

ESTER. ondon, Ont. N. B.—We will send or next harvest who will send his

istruwents

OF THE AGE. N'S CHART. A child 10 years old can

chanical Piano-ette, \$5.



Starr's Bidney Zad.



KIDNEY DISEASES, and Complaints attendant thereon.

IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAME BACK (the only permanent cure for Lame Back), Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, causing pain in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficut, or oppious Micturation, etc., Inability of Retendon, and suppression of, and Sedimentary Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Leucorrhos, Nervous Debility, and all diseases, disorders, and allments the Urinary System (on y) is subject to, MOTHERS, our Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it. Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from your Druggist obtain them. Prices—Child's Pad, \$1.50; Regular Pad, \$2; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, \$3. Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent free by mail (plain wrapper) on receipt of price, by the

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO., 31 King Street West, Toronto.

Mardware.

BURNELL'S FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEET



The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railwa For cuts and prices, send to H. R. IVES & CO.

Queen street, Montreal. Fluid Beef.



Tobaccos.

BLACKBIRI NAVY TOBACCO.

This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plng avoid imposition see the second bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of

THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO MONTREAL

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and publicated Truesday morning by The Mail. Print GOMPANY, at their Printing House, co of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. BUNTING, Managing Director.

The Toronto Weekly Mail

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

VOL. IX. NO. 464.

Reconsideration of the Intention to

ARRIAGE OF LADY BURDETT-COUTTS Defeat of the British Forces in South Africa.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS English Proposals for Peace Negotia

ONDERFUL MARKSMANSHIP OF THE BOERS. Another Civil War Threatened in Af-

In the House of Commons to-day Sir H. D. Wolff, Conservative, asked whether the Irish Protection Act would apply to foreigners. Mr. Forster applied in the affirmative. He added that under former Acts of the kind citizens of the United States had been arrested. Sir H. D. Wolff inquired if those citizens were not tried by public tribunals. Mr. Forster requested that notice be given of this question. Sir William Harcourt declared that if other ticket-of-leave men acted as Mr. Davitt had they would be sent to prison again.

DAVITT'S HEALTH. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, in reply to Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, in reply to a question, said that it gave him pleasure to announce that the health of Mr. Michael Davitt, whom the Government had felt it its duty to deprive of his liberty, was greatly improved since his incarceration in Portland prison, and that Mr. Davitt was quite satisfied with the arrangement that had been made for his comfort. This statement was received with ironical cheers and laughter by the House.

ENGLISH ANYLOGERIOUSERS.

ENGLISH ANTI-CORROTONISTS. The English members who voted against the second reading of the bill for the protection of persons and property in Ireland in the House of Commons yesterday were Messra Bradlangh, Burt, Collings, Labouthere Macdonald, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

chere, Afadonald, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

Hilb Hardward and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

It is rumoured that notwithstanding their frequent affirmations of a contrary policy, the Government is reconsidering its intention to evacuate Candahar. It is understood that the recent victories of General Skobeleff and the advance of Russia has thrown new light on the question. This evening's papers say the Covernment has reconsidered its policy with reference to Candahar, and has decided to appoint a native ruler under British protection. This is highly improbable.

CARLYLE'S EVERAL.

CARLYLE'S FUNERAL The remains of Thos. Carlyle were to-day interred in St. Fechan's church-yard at Ecelesfechan, Dumfrieshire, Carlyle's birthplace. The ceremonies were simple. There was a large attendance of people, many from
the surrounding country.

LONDON; Feb. 12. predett-Coutts and William L. relett were married this morning the marriage was performed by Reval. No one but the nearest relatives and intimate friends were present, including Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Sir Harry and Lady Keppel, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Admiral the Revaled a previous similar message to the Revaled as previous similar message to Lady Keppel, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. Mr. Lacosts acted as best man and Sir Francis Burdett, the head of the family, gave away the bride. The wedding party were afterwards entertained at the residence of Mrs. Trevannion, the eldest sister of the bride, whose health prevented her presence in church. The Baroness looked remarkably well. Previous to the marriage Mr. Bartlett, in accordance with the Duchess of St. Albans' will, assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts before his own surname.

THE OWNER OF A "COFFIN" VESSEL FINED. At the Glamorgan assizes this morning, William Lynch, a shipowner, was charged with sending his ship, the Hubert, of Cork, to lea in an unseaworthy state, whereby the crew were endangered at Cardiff, on the 14th of October. The prisoner, who is seventy-five years of age, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined 2500.

THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION. tye A gone despatch says.—The convention in favour of universal suffrage has adopted a motion demanding universal suffrage. A letter from Garibaldi was read affirming that the agitation should continue until the wishes of the people were satisfied. Garibaldi was elected president.

A Queenstown despatch says:—The Mc-Laurin, from San Francisco, reports that on January 28th she met the barque Harvest Queen, from Baltimore, diamasted and leaking badly: She rescued eight of the crew. Capt. Dunn and the mate remained on the wreck, but requested the McLaurin to remain by them until morning, which the McLaurin did. At daylight the wreck had disappeared. TEKKE TURCOMANS SUBBENDERING.

General Skobeleff telegraphs from Askabad, February 7th, that in consequence of his prolamation calling upon the Tekkes to return to their homes, they are gradually returning from Sanddesorb and surrendering their lifes. Seven thousand families have returned. The people are much influenced by this presence of influential chiefs in the Russian camp. A provisional Government with national representation has been established, and needy families are being aided from the supplies captured in the fortress. The neighbourhood of Geok-Tepe is being disinfected. It has been ascertained that 8,000 people perished during the siege, and 2,000 were cut down by the Russians during the pursuit.

A PRINCE'S PRODUC A curious explanation is given of the alleged kidnapping of William, second son of the hereditary Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. He has confessed that the thrilling tale of his being carried off by Nihiliats was all an invention, that his mysterious absence, the cutting of his hair, and the loss of his raiment was episodes in a juvenile escapade of his were episodes in a juvenile escapade of his own devising and execution.

land should employ men and not boys. He attributed the failures in Afghanistan to what

A Paris despatch says .- A report on Cus-toms tariffs just laid before the Senate Com-mittee on Agriculture entitled "American Industry," states that in America the acres Industry," states that in America the acres-cleared in the last three years equal half the arable land in Francey. During the last thirty years the total agricultural products of the United States increased 6,000,000,000 francs. The greatest danger is the cost of produc-tion. The Republishe Trançaise points out that really Russian wheat only served to save France from exaggeratedly high prices without injuring home agriculture, and that the much-talked of invasion of American wheat will have no other effect. AN AFCHAN BRUTUS.

Intelligence from Cabal states that Ayoub Khan has executed three of his sons for attempting to seize the palace at Herat during their father's absence at Candahar last sum-

The Emperor, in his speech at the opening of the Reichstag to day expresses satisfaction at the results of the new financial policy, and hopes the negotiations for treaties of commerce with neighbouring States on the basis ably. It also announces a samp as a brewing tax, and workman's insurance and trade guild bills. The speech, on account of the peaceful tendency of its allusions to foreign affairs, has produced a favourable impression. The passage referring to the relations of Germany with neighbouring empires is interpreted as an indication of the renewal of intimate relations with Russia.

NOTES Barry Sullivan, the tangedian, is danger-The cotton manufacturers of Ashton-under-Lyne have advanced wages 21 per cent. The new programme issued by the Nihilists advises secret murders.

Terrible snowstorms have occurred throughout Russia, and all the railways are blocked up. M. de Lessens has received a telegram from

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS IN NATAL.

A despatch from D'Urban says that Gen. Colley is isolated at Mount Prospect, and the Beers surrounds his camp. General Sn. Evelyn Wood landed at D'Urban on Sunday. He hopes to reach Lady Smith to ngir. The transports The Queen and Palmyra have arrived at D'Urban with the dragoons. The dragoon florses were landed in fine condition. The garrison of Potchefstroom have, made a sortie and killed thirty Boers. The transport steamer Hankow will proceed to Bombay from Natal to fetch a regiment of Hussars. Among the transports chartered in Louidn to convey further reinforcements to the Laneare the steamer Calabria, 2,321 tons, belonging to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and either the steamer Glencoe or the France, of this National Line. An endeavour will be made, to start all the ships by the 23rd inst. Panama announcing the commencement of operations on the canal There is reason for the belief that there is no foundation for the statement that Minister Lowell desires to be relieved. The cotton mill of Taylor & Brothers, at Bolton, has been burned. Loss £50,000. 150

persons are thrown out of employment. Mr. Charles Russell, editor of Bell's Life in dition is unchanged, except that he is more restless. The Rev. William Morley Punshon, the well-known Wesleyan minister, has been seriously ill, but the prospects of his recovery

An Orenburg despatch says the distress is so great among the Ural Khirghese tribes that they are selling their male children for grain, and leaving the girls to perish by cold and hunger.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL. DEFEAT INSTEAD OF VICTORY-ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT - ADMIRABLE TACTICS AND WONDERFUL MARKSMANSHIP OF THE BOERS-COMMUNICATION WITH GEN.

LONDON, Feb. 10. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said the Colonial Secretary again instructed Gen. Colley on the 5th inst. to inform the President of the Orange Free State that he would give all reasonable guarantees. A Fort Amiel despatch says :- General Col-

ley telegraphs that the reinforcements must fight their way to his camp, as he cannot attempt to get out.

A Cape Town despatch says:—The Basutos have been defeated at Masera with heavy AD'Urban despatch says:—Communications

between Gen. Colley's camp and Newcastle are cut. It is reported that a thousand Boers are advancing to intercept the troops moving to his relief. ef. ha the origination their Tondon, Feb. 11.

Detailed accounts of the recent engagement between Gen. Colley and the Boers show that Gen. Colley was in reality defeated, and only succeeded in escaping back to his camp under cover of the darkness because the Boers believed the river was not fordable. Gen. Colley was obliged to leave all his wounded on the field. The Boers, by superior marksmanship, succeeded in inflicting a loss out of all proportion to that which they

a loss out of all proportion to that which they received.

Despatches from D'Urban admit a great British defeat yesterday. The Standard gives the following description of the fight:—"The enemy were on horseback when first seen, but upon a shell taking effect among them, at about 1,500 yards distance, they rode off, and having dismontress. having dismounted, under cover behind the hills, opened fire. From twelve o'clock until dusk it was a rifle duel under cover. Our guns from time to time took part in it, Our guns from time to time took part in it, but the enemy's fire was so severe that it was impossible to work the guns constantly, the men falling almost as soon as they stood up. With the sele exception of Lieut. Parsons, who was wounded late in the day, every officer, driver, gunner, and horse in the battery was shot. Shortly after the action began the guns were completely silenced for an hour. Some of the infantry then assisted. One piece was thus kept in action throughout the day, but it was a dangerous duty, and those some of the impairty then assisted. One piece was thus kept in action throughout the day, but it was a dangerous duty, and those serving it had continually to be replaced. The guns were actually whitened all over with the marks of bullets, and for anybody to stand up beside them was certain death. The enemy occasionally crept up to within 200 yards of the possion, but never attempted a rush. The greater portion of the fighting was at a distance of 600 or 700 yards. The greater portion of the fighting was at a distance of the Boers are described as admirable. They moved from flank to flank, opening fire time after time from unexpected positions. For our men to advance and elisage at the point of the bayonet was quite impossible, for they would all have been shot down before reaching the enemy. The fight was one of rifles, where the Boers were vastly superior to our troops."

A despatch from D'Urban says:—Large bodies of Boers are near Newcastle, and the advance of the Hussars has been arrested. Their situation is very critical. Active preparations are being made at Newcastle to parations are being made at Newcastle to resist any attack of the Boers. Communication with Centur Colley's camp has happily

League Attempts to Allay Appre

is not a war in which any member of the present Government can feel victory to be a moral triumph.

Further details from D'Urban concerne, ing the Ingogo defeat state:—"Our position at supset appeared desperates. The men had no rations, and a most difficult country lay between them and the camp. The enemy being certainly close at hand, at 9 p.m. General Colley ordered the force to march as quietly as possible down the river. The horses which remained were harnessed to the guns, and all left, the position without the enemy discover, ing that a movement was in progress. Many of the Boers came down and spoke to our men who were with the waggons. They offered no objection to the removal of the wounded. They deplored the war, but said it was their duty to shoot down all soldiers who came into their country. Had not the General succeeded in getting efficient night his surrender this morning would have been inevitable. The Boers were prepared to attack at daylight, but they did not keep a strict watch, as they believed that the rain had rendered the river unfordable. They were greatly disappointed this morning BELITTLING THE COERCION ACT. Land League Funds to be Invested in the United B

Improvement in the Condition of Ireland.

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS REMOVED TO PARIS.

said if Englishmen did not quickly change their temper towards the Irish the latter towards the United States. Mr. Parnell, he said, within a month would stand in Congress at Mashington an honoured welcomed spokes man of their wrongs.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS IN NATAL

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

An Essex Farmer Shoots his Wife and Takes His Own Life.

sulted in his temper getting the better him and of his committing the crime.

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

Rechanics Moving for Higher Wages—Pro-posed Irish Ball—One More Evidence of the Benefit of the National Policy.

A quiet movement is going on here as

year ago, and he was of opinion that the up-ward movement had only commenced. Pud-dlers in foundries formerly receiving \$8 per week are now getting \$11, and other me-chanics in the same proportion. It is not yet known what course the men will take, as the subject has only come up for discussion, at the meetings of some of the Unions during the past week. A large employer of labour, remarked to-day that he expected to see wages higher here next summer than at any previous period in the history of the

at any previous period in the history of the

kind in the whole of Canada. The prosepectus does not promise 30 or 40 pect centwith the idea of making people rush after the
stock, but it is well known that there is no
better paying investment at present than in
such factories. The directors are well and,
widely known as men of the right stamp,
who combine with great commercial experi-

who combine with great commercial experi-ence the highest integrity. There can be no better guide as to what may be expected from the new enterprise than to read the aquota-tions of the different cotton companies' stock on the Stock Exchange list, appear

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE POLICE. A serious encounter occurred at a fair in Kilkeely. The people stoned the police. An encounter also occurred at Ballyhannis. The police charged the crowd at the point of the

LONDON, Feb. 11. Mr. Rogers (Advanced Liberal) intends to propose an amendment to the Protection of Person and Property bill exempting members of Parliament from arrest, except after communication to the Commons of the circumstances under which arrest is sought. THE COERCION BILL DEBATE.

The House of Commons to-day further considered the Coercion bill.

Mr. Forster said the object of the bill was not punishment for, but the prevention of outrage and incitement thereto. He was willing to lumit the retrospective action to the first of October last. first of October last.
Sir Wm. HARCOURT said members of Par

Comber, Feb. 15.— Yesterday evening about six o'clock C. Knister, aged about sixty, a respected farmer living about four miles from here, in the heat of passion brought on by one of the many quarrels between himself and his wife, shot her and afterwards shot himself. She lived about two hours, but he expired at once. It seems they have not been living in harmony for some time, and it is supposed that a disagreement over a will he had recently made resulted in his temper getting the better of liament will not be allowed to visit Davit contrary to the regulations. One friend will be allowed to visit him to satisfy his friends in regard to his health, but no communica-tions will be allowed on political affairs. tions will be allowed on political affairs.

Several Irish members opposed Mr. Forster's proposal to limit the time of the retrospective clauseas not going far enough. Mr. O'Donnell was called to order several times for irrelevancy, and the chairman informed him that if he continued to speak irrelevantly the new rule would be enforced against him. Mr. O'Donnell resumed his seat protesting against being "gagged."

Mr. Gray moved an amendment that retrospective action shall not extend beyond February 1st.

The amendment was negatived by 216 to 63.

A quiet movement is going on here among the mechanics of the city for obtaining higher wages. Business in every department of trade was never so active as at the present time, and although a steady advance has been taking place in wages generally, yet the men are not satisfied. In an interview with a leading iron manufacturer to day on the labour question, he said he was paying his men an average of 20 per cent. more this winter than a year ago, and he was of opinion that the upward movement had only commenced. Pnd-A DAVITT MEMORIAL. One hundred and three members of the House of Commons have now signed the memorial asking that Davitt be treated only

as a misdemeanant while in prison.

MR. PARSELL'S THE TO AMERICA.

It is expected that Mr. Carnell will go direct from France to America. It is rumoured that he is being "shirtlowed" in Paris by

The News states that Mr. Parnell's depart cure for Paris has led to the opinion that h ture for Paris has led to the opinion that he has retreated at the first prospect of retrospective coercion. Astatement of the circumstances which occasioned Mr. Parnell's departure has been submitted to a member of the House of Commons, who expresses the opinion that Parnell's procedure is justifiable, and in no way attributable to personal considerations. siderations. A FENIAN MURDER.

arrangements for a grand ball to come off at the Windsor hotel before the end of the present month, but they have met with decided opposition from an unexpected quarter. Yesterday at St. Patrick's church the venerable pastor, Father Dowd, said he had seen the programme of denses which Lieutenant Percy Roper, Royal Engineers has been found shot dead in the Brompton barracks. A revolver was lying some dis-tance away. The murderer is believed to have quarter. Yesterday at St. Patrick's church the venerable pastor, Father Dowd, said he had seen the programme of dances, which was largely comprised of round dances or waltzes. These dances were condemned by the Church, and always were and always would be. He had received other information about the Irish ball from the newspapers which indicated that it would rival the Governor-General's ball. This Irish ball would be an insult to Ireland and a disgrace, considering the condition Ireland is in at present. There were pleasures that could be permitted; there can be parties at home amongst fumilies where there is protection for the young, but that would not do. There, had to be a grand Irish ball because there libered its forbidden in private families, could be taken. In former times when anything like this was to take place he was always, consulted, and it was talked over, but that was not done on this occasion. It was wrong to go to this ball, but the committee who liad got up the ball had done a greater wrong. The rev. father advised parents not, to let their sons or daughters attend the ball, and when the committee who got it up had to foot the bills they would not be in such a hurry to get up another one.

One of the latest evidences of the benefit of the National Policy is the issuing of the prospectus of the Merchants' Manufacturing Company for the purpose of erecting a factory in this city for turning out bleached cotton, there being only one other of the with the idea of making people rush after the een a Fenian. THE POPE AND THE IRISH BISHOPS.

A Paris despatch says:—The Memorial Diplomatique states that the Pope intends to address another letter to the Irish bishops, strictly enjoining them not to oppose the execution of the exceptional measures taken for the government of Ireland. A SPREAD-EAGLE ORATOR IN TROUBLE.

At the Loughrea sessions one Habon, a Land Leaguer, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and bound over to keep the peace for one year for a seditions speech, in which he declared himself an Irish republican owing no allegiance to the British Crown, and called on his hearers to strike a final blow for independent of the British Crown, and called on his hearers to strike a

London, Feb. 13.

An anti-coercion meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day. A premature attempt to start an independent anti-coercion demonstration in a part of the park a little distance from the spot designated for the regular meeting led to the beating of an unpopular and somewhat intoxicated orator, said to be an Irishman, who was pursued out of the gates by a rough mob. Except for this incident the meeting was much more orderly, and seemingly more in earnest, than such gatherings usually are. An immense crowd assembled to witness the arrival of the procession. Their denhianour was that of curiosity, not sympathy, but no opposition or hostility was manifested. The procession comprised about six bands, each with a considerable following. One of the prominent figures was a soldier with a green resette on his uniform. There were numerous banners bearing inscriptions, "Release Davitt," "We want the land that bore us," and "Union and Victory." The procession was swelled by contingents from the Magna Charta associations and Democratic workmen's clubs. At the place where the procession halted there was a dense throng, numbering probably some thousands, and composed mainly of Irishmen, who were very enthusiastic. Among THE SPEAKERS

Guelfe, Ont., Feb. 12.—Matthew Jeffrey, of Elors, was to-day sentenced to one year and eleven months in the Central Prison, and to receive 25 lashes, for indecent assault on Mary Ann Freibeiger, a girl 14 years of age. The Freedom of the city of London has been the fire reads properties from the been recognized to the form of the f

the Tory member for Bradford (meaning Mr. Forster) and the Liberal renegades, all of which were heartily given. No display of orce was made by the authorities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

New York, Feb. 12.

The World's London correspondent says:—
There has been great disquietude during the past week in the camp of the Land Leaguers owing to lears of new arrests. The apprehensions are based on the knowledge of their leaders that all the important secrets of the organization are now in the possession of the Government. The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Parnell from England at so critical a period is said to be attributed to this very fact. It is quite certain that Mr. Parnell anticipated arrest, and there seems to be na doubt that evidence has been obtained connecting him with seditious projects. The papers found on Davitt were of a most damaging nature to the leaders of the movemaging nature to the leaders of the move-ent, and since his arrest other proofs of their ment, and since his arrest other proofs of their complicity with plans held to be treasonable have been received by the Government. It is said Davitt carried the documents on his person as the safest place for concealment, entertaining apparently not the slightest idea of his apprehension. An armed insurrection was certainly planned in Ireland, the rising to be simultaneous with a Fenian outbreak in various parts of England. How far Parnell is implicated in this scheme is known only to the Government. The Leaguers are alarmed at the Government's silence. Messengers daily pass between Parnell in Paris and the leaders here, neither the post non the telegraph being deemed safe for important communications.

LONDON, Feb. 14. A Dublin despatch says the leaders of the Land League are trying to allay the apprehension of Irishmen by representing the Coercion Act as harmless. At a meeting of the Limerick branch Mr. Boyton stated that no one would be arrested unless he aided in or perpetrated a crime, and that the Government did not contemplate interfering with the right of peaceable assembly and free speech. INVESTMENT OF LEAGUE FUNDS.

It is stated that over £70,000 of Land League funds have been transferred to the Continent, and that it has been decided to ultimately invest it in the United States. IMPROVED CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Dublin advices state that the social condi Dublin advices state that the social condition of the country has further improved. The weekly receipts of the Land League are falling off, and the tenants in several districts are paying full rents to their landlords. The Property Defence Association is doing good work for the land owners by attending sales,

THE PROTECTION BILL DEBATE. The House of Commons, in committee, re-umed the consideration of the Protection pill to-day. Mr. Law, Attorney-General for Ireland, explained that suspected persons could only be arrested in Ireland. After the rejection of several amendments proposed by the Home Rulers, Mr. O'Connor (Home Ru let) moved that the chairman report progress.

The chairman considered the motion obstructive, having regard to the early hour (10.30 p. m.,) and put the motion forthwith under the new rules. The motion was rejected.

REMOVAL OF THE LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS. It is denied that any compromising statement has been made, but it is thought necessary to remove the headquarters of the League to Paris. Parnell starts for England League to Paris. Parnell starts for England in a few days. At a meeting of prominent members in Paris Mr. Dillon was appointed chief organizer of the League in place of Davitt, and Mr. Brennan was instructed to deposit all the documents of the League in a place of security. Parnell stated that large numbers of French statesmen, journalists, and others, including Victor Hugo, visited him and asked him to remain on the Continent some time longer. All communication

THE LAND BILL. It is stated that there is no prospect of the Land bill being introduced before the first week in March. It will consist of two parts, one dealing with the interests of occu tenants, the other containing provisions facili-tating the purchase by tenants of their hold-

PARIS, Feb. 15.

Mr. Parnell has been actively pursuing his work of propagandism among the Paris editors to-day. In a curious conversation with a representative of the Gaulois, he is reported to have declared that he had no intention of calling on M. Gambetta, whom he considers as an enemy of the Land League, and as too anxions to curry favour with the Prince of Wales to quarrel with England. One of his first visits was that which he paid to Henri Rochefort. In the account which he gives of the interview in the Intransipleant M. Rochefort says that "several points were discussed regarding which he thinks it prudent to be silent." Several other interviews with Paris editors are fixed for this evening, and at eleven o'clock it is arranged that Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly are to be received by Victor Hugo. Paris, Feb. 15.

LONDON, Feb. 15. At the meeting of the executive officers of the Land League in Paris on Sunday, Mr. Parnell stated that the funding of £70,000 of the League's money had been arranged. A manifesto explaining everything in regard to the funds to the League branches will be published soon after his return to Ireland. THE PENIAN HEAD CENTRE IN PARIS.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he has information that Jas. Stephens, the Fenian head centre, has arrived in Paris. A VISIT TO DAVITT.

Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the member for Meath, visited Davitt to-day by permission of the lome Secretary. All allusions to politics were forbidden. Davitt spoke favourably of his treatment, but complained bitterly of the treacherous manner in which he was arrested. He expressed a belief that he would soon be released. THE PROTECTION BILL DEBATE.

The House of Commons to-day resumed the consideration of the Protection bill. The Home Rulers continued to move amendments which were all rejected. At Mullingar Dr. Nulty, Catholic Bishop of death, denounced the Coercion Act as atro-

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has decided to introduce the Land bill on Feb. 22nd, if the state of public business admits.

It is reported that the Government has seized a number of letters from America to the Land League containing money.

Nine Days' Wanderings Without Food on the Newfoundland Coast.

THE CASTAWAYS DRIVEN TO CANNIBALISM.

Horrible Sufferings of a Castaway Crew-Sixteen of Eighteen Perish of Starvatio and Exposure—The Story of the Survivor

QUEBEC, Feb. 15 .- The Chronicle this morning publishes details of harrowing scenes of the sufferings and death of a wrecked crew of ewfoundland, derived from a letter rec here at the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The letter is dated the 3rd of January, but owing to the difficulty of communica-tion between Newfoundland and Quebec tion between Newfoundland and Quebec in winter, has only just been re-ceived here. The name of the wrecked vessel is the Normanton, of St. John, N.B. She was a timber-laden ship of eighteen hands, loaded at Miramichi, and owned by Stewart & Co., Thomas Johnston, captain. The scene of the wreck is off Suake's Bight, about ten miles west of Cape Anguila. exact date of the wreck is not recorded. exact date of the wreck is not recorded. It was in a severe gale, and about ten miles west of Cape George, that the ship got on her beam ends. The crew cut away the masts in the hope that the vessel would right herself, but instead of doing so she kept driving in the bay, and when they found her nearing the land they let go the anchor in fifteen fathoms of water. As the ship righted, they got out two boats and manned them, one with nine and the other with ten men. One of the boats went down with all hands close to the vessel. The other got clear of the ship and vessel. The other got clear of the ship and made direct for the shore. It was soon up-

was direct for the shore. It was soon upset, however, in the heavy sea, one man being drowned and everything in the boat lost. The eight survivors succeeded in righting her again, and partly bailed out the boat, using their boots to bail with, Before reaching the shore she again upset, and the same hardships were again experienced before, she was righted. A coloured man who was one of the survivors died immediately on reaching shore. The others got upon the bank, where some of the number died from exhaustion, cold, and fatigue. The remainder took to the woods, where the only two survivors of the crew wandered for nine days without a morsel of any kind of food whatever. They managed to sustain life by eating the tender boughs of trees. At the end of that period they were found by people belonging to the highlands and taken to their homes very badly frozen and exhausted by cold and hunger. In the midst of their own misforture hunger. In the midst of their own misforunes their thoughts reverted to their late ompanions, and their first desire after having und refuge and safety for themselves was

the assistance of their missing comrades. A party of men was at once formed and set out in search of the lost. After some time Captain Johnstone was found alive, but badly frozen, with a dead man lying beside him. The captain's sanity had almost escaped him, and for some time he expressed great alarm at the sight of the party who had come to his relief. They procured who had come to his relief. They procured some refreshments, and after drinking a little warm tea he became apparently reconciled to the surroundings, but the cold and hunger had done their work, and a few hours later death relieved him of his sufferings. The party of searchers, however, were yet to see things still more terrible than any so far witnessed by them. Proceeding on their way they came across the body of another man, from whose arms and body portions of the flash had been cut with a knife. There was no longer any room for dealting the fast deposit all the documents of the League in a place of security. Parnell stated that large numbers of French statesmen, journalists, and others, including Victor Hugo, visited him and asked him to remain on the Continent some time longer. All communication between Parnell and his friends in England is carried on by courier. Biggar and Healey, have retrieved to Leader. The survivors are unchested. The survivors are unchested. The feerman Emperor and the Berlin, Feb. 16.—The Emperor and the of the unfortunate crew still remain to be accounted for. The survivors are unable to say whether these poor fellows got safely on land or perished before reaching the top of the bank. The names of the two rescued are McCreetcher, the chief mate, who belongs to Liverpool, and Patrick Dooley, of Carbonear, Nfld. They are still very ill, but improving. They will lose portions of their limbs, having been very badly frozen. Humanity calls loudly for some protection for the poor mariners on the much-neglected coast called the French shore, which was the scene of the sufferings and death detailed above.

STARRING IT IN BRANTFORD. Toronto Bigamist Abroad—He Leaves Wife Number One Home and Marries Wife Number Two in Brantford, Then Skips. The Brantford Evening Telegram of Saturday devotes a column to the capers of a ras-cally Torontonian who has left that place in cally Torontonian who has left that place in company with a young woman, to whom he was married by license. He said nothing at the time about having a wife already in Toronto. "Mr. T. H. Bingham, of Portland, Maine," as he registered himself when he arrived at the leading Brantford hotel in January last, looked like a respectable middle-aged man, and announced himself to be

A NEWSPAPER AND CHROMO AGENT. A NEWSPAPER AND CHROMO AGENT.

He fell in love, as he told the hotel porter, with Miss Rosa Waite, who would be described by the police of Toronto as "inmate of a disorderly house and without visible means of existence." He asked Miss Rosa to marry him, but she put him off upon another bird of the same feather known as Bessie Murty. Bingham, who was apparently in a bad way to get married to somebody, procured a license and Murty was duly made Bingham by the Rev. G. C. Squires. The happy couple departed for Stratford to spend the honeymoon.

THE NEXT DEVELOPMENT arose from a letter received by the leading hotel of Brantford from Mrs. Jane Taylor, of 21 Adelaide street, Toronto. The letter re-ceived by the leading hotel asked after Mr.

Taylor, who was minutely described. The leading hotel

has always been a kind and indulgent father, and only as far back as January 23rd (the day, be it remembered, that he got the license) wrote her that he was homesick and wished himself at home! But the further description that Mrs. Taylor gives of her husband settles Bingham's identity. He is E. J. (Taylor, and whatever he has been in the past, he is now a perfidious wretch and a rascally scoundrel."

In conclusion, the police are invited light on E. J. Taylor.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills can cure the very worst cases of Confirmed Disease. Even old ulcerous, cancerous sores and eruptions are controlled and healed by them, and old sores that have defied all treatment for many years, give way under the keen, searching power of these best of detergents; in fact their range of curative power is almost unlimited.

RICE THREE CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT.

MAIL OFFICE. THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1881.

Parnell and his Movements in Paris.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SUSPICIONS.

FENIANISM.

Paris, Feb. 15 .- Rochefort publishes ar account of his interview with Parnell, who told Rochefort that one of the chief objects of nis journey to Paris was to contradict the calumnies of the English press on his cause and on his friends and himself. It is reported that Sir William Harcourt suggested to Mr. E. J. Otway the question asked by the latter yesterday in the Commons, relative to Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, as the Government desired to show their knowledge of the Fenian gathering in Paris and that Parnell is concerned with it.

BIG BLAZE IN BUFFALO.

Pierce's Palace Rotel in Flames Other Buildings Destroyed. BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—Pierce's Palace hote and quite a number of houses in the vicinity are on fire. A blinding south-west snowstorn is prevailing.

is prevailing.

LATER.—At a few minutes before two o'clock this afternoon a fire was discovered in the basement of the Palace hotel about the kitchen, which, in spite of every effort to the kitchen, which, in spite of every energial co-extinguish it, spread rapidly to the main building, and soon filled the corridors and halls with smoke. The house is full of fire extinguishers and hose, and well supplied with water. Some of these were brought into requisition and every effort made, but with no effect upon the spreading flames. In the meantime alarms had been sounded, In the meantime alarms had been sounded, and at 1.55 several engines started for the scene, but it was hard work plowing through the deep snow in some places, and before the first one reached the foot of the hill on which the beautiful structure stands, the flames had spread through the first floor and were almost beyond control. The work of making connections control. The work of making connect was also very difficult, and there were agon-izing delays that drove the inmates and attaches of the house almost frantic, while they watched the hungry flames while they watched the hungry flames spreading rapidly over the beautiful structure, with apparently no effort being made to save it. The hotel stands on the summit of a slight hill, bounded by Prospect, Forter, Fargo, [and Connecticut streets, its front looking out over a beautiful [park to the lake. Along the front ran elegantly formed, but exceedingly combustible, wooden verandah, and these helped on the conflagration materially.

The loss at present is unknown, but it will fit up to fully half a million dollars. It was the finest sanitary hotel in the country.

Colliers' Strike in Yorkshire. LONDON, Feb. 16.-If the strike of colliers in South Yorkshire lasts another fortnight it will affect 2,000 men. The greatest destitution prevails.

Turks and Christians Fighting. BEYBOUT, Feb. 16 .- A Turk murdered a tians thereupon went to their villages, where they were met by the Turks. A fight ensued, in which ten persons were killed. There was renewed fighting on Monday, but the result is unknown. There is great excitement. Business is subpended and the bazaars closed.

yesterday contains an important appeal to the working-classes, which may be expected to influence the elections in June. The Emperor says the remedy for socialist excesses must be sought, not only in expression, but an equally positive attempt to promote the welfare of the labouring classes. He hopes the Workmen's Accident Insurance bill will be welcomed. comed as a compliment to the legislation against the social Democracy. In the same against the social Democracy. In the same category is the bill to regulate the constitu-tion of trade guilds, by affording the means of organizing isolated powers, persons en-gaged in the same trade thus raising their economic capacity and social and m

All the Kingston Convicts Captured. PORTSMOUTH, Ont., Oct. 16 .- The other two escaped convicts, named Rapson and Ayotte, were captured last night in Water-town, N.Y. Mr. McCarthy, chief keeper, brought them back safely to the Penitentiary

this morning at five o'clock. British Columbian Scholars. PORT HOPE, Feb. 16 .- Mr. W. C. Ward, Manager of the Bank of British Columbia arrived here yesterday with five boys from Victoria, B.C., whom he has placed at Trinity

College school here. TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION.

Six Men Killed and a Number Seriously Injured. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.—A frightful explosion occurred at Monz & Co.'s coal mine at Robbins, accompanied by appalling loss of life. The scene of the explosion is a few miles

life. The scene of the explosion is a few miles south of Salem.

