bolling point, and then skim well, back and let it simmer gently for a eight hours until the meat is in rags; boiling hardens the fiber of the mea the savoury flavour escapes with the add a little pepper and salt, strain stone jar, let it cool; and remove grease. This stook will keep for grease. This stock will keep for days in cold weather, and from it o made all the various kinds of sou adding onion, macaroni, celery, aspa green peas, carrot, tomato, okra, ps thyme, summer savory, sage, and shi lemon; many of these may be first then pulverized and put in cans or ja winterman. Celery and carrot seed a winterman. then pulverized and put in cans or jawintensuse. Celery and carrot seed nused in place of the fresh vegetables, caroni should be first boiled in a salted water, out in pieces one of inches long, and added a short time serving. To prepare soup for dinne off a slice of the jelly, add water, hes serve. Whatever is added to this, srice, taploca, vegetables, etc., may freeded before being added, as much this increase, the flavour of the stock. Stock can also be made from a shashin of beef (kauckle of veal is next. Out in several pieces, crack the bone four quarts of water, and simmer un liquor is reduced one-half; strain, coakim, and if boiled properly and enough, an excellent jelly will stock made from meat without be gristle, will not jelly, but will taste like good beef-tea. Never boil veg with it, as they will cause it to it seur.

of steak or roast-beef bones, adding piece of fresh meat, or nene at all, a lowing it to simmer at least five train, remove all fat the next day, vill be ready for use.

will be ready for use.

To make soup from any stock, pu much stock as needed (if in jelly, the sediment from off the bottom seasoning, water and vegetables, potatoes should be peeled, sliced as in salt and water for half an hour, the bage parboiled and drained, and all either sliced or out fine before adding to the soup; boil until thorough solved, strain through a colander an atl once. Always use celd water in all soups; akim well, especially dur first hour. There is great necess thorough skimming, and to help the rise, pour in a little celd water in them, and as the soup reaches the point, skim it off. Use salt at first sly, and season with salt and pepper one quart soup to three or four p. Keep kettle cevered closely, so the

LITERATURE AND ART.

Sinding, Ipsen and Mme. Colban are Light has had a medallion head of his taken by Richard Greenough, the

Ingres' "Baigneuse" has been placed in ne Louvre, near David's portrait of Mme. Recamier." It is reported that the marine painter,

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Mr. Coventry Patmore has presented to he Library of the British Museum a copy, ated on vellum, of the entire works o Thomas Aquinas, published at Rome, apud heredes Ant. Bladi.," seventeen s. fol., 1570-71. The work is, ording to Brunet, probably the rds the number of volumes, ever print-Patmore formerly belonged to Pope Pins V., who is said to have presented it to who is said to have proceed who it was g Phillip II. of Spain, by whom it was ed in the Escurial, and there kept unthe invasion of Spain under Napoleon, en it disappeared. It afterwards came nto the possession of Sir Marmaduke M.
Sykes, from whom it was purchased by the on, who had it bound in twenty-one lumes, in a magnificent purple morocco, o other copy of this magnificent work inted on vellum is known, except that in e National Library at Paris.

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on Monday morning the first instalment fantiquities from the Indian Museum, resented to the trustees of the British fuseum, was exhibited to the public. his consists of five large cases, containing addhist sculptures dating five hundred ears before Christ, and come principally com the neighbourhood of Peshawur. Three of these cases are placed at the foot f the principal stairs, and two a few steps pwards, so that no person visiting the british Museum can pass them unoticed. At present no description f these wenderful sculptures has been iven, but the Museum authorities havongaged some of the most learned profesors to enlighten the public upon the subely easy. to enlighten the public upon the sub-s represented on the ancient stone and Amongst these are numerous gods d goddesses—some very grotesque in aracter, and some jovial and happy, here are also rural scenes—horses and es labouring under burdens, and carryshes tabouring under burdens, and carry-g human beings on their backs; drawing after from the well; great gatherings of tople, evidently listening to the words of eir priest. Then there are scenes char-teristic of the doctrine of Buddha, in ich the false gods are evidently com-

ing against the good teaching of Vishru, I the water lily is exhibited as a sign

true faith. Capt. E. J. Trelawny, or as he has some-mes signed himself, J. Edward Trelawny, he has gained a certain kind of notoriety, the fact-a very unfortunate fact for the -that he was acquainted with Byron Shelley, still continues to attract some ention in England by recollecting them. use unhappy bards, chiefly unhappy ough his so-called friendship, have been stock in trade for more than half a cenand he refuses, very naturally for a of his sort, to allow them to rest to his sort, to allow them to rest tily in their graves, at which he has so istently played the ghoul. He talks of n continually, repeating his old stories in he can find any body to listen to him, invariably giving his listener to underdo, as of yore, that he is a far greater conage than either of the poets could been. Having known there once, he to be eccentric because they were se been. Having known there once, he ects to be eccentric because they were; and is now more garrulous and absurd his eighty-eighth year than he was in a youth. He tries hard to impress everydy with his artificial oddities, and, ten they are observed, he delightedly as: "O yes, we were always a queer o, Trelawny, Byron, and Shelley." His is to appear singular in every way, by Trelawny and Byron, with three ast-guards, were on the spot when Sheli's body was burned, Leigh Hunt remining in his carriage, on the edge of the se forest. If Byron had lived, he might be been, according to the old egotist, esident or King of Greece. "Childerold" portrayed the poet as he really a; "Don Juan," as he liked to appear the public. Trelawny is in excellent alth, and will, from present indications, still talking of the two poets, plus as at superfluity of himself, for ten years

A cough is an effort of nature to bring up any secretion from the lining membrane of the lungs, or from the bronchial tubes, hence it ought not to be interfered with. I have known the administration of syrup of white popples, or of paregoric, to stop the cough, and thereby to prevent the expulsion of the phlegm, and thus to produce either inflammation of the lungs, or bronchitis. Moreover, both paregoric and syrup of white poppies are, for a young child, dangerous medicines (un-less administered by a judicious medical man), and ought never to be given by a

mother.

In the month of April, 1844, I was sent for, in great haste, to an infant, agedseventeen months, who was labouring under convulsions and extreme drowsiness, from the injudicious administration of paregorio, which had been given him to ease a cough.

By the around administration of an emetic By the prompt administration of an emetic he was saved.

A child, who is teething, is subject to a breaking-out," more especially behind he ears—which is most disfiguring, and frequently very annoying: what would

I would apply no external application to cure it, as I should look upon it as an effort of the constitution to relieve itself; and should expect, if the "breaking-out" were repelled, that either convulsions, er bronchitis, or inflammation of the lungs, or water on the brain, would be the con-sequence. The only plan I should adopt sequence. The only plan I should adopt would be, to be more careful in his diet; to give him less meat (if he be old enough to eat animal food), and to give him, once or twice a week, a few doses of mild aperient medicine; and, if the irritation from the "breaking-out" be great, to bathe it, occasionally, either with a little warm milk and water, or with rose water.

EXERCISE.