A man named Smith disobeyed his orders and attempted to pass through a forbidden room containing fire damp with a lighted lamp in his hand. Immediately a terrific explosion occurred, and a hole was blown through the fifteen feet of earth composing the roof. About twenty men were at work, of whom six were killed and a number dangerously wounded. A mule and eight cars were shot out of the main entrance as if from a cannon of the main entrance as if from a cannon. Another mule drawing a car in which a man was seated was blown on top of the car, killleading hotel

MADE UP ITS MIND

that Bingham was the man, but Bingham had long ere this left for Stratford, leaving behind him only the tearful memories evoked by extensive purchases by Brantfordians of cheap chromos and Yankee newspaper trash—so the Telegram says. The leading hotel answered Mrs. Taylor, and intimated the melancholy truth. Mrs. Taylor was shocked, naturally, and wrote back in reply. The letter, "which a Telegram reporter was shown to-day," continues the Braxtford paper, "conveys some idea of her intease agony. With all a wife's devotion, she yet clings to the idea that it must all be a mistake. She cannot understand why she has been deserted. Taylor has been married to her

TWELVE YEARS, has always been a kind and indulgent father, heartrending in the extreme. A corps of physicians have been summoned to the asstance of the wounded.

A Rome despatch says it is reported that all the Catholic bishops in Ireland will be convoked by their archbishops to consider the new land bill.

At the annual general meeting of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association on Tuesday afternoon Mr. J. J. Withrow was unanimously re-elected president, Capt. W. F. M. McMaster, first vice, and Mr. William Rennie, second vice-presidents.

THE POPULATION OF THE CITY. THE POPULATION OF THE CITY.—The assessors estimate the population of the city at 77,034, divided as follows:—St. Patrick's Ward, 13,748; St. John's, 11,113; St. Andrew's, 10,538; St. David's, 10,445; St. James', 9,036; St. Thomas', 8,457; St Stephen's, 5,862. St. Lawrence, 3,966; St. George's, 3,599.



HIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 9. GRAIN FREIGHT RATES.

dr. BORDEN inquired what is the rate quarter received by the Intercolonial way as its share of the freight on the in leaded at Halifax by the barque Chili, whether such rate is merely experintal, or has been adopted as the general of for such business. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I beg to say in Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I beg to say in reply to the question put by the hon, gentleman that the rate per quarter received by the Intercolonial railway as its share of freight is 30 cents; that is the general rate adopted as a through rate for Europe. The cargo of the Chili was a fraction of a cent below that figure. I would like to correct the answer as I see it reported which I made on the previous day to the hon, gentleman's question, in which he asked a question with reference to the two cargoes. I answered that one cargo had been dispatched and negotiations were in progress for further cargoes, not for merely one other cargo.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION. Mr. THOMPSON enquired whether it is the intention of the Government to establish camps of military instruction this year; if so, when, where, and of what strength?

Mr. CARON—The subject upon which the question is based is now under the considerathe Government.

WELLAND CANAL.

WELLIAND CANAL.

Mr. RYKERT enquired whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that no provision has been made for the turning of vessels of one hundred feet keel and upwards in the Welland canal, and if not, whether it is the intention of the Government to remedy this serious defect before the final completion of the canal. Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I beg to say, in

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I beg to say, in reply to the hon, gentleman, that the principal business on the canal for a number of years at least must be through trade. There are no mills or factories or other places where vessels will be at all likely to unload or receive cargo on the new line, which is about one mile and a half from the old canal, except at Port Dalhousie and near the town of Thorold. The local business between St. Catharines and Lake Ontario will in all probability be done by the old route for years. At all events that seems to be the opinion of the corporation and those gentlemen who have made application for the second lock of the old line to be enlarged. It has therefore not been considered necessary to meur the expense of forming a basin of the capacity for the largest class of vessels to turn round, inasmuch as the works for that purpose can be done at any future time with equal advantage as when forming the canal. The new channel is nowhere less than 100 feet where there is a curve in the line the width is greater, so that small vessels can be turned to the property of where there is a curve in the line the width is greater, so that small vessels can be turned cound anywhere. If a period of ten or twelve years is likely to elapse before the local trade would derive any benefit from the outlay necessary to form a basin for large vessels to turn round, the interest on the amount would, by that time, be nearly, if not wholly, sufficient to do the work. Besides, the inconvenience of floating or other unwieldy bridges on the towing path for that period will be avoided. I have considered it advisable to make this statement in order that the hon, gentleman

that time, be nearly, if not wholly, sufficient to do the work. Besides, the inconvenience of floating or other unwieldy bridges on the towing path for that period will be avoided. I have considered it advisable to make this statement in order that the hon, gentleman may see what are views of the chief engineer in relation to this matter.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. McISAAC inquired whether Professor McEachern, of Montreal, has concluded his investigation of the causes and character of the cattle disease which prevailed last summer at Merigonish and adjoining districts in Nova Scotia, and if so, whether his report will be laid on the table and published.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—In the absence of the Minister of Agriculture I would say that an investigation has been made, and I am very glad to be able to announce that it has been ascertained that there is no pleuropneumonia or lung disease among the cattle of that district.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) moved for form time to time to the Canadian Government to time to the Canadian Government, and to exhibits, reports, &c., of the United States. These exhibits were produced before the Commission and laid on the table, beingopen to examination and criticism, and no fault was found with them. There was no concalment, no suppression of evidence. Everything was conducted in an open, straightforward manner, to the entire satisfaction of the representatives of the United States. But as this matter has received consideration from a large portion of the press of the United States, and he understood it had created considerable excitement in England, if the American Government of the award was paid back than that any such opinion and idea should exist in the minner of the American Government. He would suggest that the American Government believed there was reasonable for the charges or accusations, and from time to time to thic to which the united States. These exhibits and not not consideration and relation of the Commission and laid on the table, beingopen to examination and criticis

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) snoved for copies of the correspondence in reference to the alleged inaccurate statistics submitted to the Halifax Commission. In making the motion the hon, gentleman briefly alluded to the charges made by Prof. Hind that the Canadian statistics were inaccurate, and ex-

charges made by Prof. Hind that the Canadian statistics were inaccurate, and expressed the opinion that the Government should officially deny the professor's allegations. He had himself compared the fishery returns with the trade and navigation returns, and he is of opinion that Prof. Hind had no ground for his statements.

Mr. POPE (Queen's) said there was no objection to furnishing the correspondence asked for. The subject with which it dealt had created a good deal of excitement both im England and the United States, and he was going to say here that the charges made thought it desirable that a full and strict enquiry and investigation should be ordered, to vindicate the honour of the country. He would declare and affirm in his place in Parliament that the charges and accusations by Prof. Hind were absolutely and utterly baseless and without foundation, and that the case on both sides was conducted in a manner becoming the dignity and honour of the two great countries engaged in the controversy.

Mr. MACDUIGALI, said it was to be reim England and the United States, and he was going to say here that the charges made by Professor Hind were outrageous in themselves, and the correspondence would convect the professor of acting from some improper motive rather than from a desire that any error should be corrected. It was not at all improbable that in the making up of the returns mistakes might have occurred, but no one would for a moment believe that the hon, member for Westmoreland (Sir Albert Smith), his associates, or the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, would be guilty of the gross conduct charged against them. But besides that the effect of the trands which Prof. Hind charged against Canada would be against the case of Canada; in fact it would have been against the interests of Canada that such frauds should have been committed. One charge was that the returns showed 100,000 barrels of mackerel short in one year. As to that charge, he could Mr. MACDOUGALL said it was to be regretted that it should be in the power of an official of the class of Prof. Hind to create a feeling of dissatisfaction and doubt in the minds of people in this country, as well as in other countries, respecting the bona fides of a great international arrangement such as that of the fishery treaty. For some reason, the nature of which could only be guessed at, this gentleman had assiduously elaborated—or so he judged from the great number of documents and letters of one kind and another that he sent, presumably at his own expense, to members of the House—the charges which he made. He (Mr. Macdougall) had endeavoured to ascertain by a cursory perusal of the documents what specific charge Prof. Hind had to make against the hon. gentleman opposite (Sir A. J. Smith), before whom he stated he had laid the whole matter before the late Government went out of office. But he (Mr. Macdongall) failed to discover to his own satisfaction what it was that Prof. Hind charged against the Canadian Government. Prof. Hind particularly attacked Mr. Whitcher, an officer of the Department, whom he appeared to regard as the chief sinner, and the person whose conduct ought to be exposed. If Prof. Hind and Mr. Whitcher could only have conducted the correspondence quietly, they might have assailed each other to their hearts' content, and in that event he suppposed that no member of the House as well as many others would have felt any anxiety over the matter, But on the contrary, Prof. Hind had taken special pains to cause his charges and insinuations to spread over the country. Those were not only sent to the Colonial Office, but numerous journals in the United States had taken up the matter, and it had attracted attention in Congress. It was peculiarly unfortunate that it should be in the power of an official to bring about such results, because the treaty in question would expire in a year or two, and it would then be necessary either to renew the treaty or to make a new freaty, or to enter into some gretted that it should be in the power of ar official of the class of Prof. Hind to create a short in one year. As to that charge, he could say that while the Commission was sitting at Halifax a table was made out in the Depart-ment of Marine and Fisheries. This table was sent down to Halifax, but before the was sent down to Halifax, but before the argument was commenced inaccuracies in the table were discovered, and the whole argument was based upon other returns and statistics. That table did not affect the case in any war, and if it did affect it at all it affected it as against Canada. He was glad to notice that the American Government had not taken this matter up, and that the British Government did not think it worth while to notice it. In discussing this subject it was to be noticed that if Canada had been interested in committing frauds in the statistics, the frauds noticed that if Canada had been interested in committing frauds in the statistics, the frauds would have been in the way of increasing the exports from this country to the United States and of lessening the imports from the United States. One of the charges was that the quantity of mackerel exported to the United States had been diminished in the refurns, and that furs and skins had been added the exports from the United States to Canada the United States United States had been diminished in the returns, and that furs and skins had been added to the exports from the United States to Canada. As he had said before, anything done to increase the imports from the United States to Canada operated against our case. Yet Prof. Hind endeavoured to show that the imports from the United States had been made to appear larger than they were. He also mointed out that anything done to decrease the record of exports from Canada to the United States was to Canada's disadvantage; yet Prof. Hind had charged Canada with having diminished to a large extent the record of exports to the United States. It was not his (Mr. Pope's) intention to discuss this matter at length. The subject was one which might or might not come up between the two countries. He did not, however, think it would. He was not in office when the Halfax Commission sat, but he could not help saying as regarded Mr. Hind's charges against the officials then in power that the professor's own statements sufficiently condemned him, and made it quite apparent that he was not actuated in making his statements by any kindly motives towards the country. The hon, member for Westnore-land could not doubt give some information entire that he commission were duly been affected to a considerable extent by these allegations made by a gentleman who put "professor" to his name, and had figured

recognized by her Majesty, and a great deal of credit had been given him for the able manner in which he had conducted the commission. No doubt everything connected with the subject would be fresh in his memery. So far as he [Mr. Pope) was concerned, he believed there was nothing at all in Prof. Hind's statements. Hind's statements.

Sir A. J. SMITH said that having been engaged in the conduct of the Fishery Commission, he should probably make some observations in answer to the charges made against the Department of Marine and Fisheries when under the charge. The charges were of a very serious nature, but there was no foundation for them whatever. (Hear, hear.) What Mr. Hind's motive was in making the charges he did not know. It would seem that he was desirous of obtaining notoriety, and he had succeeded. It would also seem that he was anxious to entangle the two countries in

ernment believed there was reasonable foundation for the charges or accusations, an

foundation for the charges or accusations, an enquiry should take place into these charges. He was ready at any time to meet an enquiry, and he ventured to say that his colleagues in the late Government, and Messrs. Forde, Bergne, Whitcher, and every gentleman connected with the Commission were of the same mind. The American Government thought it desirable that a full and strict encourse and investication should be added to

Mr. MACDOUGALL said it was to be re-

in the history of our country in a very creditable manner hitherto. He had had the honour of knowing Prof. Hind ifor is great many years, and he had a very high opinion of his ability and knowledge and talents. But his impression as indiging from Prof. Hind's letters and interviews he had had with this gentleman last year and the year before when he was in Ottawa, was that Prof. Hind had reached that period in life when either through disappointment or decadence of mental power, he (Prof. Hind) was not entirely responsible for what he said. He was sorry to be obliged to find this solution as applicable to this case; but it did seem to him that enough had been said, and the statements had attracted sufficient attention to justify it.

The House adjourned at aix o'clock?

OTTAWAY Feb. 10. CORDWOOD SUPPLY IN MANITOBA.

Mr. ROYAL enquired whether it is in the knowledge of the Government that the instructions given last autumb by the Honthe Minister of Railways and Canals to T. J. Lynskey, superintendent of the Canada Pacific Railway at Winnipeg, with the object of assisting the working; classes of Winnipeg and St. Bouiface by provining as many cars as possible for the use of those desirous of bringing in cordwood from the east of the province, have been interpreted by the said T. J. Lynskey in such a way as practically to give to the Hon, Gifbert McMicken, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, a monopoly of the entire carriage of cordwood, and that instead of lowering the price of cordwood that monopoly has been the source of considerable profit to the said Hon. Gifbert McMicken, and against the matructions mentioned in the letter of the Hon. the Minister, dated the 31st of the Hon. CORDWOOD SUPPLY IN MANITOBA. addressed to Capt. Thos. Scott, member

In the did not know. It would seem that he was desirous of obtaining notoriety, and he had succeeded. It would also seem that he was desirous of obtaining notoriety, and he had succeeded. It would also seem that he was anxious to entangle the two countries in a dispute, in which he had failed. (Hear, hear.) Prof. Hind was a witness before the Commission, and gave very valuable testimony on behalf of the British Government. After the Commission was closed it was considered desirable that there should be an analytical digest of the whole proceedings, and Prof. Hind was employed by both Governments to prepare an index. It seemed that in the course of his duty he discovered some maccuracies in the returns, not only on the part of this country, but on the part of the United States. As Prof. Hind was employed by both Governments, it would have been proper if he had submitted his discoveries to those Governments. But instead of doing that he went to England, and spent several weeks there negotiating with the Foreign Office, where he received very little comfort. He then returned to this country, and entered into communication with everybody who had had anything to do with the subject, wrote letters to the papers, and threatened to make extraordinary revelations if notice was not taken of him. If Prof. Hind had acted in an honourable way he (Sir A. J. Smith) thought he would have adopted the course he suggested. Prof. Hind had not proposed any solution of the difficulty. He said errors existed, but did not say how these could be rectified, nor urge that the award should be refunded. Prof. Hind seemed to have no other object than to prosecute an enquiry, and place the country in a difficult position. The representatives of the United States before the Commission were Messrs. Foster, Dana, and Prescott, three distinguished lawyers. He had not been without, anxiety in waiting to see whether Judge Foster would speak on this question, but up to this hour this gentleman, who was the United States accredited agent, and his as addressed to Capt. Thos. Score, managed Scikirk.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I may say, Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question put by the hon gentleman that, instructions were given to reduce the charge for bringing cordwood into the city, of Winnipeg, but they write not given in such a way as to discriminate in favour of any parties. The superintendent was directed to furnish all possible accommodation without any reference to any individuals. directed to furnish all possible accommodation without any reference to any individuals, and the company with which the Hon. Gilbert McMicken was associated had no advantage over any other parties. Dringing in cordwood. I did not understand that the gentleman was at all himself interested in any other way than as a member of a company engaged in furnishing cordwood, and the instructions given were to furnish, all facilities that could be furnished, for bringing cordwood into Winnipeg, and at a reduced price to what had praviously bean the practice on the Canadian Pacific railway.

THE INSOLVENT ACT Mr. McCUAIG'S bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875 and amending Acts passed through committee and was read a third time

THE SUPREME COURT. THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. LANDRY moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act and the Acts amending the same. He said that there were grave complaints against the court in the prevince of Quebec. All the judges of that court were not familiar with the Quebec laws, and the English-speaking judges had to questil with the two French judges on matters which came before them. The result was that two judges of the Supreme Court—and if they disagreed one judge of the Supreme Court—set aside the judgment of five members of the Superior Court of Quebec. If the Minister of Justice was willing to take the bill under his charge he would gladly hand it over to him.

his charge he would gladly hand it over to him.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) regretted that a court like the Supreme Court should be the object of criticism, which in some degree tended to lessen its influence and dignity. He was aware that in Quebec and one or two other provinces there was, as regards the court, a little friction, but it was quite evident that as time-passed the court, by its zeal, energy, and industry, would become more satisfactory to the whole Dominion, including the great Province of Quebec. By reason of the increasing confidence with which the decisions of the court were received, he had every reason to believe that the causes for complaint would soon disappear altogether.

Mr. BLAKE said he had seen no evidence the objection that the judgments as regarded Quebec were rendered by the two judges from that province was well founded. If it were he admitted there would be grave cause from that province was well founded. If it were he admitted there would be grave cause for complaint, for they must all agree that it was the duty of all the judges of the Supreme Court to participate in the judgments delivered by that tribunal, after mastering the question involved and the law on which it was dependent and rendering their own personal judgments. These judges had no right to neglect their duty, and they would not discharge their duty if they became simply acceders to the judgments of others and did not give their own independent judgments. What he complained of was that his fron friend without any evidence he was at all able to perceive should make a statement which was calculated to—and in fact did—cast a very severe reflection on the judges of the Supreme Court who came from other provinces than Quebec. He tellieved that they did discharge their duty is the sense he had mentioned to the best of their ability, and in this particular his hon, friend's complaint, which moreover did not come from him alone, was not well founded.

Mr. LAURIER urged the hon, gentleman not to press the bill until the House had had an opportunity of considering the bill of the member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Gironard), which related to appeals connested with the Quebec code of civil procedure, and which would meet the objection he understood the hon, gentleman (Mr. Laudry) to raise to the court.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) hoped that the

would meet the objection he undergood the hon, gentleman (Mr. Landry) to raise to the court.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) hoped that the hon, gentleman would for the present at any rate withdraw his bill. The Supreme Court was necessary to the Confederation and without it, as contemplated by the Confederation Act, the Dominion as a whole was not complete. He granted that the court ought to be inside satisfactory to every province, and placed in such a position that it would deserve the confidence of suitors from every part of the Dominion. He hoped that the bill of the member for Jacques Cartier would remove some of the objections raised to the court.

Mr. BOURBEAU stated that he would support the bill before the House, had a pecial love for the Supreme Court. Parties going to that court had to pay very dearly for justice.

A VOICE—You know from experience. The AVOICE—You know from experience. The Mr. LANGEVIN stated that in view of his experience in the court he could not be considered as being prejudiced in favour of it. He would, notwithstanding, surgest that the hon. member (Mr. Landry) should not press the bill, but let it stand until the other measure before the House was disposed of. He admitted that the court was unpopular in Quebec by reason of the delays in the delivering of judgments, but he had no reason and no evidence to lead him to believe that there had been on the part of the Judges devised of t

the Supreme Court by providing that a court for the decision of constitutional questions should be drawn from the Appeal courts of Mr. BRECKEN deprecated the discussion

ed the power to exercise control over railways constructed under local charters. The law also which imposed upon the Government of

Mr. BRECKEN deprecated the discussion of the Supreme Court every session, and expressed the opinion that the court was deservedly popular.

Mr. WELDON favoured the court, not only because it gave general satisfaction, but because its establishment was one of the terms of Confederation.

Mr. MILLS could not agree with the hommenber for Halton, that the judges of the Supreme Court were inferior to the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He favoured the continuance of the court.

court.

A division was taken on Mr. Houde's motion to adjourn the debate, which was lost:

Yeas, 72; nays, 89.

Mr. VALLEE held that public opinion, as at present expressed, was opposed to the Supreme Court as it now existed, and announced that he would vote in favour of the bill. He thought that the court had been established for the exercise of political patronage rather than to meet the needs of the country.

MILLE nointed out the necessity of

that he would vote in layour of the bill. He thought that the court had been established for the exercise of political patronage rather than to meet the needs of the country.

Mr. MILLS pointed out the necessity of the court to secure uniformity of the interpretation of the law in the Dominion, and moved that the bill be read a second time this day six menths.

that if these salaries had to be raised by levying a tax upon the companies, the tax would soon become so onerous as to make the commission odious. He did not propose to enterinto a lengthy discussion of the matter. He would suggest that the House read the bill a second, time, and send it to the Railway Committee, for consideration without adopting the principle of the bill.

All McCUAIG stated that in the Dominion there were 144 judges, including six Supreme Court judges. In Ontario they had Division Courts, County Courts, a Gourt of Common Pleas; a Court of Queen's Bench, a Chancery Court, a Court of Appeals, a Supreme Court, and Martime Court. six months,
Mc. McDONALD (Pictou) agreed with the (Laughters)

aix months,

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) agreed with the motion just introduced, and regretted that the hon. member for Montmagny (Mr. Landry) had not acceded to the request to withdraw the bill. Almost everybody had admitted the necessity for the court, and the Government had expressed its desire to so amend the constitution of the court as to give it the confidence of the public. In view of this, and in view of the proposed amendments, he hoped the six months' hoist would be carried.

Mr. BOULTBEE questioned whether it would not be better to have a less number of courts. Cases might be tried before a judge and jury and then go direct to the court of last resort. While it might not be best to do away with the court altogether—and he thought that constitutional questions could be solved in a less expensive and more satisfactory manner—still they could not support a bill which proposed summarily to abolish the court without providing for a substitute.

Mr. LANDHY remarked that the bill was not new. It was no surprise. This was the third session at which it had been presented. He urged that in the Province of Quebec they had promised the electors to oppose the Supreme Court, and members of the House generally expressed discontent with its present character. He remarked that he could not withdraw his proposition without the unanimous consent of the House, He would vote against the amendment.

The amendment was carried on the following vete:—Yeas, 88; pays, 39.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

in Mr. McUAIG thought we had already enough courts, and he was opposed to an increase in their number. He felt safer in the hands of 138 than of two judges. (A laugh.) He was opposed to the bill altogether.

Mr. Mills questioned whether it was in the power of this House to pass a law to regulate traffic on provincially chartered would follow the adoption of some such regulations; and he would vote for the second reading and the reference of the matter to the Railway Committee. He would not however, commit himself to particular provisions of the bill.

Mr. JONES hoped that they could pass a law to regulate traffic on our railways. He complained that Canadian lines had not been remunerative because they had been built in a most extravagant way. They did not know, in fact, to what extent Grand Trunk stock was watered. This bill was too complex, and too comprehensive, It complex and too comprehensive, I would not work, but should be discussed before the Railway Committee.

The House adjourned at eleven o clock.

there had been on the part of the judges derelictions of duty. He hoped these evils would be remedied, but in the meantime he hoped the bill would not be pressed.

Mr. VALIN held that the sittings of the court were too short.

Mr. HOUDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) said he had now at hand the memorandum to which he referred in his previous observations, and he would give its contents for the benefit of his friend and colleague the Minister of Public Works. At the time that the memorandum was made, a few weeks ago, there were only infleen cases standing for judgment, three from the Maritime Provinces, five from Quebec, and six from Ontario. With this showing he did not think the charge of delay could be fairly made against the court.

Mr. LANGEVIN—I may remind my lion, friend that the case which was argued in May last had been before the court for over a year, and I think fifteen months before, and that RAILWAY COMMISSION.

tion, rest

Latingsa | have

HOUSE OF COMMONS. INSOLVENT RAILWAY COMPANIES,
Mr. ORTON involuced a bill to wind up
insolvent railway companies.
The bill was read a first time. NAVIGATION LAWS.

for indigenest of one judge was first given, and one was taken from that happress, and offer the same case has been fire the happress, and offer the same case has been fire to be proposed to be the proposed of the proposed Mr. POPE (Queen's, P.E.I.) moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution:

"That in view of the suspension by her Majesty in Council of the article of the Imperial supports and provider of the Imperial supports and provider of the Imperial supports and provider of the Imperial supports and Imperial s majesty in Council of the article of the Imperial regulations respecting lights to be carried by fishing vessels until the lst of September next, it is expedient to suspend until the same time the corresponding provisions of the Act, 43 Vic., chap. 29, and for the manning to review the provisions of the formations of the formations to review the provisions of the formations of the formations of the formations of the formations of the formation of the the Act, 43 Vic., chap. 39, and for the meantime to revive the provisions of the former
Act, 31 Vic., chap. 38, on the same subject."
The hon gentlemen stated that last session
an Act was passed regarding navigation in
Canadian waters, so as to make the laws on
that subject similar to those in force in England and other sountries. For some reason
another order in Council was passed in England, suspending article ten of the regulation
until September 1, 1881. With a view to
making the laws uniform it was proposed by
the resolution to suspend the article
in question until the same date. The
article to be suspended required fishing vessels employed in drift met fishing to carry
two red lights on one of her masts.

The resolutions were passed through committee, and a bill founded on them was introduced and read a first time.

THIRD READINGS. THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read a third time

An Act further to continue in force for a limited time the "Retter Prevention of Crine Act, 1878"—Mr. McDonald (Pictou).

Act to amend the law respecting documentary evidence in certain cases—Mr. McDonald (Pictou). JUDGES SALARIES BILL.

Mr. McDONALD (Biotou) introduced a bill respecting the salaries of additional judges of the Queen's Bench and Sapreme Court of the province of Quebec.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) moved the second reading of the bill respecting prize-fighting. The bill was suggested by occurrences of a disgusting character which took place during last summer, in which persons from across the border sought to make the soil of Canada the scene of a disgraceful fight. The bill provided that any person who made or published a challenge should be liable to a fine of not less than \$100; that whoever was one of the principals should be liable to imprisonment for not less than three and not more than twelve months; that whoever was present at a fight should be punished, and that any person arrested as a principal who should prove that the fight was the result of a quarrel and not a fight for money, might, in the discretion of the magistrate, be discharged.

Mr. PLUMB was very glad to see an Act of this kind come down from the Senate. The introduction of this hill in the other Chamber PRIZE-MIGHTING.

trate, be discharged.

Mr. PLUMB was very glad to see an Act of this kind come down from the Senate. The introduction of this bill in the other Chamber was proof of the usefulness of a body which those on the Conservative side considered as a balance wheel. It showed that the Senate was mindful of the interests of the country, and was attentive to the public welfare.

Mr. WRIGHT thought the Legislature should do all in its power to put a stop to such brutalizing exhibitions as those with which the bill dealt. They were survivals of a barbarousage, relice of a by gone time when cockfighting and bull-baiting were fashionable.

Mr. CHARLITON said the objectionable feature to the bill was the prohibiting of newspapers stating as a matter of newsthat a challenge had been issued. Another feature was the provision that newspaper reporters should not attend a prize-fight. He imagined that if a prize-fight was to take place the enterprising uewspaper at the head of which the hon. member for Welland was would desire to publish a report of the proceedings. He wished to call the attention of the Government to the fact that the sheriff of Norfolk had incurred an expenditure of several hundred dollars in preventing the prize-fight that was arranged to take place last summer in Norfolk county, at a point some miles from the mainland, which expenditure both the Dominion and local governments had refused to defray. The sheriff was consequently so much out of pocket.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) fancied that the Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) fan Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) fancied that the member for Welland would not seek to secure protection to the press in sending representatives to these brutal exhibitions. He was quite sure that hon, gentlemen would not favour such an indemnity for publishing proceedings connected with prize-fights. The House went into committee.

The committee reported, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

the Dominion a proper regard for the safety of life and property had never been applied to local railways. If this House, not having the power to deal with such matters, should pass a measure such as this, Parliament would be a measure such as this, Farliament would be placed in a very anomalous position. Then there was the question of expense. It there were to be selected as commissioners men whose knowledge of railway management and business was sufficient to give their decisions the confidence of railway corporations and of the public, then Parliament would be called upon to provide very large salaries for them. When he mentioned to the House that railway managers in this countries. NORTHERN RAILWAY. Mr. BOULTBEE moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canadar He explained that the object of the bill was to raise money for quipment.

Mr. BLAKE objected to the principle

The bill was read a second time. SECOND READINGS. The following bills were read a second time

To amend the Acts incorporating the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway Company.—Mr. Brooks.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the To amend the Act of incorporation of the Accident Insurance Company of Canada, and to authorize the change of the name of the said company to "The Accident Insurance Company of America."—Mr. Gault.

To amend the Acts relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company.—M. Weldon,

THE TEMPERANCE ACT.

Mr. BOULTBEE rose to move the second reading of the Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

Mr. LANDRY objected to the bill being proceeded with as it was not printed in

rench. Mr. BOULTBEE said it had been printed and distributed.

Mr. SPEAKER said, as an hon, member who had not received a seppy is French had objected to the bill being proceeded with just now, it would have to stand over.

CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY. Mr. BLAKE enquired whether there has Mr. BLAKE enquired whether there has been any correspondence between any member of the Government and the Quebec Government on the subject of the rates to be charged on the Canadian Pacific railway; whether any agreement has been made on the subject; at what date such agreement, if any, was made, and whether it will be laid on the table.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I may say that, so far as I am aware, there is no corresponso far as I am aware, there is no correspondence with the Quebec Government on i

subject.

Mr. BLAKE—No agreement?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—And no agree ment has been made. HISTORIC NAMES.

Mr. DAWSON moved for the correspondence relating to the substitution of new names for ancient and historic ones in the North-West Territories. He complained that old names, which were more or less descriptive and appropriate, had been swept away to be replaced by names lacking such associations and appropriateness.

Mr. LANGEVIN said the late Government had changed the names on the line of the Pacific railway, and he was glad to see the leader of the Opposition disapproved of the course which his political friends pursued in regard to the landmarks of the country. He favoured the retention of the pld names, English, French, or Indian, Any Indian name which could be pronounced by English or French mouths should certainly be retained.

or French mounts should be sainly be retained.

Mr. HUNTINGTON said he would rather see the soft hauid language of the Indian preserved in the names of places than find villages and towns called aften men. Smith for instance, who might for the moment happen to be prominent.

The House adjourned at 10.30 p.m. same division.
Mr. AIKINS introduced a bill to amend
the Petroleum Act.
The Insolvent Act Amendment bill was
introduced from the Commons.
The Senate adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14. OTTAWA, Feb. 11. PACIFIC RAILWAY. The Pacific railway bill passed through Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER is committee addressed

THE SENATE.

The SPEAKER in committee the Senate until recess.

The bill was reported from the committee without amendment.

On the motion for tile third reading several amendments were proposed and rejected on votes of 34 to 17.

The bill was finally read a third time and passed.

The Senate adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. Mr. BYAN (Montreal) presented a petition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, praying that the Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company be not passed.

PENDING LIABILITIES.

Mr. HESSON moved for papers and correspondence in relation to the debt of \$226,000 said to be due by the Dominion to certain towhships in the Province of Outsarie under the name of the land improvement hand. He explained that this was not the first time that he had brought the matter before the Government and the House. It appeared that this important fund was established in the 16th Vic., and concerned the proceeds of school lands. One million scree were set apart for the purpose a short time previous to 1869, and the prices fixed were \$2.50 an acre for school lands and \$2 an acre for Crown lands. Settlement being found to be very slow, and a more liberal policy being adopted, the prices were reduced respectively to \$2 and \$1.50 per acre. The municipalities were to have the benefit of one-fourth of the proceeds of the school lands and one-fifth of the Crown lands until an order-in-Council in a contrary sense was passed in 1661. He contended that this order-in-Council did not apply to any receipts or proceeds from sales made prior to its passage of that it could not possibly be deprived of the receipts arising after 1861 from sales made up to the date of the passage of the order-in-Council. He hoped that he would have the support of the leader of the Opposition, as he found that this bon, gentleman, when he represented South Bruce, made as affort to obtain for the municipalities onneerned the establishment of their rights. On motion of the hon, gentleman (Mr. Blake) in 1869 in the Outario Legislature, a committee was appointed, and it reported in favour of these dalams. Under the British North America Act the responsibility of managing this fund as a trust fund fell on the Dominion Government. Architators were appointed, and on the 25th November, 1870, they made their award. The integrate on these funds should be added, as the municipalities were fairly entitled to this degree of justice. But the Government had charged to take it may after the general elections. The Government was in power an endeavour had been

would be settled waterest further postponement.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the Deputy Minister of Finance had placed in his hands a memorapdum on the subject, the contents of which he would give. By the 7th clause the award of the arbitrators, \$124.685, being part of the Common School fund, was to be placed to the credit of the Upper Canada improvement fund. How this sum was arrived at the Deputy Minister did not know. He thought fund. How this sum was arrived at the Deputy Minister did not know. He thought the residue of the Common School fund was apportioned between the two provinces. It would be inconvenient to hand over this fund. The Deputy Minister added, however, that he saw no reason why the Outario Government should not in anticipation pay the sums due over to the municipalities.

Mr. BLAKE—Is that advice tendered by the Government?

the Government?
Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Certainly not. We do not interfere in their matters, The motion was carried.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS (481) Mr. FARROW moved for a return silewing the amount of money sent by post-office orders to. Great Britain and Ireland and the Unites States during the year 1880, and the cost of the same. He pointed out that the charge for sending money to the United Kingdom by a post-office order was detailed the charge made for sending money in the same way to the United States. This should not be the case. No discrimination should not be the case. No discrimination should not be made against England.

The motion was carried.

prague, THE BUDGET. In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright,
Sir LEONARD TILLEY stated that the
estimates would be brought down to merrow,
and he hoped to be able to make his financial
statement on Friday next.

The House adjourned at six o'clock, TOPET

OTTAWA, Feb. 15, RICHELIEU ELECTION.

RICHELIBU ELECTION.

Mr. SPEAKER gave his ruling with reference to the motion of Mr. Laurier the reception of the petition asking the House to enquire into the alleged corrupt practices on the part of the sitting member for for Richelieu. Mr. Speaker decided that the House had divested itself of the power to enquire into the right of hon. members to sit in the House, and had handed that power over to the courts. The charges made in the petition had been investigated by the courts, and if such a petition as this were adopted, and such an inquiry as that asked for made, the principle which Parliament had adopted with reference to the prevention of corrupt practices at elections would be violated, and the door would be opened for attacks at any time upon the seats of members of the House. The petition was therefore ruled out of ordes.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. SPEAKER announced to the House

Mr. SPEAKER announced to the House that the Senate had passed the Canadian Pacific railway bill without amendment. (Applause.) THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from his Mr. SPEAR R. read a message from his the estimates for 1881-2, and the supplementary estimates for the expiring financial year. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved that the estimates be referred to Committee on Supply. Carried.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ASSENT. The Usher of the Black Rod appeared and summoned the Commons to the Senate chamber. In the Senate his Excellency the Governor-General gave his assent to the bill providing for the construction of the Cahadian Pacific railway.

The Commons having returned to the House, the following bills were introduced:

Providing for harbour improvements at Moncton and a dock in order to provide for the safety of shipping.—Sir A. J. Smith.

To incorporate the Grand River Improvement Co.—Mr. Platt.

THE PATENT ACT.

Mr. POPE (Compton) moved the sec reading of the bill to smead the Patent of 1872. The object of the bill was to

wide that where applicants for upon which applications shot made, the Commissioner woo power to grant the patent. The which he was not very anxious ired rather to get an expres The bill was read a second to

THE CANADA TEMPERAL The CANADA TEMPERA
The bill introduced by Mr. Bo
has been noticed already in The
up for discussion before six o'clo
Boultbee introduced his measur
which was cut short by the rece
After recess the discussion wa
Mr. Boultbee, as a matter of co
telling and careful speech, in whi
hisownopinions by apt quotations
authorities. Mr. Ogden followe
speech from the temperance po speech from the temperance per sand moved the six months' la Boultbee's bill. Then a protection of the six months and taking the side of Mr. Ogden's and Mr. White, of Cardwell, and Mr. White, of Car Boultbee bill. After a desulteduring which the Finance Min Mr. Boultbee's bill, the I division was taken on Mr. Oc which was carried by a vote majority of 28 in a House of 1; fifteen minutes after midnight. hen adjourned.

LICENSE COMMISSI

His Honour the Lieutenar been pleased to appoint the men Commissioners, under the License Act of 1876. undermentioned License Distr ALGOMA.—Lorenzo Londry, William O. Luscombe.
BRANT (North Riding).—Jo
John Miller, Joseph Steele.
BRANT (South Riding).—
sr., Archibald Harley, V

sr., Archibald Harley, Wel Allister.

Brockville and the Sout Leeds,—Robert Brough, Char William Clow.

Bruce (North Riding).—Jan John M. Kilbourn, William Bu Bruce (South Riding).—John ilton B. O'Connor, Daniel Came Carbwell.—James H. Nev Jones, Thomas Brown.

Cornwall.—Alex. K. McDon Tait, Duncan G. McDonald.

CARLETON.—W. H. Waller, 2016. John Dawson. son, John Dawson. DUNDAS .- William Smyth. John Allison.
DERHAM (East Riding).—Be

Phonas H. Sargent, John McG alugDuckan (West Riding).—W Sold Windatt, John Hugher and Windatt, John Hugher and Windatt, John Hugher and William Wigle. Baker, Johnson Day. ONTARIO (South Riding). Brown, Oxford (North Riding).

Angas Munroe, John Douglas,
100 Cadons (South Riding).—
William Scott King, David S.
PEEL.—Alexander Dick, Joh Marshall. Marshall.
PERTH (North Riding).—V.
Jacob Kollman, William Smith
PERTH (South Riding).—Pat (Registrar of the county), The William N. Ford. PETERBORO' (East Riding).—

PETERBORO' (East Riding).—
mond, William Moher, ser
Darling.
PRESCOTT.—James Henry Fu
O. Steele, John Fraser.
PRINCE EDWARD.—W. H.
Peter Wood, Peter S. Hare.
RENFREW (North Riding).—
Church, Patrick Duggan, Willi
MUSSRIL.—George Lang, Ja
M.D., Richard Helmer.
SINCON (South Riding).—Geo SIMCOE (South Riding). H. J. Broughton, Thoma John McIntyre, Amos Wrigh TORONTO.—James Magee, Ch William Winslow Ogden, M.D. VICTORIA NORTH, HALII SOUTH VICTORIA.—George Ken Kibbin, Patrick Curtin.
WATERLOO (North Riding). man, Benjamin J. Ballard, Jam GLENGARRY.—James Fraser

Son, Wm. Bathurst.

GREY (North Riding).—G
Benjamin Allen, Jas. P. Telfor
GREY (East Riding).—Thoms J. Marsh, William Brown.
GREY (South Riding).—Arc
son, Robert Watson, senr., Jan
HALTON.—John Rolph B Smith, Henry Williams.
HALDIMAND.—James Mitche HALDIMAND.—James Milche SMALL Hugh Stewart. emiddelliston.—John Proctor, a toriglisch. Davis. ed Hastings (East Riding).—G Thomas McCann, Albert Rocky HASTINGS (North Riding). Sprague M.D. John S. L.

Sprague, M.D., John S. L. Alexander Harvey.
HURON (East Riding).—W.
Thomas Wilson, Robert Miller
"HURON (South Riding).—Jan
Hart Bawden, Edward Cash. HURON (West Riding):—W Peter Fisher, Wm. M. Hilliard KINGSTON.—James Redden, junior, John F. McDermott. KENT (East Riding).—Isaa Angustus Crane, William Ward KENT (West Riding).—Dun D. R. VanAllen, Edwin McCol LAMBTON (East Riding).—Le M.D., John D. Eccles, Wm. LAMBTON (West Riding),—I Proctor, Archibald McLean, I Lindsay.

LANARK (North Riding).—S Archibald McArthur, Boyd Ca Lanark (South Riding).—T Hugh Ryan, Richard Locke. NORTH RIDING OF LEEDS A

AND THE ELECTORAL DISTR RENVILLE. James Buckly, saiah Wright. LENNOX.—John Stevenson, A. Lewis Morden.
Lincoln.—A. Morse, Robert rick Walden. London.—Samuel Peters, Ge ris, Daniel Regan.

MIDDLESEX (North Riding)

MIDDLESEX (East Riding).

John Kennedy, Eli S. Javvis. MIDDLESEX (West Riding).-don, David Gibb, Thomas Nor MONOK.—John Sowerby, H
Charles Priestman.
MUSKOKA AND PARRY SO
MOOR, Benjamin S. Beley, J.
NORFOLK.—Frank Gordon,
Walter Turnbull.

NORTHUMBERLAND (East colm McFiggin, James O'Reilly OTTAWA.—James Cunningh Kehoe, Adolphe Robillard, M., ONTABIO (North Riding).— William Ritchie, jr., William William Ritchie, jr., William William Ritchie, jr., William William Ritchie, James P. Phin Welland. John Drews, J. James Henderson.

Wellington (Centre R Cattanach, Charles McMillan, Wellington (West Ric Harcourt, Alexander Mikle) Sturtridge.

Wellington (South Ridt Lemon, James Goldie, John M Wentworth (North Riding Jonathan Morden, Joseph Bow Wentworth (South Ridi Swayze, Choson Vansickle, York (East Riding).—Ja John Milne, Wm. H. Doel.

York (North Riding).—W

taxable property to the second remain should remain to the second remain to the second remain plenty of the second remain plenty of the second remain plents of the second remain plents of the second remain second

o protest of THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.
In the Senate to-day the debate on the Pacific railway bill was resumed by Mr. Dickey, followed by Mr. DeBoucherville.
Mr. McCLELAN, of Hopewell, opposed

Mr. BOYD and Mr. NELSON followed is

Atomidnight the House divided on Mr Scott's motion for the three months' hoist which was rejected :- Contents, 20; non-con-

tents 47.

The bill was read a second time on the

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14. PACIFIC RAILWAY. The Pacific railway bill passed through ommittee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER in committee addressed The bill was reported from the committee without amendment.

On the motion for tile third reading several amendments were proposed and rejected on votes of 34 to 17.

The bill was finally read a third time and massed

assed. The Senate adjourned at 11,20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Mr. RYAN (Montreal) presented a petition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, praying that the Act to incorporate the Ontarre and Quebec Railway Company be not passed.

PENDING LIABILITIES. Mr. HESSON moved for papers and corre-condence in relation to the debt of \$226,000 aid to be due by the Dominion to certain Mr. HESSON moved for papers and correspondence in relation to the debt of \$226,000 said to be due by the Dominion to certain townships in the Province of Ontarie under the name of the land improvement hand. He explained that this was not the first time that he had brought the matter before the Government and the House. It appeared that this important fund was established in the 16th Vic., and concerned the proceeds of school lands. One million acres were set apart for the purpose a short time previous to 1859, and the prices fixed were \$2.50 an acre for school lands and \$2 an acre for Crovn lands. Settlement being found to be very slow, and a more liberal policy being adopted, the prices were reduced respectively to \$2 and \$1.50 per acre. The municipalities were to have the banefit of one-fourth of the proceeds of the school lands and one-fifth of the Crown lands until an order-in-Council in a contrary sense was passed in 1861. He contended that this order-in-Council did not apply to any receipts or proceeds from sales made prior to its passage; that it could not have a retrosotive effect, and that the municipalities interested in the fund could not possibly be deprived of the receipts arising after 1861 from sales made up to the date of the passage of the order-in-Council. He hoped that he would have the support of the leader of the Opposition, as he found that this bon, gentleman, when he represented South Bruce, made an effort to obtain for the municipalities concerned the establishment of their rights. On motion of the hon, gentleman (Mr. Blake) in 1869 in the Ontario Legislature, a committee was appointed, and it reported in favour of these claims. Under the British North America Act the responsibility of managing this fund as a trust fund fell on the Dominion Government. Arbitrators were appointed, and on the 25th November, 1870, they made their award. The interest on these funds should be added, as the municipalities were fairly entitled to this degree of justice. But the Government had charged no less t that some effort had not been made by the Government to secure to these municipalities payment of their just dues. The money should be handed over to the Ontario Government, which would pay the amounts due to the municipalities. While the late Government was in power an endeavour had been made to secure a settlement of this matter, and the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario represented in the correspondence that the Government had agreed to take it up after the general elections. The Government was paying 6 per cent, on the trust funds, and consequently delay was not economy, while the municipalities were paying from 6 to 7, and even more, for the money of which they had need. This matter was brought up a few days ago in the Ontario

brought up a few days ago in the Ontario Legislature, and the responsibility for the delay was thrown upon the Dominion Ad-ministration. He trusted that the question would be settled without further postponement.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the Deputy Minister of Finance had placed in his hands a memorandum on the subject, the contents of which he would give. By the 7th clause the award of the arbitrators, \$124,685, being part of the Common School fund, was to be placed to the credit of the Upper Canada improvement fund. How this sum was arrived at the Deputy Minister did not know. He thought the residue of the Common School fund was apportioned between the two provinces. It would be inconvenient to hand over this fund. The Deputy Minister added, however, that he saw no reason why the Ontario Government should not in anticipation pay the sums due over to the municipalities.

Mr. BLAKE—Is that advice tendered by the Government?

the Government?
Sir LEONARD TILLEY—Certainly not We do not interfere in their matters. POST-OFFICE ORDERS ....

Mr. FARROW moved for a return stlowing the amount of money sent by post-office orders to Great Britain and Ireland and the Unites States during the year 1880, and the cost of the same. He pointed out that the charge for sending money to the United Kingdom by a post-office order was double the charge made for sending money in the same way to the United States. This should not be the case. No discrimination should not made against England.

The motion was carried.

In reply to Sir Bichard Cartwright, Sir LEONARD TILLEY stated that the estimates would be brought down to-merrow, and he hoped to be able to make his financial statement on Friday next.

The House adjourned at six o'clock, Tabe'l

THE BUDGET.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15. RICHELIEU ELECTION.

RICHELIEU ELECTION.

Mr. SPEAKER gave his ruling with reference to the motion of Mr. Laurier the reception of the petition asking the House to enquire into the alleged corrupt practices on the part of the sitting member for for Richelieu. Mr. Speaker decided that the House had divested itself of the power to enquire into the right of hon. members to sit in the House, and had handed that power over to the courts. The charges made in the petition had been investigated by the courts, and if such a petition as this were adopted, and such an inquiry as that asked for made, the principle which Parliament had adopted with reference to the prevention of corrupt practices at elections would be violated, and the door would be opened for attacks at any time upon the seats of members of the House. The petition was therefore ruled out of orders.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Mr. SPEAKER announced to the House that the Senate had passed the Canadisa Pacific railway bill without amendment.

(Applause.) THE ESTIMATES. Mr. SPEAKER read a message from his Excellency the Governor-General submitting the estimates for 1881-2, and the supplementary estimates for the expiring financial year. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved that the estimates he referred to Committee on Supestimates be referred to Corply. Carried.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ASSENT. The Usher of the Black Rod appeared and summoned the Commons to the Senate chamber. In the Senate his Excellency the Governor-General gave his assent to the bill providing for the construction of the Cahadian Pacific railway.

NEW BILLS

The Commons having returned to the House, the following bills were introduced.—Providing for harhour improvements at Moncton and a dock in order to provide for the safety of shipping.—Sir A. J. Smith.

To incorporate the Grand River Improvement Co.—Mr. Platt.

THE PATENT ACT. Mr. POPE (Compton) moved the sec reading of the bill to smend the Patent of 1872. The object of the bill was to

wide that where applicants for patents through mistake—the mistake being proved before Commissioner—delayed their application the Commissioner—delayed their applications for not more than ten days beyond the date upon which applications should have been made, the Commissioner would have the power to grant the patent. The bill was one which he was not very anxious to press. He desired rather to get an expression of opinion from the House.

The bill was a series of their applications are proved by the desired rather to get an expression of opinion from the House.

The bill was read a second time. THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The bill introduced by Mr. Boultbee, which has been noticed already in The Mall, came ap for discussion before six o'clock, and Mr. Boultbee introduced his measure in a speech which was cut short by the recess at 6 p. m. After recess the discussion was continued. Mr. Boultbee, as a matter of course, made a telling and careful speech, in which he backed his ownopinions by aptquotations from various authorities. Mr. Ogden followed in a short speech from the temperance point of view, and moved the six months' hoist to Mr. Boultbee's bill. Then a protracted debate followed, Mr. G. W. Boss and Mr. Langley taking the side of Mr. Ogden's amendment, and Mr. White, of Cardwell, supporting the Boultbee's bill. After a desultory discussion, during which the Finance Minister opposed Mt. Boultbee's bill, the House getting impatient the members were called in and a division was taken on Mr. Ogden's "hoist," which was carried by a vote of 82 to 54, or a THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT. which was carried by a vote of 82 to 54, or a majority of 28 in a House of 136 members at fifteen minutes after midnight. The House then adjourned.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

Appointment of Commissioners by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen Commissioners, under the provisions of the License Act of 1876, in and for the the License Act of 1875, in and for the undermentioned License Districts:—
ALGOMA.—Lorenzo Londry, Edward Dearl, William O. Luscombe.
BRANT (North Riding).—John Henderson, John Miller, Joseph Steele.
BRANT (South Riding).—William Watt, sr., Archibald Harley, Wellington Modellists.

BRUCE (South Riding).—James Rowand,
John M. Kilbourn, William Bull.

BRUCE (South Riding).—James Rowand,
John M. Kilbourn, William Bull.

BRUCE (South Riding).—John Bruce, Hamilton B. O'Connor, Daniel Cameron.

GRADWELL.—James H. Newlove, George

Innes: Thomas Rowan Jones, Thomas Brown.
COENWALL.—Alex. K. McDonnell, William Tait, Duncan G. McDonald. CARLETON. -W. H. Waller, T. M. Robertson, John Dawson.
DUNDAS.—William Smyth, Alexander Rose,

John Allison Tonna Allison.

Dennam (East Riding).—Benjamin P. Ross,
Thomas H. Sargent, John McGuire,
aluguration (West Riding).—W. H. Chaplin,

James Dongall, Oliver Maison
cathlesis William Wilde conding William Wigle,

Baker, Johnson Day.
ONTARIO (South Riding).—Benjamin F.
Campbell, William McGill, M.D., Stephen K. Oxford (North Riding).—John Dunlop,
Angus Munroe, John Douglas.
100 Oxford (South Riding).—William Dunn,
William Scott King, David S. Butterfield.
Prett.—Alexander Dick, John C. Snell, Wm.

Marshall.

PERTH (North Riding).—William Mowat,
Jacob Kollman, William Smith Bolger.

PERTH (South Riding).—Patrick Whelihan
(Registrar of the county), Thomas H. Race,
William N. Ford. PETERBORO' (East Riding) .- James Drum-William Moher, senior,

Parscott.—James Henry Fulford, Thomas PRESCOTT.—James Henry Fulford, Thomas
O. Steele, John Fraser,
PRINCE EDWARD.—W. H. R. Allison,
Peter Wood, Peter S. Hare.
RENFERW (North Riding).—Horace James
Church, Patrick Duggan, William A. Hunter,
RUSSELL.—George Lang, James Fergusen,
M.D., Richard Helmer.
SIMCOE (South Riding).—George Dinwoody,
H. J. Broughton, Thomas Driffil.
THUNDER BAY.—Robert Edwin Mitchell,
John McIntyre, Amos Wright. John McIntyre, Amos Wright.

TORONTO.—James Magee, Chas. B. Doherty, William Winslow Ogden, M.D.
VICTORIA NORTH, HALIBURTON, AND SOUTH VICTORIA.—George Kempt, James Mc-Kibbin, Patrick Curtin.
WATERLOO (North Riding).—John L. Wideman, Benjamin J. Ballard, James Potter. GLENGARRY.—James Fraser, John Simp-GLENGARRY.—James Fraser, John Simpson, Wm. Bathurst.

a Grey (North Riding).—George Price,
Benjamin Allen, Jas. P. Telford.
GREY (East Riding).—Thomas Tyson, W.
J. Marsh, William Brown.

GREY (South Riding).—Archibald Davidson, Robert Watson, senr., James Brown.

HALTON.—John Rolph Barber, George Smith, Henry Williams.

HALDIMAND.—James Mitchell, John Heasman, Hagh Stewart.

Haldimand.—James Mitchell, John Heasman, Hagh Stewart.

multiplication.—John Proctor, John W. Murrown libert. Davis.

ed Harwings (East Riding).—George Phillips,
Thomas McCann, Albert Rockwell, M.D.
Hastings (North Riding).—James S.
Sprague, M.D., John S. Loomis, M.D.,
Alexander Harvey.
HURON (East Riding).—W. J. Shannon,
Thomas Wilson, Robert Miller.

"Huron (West Riding).—James Lang, WilHari Bawden, Edward Cash.
HURON (West Riding).—William Wade.

Hisen Bawden, Edward Cash.

HURON (West Riding).—William Wade,
Peter Fisher, Wm. M. Hilliard.

KINGSTON.—James Redden, John McKay,
junior, John F. McDermott.

KENT (East Riding).—Issae Swarthout,
Augustus Crane, William Ward.

KENT (West Riding).—Duncan McVicar,
D. R. VanAllen, Edwin McCollum.

LAMBTON (East Riding).—Leander Harvey,
M.D., John D. Eccles, Wm. P. Henderson.

Lambton (West Riding).—Edward Moore
Proctor, Archibald McLean, M.D., William
Lindsay.

LAMBEN (North Riding).—Sammel Sheard

Lindsy,
Lanark (North Riding).—Samuel Sheard,
Archibald McArthur, Boyd Caldwell.
Lanark (South Riding).—Thomas Cairns,
Hugh Byan, Richard Locke.

"North Riding of Lerbs and Grenville AND THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF SOUTH
GRENVILLE.—James Buckly, James Millar,
Isaiah Wright.
LENNOX.—John Stevenson, James Fellows,
A. Lewis Morden. LINCOLN.—A. Morse, Robert Fowlie, Pat-

rick Walden.
London.—Samuel Peters, George B. Har-LONDON.—Samuel Peters, George B. Harris, Daniel Regan.

MIDDLESEX (North Riding).—John Dawson, Lachlan C. McIntyre, John Gunn.

MIDDLESEX (East Riding).—James Fisher, John Kennedy, Eli S. Jayvis.

MIDDLESEX (West Riding).—Thomas Gordon. David Gibb, Thomas Northcotte,

MONOK.—John Sowerby, Hugh Crawford, Charles Priestman.

More, Benjamin S. Beley, J. P. Cockburn.
Norfolk.—Frank Gordon, John Beemer,

Valter Turnbull.

NORTHUMBERLAND (East Riding).—Maloum McFiggin, James O'Reilly, Robert Cock. colm McFiggin, James O'Reilly, Robert Cock.

OFTAWA — James Cunningham, William Kehoe, Adolphe Robillard, M.D.

ONTARIO (North Riding).—David Walks, William Ritchie, jr., William Ross.

WATERLOO (South Riding).—Thomas Field, Philip Erbach, James P. Phin.

WELLAND.—John Drew, James E. Morin, James Henderson.

WELLINGTON. (Centre Riding).—James Cattanach, Charles McMillan, Charles Allan.

WELLINGTON (West Riding).—Thomas Harcourt, Alexander Miklejohn, William Sturkinge.

Startridge.

WELLINGTON (South Riding).— Andrew Lemon, James Goldie, John Murphy,
WENTWORTH (North Riding).—John Evans,
Jonathan Morden, Joseph Bowman.

WENTWORTH (South Riding).—Hamilton
Swayze, Closson Vanciakle, Ed. Dickenson,
YORK (East Riding).—James Eckardt,
John Mine, Wm. H. Deel.

YORK (North Riding).—W. H. Ashworth,
Themas Ratcliff, Willard Bennett,

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. Mr. CROOKS moved the first reading of a bill respecting firster improvements in the school law, having special reference to providing machinery for securing better school attendance. He said that the present provision requiring the school attendance of svery child of a certain age was practically inoperative, about twenty thousand children

SECONDO MA

FOURTH PARLYAMENT SECOND SESSION.

Situloas WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9. BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bils were read the first time:

Mr. Gibson - Respecting municipal deben-

Mr. Fraser—To amend the Ontario Drain-MARKET FEES. Mr. FREEMAN moved for a return of all market fees and market brents received in each city, town, and village in Ontario for the year 1879.

Mr. MEREDIFH asked if the Governmen intended to deal with the question of tolls. He was aware that there was a strong feeling that tollgates were raises of barbarism. If the Government had power to deal with the question of markets fees they might have the

power to deal with the tollgates.

Mr. MOWAT said the subject had not escaped the attention of the Government, and was being considered and UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

UNIVERSITY APPHIATION.

Mr. MORRIS moved that a committee of this House be appointed, composed of Mesers. Boulter, Caldwelly Creoks, Gibson (Hamilton), Graham, Harcourt, Harkin, Lauder, McLaughlin, Meredith, Morris, and Young, with instructions to consider whether, with a view to promoting higher education in the Province of Ontario, the colleges having the powers to confer degrees tim be affiliated with the University of Toronto on just and equitable terms to all these institutions, soas to secure, without interference (with their respective autonomies, one Browinsial University for Ontario, and that such committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to report autonomies, one Breatincial University for Ontario, and that such committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to report from time to time. In making the motion, he said the question involved was of the greatest importance to the future educational interests of the province, and he was glad to have an opportunity of bringing it before the consideration of this House. It was in no hostile spirit he had made the resolution, his only desire being to have the subject fairly discussed. The University of Toronto was established by the old Parliament of Upper Canada, and both it and the Legislature of Ontario had been desirous of promoting its interests as a Provincial University. There were a large number of institutions in which the power of conferring degrees was given by the old Parliament of Upper Canada and this Legislature. These were the Ottawa College, the college at Belleville, Victoria Callege of Cobourg, and the University of Queen's College, Kingston, acting under a royal charter. In the latter case, the withdrawal of the grant led to an appeal to the members of the Presbyterian Church to give it an endowment to replace the Government aid. A liberal-minded member of the Church of England subscribed \$8,000, and since the incumbency of Principal Grant the endowment had reached the sum of \$200,000. All the denominational colleges claimed local sympathy, as well as denominational assistance. Then there was Trinity College, Toronto, under the care of the Church of England, possessing the power of conferring degrees. In London there was another tashibution under the control of the Church of England having similar powers. The result was that there were ten institutions in the province which had the

powers. The result was that there were ten powers. The result was that there were ten institutions in the province which had the power of conferring degrees. The University of Toronto was doing a large and good work, and these other institutions at various parts were doing a similar work voluntarily, and upon the resources of the locality in which they were situated. He believed it was in the interest of the people that there they were situated. He believed it was in the interest of the people that there should be divers colleges. Great Britain could not produce so many highly educated men if there was only one university, and we had had in the province a greater number of educated young men than would have been turned out if there had been only one central institution. He was, however, of the opinion what steps should be taken to have one samiversity giving degrees, instead of eight or ten.

impressed with the importance of the subject as his hon, friend, although he could not lect as his non: Iriend, although he could not congratulate himself on having, like the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, induced the various denominational colleges to agree to affiliate with one central university. He referred to the labours of the commiss pointed some years ago to consider the sub-ject of consolidation, and said that, their ject of consolidation, and said that, their scheme proving unsatisfactory, nothing further had been done from that time to this in regard to the matter. The question had often been brought, before him, and he had always stated that there was no doubt that the denominational colleges were doing valuable work, yet the necessity of university consolidation was at the root of the system of provincial education. The great difficulty in the way was a financial one, and unless public opinion would sustain any proposition the Government might make in this direction, it would be impossible to move in the matter, as a be impossible to move in the matter, as a further appropriation would be necessary to

The motion was withdrawn. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr. YOUNG moved that this House do re solve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution:—"That it is desirable to amend the Municipal Act so that the assessors of every municipality shall, whilst taking the annual assessment, collect the agricultural statistics of the province, including the screage under crop, the yield of cereals, roots, etc., the number of animals owned, and such other statistics as may be desirable." He alluded to the importance of these statistics, the prosperity of the country depending upon its agricultural interests. In our municipal machinery we had a cheap and easy method of getting these statistics, which would show in what part of the country there had there overcropping, where wheat had ceased to be profitable, etc. The information, if obtained by the assessors, would be more reliable than if gathered in any other way. solve itself into a Committee of the Whole to

Mr. WOODS said the object sought was Mr. WOODS said the object sought was a good one, but the method suggested would not secure reliable information. If the farmers returned their personalty below its real value, it was improbable they would give accurate statistics in this case, when they would know, that their returns would be brought in evidence against them for the purposes of assassment. He thought, however, the matter might be referred to the Municipal Committee, and

pal Committee.

Mr. MEREDITH did not see what tha committee could do with it, and suggested the withdrawal of the motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES. MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Mr. FRENCH moved the second reading of the bill to emand the Municipal Act by providing that a see of five dollars should be exacted from every candidates for municipal honours, and that a see of five dollars should not be allowed to be present when ballot papers are marked by incapacitated voters. The object was to prevent bogus candidates being nominated who had no intention of running. The bill was read, a second time, and referred to the Municipal Committee.

The House adjourned at 10.10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10. BILES INTRODUCED. The following bills were read the first

Mr. Boulter—To amend the Municipal Act. Mr. Baxter—Respecting civil engineers. Mr. Bell—To amend the Assessment Act.

being reported in 1878 as not attending school at all. The provisions would not be oppressive, but would empower School Boards to appeint an officer whose special duty it would be to secure the attendance of children. The bill also contained provisions respecting the retiring allowances of teachers. SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the estimates.

On the item of \$3,350 for the Lieutenant-On the frem of \$3,350 for the Lieutenant-Governor's office.

Mr. MEREDITH said he thought the employment of both a private secretary and official secretary was unnecessary.

Mr. WOOD said the Laeutenant-Governor had considered both officials necessary, and the Government had not seen their way clear to dispensing with the services of either.

The item passed.

On the item of \$14,470 for the Attorney General's office,

Mr. MEREDITH, in referring to the grant of \$200 towards establishing a law library interests.

of \$200 towards establishing a law library interesting the office, thought that when the new buildings were erected this library should be located in the general library, and thereby save unaccessary expenditure.

Mr. MOWAT said he would consider the

The item passed.
On the item of \$20,800 for the Education Department,
Mr. CROOKS explained that he had dispensed with the services of two clerks at \$550 each, and had increased the salaries of the remainder to \$400, thus effecting a saving. The item passed.
The following items passed without opposit

wn Lands Department. \$14,750
lic Works 19,694
asury 18,700
artment of Agriculture 1,400
lic Institutions 7,556
stary and Registrar's Department . \$6,225
slation 108,900 rown Lands Department... On the item, \$280,990, Administration of Mr. MEREDITH called attention to the

Mr. MERRITH called attention to the injustice done to witnesses in criminal cases, being debarred from compensation if they resided within one mile from the court-house. Most of the witnesses were taken from the humbler classes, who could ill afford to lose a day's work in attending the courts of justice. No such distinction was made in civil cases, and if an allowance was made at all incriminal cases, the class of witnesses he had referred to should not be excluded from coneferred to should not be excluded from com-

Mr. HARDY said he had never had con Mr. HARDY said he had never had complaints made as to the injustice inflicted.

In reply to Mr. Meredith,
Mr. MOWAT said it would be a ligrest blunder to remove the Police Magistrate at Clifton. The state of affairs at Clifton was, before his appointment, disgraceful, and everybody ascribed the decrease in the spirit of lawlessness once prevalent there to the work of the Police Magistrate.

Mr. LAUDER asked if it were not true that one Davis, who had been granted as

Mr. LAUDER asked if it were not true that one Davis, who had been granted a lease of the right of way under the Niagara Falls, was not behind in his payments.

Mr. HARDY said he was two years: behind, and had been notified that it his account were not settled promptly the cancellation of his lease would be recommended.

The item passed The item passed.

The following items under the head mainenance passed :— Toronto Asylum .....

Ornina
Central Prison.
Ontario Boys' Reformatory.
Belleville Deaf and Dumb Asylum
Brantford Blind Institution.
Mercer Reformatory
School of Agriculture, Guelph.
School of Practical Science. The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11. BILLS INTRODUCED.

mined out if there had been only one central filtered to the was, however, of the opinion that steps should be taken to have one inversity giving degrees, instead of eight or ten.

Mr. CROOKS said he was quite as much institutions. Also to amend the Act respecting the inspection of asylums and other public institutions. Also to amend the Act respecting the inspection of asylums and other hinds. ing insectivorous and other birds. Mr. Mowat—Respecting retu rom incorporated companies.

SUNNIDALE SURVEYS. Mr. LONG enquired of the Commissioner of Crown Lands if the survey being made by Mr. Creesor in the township of Sunnidale, County of Simcoe, has been completed, and if so, has it been confirmed by the Government. Mr. PARDEE said the survey had been

mpleted, but not confirmed. NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. Mr. LONG asked if it is the intention to build, or commence the building of, the new Parliament Buildings this year, and if the plans laid before the House last session are to

accepted?
Mr. MOWAT said that if the tenders were ithin the amount contemplated the Govern-ent would commence building this year. The overnment had called for competitive plans. NIAGARA RIVER PRIVILEGE

Mr. LAUDER moved for a return for (1) a Mr. LAUDER moved for a return for (1) a statement of all agreements or leases made between the Government of Ontario and any party or parties relating to rights and privileges on the Niagara river at Clifton or Niagara Falls, showing dates, rents or sums agreed to be paid, and terms of payment. (12.) A statement of all receipts by the Government on account of such rights of leases, or an account of any privileges sold or granted to any parties at Niagara Falls, with dates of payment. Carried.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS. Mr. BELL moved for a return showing the Mr. BELL moved for a return showing the number of female teachers employed in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools who are members of the community, qualified by law to teach, but who have not undergone an examination and, consequently, are without certificates from any board of examiners, or other institution authorized to issue such under our educational laws and institutions. 2nd The same information in reference to male teachers similarly employed in Roman Catholic schools.

Mr. CROOKS asked that the motion should tand, as it required consideration. He was prepared to resist any motion having a sendency to call into question the expediency of the existence of Separate Schools.

Mr. BELL disclaimed any other motive than that of making the Separate School teachers as efficient as the Public School

teachers.
The motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand, or of well the motion was allowed to stand. FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS: Mr. LONG moved for a return in respect to cases under the Act for the more speedy trial of felonies and misdemeanours from the several counties of Ontario, for the year 1880, showing in tabular form the following, viz.—

1. The number of prisoners brought before the county judge or police magistrate in the county. 2. The number of prisoners consenting to be tried by the police magistrate or judge without a jury. 3. The nature of the offences tried by the judge without a jury, giving the number under each several class of offences. 4. The number of convictions in cases so tried by the police magistrate or judge. 5. The number of prisoners demanding a trial by jury. 6. The nature of the offences in cases when prisoners demanded to be tried by a jury, giving the number of each.

7. The number of convictions before the courts of general sessions, in cases when the prisoner demanded to be tried by a jury, in the prisoner demanded to be tried by a jury. Mr. LONG moved for a return in respect

The motion was carried. THE ASSESSMENT ACT. d of Mr. CALVIN moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Assessment Act. He explained that the object of the bill was to put assessments on one uniform basis. He referred to the injustice of taxing indebtedness, while allowing mortgages to escape taxation. One-third of the taxable property was not assessed. He asked why the property of certain societies should remain untaxed. Was it because they had plenty of

aoney, and that the poor farmer was taxed accause he had no money. (Applause.) He wanted to know why the rich part of the community should go scot free, while the poorer classes had to pay.

The bit was read the second time and, referred to the Municipal Committee.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mc Murray's bill to amend the Municipal Act was read the second time.

Mr. Robinson's (Kent) bill to amend the Municipal Act was read the second time.

Mr. Hay's bill to amend the Ditching and Watercourses Act was read the second time. PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills were advanced a stage:

To change the name of the village of Petersville to London West—Mr. Tooley.

To amend the several Acts relating to the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce, Railway Company—Mr. Bell. —Mr. Bell.

To organize the municipality of Neebing—Mr. Lyon,
Relating to the incorporation of the village of Brockton—Mr. Patterson.

Respecting the Toronto and Nipissing Eastern Extension Railway Company—Mr. Peck.

The House adjourned.

DRANGEMEN IN SESSION

pointment of a committee to strike Standing Committees.

THE GRAND. SECRETARY'S REPORT

prethren, who formerly occupied pron

THE GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT

vas most satisfactory, and shows the finance

to be in a healthy condition.

The Grand Lodge adjourned at 6 o'clock, and the various committees are at work this

GRAND LODGE OF ONTARIO EAST.

to preserve law and order in the Mother

PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER.

positions in the order.

GRAND MASTER'S ANNUAL ADDRESS. At the conclusion of the above business the

To close part of a certain road allowan between the townships of Kingston and the village of Portsmouth—Mr. Fraser.

Respecting the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ontario—Mr.

Springer.

To authorise the Corporation of the city of London to sell certain lands—Mr. Meredith.

To vest in the newly appointed trustees of the marriage settlement of B. H. Dixon the property therein comprised, and to authorise the sale and leasing thereof.—Mr. Morris.

At this stage, it was announced that Dr. Harkin, member for Prescott, who had during the afternoon been attacked by a fit of apoplexy, had expired.

The sad event was followed by the immediate adjournment of the House at 4.10 p.m.

TIMBER ON CROWN LANDS. Mr. PARDEE introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the sale and management of timber en public lands, which was read the first time.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Grand Master delivered his annual address.

He congratulated the brethren upon the atage, and passed through Committee of the Whole:

To authorize the village of London East to construct and maintain water works, and to incorporate said village as a town.—Mr.

Tooley.

Grand Master delivered his annual address.

He congratulated the brethren upon the address to prosperous times, brought address.

He congratulated the brethren upon the address.

For all address.

He congratulated the brethren upon the address.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Tooley.

To vest in the newly appointed trustees of the marriage settlement of B. H. Dixon the property therein comprised, and to authorize the sale and leasing thereof.—Mr. taken on the side of law and order by the Orangeinen of Ireland, who, he said, "amidst all the turnoil and commotion by which they are surrounded, have lost none of the fire and real gef, their forefathers, and cannot be shaken in their allegiance to the altar and the throne." The Grand Master suggested that a committee be appointed to prepare and forward an address to the Irish brethren, assuming them.

authorize the sale and leasing thereof.—Mr. Morris.

To transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Omnium Securities Company (Limited).—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

To provide for the sale of the rectory house and lands belonging to St. John's church in the township of London.—Mr. Merceitith. forward an address to the Irish brethren, assuring them of our sympathy, and, if need be, of our support. He quoted from the statistics of the order to show that there are fourteen hundred lodges in British America,

leredith.

To authorize the trustees of the Union hurch at Port Colborne to sell certain lands. -Mr. Near.

To authorize the trustees of St. Andrew's church, Williamstown, to sell certain lands. -Mr. Macmaster. The following bills were read a second

fourteen hundred lodges in British America, having an average membership of 40. In the province of Ontario west seven hundred of these lodges are located, whose receipts aggregate \$60,000 per annum. He urged that a more careful supervision should be exercised in the dispensing of this large sum for charitable purposes, and suggested that a better system for giving relief might be devised. The too-prevalent practice of Protestants sending their children to popish convents he condemned, and pointed out that there were many first-class institutions in the province controlled by Protestants which afforded superior advantages for the training of youth. The history of the Orange incorporation bills was reviewed, and Respecting the Prince Edward County Railway Company.—Mr. Striker.

To incorporate the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.—Mr. Neelon.

To incorporate the Port Royal and Detroit To incorporate the Port Royal and Detroit River Railway Company.—Mr. Wigle.

To amend the charter of incorporation of the Victoria Rolling Stock Company of Ontario.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

To vest certain lands in the town of Woodstock in trustees and to authorize a sale of the same.—The Attorney-General.

To incorporate the Toronto Baptist College.—Mr. Dryden.

To amend the Act to incorporate Knox College.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

To authorize the Law Society of Ontario to admit Francis Hewing College.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Respecting St. Paul's church in the town of Orange incorporation bills was reviewed, and the speaker intimated that it would be use-less to make any further attempts to secure fair play while the present party was in power in Ontario.

In conclusion the Grand Master pointed out the necessity for the maintenance of a press devoted to the interests of the order, and spoke highly of the work being performed by the *Orange Sentinel*. vas full of valuable information and statistics admit Francis Hew Eccles as a Barrister at.

Law.—Mr. Bell.

Respecting St. Paul's church in the town of Woodstock.—The Attorney-General.

To amend the Attorney-General.

To amend the Attorney-General. was made to the decease of distinguish

To amend the Act incorporating the Lake Scugog Marsh Lands Drainage Company.—
Respective to the Company of the Mr. Paxton.
Respecting the Pheenix Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ontario.—Mr. Hay.
Respecting the Canada Mortgage Agency (limited).—Mr. McKim.
Respecting the Grand Junction Railway Company.—Mr. Boulten.
To confirm certain assessments of the city. and the various committees are at work this evening.

The Grand Lodge will commence its regular sessions at nine o'clock in the morning. There are about thirty delegates present from Toronto, most of whom arrived at mid-day. Through the courtesy of Mr. Cooper, assistant-superintendent of the Grand Trunk railway, a special car was placed at their disposal, and on the journey they partook of the hospitalities of Bros. Ald. Irwin and Somers. To confirm certain assessments of the city of Kingston.—Mr. Metcalfe. MUNICIPAL SINKING FUND INVEST-

MENTS. Mr. ROSS moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Municipal and Assessment Acts. He explained that the bill gave power to municipalities to invest the surplus of special rate on sinking fund, and to authorize collectors of taxes to levy for taxes before the expiration of the usual fourteen days' notice after demand if the collector makes affidavit that the approximation of the second collector of taxes to levy for taxes before the expiration of the usual fourteen days' notice after demand if the collector makes affidavit that the approximation of the second collector makes affidavit that the approximation of the second collector makes affidavit that the approximation of the second collector makes affidavit that the approximation of the second collector makes affidavit that the approximation of the second collector makes affidavit that the approximation of the second collector makes affidavit that the second collector makes affidavit the second collector makes affidavit the that the person owing the taxes is about to remove from the municipality.

Mr. MOWAT said the bill would require a

great deal of consideration, but in the mean-time it could go to the Municipal Committee. The bill was read the second time and re-ferred to the Municipal Committee. SNOW FENCES. Mr. ROSS moved the second reading of his bill to authorize municipal councils to require the owners or occupants of land to remove fences found to cause an accumulation of snow, and replace them by some other ap-proved fence, compensation to be paid by the council. The bill was read the second time.

SHARES OF COMPANIES. Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved the seco Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved the Assessment reading of the bill to amend the Assessment Act. He explained it provided for the Assessment of dividends derived from incorporated companies in the place where the shareholder companies in the place where the share

resided.

Mr. MOWAT said the present Act was intended to effect the object of his hon. friend's bill, but as some doubt was expressed as to this he would allow the bill to be proceeded Mr. LAUDER failed to see how these divi-

dends could be reached. A man living in Bowmanville, and having shares in a Toronto institution, could not be taxed by the City of Toronto, and in Bowmanville, the assessors would, perhaps, "know nothing of the possession of such shares."

The bill was read the second time.

MUNICIPAL ACT. Mr. BOULTER'S bill to amend the Municipal Act was read the second time. THE LATE DR. HARKIN.

St. Mary's, Feb. 15.—The officers elected by the Provincial Grand Chapter are:—Sirs J. T. Jones, re-elected, P. G. M.; John Graham, D.G.M.; W. B. Murney, Assistant D.G.M.; Rev H. Cooper, G. Chaplain; James Norris, G. Registrar; James Brownlee, G. Treasurer; Wm. Dunseath, D.G.R.; J. L. Wilson, D. G. Treasurer; Wm. Portis and J. B. Edwards, G. Decturers; T. C. McAvoy and Caton Willis, G. Standard-Bearers; George Hewson and Joseph McArdle, G. Censors; J. S. Duff, G. Pursuivant; John Hoey, Dr. John Burgess, H. A. L. White, Samuel Page, George Wilson, William Magners, and T. Ferguson, G. Committee. Mr. LAUDER said that in the absence EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORT the leader of the Opposition, he thought it his duty to bring under the notice of the House the sad event of last Friday afternoon. here's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist his duty to bring under the notice of the House the sad event of last Friday afternoon. The members of the House were then reminded of the uncertainty of human life in a way terribly impressive, the recollection of which was not likely to be effaced. He never remembered hearing of a similar occurrence in the Parliament of Upper Canada before, by which a fellow-member had been cut off without a moment's warning or time for preparation. He thought that every member of the House would join with him in saying that his deceased friend, Dr. Harkin, had enjoyed the respect of all of them. Quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, and of a kind and genial disposition, he was everywhere respected, and the county of Prescott had lost a faithful representative. Especially on the Opposition side of the House was felt the loss of one who had been a member of the Legislature for many years, and also had enjoyed the confidence and esteem of both sides of the House.

Mr. SINCLAIR concurred in the remarks of the hon member for East Grey, and as a member from the other side of the House desired to pay his testimony to the high esteem and respect in which the late member for Prescott was held. The sudden manner in which death had ally built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of sub-tle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wa may scape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Guette, Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 101.35 So great is the faith reposed in Ayer's Pills

"So great is the faith reposed in Ayer's Pills by those, who have given them a trial, that consumption of them almost passes belief, far exceeding any precedent. They cleanse the blood, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

IRELAND'S GRIEVANCES

this City.

overtaken. Dr. Harkin had left a solema impression upon them all, and the vanity of human life had never been perhaps brought home to them in so marked a mannes. The deceased was noted for his kind and genial disposition and his liberal ideas, and they could all unite in paying a tribute of respect to his memory by adjourning.

Ms. MOWAT said he had not had the advantage of a close personal acquaintance with BRANCH OF THE LAND LEAGUE FORMED Mr. MOWAT said he had not had the adventage of a close personal acquaintance with their deceased fellow-member, but he knew enough of him to be able to agree with what had been said. He was always aware and had proofs of their deceased friend's kindly disposition, and that he was well liked by these who knew him, and esteemed by his own constituents. He united with the hon, members who had spoken in the expression of sympathy for the family of Dr. Harkin, and that the agreed in the propriety of adjourning. He therefore, moved the adjournment of the House. Letters of Sympathy from Bishop O'Mahony and Professor Goldwin Smith.

A meeting composed of about 200 citizens was held in Albert hall, on Friday, night for the purpose of forming a branch of the Irish Land League, and it was gratifying to observe that the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly manner.

Mr. Patrick Boylewas unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. C. J. Murphy requested

to the chair, and Mr. C. J. Murphy requested to act as secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, upon calling the meeting to order, delivered a vigorous address in support of the object of the meeting, viz., to extend a sympathetic hand to their struggling countrymen in Ireland in their fight for liberty and bread with the landlords of that country. He was glad to be able to say that branches of the League had been established in Montreal and other places, including the Orange city of Kingston; and he trusted that both the Roman Catholics and Orangemen of this Meeting of the Grand Lodges of East and West Ontario. INVAL ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTERS Roman Catholics and Orangemen of this country would join haads upon this occasion in demanding justice for the down-trodden people of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He then called upon the secretary to read the following ST, MARY'S, Feb. 15.—The Right Worship-St. Mary's, Feb. 15.—The Right Worship-ini, Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West commenced its twenty-second annual session, in the Opera House here at two o'clock to-day. The chair was occupied by Major James Bennett, of Toronto, Grand Master, the sexpected that the meeting will be the largest held for many years, as trains from London and Stratford are hourly alternating. The opening services were conducted by the Grand Master, assisted by Rev. Hugh Cooper, of Arussels, Grand Chaplain.

The first business of session was the appointment of a committee to strike Standing

LETTER FROM BISHOP O'MAHONY. Mr. C. J. Murphy, Secretary, Albert Hall: "DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a circular convening a meeting (to-night) of those favourable to the establishment of a branch of the 'Irish National Land League a Toronto.
"Whilst the object of your meeting elicits wishes

my fullest approval and has my best wishes for its success, I regret I cannot be with you "The events now passing in 'the most august assembly' in 'the world, the spirit therein manifested of English 'fair play' and 'love of justice' should fire the heart of every man of Irish blood—nay, of every lover of liberty and truth in this Dominion—to lend a

hand to 'the men in the gap,' who so nobly struggle against such odds, to roll away the stone from the mouth of Ireland's tomb. Honour to 'the brave men and true' who meet to-night to send a word of encouragement to their brothers of the "old land," who, indaunted by threats and unconquered by brute force, hold aloft unstained the banner of justice and of right. They deserve to conquer! They shall onquer!

"" Freedom's battle once begun, And handed down from sire to son, Tho' baffled oft, is ever won!" "I am,
"Dear sir,
"Your faithful servant,
"T. O'M.

"St. Paul's, Feb. 11th, 1881. LETTER FROM PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH. The SECRETARY said he wished to read the lowing from another friend, Prof. Goldwin

"DEAR MR. BOYLE, -- If I do not attend "DEAR MR. BOYLE,—If I do not attend the Land League meeting, which is to be held this evening, and to which I have received an invitation, you may be sure it is not because my sympathy for the Irish people has grown cold. You know my general sentiments on this question. Most heartily do I wish that no conqueror had ever set foot on the Irish shore, and that Ireland had remained an independent nation, working out her own destines pendent nation, working out her own destines and linked to England only by commerce and good will. It would have been far better for good will. It would have been far better for both countries. But we cannot cancel the past: we can only do what is best for the Liberal party in the British Parliament has been marked for half a century by successive measures of justice to Ireland, beginning with Catholic Emancipation and ending with Dissessiblishment, and the improvements in the land, law made by Mr. Gladstone when, he was last in power. Lisses no reason for doubting that another good measure is now being framed by the same hands, and I believe that to wait and see the results to day on François Xavier street, in the neighbourhood of the Stock Exchange, by a fraces between two well-known members of society circles. It appears the trouble originally arose out of an invitation sent by the Governor-General to the members of the Tennis Club of this city to join in the sports that treeently took place at Ridean Hall. The letter containing the invitation fell into the hands of Mr. Florence David, the secretation of the Stock Exchange, by a fraces between two well-known members of society circles. It appears the trouble originally arose out of an invitation sent by the Governor-General to the members of the Tennis Club of this city to join in the sports that treeently took place at Ridean Hall. The letter containing the invitation fell into the hands of Mr. Florence David, the secretation of the stock Exchange, by a fraces between two well-known members of society circles. It appears the trouble originally arose out of an invitation sent by the Governor-General to the members of the tennish contained to day on François Xavier street, in the neighbourhood of the Stock Exchange, by a frace of society circles. It appears the trouble originally arose out of an invitation sent by the Governor-General to the members of the Tennis Club of this city to join in the sports of the Tennis Club of the section of the Governor-General to the members of the Tennis Club of the Stock Exchange, by a fraces between two well-known members of society circles. It appears t all events what the bill will be like is the best course for the true friends of Ireland.
After the reform of the Land Law bill will. come, I trust, a large extension of self-government. Obstruction, violence, and menace only exasperate the British people, as well as the party opposed to the League in Ireland itself, and set them against concessions; while insurrection, as repeated experience shows, is utterly hopeless and could end in nothing but a miserable waste of Irish blood. blood. These may not be the most acceptable counsels, but they come from a succere friend, and one who has done his best to make him-

self acquainted with the lessons which are taught by Irish history.

"Yours very truly,
"Goldwin Smith, "Goldwin Smith,
"Patrick Boyle, Esq., Toronto."
The reading of the above letters was reseived with loud cheering.
The following resolutions were unanimously

GRAND LODGE OF ONTARIO EAST.

ODSGURG, Feb. 15.—The annual meeting of this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge commenced here this afternoon, David Marshal, G. M., presiding. The addresses of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary occupied the greater part of the afternoon, and after the appointment of the usual standing committees, the meeting adjourned until to morrow morning at 9.30 a.m.

The Orangemen of Cobourg will entertain the Grand Lodge during the session, and an address of welcome will be presented to-morgowy. The attendance this year is much in excess of former years, and reports from all the granties of this Grand Lodge show renewed, activity. An address of sympathy and attachment will be prepared and adopted to the Orangemen of Ireland in their present them of Canada to see their loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain, and their assistance to preserve law and order in the Mother Country. dopted:— Mr. John O'Donoнов moved, seconded by Mr. John O'Donohoe moved, seconded by Mr. McManus, Whereas, a great crisis has arisen in the affairs of Ireland, making that country now the central figure in Europe; and whereas, recent events in that country are of such a character that they must arrest the attention and command the sympathy of not only Irishmen the world over, but of every man, no matter what his nationality, who loves liberty and is prepared to concede to all the blessings which he himself enjoys; and whereas, the grievances of Ireland are, as in the long past, hard to bear, most cruel in their exactions; and whereas, the British Government is about to apply its old cure—coercion—in the hope of stilling the just demand of the Irish people that these grievances be redressed; and whereas, a so-called Liberal Government—whose 'Liberalism' has been well described as simply an 'Official Liberalism'—has sought to intimidate the people of Ireland by the cruel and cowardly arrest of one of Ireland's most devoted sons—Michael Davitt—a man borne down by the effects of disease contracted in a British prison; and whereas, still further examples of this peculiar British mode of 'pacifying' Ireland are promised at an early day."

Ald. Ryan moved, seconded by Mr. Jury, and "Resolved that the Irishmen and other

mode of 'pacifying' Treland are promised at an early day."

Ald. Ryan moved, seconded by Mr. Jury, and "Resolved, that the Irishmen and other citizens of Toronto, in public meeting assembled, record their profound dissatisfaction and enter their solemn protest against the action of the British Government in framing measures of coercion for a people kept seven centuries in a condition but little removed from bondage, denying the constitutional right of free speech, and imprisoning men on no stronger grounds than mere suspicion."

Mr. Peter O'lleary moved, seconded by Mr. J. M. O'Donohue, and "Resolved, that in order to give our struggling countrymen all the moral and material support in our power, the Irishmen of Toronto form themselves into a body, whose action will be in thorough accord with the action of those who are now battling for their ancient inheritance in the old land."

The following motion was also adopted:—

in the old land."

The following motion was also adopted:—
"Resolved, that said body be now established, and be known as a branch of the Irish National Land League, to be governed by such rules, regulations, and conditions as may be deemed proper and advisable."

The meeting then proceeded to organize a branch of the League, after which the following gentlemen were duly

ELECTED OFFICERS. President, John O'Denohoe, Q.C.; Vice-Presidents, Patrick Böyle, A. Jury, Peter Ryan, John Mulvey, Frederick Strange, Thos. Walls, John Spilling, D. J. O'Donoghue, D. O. Halloran; Secretary, C. J. Murphy Treasurer, Chas. McManus; Commissioners, John Scully, Chris. Mitchell, John Elliott, H. McKettrick, with reverse to add and redistributes. with power to add and redistribute.

ORANGE YOUNG BRITONS.

Election of Officers for the Current Year, GUELFH, Feb. 10.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Grand Lodge of Orange Young Bettons opened in due form at nine o'clock this morning, Bro. H. Eilber in the chair. Several committees reported, and on motion reports were received. At twelve o'clock the lodge proceeded with the election of officers. The following are the Grand Officers for 1881:—Bro. H. Eilber, Crediton, M. W. G. M.; Bro. W. R. Fee, Montreal, M. G.D. M.; Bro. Jos. Lucas, London, Grand Chaplain i Bro. B. Froiland, Kingston, Grand Secretary; Bro. W. Colville, Cookstown, Grand Treasurer; Bro. Jas. F. Harper, Hamilton, Grand Lecturer; Bro. James Kenny, Gananoque, Lecturer; Bro. James Kenny, Gananoque Grand Inside Tyler; Bro. William Aris, Belleville, Grand Outside Tyler. On motion it was resolved that this Grand Lodge pre-sent an illuminated address to Past Grand Secretary Peter Arnott and Past Grand Treasurer Frank Lloyd.

A CHURCH DISPUTE.

A Squabble Over the Position of a Reading Desk. London, Feb. 12.—Some time since the LONDON, Feb. 12.—Some that share putting up of a stove necessitated the moving of the reading desk in St. Stephen's Episcopal church situated on the Huron road. The church, situated on the Huron road. The only eligible place for the desk was directly against one of the front seats. Mr. John Hunter, one of the churchwardens, took exception to the position of the reading desk, and some time previous to the morning serand some time previous to the morning service on Sunday last removed it from its new position. He then planted himself in the front seat, and putting his feet before him in the place where the desk had previously stood, refused to move so as to allow it to be replaced. Rev. Mr. Miller, the incumbent, was in a quandary, and Mr. A. T. Montgomery, the other churchwarden, made an appeal to the congregation, who expressed themselves in favour of putting the reading desk in its late congregation, who expressed themselves in favour of putting the reading desk in its late place. The affair was only settled when Constable Yule, of Goderich, who had been sent for, arrived and led Mr. Hunter out, the latter exclaiming, "You'll hear from me. Speak the truth." The affair created great

A FATHER'S MISTAKE.

excitement in the neighbourhood.

A Little Girl Treated as a Kleptomaniao for the Thefts of Others. New York, Feb. 14.—Mysterious thefts occurring at the house of Charles E. Crawford, 161st street, and some of the stolen articles 161st street, and some of the stolen articles having been found among the playthings of his daughter, aged 13, the latter was punished until she confessed the thefts. Other articles were missed subsequently, and the child after punishment again, confessed. Believing her insane, a physician was called in, who pronounced her a kleptomaniac. The thefts continued, and ow January 1st the bedchoing in Crawtord's room was set on fire. To thing in Crawford's room was set on fire. To avoid punishment his daughter confessed the offine. Her hands were strapped to her side but still the robberies continued. On January 18th a fire broke out in the laundry. This also was attributed to the internal of the laundry. attributed to the insanity of the little girl, and her father had a belt made for her, and procuring a long chain chained her to a staple in the wall of the dining-room during the day and at night to a post of her bed. The thefts continued until the idea struck Crawford that possibly Mary Dooley, his servant, was the real thief. A detective investigated and arrested the servant, and she confessed to the thefts and inconditions. to the thefts and incendiarism, and disclosed where the property was.

A MONTREAL SENSATION.

Personal Encounter on the Street Between Two Well-known Citizens—A "Licking" That Did Not Come Off. Montreal, Feb. 10.—Unusual excitement MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Unusual excitement was created to-day on François Xavier street, in the neighbourhood of the Stock Exchange, by a fracas between two well-known members of society circles. It appears the trouble originally arose out of an invitation sent by the Governor-General to the members of the Tennis Club of this city to join in the sports what recently took place at Ridean Hall. The letter containing the invitation fell into president of the club to which the letter was sent. The matter coming to the ears of the latter gentleman he spoke to Mr. David on the subject of his omission, when the latter became angry and soon hot words passed. Mr. David, who is considered an adept with the gloves, threatened to thrash Captain Geddes the next time he met him on the street. The friends of David endeavoured to-persuade him against such a course, but he persuade him against such a course, but he persisted, and as Captain Geddes was leaving the Stock Exchange after the morning session he was met at the door by David, who asked him if he would take the licking he had promised him there or come to the racquet court for it, following up the enquiry by using force with an umbrella. Captain Geddes was prepared for his assailant, and immediately retaliated in a most vigorous style by striking David over the head with a stick, cutting him severely, so that the blood flowed downthis face and made a sorry spectacle women friends interfered and stopped the melle, when David retired very badly usudent. In the police court against David, and the matter will be heard to-morrow.

THE "POUND OF FLESH."

Heartless Evictions in Montreal—A Family of Seven Children Turned Into the Streets on a Bitter Day—A Widow and Her Stek Children Turned Adrift. on a Bitter Day—A Widow and Her Sick Children Turned Adrift.

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Several cases of very heartless eviction by landlords in this city have been mentioned in the press. A whole family of seven children was lately turned into the street with the thermometer at 15 degrees below zero. The facts are related as follows:—Some months since an Englishman with a wife and family of seven children came to this city from home, and rented a house on St. Urban street. Before leaving the Old Country the gentleman had solf out some property he possessed there, receiving part cash, the balance to be paid by instalments. At first the payments came regularly, but all at once ceased, and the news came that the party had failed, and was only able to offer one shilling on the pound to his creditors. This was a heavy blow to the gentleman and his family, who were solely depending upon the instalments for a living, as from the time of his arrival here the father, who was a clerk or bookkeeper, was unable to get a situation. Of course the rent got into arrears, and the landlord came down with a seizure on the furniture and an ejectment. Impring the family of small children with a seizure on the furniture and an ejectment, turning the family of small children into the street on one of the coldest days of the season, and locking up the house. The unfortunate people, who are highly respectable and had never been in such a lamentable state before, felt their wretched condition very severely. But for the kind-ness of neighbours and friends who supplied them with temporary shelter and food, they might have perished for all the heartless owner of the house cared. Under any cir-cumstances the landlord would not have suf-fered any further loss by allowing that foreign cumstances the landlord would not have suf-fered any further loss by allowing the family to remain until the first of May, as he had full security for the rent in the furniture, and at any rate could not find a new tenant until that time for the dwelling. All the appeals of the distressed family for delay, however, were in vain, and the "pound of flesh" was insisted on. Another very cruel case was the turning out of a widow, with one of her children dangerously ill, the doctor being in attendance. In both of these cases the par-ties were most respectable people.

A cough, cold, or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an in-curable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomath Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomath like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in asthma, bronchitis, coughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY MAIL. Notices of Births, Deales, and marriages cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to sporoval of the Managing Director of The Main liming Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or ourself, the fight to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or ourself, and other the company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal

THE WEEKLY MAILS The rate of ordinary advertising is 25 cents per d nonparell. SED ADVERTISEMENTS. — Situations lituations Wanted, Specific Articles 1, Situations Wanted, Specific Articles, a to Let, Property Wanted, Houses, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted, see Chances, Lost or Found, Personal of words or less, 30 cents each insertion additional word, 21 cents.

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES. HE MAIL has established branch offices for receipt of subscriptions and advertisement

follows:— MONTREAL—Corner of St James and St. carbois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. HAMILTON--52 James street north. Lanceeld Bros., Agents. LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of sriling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents, NEW YORK—30 Union Square, Brentano's

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1881.

THE ESTIMATES.

Tuesday the Finance Minister laid on ie table the Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1882. Without preface of any kind we may give the comparison between those of the last and those of the coming ear. The following is a summary of the timated expenditure of the financial year ending 30th June, 1882, together with the sums granted for the financial year ending 30th June, 1881, and a statement showing the decrease or increase for each service : Service. Total 1880-1. Total 1881-2.

	2 0000 4000 14	T Occep TOOK-70	Wh
ublic debt-includ- ing sinking fund	8,882,347.68	\$ 9,201,953 05	have
harges of manage- ment'.!! Ivil government	204,639 38 921,201 66	215,077 96 900,368 16	none taking of the
dministration of justice	607,805 00 13,638 75 313,711 32 640,331 80	599,430 60 13,500 00 292,985 61 636,255 50	pect t
rts, agriculture, and statistics including census	222,200 00	232,200 00	The year e
minigration and quarantine	201,016 00	194,366 00	the ta
enstons — including superannuation dilitia	255,619 59 686,800 00	257,282 92 748,100 00	day at for 18
come	48,500 00	70,500 00	Penite Legisl
able to income	1,213,502 43	1,371,275 49,	Militia
wice.	473,583 33	529,723 33	Rablic
when the state of	487,274 00 81,400 00 48,408 00	92.800 00 46,000 00	Public able
sick and distressed scamen	61,000 b0 15,000 00	61,000 00 15,000 00	Ocean Geolog Indian
insurance com- panies	10,000 00 3,423,605 82 55,000 00 650,036 00	10,000 60 3,457,525 60 50,000 00 623,378 55	Miscel Excise Gas in Canad
forth-West Mounted Police	290,000 00 100,800 00	290,000 00 150,550 00	Post-o Domir Domir
nucs, Customs Excise	724,565 00 239,750 00 66,900 00	732,119 00 271,856 66 66,800 00	Unpro
reights and mea- sures.	72,300 00 3,000 00	83,350 00 3,000 00	Of

\$25,305,788 3G \$26,189,89G 8 emption of debt...\$ 1,311,566 67 \$ 2,758,880 00 lways and Canale, argeable to capi-11,404,642 00 14,186,000 00 tal: 11,404,642 00 14,186,000 00 minion lands, chargeable to capital: 210,400 00 32,850 00 cminion lands, chargeable to capital: 300,000 00 300,000 00

Dotal capital ..... 913,220,608 67 \$17,277,730 00 Grand total ......\$38,532,397 03 \$43,467,626 84 The general result may be summarized follows: There is an increase in the total amount chargeable to the consolidated fund—3884,108. There is an increase in the total vote for the public service of \$4,035,229. The main items of increase are as follows:

Eddin denter exercise the estimate of	\$319,00
Charges of management	10,40
Civil government.	39,16
Miller	
Militia	61,00
Railways and canals, chargeable to	
· income	22,00
Public works and buildings, charge-	0.35
able to income	127,77
Ocean and river service	
	56,14
Subsidies	33,91
Miscellaneous	49,75
Customs,	7.55
Excise	32,10
Weights and measures	11,05
Railways and canals	76,26
Public works	10,01
Dominion lands	6,60
The above items all belong to	the Con
solidated Fund; the smaller items	are omit
ted, but the total increase is \$	
	000,120
The items of decrease are:	
Justice.	\$8.37

Police ...... 20.725 tiaries..... gislation.... thouses..... 

Total......\$81,638 The items of increase in the capital exnditure are as follows: 

Total ...... 84,228,671 There is a decrease of expenditure on the head of Public Works and Buildings chargeable to capital of \$177,550. A little explanation may be necessary as to some of the items. Thus, the increase of \$319,005 in the interest on the public debt arises from the expenditure voted by Parliament for the Pacific railway. The increase of \$39,166 for Civil Governmentarises from the gradual extension of the country, the accumulation of public works, the

the necessary employment of more men. The increase of \$127,772 for Public The increase of \$127,772 for Public Works and Buildings chargeable to income includes new buildings in British Columbia, in Manitoba, Harbour and River Improvements in Outario, Quebec, New Brunswick, North-West Territories, &c. On looking, at the details of the sums for managing the Intercolonial railway we notice that the figures supply a pretty complete answer to those who said that the new management was running down the roads. There is an increase of \$215,000 for locomotive power, car

down the road. There is an increase of \$215,000 for locomotive power, car expenses, and general charges. This is offset by a decrease of \$200,000 on the running expenses of the Psoific railway, probably as the result of the syndicate arrangements. On the head of Railways and Canals chargeable to capital we notice a star of \$130,000 for a grain elevator at Halifax, which will probably put at rest, if ever it can, the question of having a winter freight port for Canada, which Halifax is ambitious to be.

The first item of subsidy to the Canadian Pacific, Railway Company under the new bargain appears in a vote of \$4,000,000, and \$2,000,000 are voted for construction in British Columbia. The total vote for the Pacific railway is as follows: Canada Central

Canada Central Cor. \$ 260,000
Railway from Prince Arthur's
Landing to Red River ... 3,385,000
British Columbia line: ... 3,000,000 3,000,000 70,000 50,000 Telegraph lines.....

ubsidy to syndicate ..... 4,000,000 This is an increase of about \$2,000,000 over last year. There is a saying of \$600,000 in rolling stock, which will be the ood in rolling stock, which will be the business of the syndicate henceforth, as well as a saving mentioned before of \$200.000 in running expenses. The decrease in the item of Public Works chargeable to capital arises from the completion of the telegraph system of the Lower St. Lawrence, which is matter for public congratulation to the Government, and also to the indefatigable Dr. Forms, M.P., who so ably and successfully advocated that magnificent and yet not expensive improvement.

We need not for the present go into

We need not for the present go into details any further. The estimates show careful study of the condition of public affairs. In the first place, the inlic affairs. In the first place, the increase of \$965,746 in the estimates chargeable to Consolidated Fund is nothing compared to the way in which the revenue of that head is running up, and as each item of increase when examined is found to be necessary and proper, the public will have no reason to complain. The total increase in the vote for the year, including capital expenditure, is \$5.194. including capital expenditure, is \$5,194,-418, but when we consider that \$4,000,000 included in this as part of the subsidy to the syndicate we are not alarmed. If the revenue continues to expand at its present rate the Finance Minister may feel pretty sure of his ground in the

country and in Parliament.

What the estimates of revenue are we of course no indication of, and will have till we get the budget speech, but ig the figures of these seven months he current year as a basis, we may ex-that the Finance Minister will be able

mise a handsome surplus. SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES. e Supplementary Estimates for the ending 30th June, 1881, were laid on lable of the House of Commons yesterafternoon, in addition to the Estimates 1881-2. The items were as follows: gical survey ns Illaneous

office 43,500 inion lands 13,000 inion lands, chargeable to capital 100,000 Intercolonial Railway. A more complete examination will show the necessity of

OUR TRADE BY PROVINCES. Norming can, a think, be clearer than that our trade in all the provinces of the Dominion has increased in a remarkable degree, in just that way that good business men would like to see it increase. It is, we think, observable that in all the provinces there has been a stir in local industry which has resulted in a decrease in importa. Concurrently there has been an increase in exports, which in many ways has resulted beneficially. As every in-dication of a charge in our trade relations is of interest we have prepared the following table, which will show the phases of our trade by provinces in 1878 and in 1880, and the balance of trade, whether for or against each of the deer provinces in these years making that

IMPORTS POR CONSUMPTION. EXPORTS. BALANCE OF TRADE, 1878. 

BALANCIB OF TRADE, 1880.

Ontario \$1,859,040 For.

Quebec \$9,987,126 For.

Nova Scotia \$1,405,046 For.

New Brunswick \$1,405,046 For.

Opposition friends want proof of what a tariff can do for a country, we advise them to study up this question and reduce on it.

THE BILL PASSED Coursels THE airangement with the syndicate for the construction of the Pacific railway has come law. On Tuesday the Guy neral assented to the Act with all the omary ceremony in the Senate Cham customary ceremony in the Sensie Chamber. Thus the work which for ten years has exhausted the ability of Governments, and taxed to small purpose the resources of his country, has been placed in a position to be proceeded with on terms more favourable than any hitherto offered to the Dominion, and with all the rapidity that the country could expect. There is an end for the present, and we believe an end to a large extentif not allogether, to the agistion against the scheme. Henceforth we shall of course hear a good deal of criticism of the proceedings of the syndicate in regard to construction, immigration, sale of sunday branch lines, tolls, and so one sand of course this criticism, when not malinious will be useful to the public, and will keep the syndicate alive to their responsibility to public opinion as well as to the terms of the syndicate will be opened this week in Montreal, where is appears the head offices are to be located, and we have some reason to believe that the syndicate will be opened this week in Montreal, where is appears the head offices are to be located, and we have some reason to believe that the syndicate will be opened this week in peedily make its arrangements regarding immigration and the sale of lands, which will no doubt be made public. There is good reason to suppose that the arrangements as to the following increason for withdrawing, as Mr. Bittle of lands to be made and the prices of the public. If our information on, this point is correct, a good many gentlement who opposed the bargain will probably increason for withdrawing, as Mr. Bittle of lands to the point of the objections to the contractor During the next two years, if the syndiscente proceeds with ordinary good tasts, and ordinary enterprise, and if the progress of er. Thus the work which for ten years has cate proceeds with ordinary good faith and ordinary enterprise, and if the progress of the work is as rapid as has been promised, we think that the whole structure of opposition to this bargain will gradually tumble to pieces.