Do you recommend exercise in the open air for a baby? and if so, how soon after I am a great advocate for his having ex-ercise in the open air. "The infant in arms makes known its desire for fresh air, by restlessness; it cries, for it cannot speak its wants; is taken abroad and is

The age at which he ought to commence taking exercise will, of course, depend up-on the season and upon the weather. If it serve. should be carried in the open air, a week or a fortnight after birth; but if it be winter, he ought not on any account to be winter, he ought not on any account to be taken out under the month, and not even heur before dinner, when add two onlens, and arrot, three common-sized potatoes, and then, unless the weather be mild for the season, and it be the middle of the day. At the end of two months he should have the corn is more from the should pepper, and salt to taste. This makes a breathe the open air more frequently. And after the expiration of three months, he ought to be carried out every day, even if it be wet under foot, provided it be fine above, and the wind be neither in an easterly nor in a north-easterly direction: by doing so we shall make him strong and hearty, and give the skin that mottled appearance, which is so characteristic of health. He must, of course, be well clothed.

I cannot help expressing my disapprobation of the practice of smothering up an infant's face with a handkerchief, with a veil, or with any other covering, when he is taken out into the air. If his face be so muffled up, he may as well remain at home;

water again; put in piece of pork the size of the hand, salt to taste; as water bolls away add so as to keep covered with water; cook till the beans mash easily; beat two eggs well, add two tablespoons water and a pinch of salt, stir in flour till as stiff as can be stirred, then drop the batter with a as, under such circumstances, it is impossible for him to receive any benefit from the invigorating effects of the fresh air.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

DENTITION.

(Continued.)

Should an infant be purged during teeth thing, or indeed, during any other time, do you approve of either absorbent or astringent medicines to restrain it?

Certainly not. I should look upon the relaxation as anoffort of nature torelieve itel. A child is never purged without acause; that cause, in the generality of instances, is the presence of either some undigested food, or acidity, or deprayed motions, that want a vent.

The better plan is, in such a case, to give a dose of aperient medicine, such as either castor oil, or magnesia and rhubart); and thus work it off. If we look up the bowds, we confine the ensure, and thus produce mischief. If he be purged more than usual, attention should be paid to the diet—if it be absolutely necessary to give him artificial food withe suckling—and care must be taken not to everload the stomach.

A child is subject to a slight cough during dentition—called by parses "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrese "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrese "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrese "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrese "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring dentition—called by narrese "tooth-cough"—which a parent would not consider of sufficient importance to cousal's addring to the center."

A cough is an effort of nature to bring. Owemen soups. They should be added just before serving, one for each perfect of syrup of white poppies, or of paregoric, to ease it?

A cough is an effort of nature to bring. Owemen soups. They should be defected in water or a bring. Owemen pepper or a bit of red proper pol., Woreestershire, Halford, or Darcgoric, to ease

BEEF SOUP.

Take the cracked joints of beef, and after putting the meat in the pot and covering it well with water, let it come to a boil, when it should be well skimmed. Set the pot where the meat will simmer slowly until it is thoroughly done, keeping it closely covered all the time. The next day or when cold, remove the fat which hardens en the top of the soup. Peel, wash, and slice three good-sized potatoes and put them into the soup; cut up half a head of white cabbage in shreds, and add to this a pint of Shaker corn that has been soaked over night, two onions, one head of colery, and tomatoes if desired. When these are done, and they should simmer slowly, care being taken that they do not burn, strain the soup and serve. The different vegetables used in preparing it, after the vegetables used in preparing it after the soup w

ferent varieties of beef soup are formed by this method of seasoning and the ffifferent vegetables used in preparing it, after the joints have been well boiled. Besides onions, celery, cabbages, tomatoes and potatoes, many use a few carrots, turnips, beets, and force-meat balls seasoned with spice; rice or barley will give the soup consistency, and are to be preferred to flour for the nurrouse. Parally, there are described. consistency, and are to be preferred to flour for the purpose. Paraley, thyme and sage are the favourite herbs for seasoning, but should be used sparingly. To make force-meat balls, add to one pound chopped beef one egg, a small lump butter, a cup or less of bread-orumbs; season with salt and pepper, and moisten with the water from stewed meat; make in balls and fry brown, or make egg-balls by boiling eggs, mashing the yolks with a silver spoon, and mixing with one raw yolk and one teaspoon flour; season with salt and pepper, make into balls, drop in soup just before serving,

BEEF SOUP WITH OKRA. Fry one pound "round" steak cut in bits, two tablespoons butter, and one sliced onion, till very brown; add three or four quarts cold water in soup-kettle, and boil slowly one hour; then add pint sliced okra, and simmer three hours or more; season with salt and pepper, strain and

water again; put in piece of pork the size of the hand, salt to taste; as water boils be stirred, then drop the batter with a spoon into the soup (having previously taken two-thirds of the beans out into a

which will be discovered the property of the p

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Sir,—I hasten to reply to your correspondent on pruning fruit trees. He says he does not see one orchard in a thousand properly trimmed. He also says that March is the best month in the year, as the pores of the tree are then open and the sap is thin. It is quite new to me, an old hand at the business, to see sap in apple trees in March, in this climate; there is no month of the year that cuts will dry quicker, a April being the best month of the year, the wounds healing quickly and safely. Later in the season there is a flow of sap to form wood and leaves, which, if cut and thrown away, will be lost. Pruning in full leaf is only done to retard the growth, and ferce the tree to usefulness. In conclusion he says, "and take away all the main centre, or limbs tending to the centre."

That style of pruning may do in the old country, but in our hot and dry climate the trees require protection from the hot sun, which injures the body and limbs of the tree on the south side.

He says:—"I would recommend you to the centre of the tree and the country is an and the says.

Will always banish lice, ticks, etc., with no injurious effects to the skin or animal.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

This disease is one that proceeds from a disordered liver, by which the liver is disordered liver, by which the second the source of fourth of a blue-pill to e

There are people who think raising poultry and eggs for market is small business anyway; let all such meditate on the following figures:

Over 20,000 carloads of live and dressed Over 20,000 carloads of live and dressed A London correspondent of the New

poultry are carried into New York city yearly, 25,000 000 dozens of eggs go to the same market. According to the best estimates, the United States produces nine thousand millions of eggs annually.

France exports eggs yearly to the value of \$6,000,000

DIAMONDS. Study of Paleolithic Man.

He says.—"I would recommend you to dive partly into the tree several nails below the surface of the ground, that the oxide of tiron in the rising sap may destroy that bover." This would be effectual in both cases.

Obourg. B. LOEE.

BEST MIXFURE OF GRASSES.
Siz.—In the Welly Mail of the 5th inst, is an enquiry on this subject by W.
The English permanent meadows and partners are composed of a great variety of grasses, most of which succeeds well in this climate—each kind matures at different periods, thus furnishing succellent green lood fits all the season.

A good mixture, and one that succeeds well in the western portion of this Province, is composed of timothy, salike elever, blue grass, orchard grass, meadow of season, and fair est—any about fire pounds of the same quantity of food produce?