UNIVERSITY CONSOLIDATION On Wednesday the Hon. Mr. Motars proposed the resolution of which is had given notice on this important subject. The committee named was as fairly representative of the various universities in the province as could be named in the House. and the reasons urged by the mover for the inquiry were cogent and well putanaNo opposition to it came from any member connected with the denominational colleges; in fact the only objections urged were submitted by representatives of the Provincial University. No one is disposed to ignore the difficulties in the way of consolidation, yet surely there ought to be no question about its desirability. If the people of Ontario desire that the validity and worth of university degrees shall be admitted without dispute everywhere, the object can only be attained by ensuring that all that are conferred are of equal value. If the standards for pass-work, vary, as they naturally tend to vary, and if the rithey naturally tend to vary, and if the rigour of examinations is maintained in one place whilst laxity prevails at another, the mere possession of a Canadian degree must be of variable and uncertain value. Like the coinage of the country, our moversity diplomas should bear the provincial stamp, and represent a uniform minimum of academic attamments. We are far from saying that any of the degree-conferring colleges deliberately the degree-conferring colleges deliberately set themselves to the work of debasing the intellectual coinage; indeed it is quite uncessary to make the insinuation. All that is needed for argument's sake is the hard statement. bare statement of the fact that standards vary, and that there is no guarantee for uniformity in examinations. Yet surely it is desirable that there should be a fixed standard, and that people, both abroad and at home, should know exactly what the possession of a Canadian degree

The misfortune is that instead of having

being a function of Government with which the Legislature had nothing to donor this notion of prerogative may have seamed feasible in 1840, when a provincial bill incorporating Queen's University was common the content of the Legislature constituted the university as it is, and can at any time amend their work as they see fit. Otherwise, one of the branches of provincial jurisdiction snumerated in the B. N. A. Act is a dead letter. It is true that they follow that the acts conferring university powers may be separable. But no one desires to should be absurd to expect a number of the first advance must come from the denominational colleges at a shelve the matter. Knox College and St. Michael's College propose affiliation whilst retaining their control over theological subjects; is there any reason to suppose that the other institutions would not agree to any well-digested and equitable scheme, if the Government were only willing to consult them! Mr. Chooks or a committee of the House might effect readily what it would be absurd to expect a number of independent bodies to profier to do one by one. The initiative ought clearly to come from the Government, and when once the terms of the compact were agreed upon. from the Government, and when once the terms of the compact were agreed upon, the Legislature, and not Mr. CROOKS, would be called upon to give them effect

Ministry of Marine has repudiated without hesitation the allegations of Mr. Hind, no hesitation need be felt by the public about repudiating them also, as false, scandalous, and vexatious. Sir Albert Smith acted at once with candour and discretion in refusing all countenance to Mr. Hind's charges, which include a period of time from 1871 to 1875, covering a portion of the term of the two Governments. Thus repudiated at once by the Hind charges fall to the ground so far as our people are concerned.

From the debate it appears also that they have fallen rather dat both in Eng.

a portion of the term of the two Governments. Thus repudiated at once by the Minister and ex-Minister of Marine, the HIND charges fall to the ground so far as our people are concerned.

From the debate it appears also that they have fallen rather that both in England and the United States. No official specified or counterpage has so for sanction or countenance has, so far, been extended to them in either country. The newspapers have made inuch of them over the border, and some politicians have endeavoured to make out a case for a demand for a return of the fishery award. But the United States Government has not seen its way clear to any action in the matter. A glance at the blue-book containing the fishery case will show that the oral evidence taken at the trial had more weight with the arbitrator than any official statistics; have more, it will be obcial statistics; nay, more, it will be observed that the probability of mistakes in the official statistics was present to the minds of the counsel on both sides. The statistics offered on both sides sides. The statistics offered on both sides were subjected to hostile comment. For instance, Mr. Thompson, one of the Canadian counsel, in his closing speech said:

"If may be remarked E-foro leaving this part of the subject that, although the statistics put in by the Government of the United States as to the total imports that the United States from: Canada sporeximate very closely to those put in by her Majesty's Government in respect of the exports from Canada to the United States, there is an important "the United States; there is an important discrepancy between the exports from the United States to Canada as put in "the United States to Canada as put in "evidence and the imports into Canada "from the United States as put in evidence by her Majesty's Government." But no one has ever attempted to charge the United States with attempted fraud, and no Mr. Hind has been found in that country to vilify the men who employed him and the country he was paid for serving in an humble capacity.

ben field and all halo people, both a present of a Consideration drops the product of the control of the contro

ness transactions was one long history of irouble, uncertainty, and loss. It will take the country fully five years to recover THE HIND CHARGES.

The first Ministerial declaration concerning the Hind charges, so-called, which have for some time been familiar to all newspaper readers, was made last week. It will gratify the public to learn that no healtation or reticence marked the explanation of the Minister of Marine. That the charges of forgery and falsification alleged against the Fishery Department by Mr. Hind were false was the belief of all reasonable men; and now that the Ministry of Marine has repudiated without hesitation the allegations of Mr. Hind, which is a single motest. This fact has caused some degree of comment amongst business men in that locality; it is said to be unexampled in the history of the business of that city. That single fact suffices as a reply to volumes of empty rhetoric against the National Policy. It is an indication of all reasonable men; and now that the Ministry of Marine has repudiated without hesitation the allegations of Mr. Hind,

industry in Canada. We have never had a vinter when so few serious demands for help have been made by the poor, and when we show that there has never been a winter when those who employ borrowed capital have so readily met their engagements, we have said, we think, all that is necessary to indicate the cheerful fact that the state of the country is progressive black. state of the country is prosperous, alm begout, a expectation. Our Opposit friends will have to bestir themselves fo policy if they have to abandon all th We do not doubt their ingenuity, and express a reasonable curiosity to see what they will propose.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY THE movement in favour of Christian unity to which reference has been made may be utilized for good if only its advocates would discard the fancy that

ment to those who desire to heal the minor differences which separate men who, but for some slight dissidence of opinion touching non-essentials in dogms or church government, might kneel at the same shrine without sscrifting a shred of principle. There certainly are too many sects in Christendom. and the sooner those more closely allied can be fused together the better. But

the inner core of his leith is wanting. It is without charity, without the power of feeling as his brother feels, without the

feeling as his brother feels, without the exquisite delight which genuine sympathy affords of putting oneself in his place, thiffking his thoughts, and comprehending his spiritual aspirations. It is not lonee since we heard a pious man whose neighbour, a devoit Catholio, had been removed by death, remark, "Well, he has a good man, and I doubt not is happy now; but he has found out his mistake by this time." There breathed at once the Christian spirit of charity, and the anti-Christian spirit of sectarian bigotry. Perhaps those who thus speak never think that in the world hereafter what we shall have to unlearn and what to learn will swallow up the petty concents of this mortal life, and that in the light of the celestial day the only abiding possession gained below will be the Christian charity now so lightly esteemed.

SOME STRANGE MISCONCEPTIONS. WHEN Mr. THOMAS HUGHES inaugurated his colony in Tennessee surprise was expressed that such an Englishman of the English should have ignored, the fact that beneath the British flag lay wide and rich territories, where his colonists could find a congenial home without severing all those sentimental and political ties which wind themselves so closely around the English heart. It was further suggested that an Englishman who aspired to fame as a colonizer might be much better employed in helping to build up the outposts of the Empire than in injecting new blood into the veins of a young and lusty Republic which has al-ready received more than its share of emigration. Apparently nettled by these criticisms, Mr. HUOMES rejoins that all the British dependencies says. Canada are too far away from the Motherland to be available for his purpose, and that Canada lacks the climate and the varied industries required for the success of his scheme. Mr. Hughes is a highly intelligent Englishman, but, to judge from his argument, he cherishes that old-fashioned ignorance of this country which profoundly believes that our clothes are all made of the skins of wild beasts, that our dwellings are built undergoined. underground as a protection against the frost, and that our chief or only industries consist in the trapping of fur-bearing ani-mals and the manufacture of maple mals and the manufacture of maple sugar. Had he any conception of the vast and diversified character of our labours in the field, the forest, the mine, the workshop, all the concomitant branches of trade, he would have avoided this mistake. It is true that the winters in the North-West are long and steady, and that the industries of that splendid region are still in their infancy; but any person who knows their infancy; but any person who knows how really enjoyable a season of steady Canadian winter is, and what a splendid field for manufacturing and kindred enterprises our new territory will afford during and after the construction of the Canada Pacific railway, will admit these objections to be little short of puerile. The Rugby colonizer's further assertion that a Canadian winter entails "six months of en" forced idleness" will surprise the industrious settlers and farmers of this country; and if we may believe his friends on the

and if we may believe his friends on the United States press, some of his easy-going Tennessee proteges would not object to even twelve months of leisure.

But Mr. Hughes' most extraordinary

able Englishman as an excuse for not

agent in the colonization of our fettile waste places gravely put forward by an able Englishman as an excuse for not colonizing those territories. Here are his own words:

"And as to the question of patriotism, speaking now for myself alone, I must say it seems to me that the most patriotic thing an Englishman can do just now is to help in drawing as close as possible the bonds which unite his country to the United States. Unhappily, as I think, the imperial or anti-continental policy (as I believe it is called) in Canada is not working in this direction. The determination of both political parties in the Donninion to construct, at an enormous coat, the long section of the Canada Pacific railway to the north of Lake Superior, can bear but one interpretation, involving the possibility in the future of hostilities between the two countries. An Englishman's first wish should be to make this impossible, and I do not knew how he can do this better than by sending all that can be spared of our best blood into the United States."

However much Canadians may regret Mr. Hughes' determination to plant his colony under a foreign flag, they will not question his right so to do, but they must be excused for questioning his right to talk nonsense about their country and her great public works. To grant the position which he assumes would involve the admission that it is more particular and more important for Englishmen to draw close the bonds of unity which unite Greet Britain and the United States in good fellowship than to weld more firmly those ties of loyalty and affection which bind England's greatest dependency to the Old Land; and also that we, a self-governing people, have no right to peacefully consolidate our own provinces and to expand our own resources, lest thereby should come, at some future day, war with our neighbours have no right to peacefully consolidate our own provinces and to expand our own resources, lest thereby should come, at some future day, was with our neighbours have certainly not abstained from

tittle by the road's construction.

The distinguished author has formed some strange misconceptions of Canada, her character, relations, and future, and we hope, for his sake and our country's, that he will take occasion to dispel them by paying us a visit country.

Congress, it is stated, will not pass a resolution proposing to take steps to ascertain the basis upon which a treaty of commercial reciprocity between the United States and reciprocity between the United States and Canada can be concluded. Mr. Bowman of Massachusetts found that was the position the other afternoon. After a great deal of discussion the House of Representatives determined, inasmuch as it did not propose doing anything with it, not to listen to the long majority and minority reports on the resolution, and that was as far as it went. When Mr. Bowman tried to obtain a majority, as required by the rules, to second his demand for suspension of the rules and passage of the bill, he found that it was on the other side, and he locked up his speech and sat down. The merchants of Boston and New York will have to wait until next Congress for the legislation they desire touching their commercial relations with the Dominion.

Two members of Parliament, viz., Mesers

Two members of Parliament, viz., Mesera, Larue, Reform member for Belleohasse, and Perrault, of Charlevoix, were unseated by the Supreme Court last week. In addition to being unseated, Mr. Larue was disqualified for bribary.

A New Hampshire Senator proposes to put an end to the importation and manufacture of intoxicants in the United States by passing a law which shall become operative in the year 1900. He seems disposed to give the present generation of tipplers a chance to complete their work.

The Kingston Whig says that the police of that city infer the existence of general prosperity because there has been such a great diminution of the tramp brigade, and still the Whig would have us believe that people are fleeing from a country where so much prosperity prevails.

The suicidal mania to which we referred a The suicidal manis to which we referred a short time ago appears not to be confined to those old enough to have grown world weary. At Tignish, Prince Edward Island, the other day, a twelve years old boy went to the barn and deliberately rigged up the necessary appliance for hanging, had himself well secured in a noose and dangling from a beam when his brother discovered him just in time to save his life. We sufficient cause for the act can be assigned. can be assigned.

When Mr. Parnell deprecates Ministerial responsibility as an evil which he would gladly have remedied by the adoption of the United States system, he surely permits his chagrin to get the better of his judgment. The responsibility of Cabinet Ministers is a feature of the British parliamentary system which no one in Canada would willingly see eliminated, and which the more thoughtful of our cousins across the border would hain see introduced in their Congress.

Mr. Mowst and his followers in the Ontario Legislature profess to be thorough going free-traders, whose cardinal principle is that all levies upon incoming goods, national or muni-cipal, are paid by the consumer, yet these gentlemen propose to abolish market fees be-cause they are exacted from the producer. There is a want of harmony between the theories and the practices of our free-trade friends.

It will be news to most people to hear that American-made whiskey finds its way into England in any great quantity, but a London journal says:—"We have lately watched with an amusing curiosity the Gustoms reports of whiskey entered in bond into the port of London, shipped in New York, and what has added to our watchful curiosity has been to see that while at first only a few cashs were entered at the Custom House in London, the entries, from mouth to month, have wheel gradually increasing until this date, the wears bers this month being more than double white they were in December."

If Mr. Parnell is really implicated in If Mr. Parnell is really implicated in Fenian intrigues as reported, his good sense and coolness must have been much overrated by both friends and foes; but if the report of the true that he has made the mistake, which have made in their time, he displays genuine Fenian tact in going to Paris to look after the funds. It is a fundamental Fenian principle to look after funds. When Canada was invaded for half a day by the Brotherhood their leaders stayed in New York to look after the funds, and the poor dupes who subscribed the funds have been vainly looking after their money ever since.

may be utilized for good if only its advocates would discard the fancy that corporate union amongst the Churches is possible, or even desirable. The rapprocessible, or even desirable. The rapprocessible to the Canada Pscific railway. It is almost comical to hour the very enterprise to which we look forward hopefully as our chief that the reason of this state of affairs was event of happy omen. No one will desire was to prepare work that the unitar words of discovery contents to utter words of discovery contents to be noted. He objects to the Canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the contents to be noted. He objects to the Canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the contents to be noted. He objects to the Canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the contents to be noted. He objects to the Canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the contents to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the contents to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the contents to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the contents to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the contents to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the contents to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the canada Pscific railway. It is almost comment to the canada

that they had little or no time to prepare work for exhibition purposes. Mr. Booth, a prominent manufacturer of this city, confirmed the statement, and expressed much satisfaction at the healthy reaction which had taken place in this connection in the country, where prior to the inauguration of the National Policy the factories were doing little or nothing.

The unannounced and unexpected abandonment by the Outarin Government of the railway policy inherited from the Hon. Sandfield Macdonald has inflicted considerable harehild upon several of the newer sections of the country, the settlers in which had every reason to believe that their efforts to open up railway communication would be seconded by gentlemen who had so liberally assisted other railway schemes. The case of the Kingston and Pembroke railway is in point. Only fourteen miles of this line await construction to complete the connection with the Canada Pacific at Lake Nipissing. A bonus of 86,000 per mile for fourteen miles is certainly no extravagant sum to ask for the completion of a scheme which will afford such a desirable connection to the people of a large and progressive section of Eastern On tario.

DR. WILLIAM BARKIN, M.P.P.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of Dr. William Harkin, M.P.P., which took place suddenly on Friday afternoon. The deceased, while attending to his duties, in the Legislature, then in session, was attacked by apoplary, and fell from his seat in a state of unconsciousness. He was at once removed to an ante-room, but although everything was done for him that the combined skill of the medical members of the House could suggest, he jexpired in a few minutes. The House at once adjourned, and the body was taken to Vankleek Hill on the evening train for the east by Messra. McMaster, Monk, Mack, Chisholm, Merrick, and Kerr. The deceased was to have dined in the evening at Government House, but on the melancholy news of his untimely death being conveyed to his Honour, the dinner was portponed. Dr. Harkin, whose parents came from Donegal, Ireland, was born at West Hawkesbury, Ont., in 1831. He was educated at the Vankleek and L'Orignal High School, and graduated as M.D. at McGill University in 1858. In 1859 he married the daughter of Mr. Duncan McDonnell, of Vankleek Hill. He was first returned to Parliament in 1875, and was re-elected at the last general election. In politics he was a Liberal Conservative, and opposed to the present Government. His death will be regretted by all who had the privilege to be acquainted with him. DR. WILLIAM HARKIN, M.P.P.

NOTES,

Mr. Brault, chief messanger of the Quebec Legislative Gouncil, and housekeeper of the Parliament. Hense since Confederation, died suddenly on Priday afternoon.

The Last San Brees.—The remains of the late Chief Justice Moss arrived at the Great Western rallway station at 4.30 on Wednesday afternoon. Among those in waiting to receive them, besides the immediate relatives of the deceased, were his Honour Lieutemant-Governor Robinson, Chief Justice Hagarty, Chief Justice Wilson, Justices Burton, Morrison, Patterson, Galt, and Osler, Prots. Wilson and Loudon, Rev. Dr. Scadding and Dr. Thorburn, Messrs. Mulcok, Brown, Cockburn, Wedd, Edgar, Hayden, Maitland, and others. It having been the expressed wish of Mrs. Moss that the remains should be interred without any public display, very few were made acquainted with their arrival. At St. James' cometery Rev. Arthur Baldwin read the impressive funeral services of the Church of England, and the coffin was placed in the valle.

A DARING VENTU

Escape of Four Convicts from Penitentiary.

GUARDS SURPRISED AND LOCK KINGSTON, Feb. 14.- The most de

kingsron, Feb. 14.—The most da desperate escape ever made from to ston penitentiary occurred last eve tween six and eight o'clock. Four named Wright, Blake, Shiotte, an were confined in the "yards solita in the basement of the prison. T all desperate characters, and had be in these cells for misconduct. Blak idiotic person and given to terrible the had assaulted convicts, guards deputy warden. He also stabled He had assaulted convicts, guards deputy warden. He also stabbed a den, Mr. Creighton, with a fork. Stime he has been in confinement considered dangerous to allow him He was a life prisoner. Wright London, and was serving a ten y tenes for robbing toll-gate keepers. rade of his was shot while being Rapson, a Prince Edward Islander, larceny, had twenty-four years while Shiotte had only ten months the was from Montreal. Since the He was from Montreal. Since the tion of Wright a scheme has been of rthe escape of the four fellows. end in view Wright, with a con-knife, destitute of a handle, transfor a saw, cut seven bars, three perper and four horizontally, off his barr and four horizontally, off his barry. The work was, completed yesterd prevent the opening being seen or paring when opened he placed in the some hard soap used by him in Yesterday he got out into the knocked the lock off the other doors and let them out. It is the guards to visit these cells on several periods through the day. Swas, one of the hours when the guards in, and when they did so last ni were pounced upon, and a despeculater ensued. For three-quarte hour they fought, two prisoners each guard. It was either life or the convicts, and they fought for each guard. It was either life or the convicts, and they fought for and down the passages the conscilled, till finally the guards where the color of the convicts of the color of the cells and put inside. The convicts guards in the cells, and then keys away. The liberated men the the tailors shop, where they secun suit of civilian's clothes. The pexture secundary is the color of t suit of civilian's clothes. The pext to scale the walls with ladders, we successfully accomplished. The gu not discovered in the cells until o'clock, when the escaped convicts two hours' stant. As soon as the was made, an alarm was sounded despatched in all directions. The have set not been captured. I picked thair otime to a nicety, as were around the place except the were attacked in There is consideritement in the city.

were attacked in There is considered in the city.

A young man belonging to Lo states that the four escaped convict a hotel on the island early this mo after getting a drink proceeded tow Vincent. I Later intelligence state guards, I Mart and Appleton, are enjured, the former in particular.

KYKOSTON. Two of the convicts who escaped lingston penitentiary on Sunday Is Blake and Wright—the latter the of the successful scheme—have been in the vicinity of Cape Vincent, brought back to Kingston. Writhat his capture was entirely due fusal to abandon Blake, who is health and not altogether of sound, whom the others wished to leav The penitentiary officials are on the two remaining fugitives.

NORTH ONTARIO Nomination of a Conservative for the Local House Presen

SUNDERLAND, Feb. 11 .- At a Dr. Gillespie was unanimously cho ard-bearer for the Local Legisla Liberal-Conservative interest. not being present the meeting ad wait his reply. There were 120 present After the convention was Mr. T. H. Walsh, secretary-treasu Liberal-Conservative Ass Ontario, was presented with a grane and purse. On the cane was the words:—"Presented to T. I Esq., by his Conservative friends as a mark phase reseem."

and the LICENSE TEST CA

Application to Compel the Lice missioners to Grant Licenses— A to be Applied For.

In the Comp of Common Pleas of the suit of Moon v. the Board Commissioners for the East Ridit York, came up for argument. To tion was one for a mandamus to Board to Trant plaintiff a license and the question to be decided is well-bear to the Local Legislature can hinder a obtaining a license, it being concounsel for plaintiff that the Domin lature alone has the power to regard commerce, and consequently House has no inrisdiction in this in Queen's Counsel branch of the professel represented on the motion for argument. Messrs. C. Robin J. Bethune, Q.C., and D. McCart appeared on behalf of Moon, and H. Hodgins, Q.C., and J. K. Kerr, the Board of Commissioners. The technical objections were taken for defence: first, that the commis whom Moon applied for the lice whom Moon applied for the lice to hold office on 31st last; secondly, that the should have been made by petition the first day of April, and filed the first day of April, and filed License Inspector, that the con could only grant licenses between 1 of May, and that Moon's application and until the 21st of May; the applicant had not paid the result that Moon's application and the canadian Bank of Commerce, by the statute. The court held objections were goed, and probablement will be to discharge the abut as the question has yet to be the merits, a new rule will be take which the above details, which we ried out on this application, will be

ried out on this application, will TORN TO PIECE

Fatal Accident in Oliver's Plan James Atkinson, of 181 Ontario foreman in the planing mill of Oliver, on the Esplanade, was ki urday morning in the mill, being i to pieces in the machinery. It se was attempting to throw off a be buzz saw, when the key of a piece chinery caught in his clothes and up over the shaft of the saw. The close to the joists of the ceilin moving at the rate of three hund tions a minuta. The unfortunat tions a minute. The unfortunal whirled around at this rate, strik whirled around at this rate, striking and other parts of the at every revolution, until me most beyond secognition. He is ever, have been killed instantly, nesses of the accident, a boy nan Herbert and a Mr. Mellor, ran to room and had the machinery stop that time all was over. The rewith difficulty extracted from shafting and placed in a rude cofficient and the lower parts of both legs on the floor of the room, and the of the body was found to have been an injured under similar circumstance a steady and industrious man of fif been four or five years in the mind several children are left.

A New Hampshire Senator proposes to put a end to the importation and manufacture intoxicants in the United States by pass-ga law which shall become operative in the ar 1900. He seems disposed to give the seent generation of tipplers a chance to mplete their work.

The Kingston Whig says that the police of at city infer the existence of general pros-erity because there has been such a great iminution of the tramp brigade, and still the Whig would have us believe that copile are fleeing from a country where so such prosperity prevails.

The suicidal mania to which we referred a an account mans to which we referred a hort time ago appears not to be confined to hose old enough to have grown world weary. It Tignish, Prince Edward Island, the other sy, a twelve years old boy went to the barn in deliberately rigged up the necessary apiance for hanging, had himself well secured a noose and dangling from a beam when a brother discovered him just in time to we his life. No sufficient cause for the act in be assigned.

When Mr. Parnell deprecates Ministerial esponsibility as an evil which he would glad-y have remedied by the adoption of the United States system, he surely permits his chagin to get the better of his judgment. The responsibility of Cabinet Ministers is a feature of the British parliamentary system which nome in Canada would willingly see climinated, and which the more thoughtful of our cousins cross the border would fain see introduced in their Congress.

Mr. Mowat and his followers in the Ontario gislature profess to be thorough-going freeegislature profess to be thorough-going free-raders, whose cardinal principle is that all evics upon incoming goods, national or muni-ipal, are paid by the consumer, yet these entlemen propose to abolish market fees be-ause they are exacted from the producer, here is a want of harmony between the heories and the practices of our free-trade iends.

erican-made whiskey finds its way into England in any great quantity, but a London journal says:—"We have lately watched with an amusing curiosity the Customs reports of whiskey entered in bond into the port of London, shipped in New York, and what has added to our watchful curiosity has been to see that while at first only a few dashs were see that while at first only a few dashs were seen treated at the Custom House in London, the ered at the Custom House in London, the ries, from mouth to month, have their dually increasing until this date, the weeks a this month being more than double lenter y were in December."

If Mr. Parnell is really implicated in nian intrigues as reported, his good sense id coolness must have been much overrated and coolness must have been much overrated by both iriends and foes; but if the reprint and be true that he has made the mistake which all Irish leaders, except D. O'Connell, have made in their time, he displays genuine Femian tact in going to Paris to look after the funds. It is a fundamental Femian principle to look after funds. When Canada was invaded for half a day by the Brotherhood their leaders stayed in New York to look after the funds, and the poor dupes who subscribed the funds have been vainly looking after their money ever since. er their money ever since.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Instrial Association on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. dustrial Association on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. McGee, the manager, stated that the exhibit of machinery at the last exhibition was not as successful as he should have desired; and that the reason of this state of affairs was that the manufacturers throughout the country were so busily engaged in filling orders that they had little or no time to prepare work for exhibition purposes. Mr. Booth, a prominent manufacturer of this city, confirmed the statement, and expressed much satisfaction at the healthy reaction which had taken place in this connection in the country, where prior to the inauguration of the National Policy the factories were doing little or nothing.

The unannounced and unexpected abandonnent by the Ontario Government of the railway policy inherited from the Hon. Sandfield facdonald has inflicted considerable hardalip 175 apon several of the newer sections of the country, the settlers in which had every reason to believe that their efforts to open up railway communication would be seconded by gentlemen who had so liberally assisted other gentlemen who had so liberally assisted other railway schemes. The case of the Kingston and Pembroke railway is in point. Only fourteen miles of this line await construction to complete the connection with the Canada Central, and, through its running powers over the latter road, with the Canada Pacific at Lake Nipissing. A bonus of \$6,000 per mile for fourteen miles certainly so extravagant sum to see for s certainly no extravagant sum to ask for the completion of a scheme which will afford such a desirable connection to the people of a large and progressive section of Eastern On

### OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM HARKIN, M.P.P. It is with regret that we have to record the death of Dr. William Harkin, M.P.P., which took place suddenly on Friday afternoon. The deceased, while attending to his duties in the Legislature, then in session, was attacked by apoplexy, and fell from his sest in a state of unconsciousness. He was at once in the Legislature, then in session, was attacked by apoplexy, and fell from his seat in a state of unconsciousness. He was at once removed to an ante-room, but although everything was done for him that the combined skill of the medical members of the House could suggest, he jexpired in a few minutes. The House at once adjourned, and the body was taken to Vankleek Hill on the evening train for the east by Messrs. McMaster, Monk, Mack, Chishoim, Merrick, and Kerr, The deceased was to have dined in the evening at Government House, but on the mainricholy news of his untimely death being conveyed to his Honour, the dinner was postponed. Dr. Harkin, whose parents came from Donegal, Ireland, was born at West Hawkesbury, Ont., in 1831. He was educated at the Vankleek and L'Orignal High. School, and graduated as M.D. at McGill University in 1858, In 1859 he married the daughter of Mr. Duncan McDonnell, of Vankleek Hill. He was first returned to Parliament in 1875, and was re-elected at the last general election. In politics he was a Liberal-Conservative, and opposed to the present Government. His death will be regretted by all who had the privilege to be acquainted with him.

Mr. Brault, chief messenger of the Quebec Legislative Gouncil, and housekeeper of the Parliament Heuse since Confederation, died suddenly on Friday afternoon.

THE LAST SAD RITES.—The remains of the late Chief Justice Moss arrived at the Great Western railway station at 4.20 on Wednesday afternoon. Among those in waiting to receive them, besides the immediate relatives of the deceased, were his Honour Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, Chief Justice Hagarty, Chief Justice Wilson, Justices Burton, Morrison, Patterson, Galt, and Osler, Profs. Wilson and Loudon, Rev. Dr. Scadding and Dr. Thorbura, Messrs. Mulock, Brown, Cockburn, Wedd, Edgar, Hayden, Maitland, and others. It having been the expressed wish of Mrs. Moss that the remains should be interred without any public display, very few were made acquainted with their arrival. At St. James' cametery Rev. Arthur Baldwin read the impressive funeral services of the Church of England, and the coffin was placed in the valls.

### A DARING VENTURE.

Escape of Four Convicts from Kingston

GUARDS SURPRISED AND LOCKED UP.

Kineston, Feb. 14.—The most daring and desperate escape ever made from the Kingston pominentiary occurred last evening between six and eight o'clock. Four prisoners named. Wright, Blake, Shiotte, and Rapson were confined in the 'yards solitary cells' in the basement of the prison. They were all desperate characters, and had been placed in these cells for misconduct. Blake was an idiotic person and given to terrible passions. He had assaulted contions, guards, and the deputy warden. He also stabbed the warden, Mr. Creighton, with a fork. Since this time he has been in confinement, it being considered dangerous to allow him liberty. He was a life prisoner. Wright was from London, and was serving a tenyears' sentence for fobbing toll-gate keepers. A comrade of his was shot 'while being arrested. Rapson, a Prince Edward Islander, guilty of larceny, had twenty-four years to serve, while Shiotte had only ten months to serve, while will be seen that the season of Wright a scheme has been on foot for the escape of the four fellows. With this end in view Wright, with a common case thirfe, destitute of a handle, transformed into a saw, cut seven hars, three perpendicularly and four housenfally, off his barred door. The work was completed yesterday. To prevent the opening being seen or the door larring when opened he placed in the crevices some hand coap used by him in washing. Yesterday he got out into the corridor, knocked the look off the other prisoners' doors and let them ont. It is the duty of the guards to visit these cells on Sunday at several periods through the guards went in, and when they did so last night they were pounced upon, and a desperate encounter, sand, they fought for it. Up and down the passages the contestants souffied, fill finally the guards were overpowered and they dimensioned t

Two of the convicts who escaped from the lingston penitentiary on Sunday last, Morris Blake and Wright—the latter the originator of the successful scheme—have been captured in the vicinity of Cape Vincent. N.Y., and brought back to Kingston. Wright states that his capture was entirely due to his refusal to abandon Blake, who is in feeble health and not altogether of sound mind, and health and not altogether of sound mind, and whom the others wished to leave behind. The penitentiary officials are on the track of the two remaining fugitives.

NORTH ONTARIO.

Sundebland, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the delegates from all parts of the riding Dr. Gillespie was unanimously chosen standard-bearer for the Local Legislature in the Liberal-Conservative interest. The doctor not being present the meeting adjourned to wait his reply. There were 120 delegates present. After the convention was adjourned Mr. T. H. Walsh, secretary treasurer of the Liberal-Conservative Association of North Ontario, was presented with a gold-headed cane and purse. On the cane was engraved the words:—"Presented to T. H. Walsh, Esq., by his Conservative friends of Brock is a mark disable esteem."

# LICENSE TEST CASE.

Application to Compel the License Commissioners to Grant Licenses—A New Rule to be Applied Fer.

In the Control Common Pleas on Monday, the suit of Moon v. the Board of License Commissioners for the East Elding, County York, came up for argument. The application was one for a mandames to compel the Board to Trant Disintiff a license forthwith, and the question to be decided is whether the Local Legislature can hinder a man from obtaining a license, it being contended by counsel for plaintiff that the Dominion Legislature alone has the power to regulate trade and commerce, and consequently the Local House has no jurisdiction in this matter. The Queen's Counsel branch of the profession was well represented on the motion coming up for argument. Messrs. C. Robinson, Q.C., J. Bethune, Q.C., and D. McCarthy, Q.C., appeared on behalf of Moon, and Messrs. T. H. Hodgins, Q.C., and J. K. Kerr, Q.C., for the Board of Commissioners. The following technical objections were taken by counsel for defence: first, that the commissioners to whom Moon applied for the license ceased to hold office on 31st December last; secondly, that the application should have been made by petition and before the first day of April, and filed with the License Inspector, that the commissioners could only grant licenses between 1st and 15th of May, and that Moon's application was not made until the 21st of May; thirdly, that the applicant had not paid the money into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as directed by the statute. The court held that these objections were goed, and probably its judgment will be to discharge the application, but as the question has yet to be argued on the merits, a new rule will be taken out in which the above details, which were not carried out on this application, will be complied with.

# TORN TO PIECES.

Fatal Accident in Oliver's Planing Mills James Atkinson, of 181 Ontario street, and foreman in the planing mill of Mr. John Oliver, on the Esplanade, was killed on Saturday morning in the mill, being literally torn to pieces in the machinery. It seems that he was attempting to throw off a belt driving a buzz saw, when the key of a piece of the machinery caught in his clothes and drew him up over the staff of the saw. The shaft was close to the joints of the ceiling, and was moving at the rate of three hundred revolutions a minute. The unfortunate man was whirled around at this rate, striking the ceiling and other parts of the machinery whirled around at this rate, striking the ceiling and other parts of the machinery at every revolution, until mangled almost beyond secognition. He must, however, have been killed instantly. The witnesses of the accident, a how named Patrick Herbert and a Mr. Mellor, ran to the engine-room and had the machinery stopped, but by that time all was over. The remains were with difficulty extracted from among the shafting and passed in a rule coffin. One arm and the lower parts of both legs were found on the floor of the room, and the backbone of the body was found to have been broken in six or eight places. Atkinson was once before injured under similar circumstances. He was a steady and industrious man of fifty, and had been four or five years in the mill. A wife and several children are left.

### AQUATICS.

HANLAN AND LAYCOCK

Canada's Representative Once More Victorious

Special by Cable to The Mail.

London, Feb. 14, 2.30 p.m.—The race between Edward Hanlan and Elias C. Laycock, postponed from Jan. 17th, took place this morning over the Thames championship course. There was little betting at three to one on Hanlan, for whom the race has all along been looked upon as a certainty. The attendance was not large, and the different looked upon as a certainty. The attendance was not large, and the different looked upon as a certainty. The attendance was not large, and the different looked upon as a certainty. The attendance was not large, and the different looked upon as a certainty. The attendance was not large, and the different looked upon as a certainty. The attendance was not large, and the different looked upon as a certainty. The attendance was not large, and the different looked upon the succumb to the Canadian component. Hanlan was the quickest away, on the signal being given, darting off at about 38 strokes to the minute. Laycock speedily followed his dagonist, pulling 40 assignation for the start to finish almost without his effort, winning finally hands down by four lengths. Both men visited the Westminster Aquarium this evening, where they were enthusiastically received. They leave for house this week, Hanlan sailing on Thursday, and Laycock on the following Saturday.

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 14, 4 p.m.—Hanlan jumped away with the lead, which almost immediately became two lengths: He maintained about this much of an galvantage to Barnes, where he still led by two lengths. It was apparent from the start that, barring accidents, he must win. Laycock rowed well and strongly, but he, had, no chance. The weather was cold and rainy. The tow-path along the course was thickly lined with spectators. At Hammersmith bridge, one mile and six furlongs from the start, which is generally considered the critical point of the course, Hanlan was three lengths alead. Time of the race—25 diffus. It leads to the course was not looked upon the followed and sout of the course was no

won the choice of positions, and selected the Middlesex shore. Trickett piloted Laycock during the race, and Drewitt Hanlan. The official record places Laycock 9½ seconds behind Haulan.

THE PRESS ON THE CHAMPION. All of the morning journals eulogise Han-lan and state that he is invincible. Mr. Innes stated last night at a pampuet given to Han-lan, that as Trickett was not pleased at his recent defeat by Ross, he would match Ross to row against either Trickett or Laycock for from £500 to £1,000 a side.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Atlanta Boat Club, the oldest boating organization in the world, and the foremost and strongest in the United States to-day, sent the following message upon receipt of the news of Laycock's defeat:— "NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

HOSMER CHALLENDED BY WARREN SMITH. HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—A challenge has been ssued on behalf of Warren Smith to Geo. H. Hosmer to row a three-mile race, with a turn, for one thousand dollars, and rive or take three hundred dollars for expenses, the race to come off in June. A RUSH TO THE RESCUE.