A good mixture, and one that succeeds well in the western portion of this Province, is composed of timothy, salike lever. But grass, orchard grass, meadow of the ground, making a firm and dover the ground making the following the following the following the following the A London correspondent of the New York Times says: -Mr. J. Ballatine Han-

by boiling for some time. The result will be a deep yellow solution, which is very effectual Careful application of gasoline will always banish lice, ticks, etc., with no injurious effects to the skin or animal.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

This disease is one that proceeds from a disordered liver, by which the liver is discordered liver, by which the liver is discordered

We have very few materials from which to form a picture of the outward appearance of paleolithic men. So far as we know, they did not usually bury their dead in mounds, caves, or other regular sepulchres; and so we have scarcely any bones, skulls or skeletons to flesh out into portraits of these our distinguished ancestors. Indeed, it seems not unlikely that they adopted the classic and now fashionable method of cremating their deceased relatives; or possibly they may even have cut the process short at the convenient point tives; or possibly they may even the process short at the convenient point of roasting and eating them. Perhaps of roasting and eating them.

this is the reason why our distinguished archeologist, Prof. Rolleston, is so uncompromising an opponent of cremation in its revived form; a fellow-feeling for antipromising an opponent of cremation in its revived form; a fellow-feeling for antiquarians and anatomists of the nineteenth cut in y doubtless makes him realize how inconvenient they would find it to be deprived of all skeletons of the nineteenth. At any rate, paleolithic bones are far rarer than paleolithic weapons, and only a very small number of skulls, the most important relics for reconstructing the features and appearance of our remote progenitors, have been casually discovered in Swiss or German caves. Fortunately, these are sufficient to give us all the most important clues to the physiognomy and mien of their quondam possessors. Paleolithic man approximated somewhat in type to the Bushman of South Africa and the digger Indian of California; but he was on the whole less human and more ape-like than even those most brutish of modernssavages. His forehead was villainously low and retreating, the worst existing specimen being far worse and the best a good deal better than those of the living Bushman. His jaws were more ponderous, and armed with hnge canine teeth, which recall in many particulars those of the gorilla. We can hardly deubt that his skin was a deep black, though here we have only the inferential proof to be drawn from the skin of those existing savages who have deferential proof to be drawn from the skin of those existing savages who have departed the least from the ancestral type. And we may reasonably conjecture that his limbs and back were far hairler than is the case with any men now living. There is no reason to suppose that he was acquainted with the use of any clothing except the skins of beasts. The fiint-chippers apparently lived in natural or artificial caves only, and did not build huts or villages. At least, no trace of anything like a town of this period anywhere occurs. On the other hand, the remains found in the caves have every appearance of belong.

On the other hand, the remains found in the caves have every appearance of belonging to human habitations. The flint implements, bone needles, and ornamental necklets all seem to have been lost in the caves by people who lived there, and to be associated with the refuse of their meals. We must remember, in connection with this apparent absence of towns, that man was not yet, in all likelihood, the absolutely dominant animal that we know him to be at the present day. He did not hold the whole country side as his acknowledged hunting ground, and rule over the beasts of the field as their undisputed lord. Rather was he one among a number of competitors, struggling hard for supremacy against the cave-lion. a number of competitors, struggling hard for supremacy against the cave-lion, the mammoth, and the grizzly bear. In each cave dwelt a separate family, ungoverned save by the harsh government of its father and hunter, and unbound to the

its father and hunter, and unbound to the inhabitants of other caves by any ties save those of a rude and half-developed barter. The size and shape of the jaws may even lead one to suppose that men still fought with one another like the higher spee, using their ponderous canine teeth as weapons of ofience. But in any case we must suppose that these primitive families lived in a state of isolation more complete than even that of our modern Australians, and remained utterly unconsolidated into and remained utterly unconsolidated into any form of tribe or nation.—The Cornhil

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. The Roman Catholics of Charlottetown presented Bishop McIntyre with a purse of \$200 on his departure for Rome. Last year twelve persons in the United States and Europe gave an aggregate of \$3,000,000 to the cause of foreign mis-The Presbyterian Synod of Otago and Southland, New Zealand, has appointed Dr. Stuart as its representative to the Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia.

Something new in the way of dedications is reported from North Carolina. Dr.
Craven, of the Methodist Episcopal church,
South, dedicated a cotton factory.

The Methodist Protestant church has
commissioned its first foreign missionary,
Miss L. M. Guthrie, who goes to Japan.
A woman's society in Pittsburg pays her
salary.

The Rev. George B. Paley, who was for 44 years Rector of Freekenham, England, died recently at the age of 80. He was a relative of the author of "Evidences of Charles of the State of the Christianity.

The Independent Catholic Church, Bishop MacNamara's, is said to have 2,000 members. Some of the priests are to visit Chicago shortly, to organize, if possible, a congregation in that city.

The organ question is in full blast in Pembroke. The vote in favour of the organ was 41 to 29, and the usual correspondence, quoting texts of Scripture, has commenced in the local papers.

Rev. John Brown, Congregationalist minister at Lanark, who is going to Manitoba, has resigned his charge. The Rev. George Willet, of Hawkesbury, has accepted a call to supply Mr. Brown's place.

The Rev. Nathan Sites, an American Methodist missionary in China, was recently beset by a mob at Yenping-foo, and seriously injured with clubs and stones. If a magistrate had not interfered, he would have been drowned by the infuriated populace. The outbreak is said to have been counsed by the ill-treatment of Chinaco in

California.

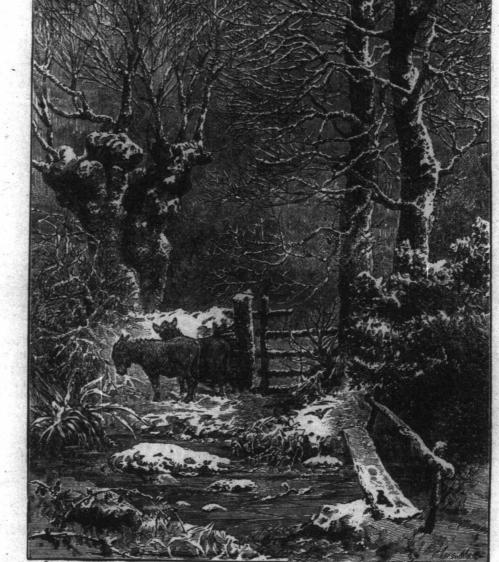
The missionaries of the English Wesleyan Society have entered the Mizam's territories in India. No missionary society has hitherto penetrated the interior of Hyderabad, with its 11,000,000 of people. The Wesleyans have been invited ao establish schools in the cities and villages of that Province, the hot-bed of Moslem fanaticism and political factionists.

An anti-Ritualistic meeting, recently

bytery of Shantung, several approved men have spent the entire year, ethers several months, itinerating and circulating books and tracts in regions extending over from 200 to 300 miles inland. They received and expected no compensation beyond the plainest food, not exceeding in cost \$3 per month for each person.

The Bishop of Manchester said at an ordination service the other day that it was better to be experts in godliness than in controversy. He said he was not ashamed to confess that he could not get up any interest in many of the questions of the day.

to confess that he could not get up any in-terest in many of the questions of the day. He cared little for the shape and colour of vestments, the form of bread used in com-munion, candles on the altar lighted or un-lighted, or anything of the sort. They did not concern the weightier matters of the Cornel



Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
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an. Sav. and Loan Co	114		
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Floating cargoes-Wheat, steady, with fair demand; maize, firm; cargoes on passage— wheat, quiet; maize, steady. Mark Lane—Wheat, steady; maize, strong; good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat, of the coast, was 53s, now 52s 6d. London Fair average No 2 Chicago wheat, for shipment th present or fellowing month, was 51s, now 50s 6d-Imports into the United Kingdom during the week -Wheat, 155,600 to 160,000 qrs; maize, 95,000 to 100,000 qrs; flour, 90,000 to 95,000 bbls. Liverpool -Spot wheat, dull; maize, dull, and id cheaper.

WREKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-SALE MARKETS

Wednesday, March 24.

Wednesday, March 24.

PRODUCE.

The past week has been a decidedly dull period in this market, particularly for wheat. Buyers have held off, and holders have no movement repeated in this market, particularly for wheat. Buyers have held off on the one hand and holders on the cither. The former would not pay previous prices the latter would sell at no less, so inactivity was established. The cause of the duliness is generally said to be the weakness is western markets, but what cause this, again, is net vary clear. We should not be surprised, aswever, if it should appear shortly that the "clique" has been quietly selling out. Stocks here have not varied very much during the week and stood on Menday morning as follows:

—Flour, 18,500 bils; fall wheat, 130,838 bush; the week and stood on Monday morning as follows:

—Flour, 18,500 bbls; fall wheat, 180,388 bush; spring wheat, 182,495; cats, 22,350; barley, 124,771; peas, 56,377 and rye, 756 bush, against on the corresponding date last year:—Flour, 27,790 bbls; fall wheat, 95,245 bush; spring wheat, 225,384; cats, 8,411; barley, 88,813; peas, 50,499, and rye, 34,411; barley, 88,813; peas, 50,499, and rye, 34,415; barley, 88,418; barley, 8 whent, 98,245 bush; spring wheat, 225,384; oats, 8,411; barley, 88,813; peas, 50,499, and rye, nil bush. Outsile advices show in English quotations a fall of id on white wheat and of 1s 2d oa the inside prices of red winter and club, with an advance of 1d on corn; cargoes, however, have been falling steadily and during the 1sst three days the feeling seems generally to have been downwards. In the latter part of last week markets were quiet and prices seemed rather easy. Cargoes off the coast were quiet, and rather lower than at the beginning of the week, when a fair consumptive demand prevailed and deminished. Offerings of English wheat shewed some improvement in condition. Buring the preceding week offerings tion but choice was firm : imports were small and the total supply again short. Sales of English wheat in the week ending on the 13th in: were 98,084 quarters, at 44s 8d per quarter, against 207,836 quarters at 39e 7d per quarter for same week last year; and imports of wheat four were 227,800 to 235,600 quarters, making a to al of 325,000 to 332,000 quarters, which is 117,occ 1, 125,000 quarters short of the average weekly derived. Millers in the face of light imports and raj. I depletion of stocks, adhered to the plan of enly buying from hand to mouth. The position although the enormous requirements of Eng-land between land harvest are uni-verselly admitted, the demand has shown tew signs of improvement, and the question still is whether England can stand longer the gradual otion of stocks, or America the enermousexpense of storage. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit showed an increase last week, and stood on the 18th inst. at 2,050,000 quarters, against 1,947,on the corresponding date in 1879. The expected arrivals at ports of call for orders in the four weeks from March 4 to April 1 were as follows :-- Wheat Danube and Black See; 2,000 quarters from the Azov, Danube and Black See; 2,000 quarters from Egype; 120,000 quarters from American Atlantic ports; 830,000 quarters from California and Oregen; and 38,000 quarters from Chili and Australia. The amount of wheat in sight March 8, 1890, including risible supply in the United States and Canada, and on passage for the United Kingdom and the continent, was 46,131,000 bushels, against 36,815,000 bushels on the corresponding date last year. Estimates of the wants of England and France are quite as high now as they were at the harvest. The latest is that England, France, Belgium and Holland will want 15,000,000 qrs from Feb. 1 to the close of the harvest year. Continental advices by mail state that in France supplies were restricted; quantities deteri-orated and prices advanced. At the same time the current for flour caused millers to limit their purchases of wheat te their most pressing needs. Selfavoured them to the extent of 50c since the pre-vious week. Appearances were thought to indicate the probability of a further rise at ne very distant date, as millers' stocks were unquestionably worked down to a very small compact, and there was steady buying at the ports of cargoes of American wheat off coast from English belders. In fact, the position of higher prices, and consequently to justify the firmness of holders, but little excitenent was anticipated as long as the state of the growing wheat crop continues satisfactory. Arrivals of wheat at the six principal ports were very small, 26,000 qrs. only havine been reported against 260,000 qrs in the previous week. Foreign wheat advanced 56c at Havre, but there was not

TRADE-Seems to have been fairly good since our rery small, \$5,000 qrs in the previous week. Foreign wheat advanced 50c at Havre, but there was not much change at Bordeaux, asthisportappeared at the moment to be semewhat overstocked. At Marseilles the imports of wheat for the week ending February 21st were only 20,000 qrs. Belgian markets shad again increased to 290,000 qrs. Belgian markets showed a secided improvement, and at Antwerp red winter had reached prices equal to 55s to 57s 6d per quarter, according to quality. German advices showed a further advance of one-to two marks for future delivery, and rye also was improving. At Hamburg wheat was firm, and in some instances rather higher rates had been paid. Fine red Holstein was queted at \$1s\$ to 53s, choice white Saale 57s to 59s per 504 lbs free on board. At Danzig continued small supports the previous week. Foreign wheat standard the previous week. Foreign was not much changed at 14 to 180 for quality resemble does unstantly good quality states been decidedly insufficient. There is nothing doing in inferior, as it is neithe. Where the provious have been decidedly insufficient. There is nothing doing in inferior, as it is neithed for shipment. Box lots have been coming in orbing the risk proving and inferior goes lower. Street receipts have been small and prices irregular; average pound rolls as worth about 25c, but for very choice more has been paid, and inferior pose lower; there has been a considerably better demand for finest; fresh lots of chindian and American butter being scarce, buyers are paying up to 110s to 130s for such, while next considerably better demand for finest; fresh lots of chindian and American butter being scarce, buyers are paying up to 110s to 130s for such, while next considerably better demand for finest; fresh lots of chindian and American butter being scarce, buyers are paying up to 110s to 130s for such, while next considerably better demand for finest; fresh lots of chindian and American butter being scarce, buyers are paying up to 110s to 130s for such while next free fi stein was queted at \$18 to 55s, choice yellow Saale 55s to 55s, and choice white Saale 57s to 55s per 50d ibs free on board. At Danzig continued small supplies and firm prices have kept the market firm, and enabled holders to make good sales. At Stettin also an advance was reported, wheat having risen two to three marks en the week, with supplies small ustro-Hungarian markets were quiet with the activity in flour lost. At St. Petersburg severe frost prevalled. With the exception of a triffing demand for rye, the grain trade was lifeless, and prices remain nominal. Advices from the ports of the Black Sea state that no prolonged shipments can be expected from that quarter; as the supplies there, and on the Sea of Azov, were quite insignificant; at Taganrog there were only 144,000 qroof all sorts of grain in store on the 4th uit. At Alexandria the previous advance in the price of wheat was fully maintained, and orders could pot be filled at the previous promises of a good crop and large experts. Beerbohm says that Vic-55s to 57s, and choice white Saale 57s to 59s per 504 lbs free on board. At Danzig continued small sup-