A Sydney telegram states that Michael Rush intends selling off his store and property at Rocky Modth, on the Clarence river, with a view to proceeding home on his own account to compete for the championship of the world with Hanlan. Rush, it is further stated, will pursue Hanlan to Toronto if necessary. I admire place, but I think Michael had better stated where he is. When the Flying Scudder where he is when the Flying Scudder where he is. When the Flying Scudder where he is when the Flying Scudder where he is. When the Flying Scudder where he is when the Flying Scudder when the Fly

'A bird in the hand is better far Than two that in the bushes are."

-Australasian PEDESTRIANISM.

ITTLEWOOD ENTERS FOR THE NEW YORK CONTEST. LONDON, Feb. 10.-Littlewood, the Sheffield pedestrian, at the suggestion of an American gentleman who was struck with his recent performance with Rowell, has entered for the walking match at New York on March

ARRIVAL OF ROWELI AND VAUGHAN, ARRIVAL OF ROWELI AND VAUGHAN.

New York, Feb. 11.—Charles Rowell and Henry Vaughan, pedestrians, and Ashe Land Landsworth, with their attendants, arrived to-day, and were met by a party of friends and driven to the Ashland house, where they were welcomed by a few friends. Rowell looks to be in fine condition, and said he would at once go into training for the match in March, and anticipates doing some heavy work. Vaughan is also in prime condition.

QUIRK DEFEATS BIGGAR. WOODSTOCK, Feb. 15.—The foot race between James Quirk, of Brantford, and Chas. Biggar, of Fergus, for \$500.4 side, came off here to-day. It was timed for 2 p.m., but it was an hour later before the men were stripped and ready. The race was a very pretty one, and resulted in an easy victory for Quirk by about 10 feet in the very fast time of 9½ seconds. [If the time was kept correctly it was indeed fast, but we doubt if it will stand as a record.—ED. 1 will stand as a record. Ep. ] 181

### CURLING.

THE GOVERNOR-UENERAL'S CUP. The secretary of the Caledonian Curling Club of this city has received the following telegram from Lieut. Col. DeWinton last evening:—"Your club plays against the Blue Nose club, New Glasgow, for Governor-General's cup; suggest playing off about twenty-fifth instant."

TORONTO V. WHITEV HOTEL-REEPERS. WHITBY, Feb. 14. A match was played here to-day between four notel-keepers of the Caledonian Club, Toronto, and four hotel-keepers of the Whitby Glab. TORONTO. WHITBY. A. G. Hodge, Geo Meckie, J. O'Leary. Ciberton, J. F. Scholes, E. Armstrong, J. B. Mullaney (skip) 13 S. Faty Skip).

MEDAL COMPETITION AT WINNIPEG. WINNIPEG, Feb. 14. Geo. Murray has won the Royal Caledonian medial competed for by members of the curling club here on Saturday. He scored 11 points.

# OUTRAGE ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

Six New Lock Gates Wantonly Damaged by Parties Unknown. St. CATHARINES, Feb. 14 11 The parties St. CATHARNES, Feb. 141.—The parties in charge of the construction of the lock gates on the Welland canal deposited recently six new lock gates at lock No. 2 on the new canal preparatory to shipping them into position in the locks. On Wednesday it was discovered that some wanton scoundrel had hacked all the six

wanton secondrel had hacked all the six gates with an axe on the fried ends where the gates fit into the hollow quoins in the masonry of the lock. Three of the cates have received more injury than the other three.

The feeling in this city regarding the wanton damage done to the lock gates for the new canal is anything but pleasant. It is thought that some outside influence is at work to retard the opening as much as possible. No means will be left intired to find out the perpetrators and if possible bring them to justice.

The Societé des Amis du Divorce has held its first and foundation banquet in Paris.

The Month of the village of the branch banks in St. John against taxation on income, which was taken before the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, must be reargued, as one of the judges, viz., Sir James Colville, has died since the argument.

On Monday evening a meeting of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the connection of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house, when the members of the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-house will be a new election.

This was caused by the reeve trying to disquere the corporation of the village of L'Orignal was held at the court-hou

Special by Cable to The Mail.

HONOURING THE VICTOR.

To Edward Hanlan, London : "Congratulations on victory. Atlantas tender you reception and dinner at Del-monico's on arrival in New York. Cable

Ms. Lows, secretary of the Department of Agriculture, stated before the Immigration Committee on Friday that during the past year 85,555 immigrants arrived in Canada, of which number 35,505 settled in the country. At Kingston on Thursday a farmer's hired man while entering a gateway with a load of wood got stuck. After beating the horses shamefully, he lifted a spade and struck one of them on the head, killing it almost in-

Mr. Pusey has begun to operate the Brook fron mine, near Eldorade, township of Madoc. Another deposit of iron ore has been dis-covered on one of the Canada Company's lots in Marmora.

A meeting of the Conservatives of Dufferin, Man, will take place in the Orange Hall, Nelsonville, on Tuesday the 1st of March, for the purpose of organizing a Liberal-Conserva-tive Association.

The townships of Wright and Northfield have passed resolutions offering a bonus of \$10,000 each to the company who propose to undertake the construction of a road from Hull to the Desert.

In the application for a writ against Mayor Mackintosh, of Ottawa, for non-qualification there was no surety on Friday afternoon. The case, however, it is stated, will not be allowed to fall through.

In the report of the Superintendent of Edu-cation for the province of Quebec it is stated that the total amount received by the depart-ment during the year for purposes of educa-tion was \$332,709, and the total expenditure \$332,524.

A railway velocipede appeared on the line of the London and Port Stanley railway last week, the first one in this section. It is intended for the use of trackmen, and will run safely 30 miles an hour propelled by one man.

one man.

The inhabitants of Hyde Park are petitioning for the appointment of a postmaster for their village. At a meeting on Saturday they unanimously fixed on Mr. John Reeve as their nomines, and recommended his appointment by the Covernment.

by the Government.

A letter was received at the Agricultural farmers' Insurance Co. at London, on Thursday, restoring \$500 conscience money. The letter contained only one word, "restitution." What precise transaction it represents is not even guessed at.

The Welland canal authorities were prepared for a freshet owing to the recent thaw, but owing to the excellent arrangements of Mr. Ellis, the superintendent, the trifling overflow passed off without any injury occurring to the works.

The cost to the Crown of carrying on the Biddulph murder trials is given as follows:—Meals, beds, etc., \$170; witnesses, \$1,684.66; petit jury, \$1,102.80; grand jury, \$140.40; constables, for attendance at court, etc., \$258.10; total, \$3,355.96.

It is understood that W. D. Fuller and Dr.

It is understood that W. D. Fuller and Dr. Rockwell, both of Belleville, have been appointed license commissioners for West Hastings, and that Mr. Henry Knight, of Belleville, will be the third commissioner, Mr. G. Vandawaters having declined re-appointment. A couple of swindlers have been lately going through the townships in the neighbourhood of Loudon in the character of pump agents from Toronto. Their dodge is to entrap the buyer to sign an order for one pump, which turns out to be a wholesale order.

A vigorous effort will be made to repeal the Quebec by-law imposing a tax of \$60 per annum on bommercial travellers doing business in the city. Three Rivers, Sarel, and Quebec are the only cities in the province who cling to this ancient, but pernicious,

who oling to this ancient, but pernicious, custom.

The Gladstone gold mining property in the township of Marunora, including the mine, 22 acres of land, and a five-stamp crushing mill, was sold at Belleville on Saturday at Chancery sala. Mr. D. Stewart was the purchaser at \$5,670. The property is considered to be a very valuable one.

News has been received from England that the appeal of the branch banks in St. John against taxation on income, which was taken before the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, must be reargued, as one of the judges, viz., Sir James Colville, has died since the arguinent.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

\*\*CANADA.\*\*

Authraseite road has been discovered at Montagne, P.E.I.\*\*

Blackbirits have made their appearance at Bellevills, denobing an early spring.

A fairl spidesnue rages among the actible and lorress out the lower Praser river, B. Q. I. is a proposed to introduce the teaching of vocal units in the Kingston as soon as navigation opens. During the last two months over forty children have died of diphtheria at Ariohat, C. B. Af the Victoria, B. C., newspapers express satisfaction at the passage of the Syndicate hill.

The North Hastings Teachers' Association will hold a convention at Madoo on the 6th prox.

They is an likelihood of the Quebee Legislature meeting before the month of April at the earliest.

They is an likelihood of the Quebee Legislature meeting before the month of April at the earliest.

The Bast York Liberal-Conservative Association Thursday, Macho &rd.

Michael Feschely, of Biddulph fame, died on Thursday, Macho &rd.

Michael Feschely, of Biddulph fame, died on Thursday and Syndia and Controlled willie in London attending the cent and portrace of the proximal proximation of the Land Legislature to reside the proximal proximation of the land legislature to reside the proximal prox

A member of the British Columbia Legislature has given notice of an address to the Dominion Government asking that the railway lands conveyed by an Act of the Legislative Assembly last session be opened up for settlement, as the locking up of the land is prejudicial to the prosperity and development of the province, and more especially to the districts wherein the said lands are latuate.

Most satisfactory accounts are given of the prospects of the colonial trade conference to be held at Montreal of Quebec early in the summer for the purpose of securing closer trade relations between the various colonies of Great Britain, as well as with the Mother Country. Satisfactory replies from most of the colonies addressed on the subject have been received by the Dominion Board of Trade.

The Buffalo Telegraph, commenting on the

way lands on the island and mainland.

Squire J. B. Smyth, of London, has received an anonymous letter enclosing five dollars conscience money. Enclosed was written ....

'This is your just due before God and man,"

Mr. M. Sullivan, postmaster at Sarnia, has been reinstated in his office by Inspector Barker, acting under instructions from Ottswa. His office affairs were found perfectly correct.

Trade.

The Buffalo Telegraph, commenting on the atterances of a section of the American press on the Hind charges, speaks of Prof. Hind in anything but a complimentary manner, and says:—"In time American publicists and statesmen will arise to the position of declining to question the honour and honesty of friendly Governments whenever blackmailers and disappointed politicians choose to open their mouths."

and disappointed politicians choose to open their mouths."

Mr. Blair, leader of the Opposition in the New Brunswick House of nassembly, has laid down the following as the platform of the Upposition:—Abolition of the platform of the Upposition:—Abolition of the public debt, curtailment of the paraphernalis of Government House, and a more economic internal administration of the public departments.

At London on Monday an unknown lady while walking on Clarence street hastily put a roll of bank bills in the hands of Mr. Charles Symons, caretaker of the Victoris Hall telling him to hand it in at the Bible Scotety's office, which he did. He afterwards questioned her as to her motives, when she said she was wealthy and did not care how much money she gave away, but did not want to be known. The amount proved to be \$17.

The writs against members of the Ottawa City Council have been returned from Toron-

The writs against members of the Ottawa City Council have been raturned from Toronto. The following are the victims:—Mayor Mackintosh, Aldermen Lewis, Coleman, Harris, Conway, St. Jean, Henry, and Lanson. The cases of Aldermen Coleman and Lewis will come before Judge Ross next week, and that of Harris at the April assizes. The cases against the Mayor and aldermen elected by acclamation will be tried at Toronto under an old statute.

On Monday morning the employes of the

ronto under an old statute.

On Monday morning the employes of the recling room of the Dundas cotton factory struck work, the reason being the dismissal of the foreman of the room enaccount of some difficulty with the manager. The stoppage of work in the recling room, if continued, will accessitate the suspension of operations in the whole factory. It is thought, however, that arrangements will be made for the re-sugarement of the hands on strike, or a sufficient number to obviate the suspension of work.

The mass meeting of the Orches breach of

number to obviate the suspension of work.

The mass meeting of the Quebeg branch of the Irish Land League on Saturday night lasted until near midnight. The Music hall was about three-fourths filled, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Costigan, M. P., John O'Farrell, M. A. Hearn, T. J. Malony, J. J. Wahan, Tarte, and others. Mr. Tarte spoke in French. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the British Government in expelling the Home Rule members from the House, and in imprisoning Davitt.

# UNITED STATES.

Smallpox is spreading at Newark, N.J., and so epidemic is feared.

A resolution was passed in the Colorado Legislature expressing sympathy with Irelandicular

The New York Senate has passed a resolution abolishing tolls on west bound freight on the State canals.

Two hundred thousand valentines were delivered from the New York post-office during the past three days.

In a general raid on the Washington gambling dens early on Thursday morning two scuators and six representatives were captured.

captared.

Mr. Parnell's mother addressed a large Land League meeting at Brooklyn on Wednesday night. A ladies' branch of the League was organized.

was organized.

In one week thousands of bushels of dead oysters have been gathered at Fairhaven, M. J.: The fatality is due to the lowness of the river and the deep ice.

The imports at New York during January were \$36,000,000, against \$40,800,000 during January, 1880. The exports for January made a gain of nearly \$5,600,000 on the corresponding total of last year.

The New York Graphic's Washington special says the census demonstrates that the taxpayers of 300 cities in the United States pay in interest their quormous debt, aggre-

axpayers of 300 cities in the United States pay in interest their quormous debt, aggregating \$604,000,000, over six times in every hundred years.

The Arkansas Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for a oploused normal school. This is practically the first step by Arkansas to educate the coloured race, and shows a great change in popular sentiment during the past ten years.

is alarmed by the number of mad dogs which have bitten other dogs, cats sheep, and cattle. A large number of rabid beasts have been killed, but many mad dogs are still at larges with supposed the dogs went mad because the pends and creeks are frozen over, preventing them from obtaining water.

A brutal dog fight took place on Long laisted on Monday between the Philadelphis dog Paddy and the New York dog Toby. It resulted after five hours in the defeat of Toby, who is reported fatally injured. The defeated dog was brought to the pit by the wife of his owner, who created a marked sensation by her profanity and hrutality.

The wife of H. A. Elkins, a few years ago ranked among the best American paintern such a Chicago salcon keeper, and owner of a salcon building, for \$21,000 damages for selling liquer to her husband, knowing that he was an importate. Elkins wrecked his reputation, and twice has been gooled for drunkenness.

VERT disastrous floods are reported from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Chio, Consenticut, and Virginia, the aggregate of the damage done being several millions. Numberless swridges have been swept away vessels carried off, railroad tracks washed out, and, as its, most of the flooded districts the waters, are still rising, the end of the disasters is not, yet, in the content of the disasters is not, yet, in the content of the disasters is not, yet, in the content of the disasters is not, yet, in the content of the disasters is not, yet, in the content of the disasters is not yet.

is not yet, in a large of Comments has re-

The Imperial House of Commons has re-jected a motion to suspend the Order-in-Council abolishing the offices of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Chief Baren of the

Exchequer, "THE universal suffrage convention now sit-ting at Bosse is the scene of lively doings just new, the result of differences between the two factions as to the best means of bringing about the fall of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a backeler as stopping for one night at the house of a magried friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—

Traveller.

"It is never too late to mend," and it is also equally true that "it is never too late" for the Canadian househelder to exchange his old-fashioued noise sewing machine for one of the highly finished noiseless "O" machines made by R. M. Wenzer & Co., which have so rapidly taken the lead in this city over all American makes. Full value for old machines at the depot, 32 King street west.

THE DISCOVERT OF THE AUE.

NASAL CAYARRE, ASTRUA, AND BRONGHITIS.—
It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the lastruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, eraide-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for roply.

TOWNLEY-The wife of W. D. Townley, Genrins, of a son, on the 5th inst.
MALLINDING.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. John Mallindine, Kingston read, of Jones On the 10th inst., at Emmanuel Rec-tery, Araprior, the wife of the Roy, R. L. Jones, of a son. BEAM—At Elors, Ont., on 7th Feb., the wife of J. G. Beam, of a son. Moss-At 475 Jarvis street, on the 11th inst., the wife of Charles Moss, barrister at law, of a daughter.

ARMSTRONG—In this city, an Friday, 11th February, 1881, the wife of Robert Armstrong, 84 Ontario street, of a daughter.

St Ontario street, of a daughter.

McLean.—At Walkerton, county of Bruce, on the 7th instant, the wife of William Alian Me-Lean, Master in Chancery, of a daughter.

STRATHY.—At Owen Sound, on Friday, 11th instant, the wife of E. W. Strathy, manager of the Moisons Bank, of a daughter.

GAGE.—At 117 St. George street, on the 15th February, the wife of W.J. Gage, of a daughter Watson.—At Sherwed, on the 15th inst., the wife of H. M. Watson, Esq., of a sen.

SPRY.—At Barrie, on the 18th, the wife of Mr. Daniel Spry. Post-office Inspector, of a son.

WHITE—On Fab. 11th, at 76 Scollard street, Yorkville, the wife of Geo. N. White, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES. FOWELL—CARLE—At the residence of William Ross, Esq., Prospect Hill, West Flamboro, Wednesday, Fett 5th, by the Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, John Fowell, Esq., Weedstock, Ont., to Sarak Amelia Carle, step-daughter of William Ross, Esq. McKenzte—Burwell, —At Beechwood, Port Burwell, the residence of the brides brother, on Wednesday; Feb. 5th, 1881, by the Rev. G. W. Wyo, William McKenzte, Esq., of Port Burwell, to Mary L. Rallowell, eldest daughter of the late L. Burwell, Esq.

to Mary L. Hallowell, closes daughter of the late L. Burwell Esq.

Boomer. Turnbull.—At the residence of W. Suckin I. Esq. Mattland street, on the 5th inst., James Boomer, to Annie, third daughter of Walter Turnbull.

Taylor.—Mitheran.—At 120 Adelaide street west, on February St., by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Mr. Chas, inj. Taylor, former; of this city, to Anna Bells. Youngest daughter of Frederick Milligan, Esq. 189.

Chicago napers please copy.

Thompson.—McKirdes.—On the 5th inst., at St. Luke's church, Toronic, by the Rev. Ed. Hansford, Ll. B., Joseph Thompson, township of King to Margaret Anno, daughter of Mr. Isaac McBride, of Springhill, King.

Ionight.—Jackson.—By the Rev. J. Weldon, assisted by she Hess. A. J. Bariros, at the residence of the brides father, on the 8th of February, Aff. Robert Donell to Miss Minnie J., youngest daughter of Thos. Jackson, Esq., all of Georgina.

McBrides.—Patterson.—On the 10th February, at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. Robert Toronice, Mr. Francis Andrew McBride, Theoford, county of Lambton, to Miss Mayraret Anne, youngest daughter of Guelph.

BURLENGH.—Wenr.—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. A. McConi, Mr. Alfred E. Burleigh, of Chatham township, to Miss Ellen J. Wemp, of Dover.

Draw.—Holland.—On the 18th July, 1850, at St.

BURLERGH WANTS-On the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. McColl. Mr. Alfred E. Burleigh, of Chatham bownship, to Miss Ellen J. Wemp, of Dover.

DREW-HOLLAND-On the 1st July 1890, at St. John's Church, 'Atheries, Ontarie, by the Rev. Herbert W. Robinson, incumbent, James A. Drew to Maude Louise, year, est daughter of the late H. B. Holland, Eq.

HANNA CAMPBELL-On Tuesday, the 18th instant, at St. Paul's church, Perrytown, by Rev. A. R. Chafee, E.A., assisted by Rev. H. T. Lesile, R.A., Torionto, John Alexander Hanna, clerk in Holy Orders, Incumbent of Streeteville, to Eveline, fifth daughter of Thomas Campbell, Esq., of "Maple, Brave," Perrytown.

REID-KING-At Pert Hope, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Br. O'Mears, James H. Reid, of Sowmanyille, to Ellen Andrews, eldest daughter of William King, Fort Hope.

BELD-HENDERSON—At St. Thomas' church, Belleville, on the 18th inst., by the Nev. J. W. Hurke, recton, Charles W. Bell, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-stilaw, to Clara, only daughter of Lawrence H. Henderson, Esq.

EARLS—At Woodbridge, on Thursday, 10th instant, of Inflammation, Irvin Earls, in his 6th year, native of Sligo, Incland.

St. John, N.B., papers please copy.

TYSON—At Berlin, on Wodnesday afternoon, the 5th Feb., Julia, beloved wife of Abram Tyson, aged 50 years, 8 months, and 18 days.

Scott—In Weston, on the 18th of February, Sarah Margaret. Scott, teacher, of bronchitis, second surviving daughter of W. W. Scott, mail contractor.

Passnore—On the 16th of February, at No. 70 Pembroke street, Bella Eugenie, daughter of F.

econd surviving daughter of W. W. Scott, mail contractor.

Passmore.—On the 16th of February, at No. 30 Pembroke street, Bolis Rusenie, daughter of F. F. Passmore, aged 16 years and a months.

Shapter.—On Thursday, Fobruary the 10th, at 5 p.m., at the residence of his father, 51 Carlion street, Edward, the youngest san of John T. Shapter, Eaq., aged 6 years and 3 months.

HAWKEY—At No. 31 McCaul street, on Feb. 10, Kinol Louisz, easif daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Hawkey, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 18 days.

BEGG—At Winnipeg, on Friday, 11th February, Alexander, only son of Alexander Begg. Esq., aged 9 years.

MURCHISON—On Schurday morning Bonjamin Hazleburst, aged 31 years.

MURCHISON—On the 5th first., at No. 184 Bathurst street, Ethel Nellie, the beleved daughter of George and Nellie Murchison, aged five months.

par.

JOHNSTON—On the 5th inst., at 25 Anderso reet, Ferento, Giagrow Johnston, of count eltrim, Ireland, ayed 25 years.

Millus—Suddenly, on the morning of the inst., at his late residence, 360 wellesle roet, Mr. John Müller, in his 70th year. Wilson—In this city on the lith inst. Margaret Wright, relict of the late George Wilson.

KERR-On Sunday, February 18th, at 9.20 a.m., Bertie, Soleved and only son of John L. and Hannah Kerr, aged 7 months and 13 days. NEWMAN - Entered into rest, at Elora, Ont., on Friday, Feb. 11th, Edward H. Newman, in the 7th year of his age.

TILLEY - At Alken, South Carolina, on Sunday he 6th inst., Alked, beloved wife of L. A. Tilley, Esq., of Toronto. the 6th inst., Alice, beloved wife of L. A. Tilley, Issa., of Joronto.

EMBERIN. Suddenly, on the night of the 13th inst. Harold W. Emberlin, druggist, in the 28th year of his age.

McLellan. At the General Hospital, Toronto, Peb. 18th, 18tl, of inflamination of the bowels. Catharina McLellan, daughter of Hugh McLellan, of the township of Glenels, county of Grey, aged 13 years.

STUCKEY.—On Mandes, Feb. 18th, at Luther Village, Samuel Stuckey, aged 39 years.

McMarow.—On the 18th inst., Roger McMahon, seed eighty years.

DURNYORD.—At Colling wood, on the 18th Dec., 18th, Ardrew Montague isaacson Durnford, late Licut.—Cal. in Her Majesty's service.

Brighton Garette and Plymouth papers please copy.

# Vegetine.

It has no Equal.

Mr. H. R. STRVENS:

Dear Sin. This is to certify that the undersigned has said the Varentine for the past seven years with the happiest results, For skin discuses and shood purifier it has no count.

HENRY F. McCARTHY, (Madical Hall) Wellington Street.

THE REST I HAVE USED. BOWMANVILLE, ONT., Oct. 4, 1879. Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I have used your VEGETINE, and have derived great benefit therefrom. As an alterative and diurcide, I have found it good. During the hast twenty years I have taken a great many linds of Palent Medicines, and consider the VEGETINE the best I have ever used.

Yours, &c.,

G. S. CLIMIE,

Proof of its Good Qualities. PORTLAND, N. B., April 7, 1880, H. R. Syrvers, Esq.:

Duar Sir,—I have sold your preparation VEGETINE for the last two years, and find the demand acrossing, a sure proof of its gool qualities as a slood purifier.

ROBT. E. COUPE. DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT. St. John. N. B., April 8, 1850.

H. R. Servara, Esc., Buston:

Dear Sir.—I and the demand for your vectories is steadily increasing, and persons who have used it queak highly of its virtues.

CLL MENT P. CLARKE.

Trinty Block, 100 King Street.

Vegetine.

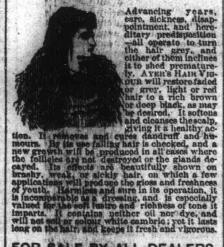
PHEFARMD BY H. R. STEVENS, Toronto, Ont. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE GENUINE MIRRAY & LANMAY ORIDA WATER.

The Great Blood Purifiers!
BRISTOL'S
Carcanarilla AND PILLS. Established 1832.

Guaranteed to be an intellible cure for Serofile in its worst forms, stabborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secundary and tertiary; Turcers, Peak Syraptions, Old Seres, Rheumattern, and all diseases or sores produced by test thought of the control pristres sugar-coated Phila cunt all liver complaints. For Sale by all Progress and Dealers in

VARIOUS CAUSES-



FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Mr. Charles Cluthe will visit the principal cities and towns between Toronto and Montreal, including Ottaws and Montreal, between the Ith and 22nd March. For dates, hotels. Ru., address CHARLES CHUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 1188 Ring street west, Toronto.

Send your address for book on Rupture and Human Frame, by Chas. Cluthe. FREE. RADICAL CURE

References permitted to persons who have been completely outed stury having been ruptured fitteen and significant having been ruptured fitteen and significant having been fitteen and significant having been fitteen fitteen

YE, EAR, AND THROAT-DR. G. Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., Oculist and Aurorouto General Hospital, Lete Clinical Assist Coorfield's Eye Hospital, London, Eng. hurch street, Toronto. NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELTS AND BANK nediately relieve and permanently yous Debility, Rheumatism, Neurals diseases of the nerves, and revital d. Circular and consultation free. A. NOHMAN, Queen street cast Tor

Total Weakness and Prostration, from every work or indiscretion, is radically and prompt cured by HUMPHREYS HOMGOPATH SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty year and is the most successful remedy knewn. Prist per vial, or five vials and large vial of nowd for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS HOMGOPATHIC MEDICINE OF 109 Fulton stroet, New York. Wholesale Den for Canada, H. HASWELLI, & CO., 150 McGstreet, Montreal. T WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE a perfect sure of all the worst forms of PILES, two to four the worst cases of LEPROSY. SCROFUI PSORIASIS. CANCER. ECZEMA. SARHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, BY PEPSIA. CATARRH, and all diseases of the skin and BLOOD. Entirely vegetable. Internant external use. I authorize and trans. dealers to return the money and charge it be to me in all cases of failure. None for ever twee years. Si a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send NEW PAMPHEET PREE. H. D. FOWLE. Chem. Boston. PERRY, DAVIS & SON & LARENCE, Agents, Montreal.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

THE REASONS WHY is having so great a success are:—It gives instant relief: is a sure cure, and was never known to fail. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralia, Lame Backs, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints, Severe Aches, &c. Price of trial bottle, 16 cents; large size. \$1. For sale by all druggists.

General agent for Canada, J. COOMBE, 155 King street east, Toronto, Ont. 418-5223w

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drume PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEAR and perform the work of the Natural Dr. Always in position, but invisible to others. Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly.

Excursions.

Manitoba, Minnesota, and Dakota.

The first of a series of personally conducted hrough passenger trains for Winnings and the North-West will leave Teronto at 12.50 p.m., and familton at 2.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1881 Calling at principal stations to Detroit, and will be followed by others leaving on 18th March, 8th and 20th April, 1881. and 20th April, 1881.

Through Freight Trains for emigrants' effection as special agent of the company, leave on 2 feb., 18th March, 4th and 18th April.

For rates and all other information apply J. McLerie, Manitoba Preight Agent; J. Kn Manitoba Passenger Agent; Wm. Edger, General Freight Agent, Hamilton, or any of the Companitation agent, Hamilton, or any of the Companitation agent.

F. BROUGHTON. General Mar MANITOBA THE FIRST OF THE SEASON

PRITTIE'S POPULAR EXCURSION First One, 3rd March, 1881 Fast Freight (two days before), and contevery second week during season. For infertion address,

Situations Vacant. A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CO.
STANT employment; light work; no capite required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que, 431-HOUSEKEEPER WANTED IMMEDIAT LY-that understands general houseword on small farm-for small family; one not under forty-five years preferred. Apply, HUGH KNOX. Lloydtown P. O. Licydtown P. O.

TRAVELLING AGENTS WANYED TO the best ploughs, cultivators, and other agricultural implements on commission and salary to intelligent, pushing men we can offer sesterms. For particulars, address EMPIR WORKS, 7 to 30 Dalhouse street, Montreal, 48.

1 OPER WEEK-AGENTS WANTED TO PER WEEK-AGENTS WANTED TO EVERY town in Canada, Address C. WDINNIS, 212, Yonge street, Toronto.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home castly many countries. Address TRUE & CAugusta, Maine. INPLOYMENT LOCAL OR Trave
Ling State which par
ferred. Also SALARY per muntit. A
promptly paid. SLOAN & CO., Se
George street, Cincinpati, O.

Fluid Beef. Johnston's Finid Beef for a considerable time, It is the best muscle former I have ever tried. It is pleasant to the taste and there is no trouble about its di

Auction Sales. AUCTION SALI

AND CATTLE

WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH, 1881, their entire stock of Pure Bred Imported and Canadian Clydesdales, sired by such noted horses as Darnley, Royal Exchange, Old Times, Sove-reign, Netherby, and Wonderful Lad; also their High Grade Cattle, Sheep, and Imple Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp. Catalogues on application.

Educational. DAY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE TO ONTO; opposite the Royal Opera How the only Day's Commercial College in Camahas no connection with any other College, tablished 1803. For terms address, post-p JAS. E. DAY, Accountant, 16 King street was the through the property of the control of t

Clara Beresford, the successful, the beautiful young actress, the idol of a certain kind of society, the rage both in England and America, lay sick with smallpox at her charming west-end residence in London—a bijou of a place, so people said.

It was bright May weather; London was going wild over Miss Beresford's representations of "Juliet," when the cruel, hateful e-mplaint walked in at the stage-door and thained her for its own. It took also a poor little woman who played subordinate parts; but as she was not very pretty, and not very happy, and had no one but a drunken old fables the shed a few beery tears over her, hers was a case of very minor importance; but Miss Beresford's illness was a blow to thomsands.

thorisands.

Ar. Priggs, the manager, whose fortune blue was making, was in despair. The jeune premier, who was secretly in love with his ascinating stage-heroine, became tragic in very enriest.

And what of all her countless admirers and distances.

And what of all her countiess admirers and flatterers? What of the young men, with good balances at their bankers, and by no means an equal provision of brains—young men whose pride it was to lisp out at their clubs. "No, my dear boy, can't really; have to drive the Beresford down to Richmond?" What of her asthetic worshippers-men ben who vied with each other in asthetic absurdates; one impulsive youth declared he would walk five miles barefooted to see her acting; the same youth, by the way, of whom it is rumoured that he came by night to hiss the steps of her house? While thus devotionally engaged, it is also reported, he was discovered by the local policeman, who, refusing to believe that he was soler, marched him off to the nearest station, on which event he is reported to have said, "I went proudly as martyrs of old went singing to the stake." as martyrs of old went singing to the stake.
At that very moment I sang that little song the sings so divinely in the last act of "Jalousy," just before that supreme fall of hers. Let me see, how does it go? It be-

I know my love is faithful,
That his love shallentold my life;
I shall die with his arms around me,
His loved and his worshipped wife. "No wonder," replied his hearer, "that the policeman refused to believe in your sobriety."

An attempt was made at first to conceal the nature of the disease, but it was fruitless, as such attempts generally are; the news spread from house to house, from club to club; Beresford, the divine Club. Beresford, the divine Clara, or Claray was down with smallpox.

Priggs found it hardly worth while to keep

Priggs found it hardly worth while to keep his theatre open. The twenty-first of May—the night fixed for her appearance in a new character—came, and a few depressed-looking persons had the delight of witnessing "A decious Family" very indifferently played.

"The person had the delight of witnessing "A decious Family" very indifferently played.

"The person had the delight of witnessing "A decious Family" very indifferently played.

"The person had the delight of witnessing such tortures as can only be imagined by those who have gone through them. I am afraid she had not been altogether a good girl. It was so nice to be made a fuss over, to be given beautiful things, to see one's face in all the beautiful things, to see one's face in all the best stationers' windows; champagne was pice, and so were sweetbreads, and so was a stationary the second of things.

Religious people would have said it was a udgment upon her; had this been so, there would have been no proportion between her sufferings and her sins. Sometimes she would open her burning lips and ask of her nurse,
"Who has called to-day, nurse, to inquire?"
"Only the gentleman who left his card
with the flowers."

with the flowers."

"Poor Frank Wilson. Oh, nurse, I think I shall die of pain! I don't want to die; I want to go on acting; I am frightened to die; I always have believed in God, though I haven't done all the things he tells us to—not all—I have some. I have honoured my father and mother, I was never rude to either of them; I have never borne false, witness against anyone; I have given money to the poor; you must help to save me. Nurse, why don't people come and enquire for me?"

"Why, my dear? Because they are afraid at infection, of course."

"Oh, that's it, is it? Mr. Wilson isn't that's it, is it? Mr. Wilson isn't

o, he's braver than the rest." considered him closely, the most characteris-tic feature was his general unnoticeability. He called himself a literary man, but it is cer-tain that he had obtained no success in literatails that he had obtained no success in literature. He wrote novels of that class that are picked up on bookstalls shortly after their publication for eighteen pence; he wrote mild one-act pieces, which were sometimes taken to ring up the curtain-pieces—which, to the reflective spectator, were pathetic in their innocent attempts to be droll. He was guilty of sonnets which were neither good enough, nor funnily bad enough, to repay reading. Fortunately, he was a man of independent means. It may be further said of sendent means. It may be further said of him that he underrated rather than overrated self; that both his manner and voice were that thought it no wrong to have their laugh

The most remarkable thing he ever did was to fall desperately in love with our beautiful actress; it took his friends quite by surprise. A man on the press had introduced him. She asked him with others frequently to dainty present him with others frequently to dainty orealizate, and to suppers after the theatre, not simply because she was, when she had acthing to lose by it, naturally kind, but also because he had a good deal of influence with certain provincial papers. He did not talk of her as the other men did; it made his papers blood bell when they make the bonest blood boil when they spoke of her as Clara, or Beresford; yet all the people in his set knew that "poor; dear old Wilson" was dreadfully hard hit; they always spoke of himse "Old Wilson"

dreadfully hard hit; they always spoke of him as "Old Wilson."

Before very long, he laid his heart and fortune at the feet of Clara Beresford; of course, she wanted neither Mr. Wilson, nor Mr. Wilson's fortune, but she thanked him for the offer of both, and put bim away in a very kindly spirit. When he urged her to turn from the error of her ways, she listened with considerable patience for some time; at last, poor child, she grew wearv; and said in her poor child, she grew weary; and said in her

ost coaxing way ery kind of you; I know you mean well, out if you could understand how much it boses me, I know you would leave off, just because you care a little about me. You don't wish to make me dislike to see you, do you? Can't you be a nus ng, like your Daptain Alcott? Oh, we have such merry since to other you can't think."
"I will say hot another word on the subject," he answered; "I leave it now and for

You do ?" she cried, "then you are a de Any man might have been excused for oving to distraction a woman with such superb dark cyes, and such a passionate, sensitive mouth as Clara Beresford possessed, let aloue her figure, from which grace seemed to exhale—as from the rose comes the rose's seent. Heard off the stage, there was something in the tones of her voice that corresponded to a carees.

secult. Heard off the stage, there was something in the tones of her voice that corresponded to a caress.

The season was at its height, the fun at its merriest, when the cruel smallpox came down aron the, till then, so fortunate actress. She had never before been seriously ill, and small wonder she didn't like it.

"Nurse, I hope you pray for me," she would say. "I pray when I am not in too mach pain. I wish I'd gone to church sometimes. I passed my Sundays in such a very different way to that; I hardly ever got up before one; then, if it was the season, some one would always come, and drive me out to dime at Richmond, or some place like that."

Then she would grow silent, recalling, if she was not in too much nain to do so, hen bright, clarming, if not strictly virtuous, life of such a little while ago—poor, pretty, black sheep ent off so sharply from its fellows! Had she known Browning she would have said to herself—

Every day faithfully called Frank Wilson,

FIGHT DZ

away, the crisis was past: Clara Beresford was not to die that time.

"You've had a sharp attack," said the doctor, one of the most eminent men of his time; "I have thought more than once that you would slip diffeough our fingers."

"Thank you, "she answered; "I know you put all your heart into the case."

It was midsummer day, and unusually hot; the window was open, and through it came in breaths of warm air, and the sounds of outer life. "A bluebottle buzzed heavily against the window blind; the nurse was moving about the room almost noiselessly; the doctor was trying to be his cheerfullest.

"Doctor Bryant," said the enfeebled voice of the invahid, "tell me, please, and keep nothing back from me, am I to be marked with smallpox ""

"I am airriid in your ease that it is inevitable,"

"I am airaid in your case that it is inevitable."

"I mank you, "with a suppressed quiver in her voice;" for life;"

"I fear so."

"Very the fife;"

"Very uninistakably."

He was a tender hearted man, this doctor, and he knew to sitch a woman—and a woman so placed in life—what his words must mean.

"I'm so sorry for you, my dear child," he said, taking one wasted hand and pressing it between his; "you must try and be brave for your friends side."

"I shall have no friends," she gasped. Such suffering was noon her that she could scarcely articulate. He tried to cheer her, but he knew that she had spoken the truth. She looked so strangely, so ntterly crushed, that the good jurise whose heart was full of sympathy for her could say nothing, but took stolen opportunities of doing a little crying on her own account. All through that day the sick wohall lift without speaking a word, and yet worse was to follow; nor did she break down the hext day, when she asked for a handglass and surveyed herself therein. Once a great fit of rage seized her, and she clenched her hands, gnashed her teeth, and bit her lips till the blood came.

"Why didn't I die," she cried; "what will life be to me now but a hell? Oh why, why, why didn't I die," she cried; "what will life be to me now but a hell? Oh why, why, why didn't I die," she cried; "what will life be to me now but a hell? Oh why, why, why didn't I die," she cried; "what will life be to me now but a hell? Oh why, why didn't I die,"

To which replied the nurse, who was religiously inclined, "I suppose, my dear, because we both prayed so that you should not."

As soon as Clara Beresford became convalescent, Frank Wilson wrote to know if he might not visit her. She wrote back to say,

As soon as Clara Beresford became convalescent, Frank Wilson wrote to know if he might not visit her. She wrote back to say, that people did not consider it safe to enter a house where small pox had been till it had been entirely disinfected, and that he should run no risk. He replied, he had no fears; he should come.

The first of daily, that year, was a sultry summer's day with thunder in the air. Clara Beresford, becomingly attired as an invalid, was lying on a sofa in her boudoir. The pretty little room that had heard such merry laughter, and such doubtful jokes. Alas I she for one had now done with joking long laughter, and such doubtful jokes. Alas I she for one had now done with joking long before her time. When the society she frequented heard that she was pitted with smallpox, she was to it worse than dead. The advent in the autumn of a new histrionic favourite was already being rumoured in the papers. She was thinking of these things when the servant brought in a card. "Mr. Frank Wilson's area;" went the ward the papers. Frank Wilson's card," said the man.
"Ask Mr. Wilson in."

"Ask Mr. Wilson in."

"Well, how are you to-day?" said a familiar yoich them the door closed, and they were alone together.

"Oh, better to-day; getting better every day now, you know."

He drew a chair close to the sofa and sat down by her; then his hand dropped on hers and folded it.

"How your yoice beings the most the sofa."

and folded it.

"How your voice brings the past back to me," she began.

"How merry we used to be; if I am hateful now in their eyes I was fair enough then, nor was it all giving on their part either. Have you heard all?" "I have heard that so severe an illness has

left its inevitable traces." left its inevitable traces."

"And that I am ""

"And that you have lost your sight in consequence of your illness."

"That is an advantage for you! you can lake to me without looking at me, and know that I cannot observe it."

"Don't!" he cried out in a tone of hitter pain, falling on his knees by the sofa. "I do not pretend to say that you are beautiful as you once were; but what I do know is, that I love you as much as ever. Oh, my love and

you once were; but what I do know is, that I love you as much as ever. Oh, my love and my queen, if now that your life is so changed, I could be of the least comfort to you, you have only to say. 'Frank, you may try to comfort me,' and you make me the proudest man in the world. I love you only the better for your troubles. Is the beauty of your voice less? I think it is more subtly beautiful than ever. I know you don't love me now, but if you gave yourself the chance, you.might in time grow, to be really fond of me, only because of the dayotion I should give you. Oh, how I should, hold you safe, gnard you, and love you! Speak, Clara, say is there any—the least chance for me!"

"Stop!" she cried, the tears starting to her eyes, whereinnever more should the greatlights lighten; then in a tone of voice in which you seemed to hear her soul writhe, "Do you think I, who am now worth no man's having, will accept pity where I once would not have accepted love! I bless you for this, my dear, but I will take pity from no man; I have had my day; now I am dead before my time—that is all."

"Don't drive me mad, Clara," he rejoined; "I swear to you by everything that I hold most agared, that here is no nit;" if you would not have accepted love? I bless you for this first here is no nit;" if you would not have accepted love that it will take prove the province of the

"I swear to you by everything that I hold nost sagred, that here is no pity; if you will not become my wife, from whatsoever cause, I shall leave the country."

He rose and stood by her, still holding her and

nd, Abnie a ho "Just, eneroword, Clara, decide my fate, peak it—'go' or 'stay.'"

For about half a minute there was silence,
then she raised his hand to her lips, and her ps pressed ait. At last she whispered

"My wife to be," he said; and bending lown he covered her poor marred face with classes, and hackbelt by her she flung her

kisses, As He keelt by her she flung her arms about his neck desperately, and a great storm of sobs shock her.

"Are you ill, darling?" he asked, alarmed.

"No, no, not ill," she answered. "Happy, I think, but sh, so strangely happy; I never dreamed, when I was pretty, of being loved in this way, and now, when everything has left me, to find your love constant? Oh, tell me again, and now, and love me again, and now, and love me me again and again that you can love me, that you will go on

has the panes of the panes of the panes of the mother's birth panes great and glorious when a child is born? Are not a woman apage equally great, equally glorious, when a soul is born of her? Jiara Berestord was in the panes of soul travail; she realised that the travar over this panes. was in the pange of soul travail; she realised that there was something better in the world than rich loyaless lovers, for passion is without higher attributes—but a small part of love, indeed:—something better than dainty dinners and, fine dresses—something better than fame, better than personal beauty—and that was real love—the love of this man, which bad given to her marred, lampless body a soul-neise. When her tears ceased she sang softly, and just as thrillingly as ever—

just as thrillingly as ever—

I know that my love is faithful.

That his love enfolds my life;

Lishall die with his arms around me,
ills loved and his worshipped wife. These two were married in the autumn. Frank Milson never regretted his choice; and if any of you think that Clara was happier than such a woman should be, comfort yourselves by knowing that, notwithstanding her husband's love, she had, when her health fully returned, from time to time her dark hours.

—The Burlington.

An old Ruby Hill miner, who has had fif-teen years experience under ground, says that he has observed one peculiar fact, that be-tween 12 and 2 o'clock in the night, if there is a loose stone or bit of earth in the mine, it is sure to fall. Says he:—' About this time it seems that everything begins to stir, and immediately after 12, although the mine has been still as a tomb before, you will hear par-ticles of rock and earth come tumbling down, and if there is a caving piece of ground in the mine it is sure to give way."—Carson City Appeal. Mines at Midnight.

THE LONDON "MONSTER AN OLD STORY RETOLD,

THE WEEKLY MAIL

In the early spring of 1790 murinars is to be heard of ladies being attacked and a bed by a monster in human form, of them murs were clow at first, and "monster" hey grew into a rear, and no capital bound too large for The Monster. To Indeed, even before that, and as in a May, 1788, a Mrs. Smith had been, Indeed, even before that, and as far has as May, 1788, a Mrs. Smith had been stable in the upper part of her thigh by a man; fleet street, and was even followed, by him; a house in Johnson's Court, to which she was in Johnson's Court, to which she was in. In May, 1789, a Mrs. Godfrey was sim ariy stabled in Boswell Court, Fleet, street and another lady was left wounded at the door. In March, 1790, a Mrs. Blaney, Bury street, was stabled at her door at she had knocked. Dr. Smith, seeing an account of this outrage in a newspaper, fisserte a notice in the Morning Heratit, and the journal having made some severe femals on the matter, public opmion began to he talked of in the first on the subject to the newspapers of the day. The thing began to be talked of in the first on the subject to the newspapers of the day. The thing began to be talked of in the first while sisters, returning from the Drawing Room's first been stabled while, in the company of the sisters, returning from the Drawing Room's first been stabled while, in the company of the sisters, returning from the Drawing Room's first been wounded by this miscreaft, who fortunately, always failed in doing account in jury to his victims. The police began to be stir themselves, and they, too, issued pla cards.

One lady (Mrs. R. Walpole) was infimumated the having an apple out the pockets, and may for the having an apple in her pockets, attained dent which gave rise to some poetic finishing from you an apple turn'd the Monsker's knills.

Eve for an apple lost immortal life the discount of the proof of the p

The Monster was even made a party to a slavery agitation, for at the "Western's

form in Panton street, Hamilaran him desire of several ladies, was unlikelisted the question: Which is the greatest district to humanity, the ruffian who designether forms diestion: Which is the greatered series to humanity, the ruffian who design who have to humanity, the ruffian who design who has lately wounded or terrified the many ladies in the metropolis?". The result of this discussion is not handed down to posterity.

Still the Monster kept steadily at his work, and almost every day brought its falls of some woman being stabbed; and one being injured in St. Paneras Parish, a meeting of the jurishabitants was called at the Pessyn Coffee House on May 7, and an association was formed "to nightly patrol the streets of the south division of Saint Paneras from half an hour before sunset till eleven at night, for the public safety, and especially to guard that sex which a Monster of Monsters, in opposition to the dictates of fifture and humanity, have dared to assauff and wound with wanton and savage cruelty," &c. People were now gradually getting into a state of ferment, and the Monster was the engrossing topic of public interest. Of course, then as now, the wrong people were arrested occasionally.

Atthough there was now a cessation of real

casionally.
Although there was now a cessation of i Although there was now a cessation of real attacks by the Monster, the public feeling rose to very lever height. As one newspaper remarked? "The Monster is now a mischief of more than common magnitude. Inhuman himself, the villaint is visited upon all who are of the same sex; alike the source of apprehension, terror, and flight. It is really distressing to walk our streets toward evening. Every wasaan memeet regards us with distrest, shrinks siding from our touch, and aspects a poignard to pierce what gallaintay and manhood consider as sacred. There must be a very criminal supineness somewhere, or these execuable villains would with greater speed explate with their lives the insulted humanity of being."

humanity of being."

As an example of the pitch to which excitement was wrought, the following case may be taken. A man met a girl, and went with her into a public-house. They sat down, and he showed her an artificial bouquet or nosegay, as it was then called, which he had in his hand, and begged her to accept it. The girl, in taking hold of it, felt something prick her, and it made her hand bleed. She went away and told the story to some of her friends, who impreciately invited them. went away and told the story to some of her friends, who immediately insisted that it must be the Monster, and that a dagger was certainly concealed in the nosegageral me man was in consequence arrested. And kept all night in the watch-house. On inquiry in the morning, it was found that the girls hand had only been pricked by the wire used to bind the flowers together, and the poor man was, of course, discharged and of the the wire used to bind the flowers together, and the poor man was, of course, discharged and of the victums—that Miss Porter wholever, stabled after the Drawing Room and the course.

victims—that Miss Porter wheilers; stabled after the Drawing Room one time Queen's Birthday—was walking with Mol John Voleman in St. James Park, on Suidstyldine 13, and the Monster passed her. She at once recognized him, and, her agitation being remarked by Mr. Coleman, she saids: "There is the wretch who wounded me." Mr. Coleman left her in charge of her friendhounid followed the man, who walked very fidite emidently feeling he had been noticed—and and experience to dodge about from Spring Gazdony to Melmiralty Passage, back again to Spring Gazdony to Melmiralty Passage, back again and asked the servant some question. Leaving there, he went to Bond street, Mr. Colema

and asked the servant some question. Leaving there, he went to Bond street, Mr. Coleman endeavouring to insult him bowkiking before and behind him, and staring him in the face. He then went to Oxford street, then called Oxford road—and Vere street, where he knocked at an empty house. Then the Local the Coleman spoke to him, and asked bruit what was the use of knocking so violent sat a house palpably empty; and he replace that he know the people of the house, named that he know the people of the house, named hat he have the people of the house, named hat he had knocked again for three or four moutes. He then crossed to South Moulton street hnocked at a house, and was admitted to him he he house, ide the here well to give any unless some reason was assigned. Mr. Coleman remove that the other had insulted some ladies; under his protection, and that he demanded satisfaction. The Monster offered to meet the street and cooking at him told him he did not think he was what he described himself, and asked him to come with him to Mr. Parter's house, which was not far off. He congent d, and on seeing him two of the Mise Parters house, which was not far off. He congent d, and on seeing him two of the Mise Parters house, which was not far off. He congent d, and on seeing him two of the Mise Parters house, which was not far off. He congent d, and on seeing him two of the Mise Parters house, which was not far off. He congent d, and on seeing him two of the Mise Parters house, which was not far off. He congent d, and on seeing him two of the Mise Parters house, which was not far off. He to the true the product of the wretch." He turn

ly fainted, but upon recovery unbesitating declared him to be "the wretch." He tur declared him to be "the wretch." He turn ed to Mr. Coleman and asked of the Dri these ladies suspect me to be the person newertised? Am I suspected?" I has ship the left of June the newspapers gave this decounts of his capture and examination, the bod eds to the proved to be a second of the contraction.

He proved to be a native of Wales, nam He proved to be a native of Wales, named Renwick (or Rhynwick) Withams fixed about twenty-three, who was sent young to London, where he was bound apprentice to Sir John Gallini, with a view to his becoming a dancer on the stage. A misunderstinding as to the disappearance of a watch "levered this connection, and he then led a very loose life. For some little time, about two months, he was a lawyer's clerk, but the entire only temporary, he was reduced to difficulties until he met with the disappearance of the was directed to difficulties until he met with the diffusion he remained until his arrest." He was directed very respectably in a blue coat lined and He was fully identified by the Misses Porter, Miss Frost, Miss Baughan, and Mrs.
Franklin, while numerous ladies who had been wounded could not identify him. He

the Dead by a Priest.

From the Eric Dispatch.

We publish below one of the most extraordinary statements that ever came to this office. A letter requesting the publication of the alleged miracle says:

The undersigned being cognizant of the facts, respectfully solicit you to find space in the columns of the Dispatch for the information of your readers for the following statement made by us, and to which we cordully invite you or any of your readers to investigate was of course remanded.

Owing to the novelty of the crime, great difficulty was experienced as to his indictment, but it was at last settled that he should ment, but it was at last settled that he should be tried under the statute 6th Geo. I., c. 23, s. 11, which made it felony punishable with transportation for seven years to assault any person in the public streets, with intent to tear, spoil, cut, burn, or deface the garments or clothes of such person or persons, provided the act be done in pursuance of such intention. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by counsel. The judge summed up very favourably for the prisoner, but the jury without hesitation found him guilty. The judge said, as this was a new case, and he had some doubts as to the indictment, he would respite judgment until hechae laid the case before the twelve judges.

Early in November, when eleven of the judges consulted on his case, the questions

quired. Summit, Feb. 7, 1881. Summit, Feb. 7, 1001.

Teremoe McQuillian, Bridget McQuillian, Mary Moore, William Cummins, Bridget Cusick, Thomas McQuillian, Anne McQuillian, Thomas Moore, Bridget Maher,

THE MIRACLE.

Early in November, when eleven of the judges consulted on his case, the questions were: First, whether his having an intention to cut the person of Miss Porter, and in carrying that intention into execution, cutting the garments of that day, is an offence within the statute on which he was convicted; the jury having, in their verdict, found that in cutting her person he had thereby an intention to cut her garments? Secondly, whether the statute being in the conjunctive, "that if any person shall assault another with an intent to cut the garment of such person, then the offender shalls be guilty of felony," and the indictment in stating the intention not having connectedrit with the act by inserting the words that he "then and there?" did cut her garment, could be supported in point of form? Nine ontiof the eleven judges were of opinion that the offence, notwithstanding the inding of the jury, was not within the statute, and that the indictment was bad in point of law. This decision reduced the monster's crime to a misdemeanour.

On Monday, December 13th, he was brought to trial at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, and, as a proof of the interest it created, even the names of the jury are recorded. The trial began at 10 a. m., and was inangurated by the prisoner reading a paper declaring his innocence. He was indicted for assaulting his porter with intent to kill and murder her: there was a second count which stifed that he, "holding a knife in his right hand, did wilfully give the said Ann Porter a dreadful ful wound, of great length and depth on the right thigh and hip; to wit, of the length of

did wilfully give the said Ann Porter a dreateful wound, of great length and depth on the right thigh and hip; to wit, of the length of nine inches and the depth of four." A third count charged him with a common assaid. The evidence was similar to that in the former trial, and after a trial lasting thirteen hours, he was found guilty.

He was afterward found gulty of office assaults and was finally sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate for each assault on Miss Porter, Elizabeth Davis, and Miss E. Baughan, and at the end of the six

Miss E. Baughan, and at the end of the six years he was to find bail for good behaviour for seven years, himself in the sum of two hundred pounds and two sureties in one hundred pounds each. What finally became of him is not known.—Ali The Year Round.

# MARRIED AT MIDNIGHT,

Around the wrist of the left arm was a black circle, and from there to the tips of the fingers was as black as ink and as cold as ice, without the least particle of life in them. The fingers were firmly clutched around the thumb, and so tightly compressed or squeezed together that they appeared to be welded together and form one solid body without the least animation. Several attempts were made by constant rubbing, bathing, chafing with oil, but at to no purpose, for it was impossible to open or separate them, or cause any circulation whatever in them. They could not be separated unless they were torn asunder, and then it was the opinion of everyone who saw them that if they were forced they would be sure to break in pieces like rotten branches. In this deplorable condition lay the prostrate feith of this young lady. All the day and night, and the next day, the 17th, they watched her closely, and not the least ray of life or hope was visible, and sometimes they thought that she was dead. Seeing that all hopes were gone, the broken-hearted father, as a last resource, went to Father Maloney, and besought him to come to the house and read an office for her. The priest at once consented. He had not seeh her before since Monday. Both which was eight days man Remarkable Developments in a Baltim Divorce Case. BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—In the Circuit Court on Saturday Judge Dobbin granted a decree divorcing Mellon Mitchell from Carrie B. Mitchell, and forbidding the latter to marry again during the lifetime of the former. The again during the lifetime of the former. The circumstances leading to the divorce were made public for the first time yesterday, and constitute an astonishing narrative. Mitchell is 22 years of age. Mrs. Mitchell, who was a Miss Forsyth, is 18. Both have moved in good conety in the West End. On the night of August 5th, Mitchell received a note from Mr. Frank J. Forsyth, 177 George street, requesting him to call at once, which he accordingly did, arriving about midnight. Mr. Forsyth opened the door, and in a mysterious manner invited Mitchell up-stairs, saying that his daughter, Miss Carrie B. Forsyth, wished to see him. Mitchell went up-stairs, and was showninted bedroom by Mr. Torsyth. Witchell was sectionished at seeing Miss Forsyth in bed. She appeared to be in great inental distress, and was deadly pale. Mitchell, after a slight pause, advanced and took the hand of the young lady, asking her if she was ill, and expressing his regrets. Before he received any response he read an office for her. The priest at once consented. He had not seen her before since Monday, 10th, which was eight days previous. At once he ordered a lighted candle, and opening his book, commenced to read. He continued so for about five minutes, then went over to the bedside. Every eye in the house was fixed on the priest. Suddenly, as if by Divine inspiration, he raised his hands and leyes toward heaven and fervently imployed and besonght the Eternal Son of the Living God and His Blessed Mather to hear his humble prayer. He continued praying in that attitude for about three minutes, and then raising his right hand he made the sign of the cross three times over his regrets. Before he received any response he heard the click of the lock, and turning, found that Mr. Forsyth had locked him in and stood in front of the door with a drawn paralysis totally left her whole body; her eyes and eyelids resumed their natural course, and the sight returned to them; her full and pistol in his hand. Mr. Forsyth exclaimed and the sight returned to them; her his and entire senses returned; the disease altogether quitted the head and brain; the withered, dead hand and fingers were once more re-stored to life, and became as sound, as fresh. You have taken advantage of my daughter, "You have taken advantage of my daughter, and you must either marry her at once or die on the spot." The astonished visitor vowed and protested that he was guiltless of the offence charged, but Mr. Forsyth, cocking his pistol, said furiously that the marriage should at once take place or Mr. Mitchell should die, Mr. Mitchell was finally frighter and into civing his consent. and as natural as ever they were. She that very instant sat up in her bed, and in less than two minutes afterwards she walked into the mext room unaided by anyone, and then called for something to eat. The priest himself, as well as the rest, was so thundestruck at what he saw that he shook like an aspen-leaf and turned the colour of death, then at once took up his hat and in a very low voice said, "Be careful and in a nething of this to anyone," and then left the house. Each and everyone of us are prepared to make an affidavit that this stupend-

should die. Mr. Mitchell was finally frightstened into giving his consent.

The Rev. Thomas Dougherty, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was then sent for. He at first strongly objected to marrying the couple, demanding that a license should first be procured. Mr. Forsyth flourished his pistol and said that, license or no license, the man who had wronged his daughter should be married to her. Mr. Dougherty was at last prevailed upon to read the marriage cerestion, and pronounced the couple man and wife. Mr. Forsyth then retired from the room, leaving Mitchell behind. The latter promptly made his escape, and overtaking Mr. Dougherty, informed him that Forsyth's accusations were entirely false of the suffer of divorce had been begun, tastion mony was introduced to the effect that then mony was introduced to the effect that then condition of the girl was misrepresented as to induce the clergyman to marry themps and as a part of a scheme to force Mitchell and as a part of a scheme to force Mitchell into the marriage in order to gratify Miss-forsyth, who was in love with him. The Rev. Mr. Dougherty, in his testimony, stated that he was sent for by Mr. Forsyth on the night of the marriage to come and see his daughter, who was dying. He was conducted to the house and shown into an upper bedroom, where the girl was in bed. Under pressure of threats from Forsyth he had performed the ceremony under protest.

sure of threats from Forsyth he had performed the ceremony under protest.

In the answer filed by Miss Forsyth she denied that her father employed any violences toward Mitchell, and stated that the latter did not hesitate a moment when asked to marry her; that she became acquainted with him in July, 1877, and they became engaged to each other, and interchanged promises of marriage in the month of August, 1877, and that the engagement continued in full force up to the time of their marriage of their marriage to her, came to see her every day, and in all respects recognized and treated her as hie lawfully wedded wife until last August, 29, when her marriage was announced in a Baltir more newspaper. He then ceased to visite when her marriage was announced in a Baltie, our after the last waitz had expired, in the more newspaper. He then ceased to wait the crey dawn of the morning, to his chambers her, having been sent, as she was informed at Lincoln's Inn, and of his snatching a few out of the city for several months by his hours of repose on his sofa, so as to be able mother.

The fact that the families of both the parties to the suit are respectable and quite wealthy people adds another to the singular features of the case. The decision of the court granter ing the divorce condemning the girl to option bacy during Mitchell's lifetime was a great blow to her family, and they will probably take the case to the State Court of Appeals to the suit are respectable and quite wealthy people adds another to the singular features.

Weather-Wise.

It was in the smoking-room of an Atlantic steamer that a worthy Teuton was recently talking about weather forecasts.

"Look here," said he, "I dell you vat take the case to the State Court of Appeals to the wedder bredictions. Dose beoble

The Lord Mayor's Snowstorm. Some wording. Deep can't dell no petter An absurd rimour was last evening currents. As I can."

An absurd rimour was last evening currents. As I can."

But, my dear sir, "said a person present, "they foretold the storm which we have just massion House, warming the public that some that as there was a probability of householders ers being confined to their houses for some two or three days by reason of the depth of snow, they had better lay in a store of juped."

Visions. People journeyed from all parts of the evening as many as two hundred pagesons were standing on the pavement, vainly stragged get within reading distance of a paper in the Metsorological Society. Many of this person sons thus hoazed were people in reduced the sons t

WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS.

A kiss—The clivin of tulips.
You can deceive your guileless little wife, young man; but your father's wife—never.
The census returns from Pennsylvania show in excess of females over males of nearly 0,000. 10,000.

It is very mean to ask a man whose wife is a shrew if it is hot enough for him, or if it's scold enough for him, as scold enough for him, or if it's seven hundred thousand women in France and Italy are employed in the manufacture of raw silk from the socoods.

Among rude tribes in America, Africa, and Australia, it is forbidden that a man should look at his mother in law or speak to her.

Jones thinks a man is fortunate who has his will contested after death only. He says his will has been contested ever since he married Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones.

The Philadelphia News says it is better to have loved and lost than to be obliged to get up at 5 o'clock on cold winter mornings to

A new Russian planiste, Madame Varette On Sunday morning, January the 9th, 1881.

Miss Ellen McQuillian, a young woman twenty years of age, and possessed of rare qualities, and residing with her parents and seven brothers and four sisters, instantly became very fil. Next morning her father, thinking that she was on the verge of death, went to Father Maloney, and entreated him to come with house and prepare his daughter for death. He went to see her, and desired the father to go at once to Greene for Father Hesse, as he alone had charge of the district. On the same evening Father Hesse came Stepanoff, is just now engaged upon a continental concert tour, and appears to be Stepanoff well on the road to fame.

A young woman who died in miserable cir A young woman who died in miserable circumstances at Keokuk, Iowa, was married at 15 to an old man, from whom she eloped with his son, who subsequently abandoned her.

Nearly one-third of the women married in Gratiot county, Mich., last year were under 18 years of age. Nineteen were 16 years old, our were 15, two were 14, and one only 13.

A wedding party was dismissed by the intended bridegroom, at Laytayette, Ind. "I understood the young lady to say yes," he explained, "but it seems that I was mis and she meant to say, no." There is a woman at Detroit whose husband is so given to flirting, that when they go to concerts, theatre or parties, she puts blinders on him. Then she can see him every time he

Hesse, as he alone had charge of the district. On the same evening Father Hesse came infonday, the 10th), but had to wait for a considerable time before she came to her senses. He then quickly gave her the sacraments, but scarcely had he finished when she fell back again quite unconscious. In this state she remained during day and night until the 14th. Her family and friends sent for Dr. Barton, of Waterford. As soon as he armyadhocarefully examined the patient, and pronounced the disease to be congestion of the brain, On Sunday, the 16th, she was instantly stricken from head to foot with paralysis, and then she became altogether in a most helpless condition. Her natural fair colour became yery dark, her lips became pink and closely compressed, her eyes became much larger and turns his head to look at a girl. In "Consecrated Women," a fresh book, the author celebrates Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna, who gave up writing action because it

seemed irreverent to describe divine influence working on the minds of imaginary persons. compressed, her eyes became much larger and more glassy, staring wide open without the least item of sight in them, and remained immorable; her eyelashes became as blue as indigo, and lost completely all their power and inneurous. The whole body down to her very toes became motionless and as cold as a corpse. Around the wrist of the left arm was a black circle, and from there to the time of the forcers. The attention of the British House of Commons is to be directed to the women clerks in drapers' shops, who are compelled to work thirteen or fourteen hours a day in a close and unhealthy atmosphere, most of the time

and unheatthy atmosphere, most of the time standing.

"There are seventeen and a half men to every female in the Territory of Dakota."

"Well," said Miss Jones, spinster, when she read the above item, "If girls knew what I know, they'd take that half man rather than none at all."

A little girl of twelve years, the daughter of a clergyman, was asked:—"Sadie, does your pala ever preach the same sermon twice?" After thinking a moment, Sadie replied:—"Yes, I think he does, but I think he hollers in different places." Dr. Hıram Shaffer is the leading physician

at Wooster, Ohio. His wife objected to his visiting woman patients, and demanded that he should confine his practise to men. He refused to thus throw away more than half his mcome, and she has left him.

A Galveston man, J. Hafney by name, who is in the interior of the State, received a letter from his wife the other day. It read:
"Dear husband, I have been very anxious about your personal safety ever since I read of that cattle train being wrecked."

A young woman, with a bad temper and a worse method of teaching, punished a school-boy in Newark, Ohio, one day last week, by rubbing coal ashes in his mouth. Another mode of enforcing discipline which she favours is putting soap in her scholars' mouths. Women (remarks a late essayist) skate much better than men. Or is it that their superior gracefulness gives them an air of aperior ease? I saw only one girl fall the ut several men came down most ignom

ously. SCRAPS FROM THE WAYSIDE

A sleeping car costs, on an average, about \$12,000, and earns about \$1,000 a month. Pretty good profit.

It is said that the number of people speak ng the English language has more than quadapled during the past century.

A small boy declined to eat soup at dinner the other day, on the ground that he "hadn't any teeth that were little enough for soup." "If I punish you," said a mamma to her little girl, "you don't suppose I do so for my pleasure, do you?", "Then whose pleasure is it for, dear mamma girst?) A gift picture-frame in a dealer's window in Paris, which is labelled with a high price,

bears the following inscription: "This su perb frame has contained a picture by Titian!" Lord Holland told of a man remarkable for bsence of mind, who, dining once at some sort of shabby repast, faucied himself in his own house, and began to apologize for the wretchedness of the dinner.

The Italian Queen bee lays about 3,000 eggs in a day. Can't some of our enterprising stock-breeders improve the race of bees and increase the size so that they can supersede the comparative sterilely hen? The hero of the great march from Cabul to Candahar is Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts. If

pared to make an affidavit that this stupendous miracle was performed before our eyes instantaneously, and in the middle of daylight, about four o'ciock on Monday evening, January 17th, 1881, and from that moment to this Ellen McQuillian never enjoyed better health or spirits, and that no trace whatever of that fearful complication of diseases is to be found in her whole body.

There was no legerdemain, or sleightof hand, or priesteraft, as some may say, or a call it, in connection with this. There was nothing said or done in priyate, no conspiracy formed to gull anyone, no intricacy whatever about the matter, but all in an instant the prayer of that priest was Candanar is Sir Frederick Steigh Roberts. It that feat had been performed in America the hero would have been called Bob sled by the papers before he gould runner way.—Boston Commercial Bulletia. In reference to the marriage of Lady Bur

all in an instant the prayer of that priest was

heard, and as true as the light shines, or God is sternal and everlasting, so sure it is that this miracle was performed before our eyes, and is now well known by all denominations

The following names are given as belongin

Anecdote of the Lord Chanceller.

dett-Coutts a London paper thinks it necessary to state that should there be issue (the bride is 66) the eldest son will inherit the title, but he and the other children will bear the name of the father. The Kansas newspapers declare that a phy

scian of La Cyrne, in that State, narrowly escaped lynching because he invented a compound that would instantly sober a drunken man. Public sentiment was against anything that tended to cause a waste of liquor. the following names are given as belonging to persons who were present and cognizant of Miss McQuillian's dying condition: Rev. Father Hesse of Greene, Dr. Barton of Waterford, Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Meagher, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Madden, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Madden, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Cammins, Mr. and Mrs. Madden, Mrs. A Paris journal contains this advertiseer, will paint at a moderate price a gallery of ancestors for any body, who will give him a commission. Models of guarantied authenticity. Discretion absolute Address him at his studio, No. — Rue-de D.—, from 1 till 5 p.m." James Commins, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mary McQuillian, and 30 others.

Thirty years ago there was no such inde-fatigable ball-goer as Roundell Palmer. He was a good dancer, yet he danced during the London season nearly every night. So great was his devotion for the basiness, that there are well-authenticated stories of his hurrying off, after the last waltz had expired, in the p.m."
Scene at Continental kursaal:—English Scene at Continental kursaal:—English party at card-table—"Hello, we are two to two." English party at opposite table—"We are two to two too!" German spectator, who "speake, huglish," to companion, who is acquiring the language—"Vell, now, you see how dis is. Off you vant to gife expression to yourself in English, all you hafe to do is to blay mit der French horn!"

Somebody in Boston has discovered, and asserts very positively, after the Boston man-ner, that in the house of the future the bed-room will be be dedicated to sleep, and the bed, with perhaps a chair or two, will be the only furniture; there will be no hangings, no carpets, nothing to catch and hold the dust, and the bed will stand in the middle of the room, where the air can circulate freely dem wedder bredictions. Dose beoble don't know noding. Dey can't dell no petter Scene : Margin of a Highland river, Affable

only whey.

Onld, "Vera true, sir; vera true; but ye maun ken that it wisna the breedth, bit the depth o' the water that feenished him."

When your English swell does condescend he performs the teat handsomely. Here, for instance, is the Duke of Portland, at whose princely seat, "Welbeck Abbey, took place a "servants" ball," on the 10th ult. The Duke opened the ball with Mrs. Dalton, his honsekeeper, while his step-mother, the Baroness Bolsover, led off with Mr. McCallum, the steward. Several of the Duke's relatives also took part in the dances. Imagine a Fifth avenue nabob doing such a thing I

AMERICAN NOTES.

Strawberries are only 75 cents a piece in From 1848 to January 1, 1881, Californi turned out in gold and silver \$2,139,258,000 It is estimated that about 1,000,000 tens of ice will be harvested this season in and around

A cool matriage fee was received by Brooklyn clergyman, the other day—a lot of the cool of ice tickets.