toria, New Zealand and South Australia, will probably have 60e,00e tons surplus available for export, of which he estimates 600,000 qrs, or 4,800,000 bush, including 295,000 qrs on passage, will be shipped in time to reach Europe during this cereal year by sallers, aside from what may be shipped by steamers. In the States markets have been in a decidedly unsettled condition. In New York large holders evinced more disposition to meet the views of shippers, and there were last week some large dealings in spot No. 2 red and No. 1 white, which has diminished the supply of these descriptions materially. The tendency of prices, both there and in the Western markets, has been decidedly downwards; and there does not seem to be any very considerable recovery expected. There are generally good reports of creps circulated on this side of the continent, save that some serious damage has been sustained by wheat in Iows, and some little in Wiscensin and Kansas, while California was a good deal as do qualities also. Palls usually bring 10 to 10;c 1 tions thate case at a state and the creater at a state of 25; and terces 9; to sail to telerces 9c was bid and refused.

Hoes—Rail lots have almost ceased to offer; fresh would probably bring about 35 were they offered, but stale are not wanted. Street receipts fair and prices steady at from \$5.50 for heavy, to \$6 to \$6.25 for choice.

SALT—Goderich has risen 2½c, and care are now selling at 35c; but Canadian dairy is as before at \$1.76. Liverpool has been unchanged at \$1.50 to \$1.15. Liverpool fine dairy is unchanged at \$1.50 to \$1.10.

Dairo APPLES—Have been in active demand at advancing price would have been paid to day. Dealers have been selling lots of 50 barrels at 7½ to 7½c, and small lots at 7½c.

TRADE—Has improved considerably since our last. Busyas—Receipts have increased largely, but so has the demand, though it has been incuments.

Phere.—An improved enquiry at firm prices was held in the latter part of last week when some sales were made. Superior extra sold in round lots and in car lets at \$5 75 f.o.c., and at equal to that price here. Extra of choice quality sold at \$5.60, and at about equal to that price here. Spring sold once at \$6.65 f.o.c. For the last three days there has been no movement reported, and to-day no enquiry was heard; values, however, seemed generally unchanged at previous prices.

Reals, Score and steady, with sales of cars only.

S14.50 here.

OATMEAL—Quiet but steady, with choice brands held higher, but fair to average cars worth about \$4.15 to \$4.25. Small lots range from \$4.35 to \$4.65.

HAT—Pressed inactive, but worth probably about \$0. The market has been well supplied but all offering sold at from \$7 to \$11 with the general run from \$9 to \$10.

\$3.15 for really sound.

POULTRY—Fowl have been in fair supply and steady at 56 to 50c; but scarcely anything else offered. Turkeys are werth from \$0c to \$1.50, any more than \$1 being for gobblers. Ne ducks nor cases in Chairs.

geese in. Cheice turkeys in car-lots 12c per lb.	have sold	at
Superior Extra, per 196 lbs	60 5 70 5 60 5 none.	75 65 80 65
Cornmeal, small lots 8 BAG FLOUR, by car lot 1.0	40 8	50
Spring Wheat, extra		50 50
Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs \$1 No. 3, 1 No. 8, 1	29 1 24 1	32 30 26
Red Winter 1 No. 2 1	27 1 22 1 86 0 78 0	81 28 28 28 87 75

use, 100 lbs

PROVISIONS.

CALESKINS—Becoming more plentiful but remainchanged in price.

unchanged in price.

SHERFERINS—All the green skins offering have found a ready sale at firm prices, but dry skins have been selling slowly, as buyers and sellers are apart and the former not inclined to pay over \$1.25 to \$1.75.

wool on p. t.

Tallow—Is very dull and slow of sale; lots will
not bring over 55 to 52c, and cars are offering at 4c.
Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected,
encice, 8s. 50 to 89; No. 2 inspected, 87.50 to 88;
No. 8 inspected, \$6.50 to 87; Caffakins, green,
18c; Calfakins, cured, 18½ to 18c; Caffakins, green,
18c; Calfakins, cured, 18½ to 18c; Caffakins, dry,
none; Sheepekins, \$1.25 to \$2.25; Wool, fleece, 31
to 38c; Wool, pulled super, 38 to 34c; extra super,
37 to 38c; Wool, pickings, 6 to 7c; Tallow, rough,
3½c; rendered, 5½ to 5½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal Markets Montreal Markets.

Montreal Markets.

Minimal. Market quiet, though firm. Spring extra and strong bakers are both scarce. The only sale reported was 100 bbls spring extra at 26. Quotations—Superior extra at 26. Extra superfine at 26.05 to 26.10; spring extra at 26.05 to 26.10; spring extra at 26.05 to 26.10; on the strong bakers at 26.05 to 26.00; on the 26.00; strong bakers at 26.05 to 26.00; on the 26.00; strong bakers at 26.05 to 26.00; on the 26.00; strong bakers at 26.00 to 26.00; on the 26.00; strong bakers at 26.00 to 26.00; on the 26.00; strong bakers — Nominal.

OATMEAL—Ontario at 26.50 to 26.00.

RYB—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Ontario at 26.50 to 26.00.

RYB—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Ontario at 26.50 to 26.00.

PARS—Sic per 66 lbs.

OORN-About 70c, duty paid.

WHEAT—Canada—Receipts. 400 bush; spring wheat nominal, at 21.28 to 21.40.

BURENT — Old western at 14.00 16c. Brocketlle and

inal, at \$1.38 to \$1.40. Old western at 14 to 16c; Brockville and

BUTTER—Old western at 14 to 16c; Brockville and Morrisburg at 16 to 19c; Eastern Towaships at 19 to 20c; new butter, 20 to 22c.

CHEREM—At 14 to 15½c, according to make.

LAND—At 10 to 10½c for tubs and pails.

PORK—Mess at \$16 to \$16.50.

HAMS—At 11 to 12½c.

BACON—At 9 to 10½c.

ASHES—Pots about \$3 60 to \$3 70 per 100 lbs.

DERSSED HOSS—At \$5.25 to \$6.50.

SENDS—Timothy, \$3.40 to \$3.50; clover, \$3.80 to \$4. Eegs—At 12 to 13c.
MAPLE SYRUP—At 80c to \$1.
SUGAR—At 124c per lb.

Halifax Markets.

Halifax, N.S., March 24.

Markets inactive, but unchanged ; receipts liberal; superior at \$6.65 to \$6.75; extras, \$6.55 to \$6.60; spring at \$6.45 to \$6.69; strong bakers' at \$6.60 to \$6.75; oatmeal at \$5 to \$5.10; cornmeal at \$3.10 to \$3.20; all three months.

St John Markets St. John Markets.

St. John, N.B., March 24.

Although Ontario millers are inclined to make concessions, buyers here are below their views, and the market is very dull. Dealers in St. John are dropping 10c in their quitations on all grades. Prices are:—Strong bakers, 26 56 to 25 30; extra, 26 40 to 26 50; choice extra, 26 50 to 26.55; superior extra, 36.56 to 26.55; enoice, 26.56 to 27.15; patent process No. 1, 27.65 to 28.15.

CHISAGO, March 24.
FLOUR—Unchanged; winter extra, \$5.25 to \$6.75; innesota, \$5 to \$6; supers, \$2.75 to \$3.75; western, 75 to \$5.75; \$4.75 to \$5.75 8.75 to \$5.75.

WHEAT—\$1.17 for April; \$1.17\{\text{i} for May.}

OORE—\$7\{\text{c} for June; \$3\{\text{c} for July.}

OATS—\$2c for June.

BYS—\$71c for cash; 68c asked for April.

BARLEY—Nowmand at 75 to 76c for April; extra

Live Stock Markets LAVE Stock Markets.

U. S. TARDE, CHIQAGO, March 24, 9.20 a.m.

Boss—Estimated 780819ts, 18,000; official yesterday, 18,610; shipments, 5,192; light grades, 94.25 to 94.40; mixed packers at 94.20 to 94.45; heavy shipping at\$94.50 to 94.75.

U.S. YARDE, NEW YORK, March 24, 10,50 a.m.

CATTLE—Steady at 82 to 101c; receipts, 2,253.

SHERF—Steady at 7 to 74c; receipts, 320.

CALVES—Slow, 4t 6 to 74c; receipts, 324.

JERSEY CFF, Warch 24, 11.15 a.m.

CATTLE—Quiet, at 8 to 101c; receipts, 126.

SHERF—Quiet, at 62 to 74c; receipts, 12 cars.

LARDE—Steady, as 52 to 63c receipts, 12 cars.

EAST SUPFALO, March 24, 12.50 p. m.

HOSS—Shade firmer; receipts, 47 cars; ship-EAST SUFFALO, March 24, 12.50 p. m.
HOSS—Shade firmer; receipts, 47 cars; shipments, 44 cars; to New York 9 cars; Yorkers, \$4.55 to \$4.60; medium and heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.70.

EAST LIBERTY, March 24, 11 a.m.
CATTLE—Dull; prime at \$5 to \$5.25; fair to good at \$4.50 to \$4.75; common at \$4 to \$4.75; receipts, \$904: sales, 51 204 ; sales, 51. Hogs.—Slow; receipts, 700 ; sales, 1,400 ; Philadel-phias, 24 80 to 24 90 ; Yorkers, 24 25 to 24 45. Shear—Dull; receipts, 1,800 ; shipments, 4,800.

BARLEY—Quoted as foilows:—Bright Canada at 97c; No. 2 Canada at 75 to 85c; six-rowed state at 65 to 80c; two rowed state at 65 to 70c.

Milwaukee Markets MILWAUKER, March 24, 9.88 a.m. WHEAT \$1.181 for April; \$1.171 for May; re-ceipts, 19,000 bush; chipments, 22,000 bush. MILWAUKER, March 24, 1 10 p.m. WHEAT—Hard at \$1 18; No. 1 at \$1 14; No. 2 at \$1.12} for cash or March; \$1.12} for April; \$1.17} for May; No. 3, at \$1.05}. WHEAT—Hard at \$1.18; No. 1 at \$1.14; No. 2 at \$1 12 for each or March; \$1.19 for April; \$1.17 or May; No. 3 at \$1.05.

Tologe inricets.

Tologo, March 24, 10 a m.

WHEA Coll Strong; No. 2 red. at \$1.27\formarch bid for March; \$1.28 for April; \$1.29\formarch to \$1.20\formarch formar; \$1.24 for June.

Corn First; No. 2, 40\formarch to 46\formarch formarch.

Tologo, Ma rch 24, 12 m; WHEAT—No. 2 red, 87 277 for Ma rch; \$1.28 to \$1.28 for April; \$1.24 for June.
CORN—No. 2 at 41c bid for cash.
CARS—Nominal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bush; corn, 54,00 1 bush;

ats, 1,000 bush.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, \$8,000 bush; corn, \$3,000 DETROIT, March 24, 12.55 p.m.

WHEAT—Easier; No. 1 white. \$1.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) hid for each;
\$1.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$1.23\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April; \$1.23\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May;
\$1.21\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June.

No Board Friday, March 26.

WHEAT—Easier; No. 1 Minnesota and Chicago at \$1.35; red state at \$1.88.

Woodstock Easter Cattle Market.
Woodstock, Ont., March 22.—The Easter cattle market was held to-day. A large number of buyers not sellers were present. About eighty head were old to the following: John Randson, Toronte.

cidedly downwards; and there does not seem to be any very considerable recovery expected. There are generally good opened of close opening of close opening of the continent, save that seem on, and canney that the seem of the continent, save that seem on, and canney that the western of the continent, are that seem on, and canney that the western of the continent, are the continent of the continent, are that the seem on, and canney that the western of the continent of the contine Montreal Live Stock.

Situations Gacant.

the same parties a pair of twin steers, weighing 5,600 lbs, the price being \$425. Messrs. Thompson & Flannagan are going to ship these monster over

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Somethinghew.
OUT & CO. Box 1120, Montreal, Que.

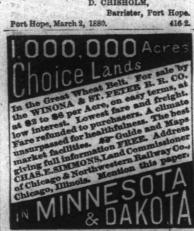
garms tor Bale.

A UCTION SALE OF VALUA-There will be offered for sale by auction, at the village of Campbellford, on Wednesday, 7th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that beautiful farm known as "The Major Campbell Farin."

The farm is immediately adjoining the flourishing village of Campbellford, contains about 215 acres of land (mostly sil cleared), is in a good state of cultivation, is well fenced, has numerous outbuildings, and a comfortable dwelling.

The aspect and situation of this farm is very fine, and the quality of the soil is superior.

A part of the price will be required down, and the balance may remain on mortgage according to terms and conditions to be made known. For further particulars apply to A. L. Colville, Earrister, Campbellford, or to the undersigned. D. CHISHOLM,



MILL PROPERTIES

A very desirable combined farm and mill property, containing fifty acres of the best possible clay soil; an almost new grist mill with two run of stones and a chopper; a new saw mill; a handsome frame house with stone cellar; several large barns, blacksmith shop, and other buildings, all in good order. Never failing and abundant water-power. This property is part of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd con. of Flos, half a mile from the rising villare of Elmvale, and is in the midst of one of the best farming sections of Ontario.

sections of Ontario.

Lot 2—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of Midland, on Georgian Bay, all laid out, with regular streets, in village lots, which are in great depland. Lot 8.-East half of Lot 5, 13th con., Vespra, 100 s excellent wood land Lot 4 —Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot. Lor 5.—East half of Lot 5, 18th cor. of Sunni dale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable Lor 6.—Four hundred acres splendid hardwood timbered land, being Lots 29 and 30, 9th con. Som-bra. County of Lambton, five miles from town of Presden, Sydenham River. Lot 7.—Two hundred acres wild land, in midst of excellent farming country, being Lot 27, con. 9, Township of Sullivan, County of Grey. All these properties will be sold at reasonabl prices. One-third purchase money down, balance at 7 per cent.

Apply tol BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie, Or W. THOMSON & CO., Barrie

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CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,

DANDELION, THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES THEY CURE Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Lin neys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sk ness and especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN GOLD. Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help ou sleep. Take no other.

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DERSONS DISIFING RELIA BLE information in regard to the Great West new North-West, with a view to moving in that ction, will find it to their advantage to comcate (by letter or otherwise) with THE WEST COLONIZATION COMPANY, 110 King street 417-1 RES CAN INCREASE

LE. CLES CAN IN CONTROL BASE

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SHORTHAND, as

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ada No master in the light, energetic man can
simple that any
in two months sufficiently to
master it in less the
conable him to take

Own letters, lectures, &c.

St. sent post paid on receipt
of price, by the publisha

Of pric

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50 CHROMO, FLORAL, GLASS, ste., Cards in case, name on all, 10c. Out-YOUR NAME ON ONE CARD Case and 50 all Chromo, Glass and Floral Cards, 10c. Agent's outfit, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 894-96 A RTESIAN WELL BORING.— The "Star" Augur bores twenty feet per Numerous testimonials of officacy. Send for natalogues. Manufactory, 68 Mary street, Ham-400-cow

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Winnipes; the only first-class hotel in town;
first-class livery in connection; large sample rooms;
charges moderate. J. & D. SINGLAIR, Proprietors
277.59 FOR SALE CHEAP-LARGE frame store and dwelling in the Village of Port Sydney. First-class opening for a good business man. Good storage, cellar, well, and every convenience; good stabling, with garden of four loss. For particulars, apply to ISAAC FAWCETT, Port Sydney Post Office, Muskoka. Port Sydney Post Office, Muskoka.

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Main and Dominion streets; only first-class
Hotel in Emerson; free bus to all trains and
steamers. HUTCHESON & SCOTT, Proprietors.

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Clyde cheese factory is offered for sale, or if
not sold will be rented. This factory is one of the
best in the Dominion, fitted out with all the modern improvements, engine, etc., etc. For paculars, terms, etc., apply to A. R. MoNICHOL, m. chant, Clyde. TAUSSES - CHAS. CLUTHE of Hamilton, will visit, this week.—Tuesday Scatorth. Commercial; Wednesday, Goderich, Al bion; Thursiay, Listowel, Grand Central; Friday Toronto, Rossin Souse, King street entrance, second door left of Hampton's Drug Store.

CAW MILL AND SHINGLE SAW MILL AND SHINGLE
FACTORY for sale or to rent.—Evensville, known as Bell's Corners, in the township of Luther. Said mill and machinery first-clase and new; in a good locality; has at present a grest number of logs en the premises; on the leading road from Mount Forest to Shelbourne; also machinery on premises for grist mill; also good frame dwelling house, frame blacksmith shop and frame stable and good well, all in the same village. The whole or part of the above property can be purchased, or traded for a good hotel. As my health has failed. I have decided on renting, selling or trading. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, ROBERT HASSERD, Conn P. O., Ont.

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Whiskers and Moustaches infallibly produced by the well-known and celebrated moustache producer, "Ayre's Formula," in six weeks. An agreeable and powerful stimulative emollient. Sent to any address in Canada on receipt of the price, 25c. ERNEST DERRINGER, Chemist, 396 King street, Toronto.

PIANOS \$150 TO \$400 —All strictly first-class.—Sold at whele-male factory prices. Highest Honoras at Centennial Exhibition. Mathushek's loale for Square Grands. Fixest Uprights in a merica —12,000 in use. Catalogue of 48 pages If the LE OF ANG. the best in the world. An a stop organ only \$65; 13 stops, \$97—Circular free. All sent on 15 days' trial—freight free if uneatisfactory. Factory, 57th street and 19th ave. SHERT BESIG at 1 price. ORGANS sent for 8c stamp. Address

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Sign of the Queen, 93 King Street, Toronto. Send for Price List of over Pifty Different Grades and Mix-



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THE NEXT EXCURSION! TRAIN FOR MANIBOBA WILL START ON

WEDNESDAY, 315T MARCH, 1880. For particulars apply, enclosing 8 cent stamp, to R. W. PRITTIE MANITOBA LAND OFFICE, 400-8 64 KINGSTREET EAST, TORONTO,



NEW PROCESS PATENTED! THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

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One trial is sufficient to convince the most sceptial, and once used, nothing else will satisfy or give satisfaction but the EUREKA.

Orders for HIGGIN'S EUREKA SALT in bags, halves and quarters may be given to wholesale greeers, provision merchants, or to the undersigned. VERRET, STEWART & Co., Sole Agents.

375, 377 and 379 Commissioner street, Montre DEBENTURE HOLDERS

All parties holding Debentures of the

County of Lennex and Addington
are requested to furnish the undersigned by the

15th #F MAY PEX'.

with the following particulars respecting the same,
viz:—Anfount, number of by-law issued under,
date, when maturing, name of original purchaser,
and the rate of purchase.

By order of the County Council.

J. M. FARROTT, Treasurer,
County of Lennox and Addington.

Napanee, 18th March, 1880.

417-8

Watches

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPERSEDED

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We have now the pleasure of placing before the public one of the most wonderful inventions of the age. It will, perhaps, not be believed by some that we are able to send them a Watch by which the time can be told as easily in the dead of night as in broad daylight. This is no mere trick, delusion, or piece of jugglery, but a wonderful and important discovery, by which we are enabled to illuminate the in the middle of the night as easily as though it were the middle of the downer to accertain the time in the middle of the night as easily as though it were the middle of the downer to accertain the time dition to the above, these watches also have the advantage of being made of real NICKEL SILVER. They seemblined with these other extraordinary inducements, is taken into consideration, it will scarcely be beduced that we can afford to sell these watches for \$10. Yet, such is our desire to get these goods introduced that we now make this unparalleled offer, feeling sure that every watch we sell will bring us in price. As these goods are new, and have not yet been introduced, there is a BIG CHANCE FOR AGENTS. We do not care to make any reduction in these figures, as the watches are actually worth more than we sak. Still, to any one taking three or more at one time, we will make a small discount, and send these goods postpaid, without extra charge, or we will send them C.O.D. at the to cover charges in case goods are refused. We will deduct the \$1.00 from the amount, and send C.O.D. for the balance.

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND

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Standard Singing Books: for High Schools, Bigh School Cher, (\$1 00); for Girls' Normal Schools, Evener's School Song Ecck. (60 cts.); for upper Grammar Classes, Grammar Schools, Whitpoorwill, (50 cts.); and for Primary Schools, American School Music Reader, Ecck. J., (35 cts.)

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LIGHT OF THE WORLD. PRI E \$2.00. A fine Oratorio, and the latest work of the kind of the distinguished composer. Bethlehem, Nazareth, Bethapy, and Jerusalem are the scenes included. Now begin to prepare this great work for perform-ance next Autumn.

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The auth r refers, by permission, to JOS. 3. TISHER, P esident; W. I. P. INGRÆHAM, vice President W. PAINE, M.D.; C. S. GAUNTI, M.D.; H. J. DO OET, M.D.; R. H. KLINE, M.D.; J. R. HOLOO &, M.D.; N. R. LYNOH, M.D., and Mr. R. O'CONN J.L., M.D., faculty of the Philadelphia Univers yof Medicine and Surgery; also the faculty of h american University of Philadelphia; also Hoa. P. A 18SELL, M.D., President of the Natical Medics (Castleo. Address. Dr. W. H. PAB-KER, No. 4 Buffinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all discreases requiring skill and

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All the Popular Styles.

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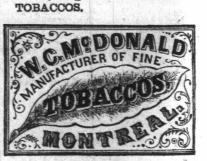
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BAGGEO SALT—Dry and finely ground; never
packs or hardens; 8 lbs., 32 in bbl.
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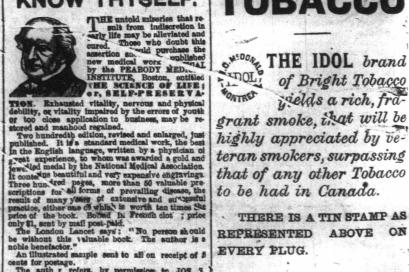
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jields a rich, fra grant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada.

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.

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For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

> W. C. McDONALD, Manufacturer, MONTREAL.

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THE WHEELLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the City \$2 Toronto.

VOL. IX. NO. 41

farms for Sale.

dvertisements of Farms for Sale, inse column, 20 words for 50c.; each add ad, 25c. Parties replying to advertiseme ase state that they saw them in The Mari. NUMBER OF FARMS Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnida nur, Flos; send for list. E. LAKE & CO., A LIST OF CHOICE FA for sale in the County of Simcoe. S catalogue. Address JOHN A. COATES, Bar

MPROVED FARMS FOR —Counties Wellington and York. 1 CONWAY, Auctioneer, Eramosa post-office B. BEST, Barrister, Toronto. COR SALE - FIFTY AC 1½ miles east of Oakville; 8 acr trawberries. For particulars apply w W. BLACKWELL, Oakville. ARGEST LIST OF FARM other property ever published in On ready; free on application to ADAMSO

MARM FOR SALEmiles west of Portage La Prairie, 24 nder cultivation; good log house and sta ly to A. H. FERRISS, Burnside, Man. 100 ACRESPLENDID L
for \$2,000; good log house and
acres cleared; half cash, balance in
apply W. R. SCOTT, Luther P.O. PLENDID CLEARED F —100 acres—in Luther—for \$2,500 illdings and roads; half cash, balance rms. Apply to W. R. SCOTT, Luther P.C. IGHLY IMPROVED

acre farm, 30 cleared, 60 stump a

ree; best wheat sell; splendid buildings;
acks; terms reasonable. L. TUCKETT, 8

GOOD FARM—185 ACB for \$3,000, in Luther; 45 cleared frame house and barn; gravel road; \$1,000 balance easy. Apply to W. R. SCOTT, Luther CHOICE FARM

DARM FOR SALE-FARM 29 and 40, 1st con. S. D. R. Glenelg, Grey, 160 acros; 65 cleared; good log build miles from Flesherton station; well water carticulars apply to ROBERT MACDONALI DARM FOR SALE IN

Township of Grantham, County of Limites cast of the City of St. Catharines; 150 good land; good buildings, on the stone roug to Hamilton. Apply to JAMES DU OR SALE OR TO LE W. 1 Lot 10, Con. 5, E. H. St Caledores; 80 acres cleared and nearly clear of comfortable dwelling and log barn; in second J.CRUSTIN, Dominion Bank, MARMS FOR SALE-A description of over 200 improved fa wild lands, throughout the whole of Wes tarlo, sent to any address upon application B. HARRIS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Out., or to our Branch Office, Temple C. Toronto street, Toronto. COR SALE-ONE HUN and fifty acrees—Part of lot 7 and sout S. con. Sydenham, about 50 acres clear deneed, and under good cultivation. Sche office, and church convenient. Also, 100 lot No. 6 on the 2nd con. Derby; about cleared and under good cultivation, with h frame barn; five miles from Owen Soun work reaper en either farms. Apply to Ho HALL, Owen Sound P.O., Box 189. DARM FOR SALE-LO

farms Wanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inset tis column, 30 words for 50c; each adventiseme ord, 3pc. Parties replying to advertiseme lease state that they saw them in The Mail IMPROVED FARMS WAT for insertion in third catalogue for dist monget British emigrants. Frms supplie lication to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, O MARMS PURCHASED -SONS having improved farms for sale to tontario will find purchasers by sending as, stating acreage, improvements, locate to W. G. MURDOCH, Solicitor, Toronto.

Live Stock for Sa

Advertisements of Live Stock for Sale or inserted in this column, 20 words for 50, additional word, 24c. Parties replying to tisements will please state that they saw if The Ma'l.

FIRST-RATE HAMI TONIAN stallion for sale, For articulars address WM. R. MURDOCK, Not roke, Geneses County, New York. THREE DURHAM BULLS

THE COAL TRADE. Proposed Advance of Prices and I

PHILADELPHIA, Pa, March 27.—
delphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.
ern prices, fixed to-day, are an ac
over March of 25.. on lump, stean
broken egg and pea, and 10.. on che
while stove remains unchanged.
New York, March 27.—It is anno
the price of coal will be increased by the price of coal will be increased h morrow to an average of \$4 a ton that all mines will stop work th three days of April.

Porrsville, Pa., March 27.—The hand Labourers' County Convention issued a circular calling for the reorgion of the old Union for the purp ting the coal production

PAYSICIANS AND SURGED a lts of the Examinations at Kin Kingston, March 27.—The maximinations at the Royal College, ton, were closed on March 26th.
The following gentlemen were added to the degree of M.D.:—Chown, Clarke, J. G., Day, L. E., Dickson, Empey, Chas. E., Galbraith, Knight, J. H., Lavell, Wm., MacP. M., Odlum, John, Reeve, H. H., Wm., Waddell, Wm., Wilson, The The following gentlemen passe primary examination: Alexander, Betts, J., Coughlan, Richard, Coutle, M., Dupuis, M. J., Gibson, H., H. Ion, A. W., Jamieson, J., Johnston, Knox, H. H., Koyle, Fred. T., Dowell, Jack, MacDonald, H. N. Connell, B. J., MacGurn, James, A. A., Oldham, Edmund, Oshae, Rogers, David, Suider, Samuel, mington, Thos., Wallace, David.

The Kingston Whig is informe to the twenty ladies have signified to sention of studying medicine at the college of Physicians and Surgeons pens for their benefit in April next manguration of this new feature with the College promises.