The American Miller puts the area of the United States available for wheat at 470,-

United States available for wheat at 270, 000,000 acres.

Four quinine pills administered to a sick elephant at Bridgeport, Conn., a few days ago cost five dollars each.

The latest journalistic venture in Cincinnati is a penny paper with no name. It goes wherever there is one sent. The ice is so thick and the water so low in some of the Micihgan marshes that the musk-rats are dying of starvation.

The Senate of Missouri has rejected, by a vote of nearly two to one, a bill to set up the whipping-post for the punishment of petty

A girl with diphtheria was sent from one relative to another, at Green Lake, Wis., each refusing to take her in, until she died in the waggon.

In consideration of "saying nothing more about it," a Cleveland reporter has just received \$5,000 from a wealthy citizen who as-

saulted him a year ago.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Arkansas looking to the creation of the office of railroad supervisor to regulate

The names of towns and settlements in Arizona possess the merit of originality. Here are some of them:—Tombstone, Good Enough, Tough Nut, Contention, Family Fuss, and Discipline.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate announce that it will hereafter reject all advertisements of patent medicines, although this course will diminish its yearly receipts several thousand

A bill to revive the whipping post for wife-beaters is likely to pass the Indian a Legisla-ture. It limits the punishment to twenty-five strokes on the bare back with the cat-onine tails. Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 por

pork is an unusual amount to be cooked all at one time. The Indianapolis fire, of which this was a feature, overtops all the berbecues that have taken place in America for many a long year.

The last two members of a family were burned to death in Dorchester, Mass., one day last week. Their brother was killed before Vicksburgh, their father was drowned, and their only sister was burned to death some months ago.

Accounts of great snow slides begin to come from the Rocky Mountains. On Wood Raver, Utah, four men were found subbattedPh a cabin that had been covered twentrodect deep. In Montana a herd of two hundred cattle was buried and killed. Dr. Carson, of Leechburg, Penn., while attending a severe case of diphtheria, is said to have received some of the virus on a sore spot

on his hand, and to have died a day on two afterward in consequence. The bad effects were felt within two hours of the inocula-Colorado papers record a marriage by telegraph. The contracting parties and witnesses were in the office of the Santa Fé Company at La Junta. The clergyman, the Rev. S. A. Winson, was in the office at West Las Animas, Col. The questions and answers and declaration were sent over the since

and declaration were sent over the wires, and everybody seemed satisfied. everybody seemed satisfied.

There is a movement in St. Louis to strictly enforce the Sunday law. By a provision of the Act, Jews may work on Sunday if they religiously observe Saturday. The Globe-Democrat declares that, if interfered with, it will employ Jews exclusively to get out the Monday morning edition.

### CURRENT HUMOUR.

If you happen to print a kiss. publish it. If babies are included, the Home Rule party is very large.

Shipwrecked sailors never need starve while there is a hight of rope left.—Lowell

Citizen. The Egyptian emblem of a snake with its tail in its mouth was the earliest sign of the "swallow tail."

Trifles light as hair sometimes turn the whole course of a man's appetite.—New Orleans Picayune.

Wrap up your children warm this cold weather. If they persist in going out without their wraps, rap them when they come back.

There is a society in England called the Kyrle Society, of which Prince Leopold is president. They read Kyrle-papers at their meetings. Orleans Picayune.

A liveryman thinks the great wait of the day is young men with three arms he vaguely says it would lessen the lumber of the liveryman thinks and liveryman the liveryman than the liv

sleighing accidents.

A young lawyer wishing to cite an authority, and not being able to remember it, his opponent remarked, "Though lost to cite, to memory dear." When you hear a man say that snowballing is a healthy amusement, and the boys ought to be allowed to enjoy it, don't think

him a generous soul; set that man down as a glazier.—Boston Post. glazier.—Boston Post.

A contented mind: Lady—"They tell me your cow never gives any milk, Betty." Old Betty—"No, mum, she don't give hardly any. But, bless er 'eart, she'll eat as much as two o' them good milkers!"-London Fun. Lecture upon the rhinoceros. Professor—"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."

When a man begins to go down hill he finds everything greased for the occasion, says a philosopher, who might have added that when he tries to climb up he finds everything greased for the occasion, too.—Philo

A Parisian enters a poor restaurant and dines badly. In settling up he says to the owner: "Dear sir, embrace me." "Hum, embrace you?" he says, in astonishment. "Why, yes, for I really believe we shall never see each other again." If all the dogs were sent to Lapland, the lawyers to Lie-beria, the donkeys to Brayzil, the lovers to Sigh-beria, the editors to New-zeal-land, and the key-hole angels to Peer-u, the eternal fitness of things would have equilibrium down to a fine point.

Fresh young man to lady he has just escorted to the dining-room at a literary gathering—"Are you partial to 'Lamb's Tales?" Indignant young lady, after exhibiting much uncalled-for surprise—"No, nor 'mutton heads,' either!"—Yonkers

The young milkman and his girl stood be ore the Justice of the Peace. "You take this milk—ahem!—this man for butter or for worse?" the mighty man of the law inquired. The girl said it never a curd to her before, but she supposed she would if that was the only whey. only whey.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Macdongall and Carling Ag Society have, with commendable e resolved to make a display at the Industrial Exhibition of the production of the production of giving the outside world a like a correct conception of the rette Parry Sound district. This con will constitute an attractive feature. constitute an attractive ng Exhibition. Cincinnati formerly was the g slaughtering centre, but Chicago

given her the go-by. In 1879-80 polis," that is Cincinnati, packed to 000 carcases, while Chicago packed During the present season Cinci killed 518,000, while Chicago got a 2,485,000. Trichinosis has had no the killing, but it will probably he sale and cheap pork may be beautiful. sale, and cheap pork may be lo

With the high price of fuel, he will be pleased to learn, even on doubtful authority of a Pennsylv that the winter is very nearly bases his prediction on the fact horses have already commenced to winter coat of hair, and that it is no ary for them to throw off their over the necessity for them has passed the says, the horses did not commet their hair until the middle of Marc

A vigorous crusade is being c some cities of the States against g others who palm off oleomargarine, and other compounds on their cu butter. The favourite method as dealers in these mixtures is to pur in firkins and tubs, and sometimes is same as butter, and, by having it passing it off as the genuine pro charging the reigning price. Aft tracted and close winter butter is go up in price and it woulded: go up in price, and it would the well for people even in this city to eyes open against adulteration.

# FOR THE FARME

Mr. John C. Kilborn, a Beams grower, says the peach crop is safe. One gallon of neat's foot off m four ounces of lampblack makes a ness oil. A London firm has shipped loads of apples to Chicago, being pa barrels required.

A horse disease affecting the th valent at London. Mr. Sheriff lost on Tuesday from it. Pliny tells us Dædalus invent The earliest sawmill of which we l was built in Madeira in 1420.

When strawberry plants are s three feet spart and a foot part i it requires 14,520 for an ac Cattle-skinners are at week near tonio, Texas. They kill tattle be others, steal the hides, and leave t

The exportation of American le Germany has been found very About 21 per cent, of the hogs

Charred corn is one of the which can be fed to hens to make It must not be fed as a regular limited quantities each day. There is no probability that mil heifer or cow before she calves wany harm, while neglecting or object it may do serious injury.

Mr. J. W. Gay, West Dedham, vested from one and one half acres

vested from one and one-half acres past autumn seventy bushels of and sold 9,960 pounds of straw. A simple and effective remeattle is to give them a thorough with wood ashes every other them clean the following day. To heavily feed a cow of

capacity is very poor economy, will produce good results when f that give large quantities of rich n profitable to grow for beef those a age will give weight, but at In the Senate on Monday the o

bill was taken up and five of sections read. Thurman criticise chinery to be created by it as The New York Commercial says of a corner in the produce market as entirely sensational. The hom tion had caused an advance in priddifficulty of getting hogs to market reason.

ter the number gardener will take in readiness all tools needed for field; an little forethought now hurry and loss of time in the bus

the year. Mr. T. Dark, of Goderich, Mr. T. Dark, of Goderich, which is 48 years old. It has possession of its owner for 30; Signal says the old veteran is fat and can yet kick up its heels in cannot be equalled by many a tentre excessive dry summer and last year, combined with the fact the ground has so far been well company will no doubt add greatly to speed will no doubt add greatly to the second control of the ground has so far been well company will no doubt add greatly to the second control of the ground has so far been well company will no doubt add greatly to the second control of the ground has so far been well as the snow, will no doubt add greatly to to of the soil, and, other things bei able, we may reasonably expect go A very simple remedy—and sai fective—to rid canary birds of place a clean white cloth over thight. The vermin leave the bird upon the cloth. They are very and scarcely discernible with the

schmidt, of Preston, was awarde and three third prizes for Brown Mr. G. H. Pugsley, of Brantiord, cial prize for White and Brown To utilize the feathers of ducks and turkeys generally thrown refuse, trim the plume from the close them in a tight bag, rub the washing clothes, and you will see feetly uniform and light down, a

At the Ontario Poultry Associated at Brantford last week, Mr.

quilting coverlets and not a few poses. —Poultry World. The moisture in which one l The moisture in which one si would flourish would be destructive class, causing them to rot instead growth. The heat necessary to class of seeds would dry up and stroy the germ of another class. cation of rules requires a mixture sense and observation.

A Good Pickle for Mea An excellent pickle for salti made as follows:—To one gallo take one and a half pounds of pound of brown sugar, and half saltpetre; boil these until no rises, and skim the liquor as this the pickle is clear; pour it into a Keep the meat two days before and rub it with a quantity of the finely powdered, twelve hours be it to drain; then pack closely in tub, sprinkling each layer with powdered ingredients, and turn o cold. When the meat is used the be boiled, skimmed, strained, an another season. The pork-packer their pickle from year to year, all with great care, knowing that with age and the simple additional and the simple additional control of the salt.—Tarmer.

A cool marriage fee was received by a Brooklyn clergyman, the other day—a lot of

brooklyn teergjama, ice tickets.

The American Miller puts the area of the United States available for wheat at 470,-000,000 acres.

Four quinine pills administered to a sick elephant at Bridgeport, Conn., a few days ago cost five dollars each.

The latest journalistic venture in Cincin-

nati is a penny paper with no name. It goes wherever there is one sent.

The ice is so thick and the water so low in

some of the Micihgan marshes that the musk-rats are dying of starvation. The Senate of Missouri has rejected, by a

vote of nearly two to one, a bill to set up the whipping-post for the punishment of petty A girl with diphtheria was sent from one relative to another, at Green Lake, Wis,, each refusing to take her in, until she died in

the waggon. In consideration of " saying nothing more about it," a Cleveland reporter has just received \$5,000 from a wealthy citizen who assaulted him a year ago.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Arkansas looking to the creation of the office of railroad supervisor to regulate The names of towns and settlements in Ari-

zona possess the merit of originality. Here are some of them:—Tombstone, Good Enough, Tough Nut, Contention, Family Fuss, and The St. Louis Christian Advocate announces that it will hereafter reject all advertisements of patent medicines, although this course will

A bill to revive the whipping post for wife-beaters is likely to pass the Indian a Legisla-ture. It limits the punishment to twenty-five strokes on the bare back with the cat-

Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds of pork is an unusual amount to be cooked all at one time. The Indianapolis fire, of which this was a feature, overtops all the barbacues

hat have taken place in America for many a ong year. The last two members of a family were burned to death in Dordnester, Mass., one day last week. Their brother was killed beand their only sister was burned to death some months ago.

Accounts of great snow slides begin to come from the Rocky Mountains. On Wood River, Utah, four men were found sufficiently in abin that had been covered twentweet meep. In Montana a herd of two hundred cattle was ried and killed.

Dr. Carson, of Leechburg. Penn., while atending a severe case of diphtheria, is said to have received some of the virus on a some spot on his hand, and to have died a day as two afterward in consequence. The bad effects were felt within two hours of the inocula-

graph. The contracting parties and witnesses were in the office of the Santa Fé Company at La Junta. The clergyman, the Rev. S. A. Winson, was in the office at West Las Animas, Col. The questions and answers erybody seemed satisfied.

There is a movement in St. Louis to rictly enforce the Sunday law. By a pro-ision of the Act, Jews may work on Sunday they religiously observe Saturday. The with, it will employ Jews exclusively to get out the Monday morning edition.

If you happen to print a kiss you need not If babies are included, the Home Rule party is very large.
Shipwrecked sailors never need starve

while there is a hight of rope left.—Lowell The Egyptian emblem of a snake with its ail in its mouth was the earliest sign of the

Trifles light as hair sometimes turn the whole course of a man's appetite. New Orleans Picayune.

Wrap up your children warm this cold weather. If they persist in going out without their wraps, rap them when they come back. There is a society in England called the Kyrle Society, of which Prince Leopold is president. They read Kyrle-papers at their meetings. eetings.

A liveryman thinks the great while of the lay is young men with three arms. He aguely says it would lessen the number of

sleighing accidents.

A young lawyer wishing to cite an authority, and not being able to remember it, his opponent remarked, "Though lost to ite, to memory dear."

when you hear a man say that snowballing is a healthy amusement, and the boys ought to be allowed to enjoy it, don't think him a generous soul; set that man down as a glazier.—Boston Post.

A contented mind: Lady—"They tell me

A contented mind: Lady—"They tell me your cow never gives any milk, Betty." Old Betty—"No, mum, she don't give hardly any. But, bless 'er 'eart, she'll eat as much as two o' them good milkers!"—London Fun.

Lecture upon the rhinoceros. Professor—"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."

When a man begins to go down hill he finds verything greased for the occasion, says a hilosopher, who might have added that when he tries to climb up he finds everything greased for the occasion, too.—Philadelphia News.

News.

A Parisian enters a poor restaurant and dines badly. In settling up he says to the owner: "Dear sir, embrace me." "Hum, embrace you?" he says, in astonishment. "Why, yes, for I really believe we shall never see each other again."

If all the dogs were sent to Lapland, the If all the dogs were self-lawyers to Lie-beria, the donkeys to Brayzil, the lovers to Sigh-beria, the editors to New-zeal-land, and the key-hole angels to Peer-u, the eternal fitness of things would have equilibrium down to a fine point,

Fresh young man to lady he has just escorted to the dining-room at a literary gathering—"Are you partial to 'Lamb's Tales?" Indignant young lady, after exhibiting much uncalled for surprise—"No, nor 'mutton heads,' either!"—Yonkers

The young milkman and his girl stood before the Justice of the Peace. "You take this milk—ahem!—this man for butter or for worse?" the mighty man of the law inquired. The girl said it never a-curd to her before, but she supposed she would if that was the only whey.

What is an ocean without a "c;" a bee-

What is an ocean without a "c;" a bee-hive without a "b;" an idiot without "i's;" Ingersoll without "l's;" a tailor without an "o;" a pea pod without a "p;" a table without "t;" yourself without "u;" a five dollar bill without a "v;" your wife without a double-you; annex without an "x;" a query without "y;" eh?

"Golly! I ain't going to be licked to-morrow," was the joyful remark of a small scholar who was at the burning of Mouroe school last evening, and who had been promised a dose of corporal punishment this morning. Another lad of the same size ruefully remarked, "I wish it was my school that was burning up."—Rochester Herald.

# AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Macdongall and Carling Agricultur Society have, with commendable enterprise, resolved to make a display at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition of the products of the field forest, factory, and mine, for the purpose of giving the outside world something like a correct conception of the resources of the Parry Sound district. This contribution will constitute an attractive feature of the coming Exhibition.

given her the go-by. In 1879-80 "Porko-polis," that is Cincinnati, packed only 500, 000 carcases, while Chicago packed 1,925,000. During the present season Cincinnati has killed 518,000, while Chicago got away with 2,485,000. Trichinosis has had no effect on the killing, but it will probably have on the sale, and cheap pork may be looked for this

will be pleased to learn, even on the rather doubtful authority of a Pennsylvania man, that the winter is very nearly over. He hases his prediction on the fact that the horses have already commenced to shed their winter coat of hair, and that it is not customary for them to throw off their overcoats until the necessity for them has passed. Last year, he says, the horses did not commence to shed their hair until the middle of March.

A Good Pickle for Meat.

An excellent pickle for salting meat is made as follows:—To one gallon of water take one and a half pounds of salt, half a pound of brown sugar, and half an ource of saltpetre; boil these until no more scum rises, and skim the liquor as this rises until the pickle is clear; pour it into a tub to cool. Keep the meat two days before packing it, and rub it with a quantity of the ingredienta, finely powdered, twelve hours before leaving it to drain; then pack closely in the barrel or tub, sprinkling each layer with more of the powdered ingredients, and turn on the pickle coid. When the meat is used the pickle may be boiled, skimmed, strained, and kept for another season. The pork-packers thus keep their pickle from year to year, and preserve it with great curk favouring that it improves that he gas and the simple addition of more suits age and the simple addition of more suits age and the simple addition of more suits. Samples 10 cents.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower.

August Flower.

August Flower.

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many intrators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, vith their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palifornia, Indigestion, Palifornia, Indigestion, Palifornia, Indigestion of the lungs, one application of the familine Balsam will give instant relief, and a quicker cure than any known remedy. Try is

### SHEEP HUSBANDRY

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

The Best Breeds and Bow to Keep Them. Amount of the Course of the Privace of the Course of the Privace years, to broughtship to their original fertility by turning upon tham floots of them, which was also made to the Course of the Course of the Course of the Privace years, to broughtship to their original fertility by turning upon tham floots of them, which was also the Course of the Cour

Catching Cold.

Colds are generally considered to be the exciting cause of a very large proportion of the diseases to which the race is prone, and therefore any light upon the subject is well worth considering. I have known a whole family to have severe colds in their heads the day after dining on roast goose, a dish of which they were especially fond. Since then I have studied the subject largely from a dietatic point of view, and with great advantage. I had always enjoyed good health, except that symptoms of dyspepsia were increasing in number and severity; for, being a "good feeder," like all the world abeat me, I ate as much as I wanted of all the good things found on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and other festive occasions, together with a daily fare quite up to the standard. I soon found myself entirely exempt from "colds" so long as I practised intelligent moderation in my diet, and kept clear of pastry and all indigestible substances; but so sure as I "let myself out" for a few days, so sure was I of having some sort of a cold. I found, however, that by skipping a meal or two the severe symptoms speedily abated, and then moderation would effect a complete cure. Whether these so-called colds are simply evidence of a cloggy system from over-indulgence, or from eating indigestible substances, or whether unhygieme living is ofly a predisposing cause, and damp feet, carclessness, atmospheric changes, &c., are the exciting causes, are debatable questions. Journal of Chemistry.

The fee of doctors is an item that year

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00; which would tax a man confined to his hed for a year, and in need of a dally visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness, —Post,

drie I that berb.

perpair it and broil. Eat with a fittle lemon juice, or make a sance with butter and a little water as possible till centrely dissolved; let boil one quart of sulk and one quart of cream; awesten to taste; flavour with 'amilia; also case empluil of chocolate; little water as possible till entirely dissolved; let boil one quart of sulk and one quart of cream; awesten to taste; flavour with 'amilia; also case empluil of chocolate; littley pour in the warm gulatine through a strainer. Let all boil about five minutes. Then pour is moulds. Eat with cream.

OAT-MEAL AND BERY TRA—I find this quite useful to give strength to weak patients; take two table-spoonfule of fine outmeal and make it perfectly smooth in two aponifule of old water; pour into this a pint of strong beef tes; boil it sight minutes; keep shirring all the time; it should be very umooth; if lumpy pass through a seive.

SAUCED HERRHINGS.—Place the herrings and alo, pour as much of the mixture over the fish as the dish will hold. Fut the dish into a porty not oven for about twenty minutes, taking sare to never ist the fish get dry, but as they gat soaked up pour over the remainder of the vinegar and ale. Serve cold.

ONELETTE SOUPLER—Six eggs, aix tables someth, and the wintes until stiff enough to cut, with a knife; stir together lightly with the seasoning; pour in a buttered dish, and back in a quick oven fire to the yolks by degrees the sugar, beat to a froth until thick and smooth, and the whites until stiff enough to cut, with a knife; stir together lightly with the seasoning; pour in a buttered dish, and back in a quick oven fire or six minutes; the office of the sugar, beat to a froth until thick and smooth, and the wintes with a put of milk; knead all together very well; press into a butter bowl; the down irmly with a pudding in, and kneap for it is an abouter bowl; in edward with water; serve with wine sauce.

Snow Perperse.—Take five eggs; divide yolks from white; you wisk them into mall fakes; take a few manual content of the sum of the sum o

A physician was lately called to prescribe for a young lady who lives in one of the most charming villes in Learnedville.

"Nothing the matter with her," she declared, "nothing but terrible headaches." Every morning the woke with a headache, and it lasted nearly half the day. It had been going on for months—ever since they moved into their new house. The doctor tried all the old remedies and they all failed. Riding and archery were faithfully tested, study and practice were cheerfully given up. Nothing did any good.

"Will you let me see your bedroom?" asked the doctor one day, and he was shown up into the prettiest little nest imaginable.

Nothing wrong about the ventilation. The windows were high and broad, and were left open every night, the patient said. The bed stood in one corner against the wall.

"How do you sleep!" says the doctor.

"On my right side, at the back of the bed, with my face to the wall. Lou likes the front best."

"The dickens she does!" says the doctor.

"So do I. Will youlde me the favour to wheel that bed into the middle of the room and aloop so for a week? Then let me know about the headache!"

Doctors are so absurd? The middle of the room, indeed! And there were the windows on one side, and the two doors on the two other sides, and the mantie with its Macrame lambrequin on the fourth side. There was no place for the bed but just where it stood, in the corner.

"Never mind! Sacrifice your lambrequin,"

OUR SLEEPING THOUGHTS

The Influence and Effect of Dreams.

A belief in the truth of dream warning has lingered usen to our own day, it was yet more prevalent in past centuries, Macaulay has ridiculed Archiehop Laud for the care with which he recorded his dreams in his diary; but the prolate was no more superstitious in this respect than were many of his cotemporaries. The mediaval historians generally note some dream, prophecy before any great event, took place.

A pious monk dreamt, of the fatal accident that should health the Red King, Henry IV, of France was copressed by evil dreams the night preceding his assassination. It is an undisputed fact that, in the present century, a murder was discovered from the circumstance of one of the parents of a victum dreaming where the body was concealed. Bishop Hall relates a currous story of a cure effected by mesus of a dream; a cripple dreaming that he bathed in a certain well in Cornwall and was restored to health, Acting on this visionary prescription he recovered the use of his limbs. The Bishop attributes this dream to "a good angel." Probably, as Lord Byron says of prophecies, people note the fulfilments of dreams and forget the failures—pass over the ninety-nine baseless visions, but record the hundredth that happens to be verified. Authors, artists, and musicians have carried on their work in their dreams, sometimes with more success than in their waking hours. Tartini, an Italian composer, dreamt that he heard a fiend perform an elaborate colo on the violiu. He attempted to repreduce if when awake; but, though his "Devil's Sonata" is ranked among his finest productions, the composer declared that it was so inferior to the inusic of his dream, that he could have broken his instrument with versation at his failure to reproduce that beautiful melody. Condorcet and Franklin worked out elaborate calculations in their slean, and remembered them, on awaking. Lord Tauriew is said to have composed part of a Latin poon in a dream; and Sir J. Herschell has left a verse which occurred to him i

TESTIMONIA

TESTIM

winto the prettiest little nest imaginable.
Nothing wrong about the ventilation. The windows were night and broad, and were left open every night, the patient said. The bed is, at the windows were night and broad, and were left open every night, the patient said. The bed is, at the well.

"How do you sleep!" says the doctor.
"On my right side, at the back of the bad, with my face to the wall. Lou likes the front best."

"The dickens she does!" says the doctor.
"So do I. Will yould me the favour to wheel as that bed into the middle of the room and sleep on one side, and the two doors on the two other sides, and the mantle with its Macrans and land the said of the corner, in the fourth side. There was no place for the bed but just where it stood, in the corner, in the fourth side. There was no place for the bed but just where it stood, in the corner, in the corner in the corner in the corner in

Medical.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles

Dr. Clark Johnson:
Dear Sir.—I was suffering from indigestion an soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF and BLOOD PURIFIER; the first dose I took secund to give me relief, and I am pleased to say it has effected a permanent cure. I cannot recommend it to highly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer.

30 Shepnard street. Best Medicine I Ever Took.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYR!

a trial, and must say it is the best medicine ever took.

V. S. LATTIMORE Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

of Counterfeits. We employ no runner or travelling agents to solicit tradition bruggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.

to the at the second and the second as a second

New York caster at 3-16 to } per cent. premium. At New York to-day sterling exchange was over, at \$4.861 for demand notes, and \$4.831

Friendle State of Sta

The market to-day was fairly active. Mont-real sold at 180, closing with sellers 1 higher and bids 1 lower. Bids for Merchants' declined 1. commerce was held I higher. Dominion sold at and closed with bids up 1, but no sellers. standard sold at 104, closing with sellers ‡ up and bids ‡ down. Bids for Federal declined ‡. imperial sold at 119, and closed with sellers in ancous stocks were generally steady.

ern was offered 3 lower with bids unchang-

d. Confederation sold at 202, closing with select 2 lower and bids I higher. Bids for Dominion elegraph advanced j. Loans and Savings stocks were firm. Bids for Canada Permanent rose 1, or to 204, with no sellers. Freehold sold at 1573, and closed with bids need & Landed Credit was not offered, but ore. Building and Loan sold at 99 and closed unchanged. Farmers' sold at 130, and ed unchanged. London and Canadian sold a and closed with sellers at 154, and 152 bid. For Manitoba declined 41 with no sellers.

tures were wanted at firm prices, but Toronto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, Feb-

13 13

Banks,	Seller	Buye	Trans.
Montreal	. 1811		8 at 180
Toronto Onfario Merchants Commerce Johnnion	97± 118± 138±	97 117	13 at 151
Tamilton.  10 50 p.c  Standard.  Federal	120 110 1041 1371	103½ 136½ 118½	15 at 104 15 at 119
Molsons Insurance, &c. Rritish Apperica. Vestern Assurance. Conada Life.	153	220 316	
Confiner Life Association Consumers Gas. Deminion Telegraph. Mentreal Telegraph. Blobe Printing Co.	203 150 95	201 149 941	50 at 202
Hailways. Thronto Grey, and Bruce Tronto and Nipissing Lounand Savings Cos.	e		
Frechold	158	204 1571 165 149	18 at 157
Union Canada Lauded Credit Bullding and Loan Importal Farmers	. 1204	1351 984	13 at 99
National Investment. Peuple's Loan. Manitoba Loan.	1154	152 108 108	13 at 15
Huron and Erie  Dom. Savings and Loan. Untario Loan and Deb  Lanndian S. & Loan	119	152	
Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc Heat Estate Loan & Deb Brant Loan	1154	195	
Debentures, de. Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c Fownp. (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c		107	

City Toronto Stock, 6 p.c... ORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW. WEDNESDAY, February 16,

The market has shown some improvemen ring the week; it is true that the total incase in transactions has been small, but it early all over, and the demand has generally een on the increase, but holders have not been luclined to push sales. One cause of this dispo tion is to be found in the fact that offerings have been small, and another in firm prices out-side. Stocks have shown but little change : and stood on Monday as follows :—Flour, 9,829 bbls.; all wheat, 105,865 bush.; spring wheat, 71,354 ush.; oats, nil; barley, 427.799; peas, 71,777, and ryc, 12,523 bush.; against on the same date last rear-Flour, 15,740 bbls.; fall wheat, 173,385 bush. ing wheat, 163,523; oats, 11,408; barley, 145,peas, 48,413; and rye, 2,756 bushels. id, lower on the inside price of red winter, and on peas, but 2d. higher one corn. Markets improving during the latter part of last and on Monday and Tuesday; arrivals mre small with a continental demand set in, intry markets firmer. The feeling to-day, lowever, was again easier. Supplies last week inued in excess of the consumption. Imounted to 230,000 to 235,000 qrs. of wheat, ad 110,000 to 112,500 bbls. of flour, and home deries to 144,360 qrs., making a total supply qual to 197,601 to 505,932 qrs. of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quar-ters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit the 10th inst. was 2,450,000 qrs, against 2,652,000 drs, on the 3rd inst. and 1,950,000 luarters on the corresponding date in 1880. Mail advices are not of much interest. nental advices state that in France a than ad set in and inland communication was partially restored. The wheat trade was dull in the arly part of the week; but after the thaw showed an improvement and some advance was occasionally obtained for homewheat. Foreign wheat did not seet much demand, although it was said that millers' wants were becoming very g. Red winter free on rail was quoted at mai to 49s. 3d. per 480 lbs., and Australian at 6d. to 51s. 3d. per 480 lbs. The total imports heat into France in 1880, according to the mmerce Special, were 9,988,246 qrs., against 077,712 qrs. in 1879. The exports in 1880 were 10.421 grs., against 25,588 grs. in 1879. Of flour grs. were imported in 1880, and only 36,130 ars, exported; this is probably the first time on record that the imports of flour have exceeded the exports. In Belgium severe weather rely closed navigation, but on the 26th ult. ter registered one degree above ng point. The trade ruled quiet, transac big confined to immediate wants. At p wheat had become dull, but rye rened firm; red winter was quoted at equal to at 47s. 6d. to 48s. 3d. per 480 lbs., and white ay at 48s. 3d. per 480 lbs. In Germany the inued severe up to the close of the ck. The "term" markets were rather imhough the tendency at the close was weaker at terlin, part of the improvement being lost. At Jerlin the wheat trade remained inactive, both on the spot and for forward delivery, and prices lesed rather lower. Rye was also quiet, although in rather better demand than wheat; rices receded 1½ marks for early periods, and 3 marks for late ones. At Hamurg wheat on the spot was very quiet, only purchased to cover immediate wants. ore frost continued till Friday, the 28th ult., mers had great difficulty in forcing their rough the ice. The weather became milder on the 20th ult., when it was expected that avigation for steamers was not interrupted. Wheat met a slow sale at unaltered prices, American winter being quoted at 46s. 3d. per quarter, elivered. At Danzig and Konigsberg little or othing was being done. At Vienna there was niy a small demand for consumption, and prices were rather lower. At Pesth the receipts of wheat a 1800 were 1.780,000 qrs., against 2.435,000 qrs. in 570, and the exports 160,000 quarters, against, 180,000 quarters. Trade was unsettled, prices having uccessively advanced and receded during the reck. Last advices from Odessa are dated Janary 17th, according to which the grain trade related in a very quiet state. The commars on the 23th ult., when it was expected that

tively large stocks were held by strong speculators, who can hold for any length of time. The exports of wheat from Odessa and Nicolaieff in 1880 were only 1,851,000 quarters against 1,611,000 in 1870. But stocks at Odessa on the filst of December were 531,700 ars; against 696,191 qrs. in the previous year; and 200,415 qrs. in 1878. The fresh supplies, however, according to the same accounts, are, on the other hand, expected to be comparatively insignificant until the next harvest. At Nicolaieff the stock was reduced to 135,396 quarters at the end of 1879. Australian advices state that at Adelaide on the 18th of December old wheat was 4s. 7d. per bushel, and contracts for early delivery were being made in new wheat at 4s. 6d.; at the outports the price was 1d, to 2d. less than at Adelaide. Farmers were very busy reaping in many districts; the general yield was poor, and expected to be about six or seven bushels per acre, giving a surplus for export of 170,000 to 200,000 to a grainer account of the contract of the contract

acre, giving a surplus for export of 170,000 to 200,000 tons, against 300,000 tons in the season just
closing. States markets have shown much
firmer prices since our last, and in New York the
market has been active. The more favourable
advices from Europe, and the light present and advices from Europe, and the light present and early prospective arrivals have given quite an impulse to the dealings, the large short interest in March and April options has created much anxiety to "Cover," and the Shorts have purchased freely, thus changing the tone of the market most decidedly, and giving sellers a marked advantage. The improvement in western markets has been less than at New York, and it is admitted that outside prices can have but little influence on them, as their local prices are such as to leave a loss on shipments. Light deliveries as to leave a loss on shipments. Light deliveries throughout the Western States are expected to be the rule until spring, and this feature is thought likely to prove sufficient to keep prices steady in the interval. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea-board ports, and on rail from Western lake and river ports, and frozen in on New York canals :-

| 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1881 | 1880 | -1879 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 Total., 51,580,534 52,532,381 62,531,701 38,326,465 The following statement shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool narkets for each market day during the week :-

Poblic Po

36c. Holders to day asked 38 to 36c. with buyers at 35 to 35je. Street prices, 35 to 36c.

Barlaxy—The market mas been inactive, but firm; the inactivity has been due almost entirely to the fact that buyers and sellers were apart, and that holders were not inclined to press sales. For No. 2 there has been 36c, and for extra No. 3 there has been 85c. fac. repeatedly bid and steadily refused; the only sales reported have been those of some cars of No. 3 on track at 72c. There was no change of any consequence to day; round lots of No. 2 and extra No. 3 were wanted as before, but cars were offered at 68c. for No. 1, at 94c. for No. 2, and 78c. for No. 3 on track, and not taken. Street receipts small, and prices ranging from 30 to 96c.

Peas—In good demand and firm; a round lot of No. 2 lying outside sold last week at equal to 67c, on Monday, when cars of No. 1 would probably have brought 69c., which prices would have been paill to-day. Street prices range from 62 to 68c., the latter for barrelling qualities.

Ryk—Quiet, but firm, with car-lots worth 84 to 85c., and round lots still more.

SEEDS—Quiet; choice new clover suited for export has sold to a small extent at \$8.25 to \$5.30 in car-lots; and yearling in small lots at about 35, but all else nominally unchanged.

HAY—Pressed has been quiet, but firm, at about \$13 or cars on track. The market was very poorly supplied in the latter part of last week, but since then offerings have been large, with all wanted. Prices have ranged from \$0 to \$15, with the general run from \$12 to \$14.

Straw—Receipts small, and all readily taken at firm prices, the range being from \$6.50 to \$7.50 for oat and Tye straw in sheaves.

POTATOES—Firm; cars have sold at 45c. on the track, which price would still be paid. Street receipts small, and prices again firmer, at 48 to 50c. for loads, and 55c. for single bags.

APPLES—No miovement reported in car-lots. Street receipts have been large, the been worth \$6.50 per cental, and large \$7.50 to \$7.75.

POULTRY—Box lots have care and in good d

 
 Superior extra, per 196 lbs
 \$4 75 to \$0 00

 Extras
 4 65
 4 70

 Fancy and strong bakers
 5 10
 5 25

 Spring wheat, extra
 4 70
 4 75
 Superfine..... Oatmeal, per 196 lbs. Cornmeal, small lots No. 3,

Red winter.

Spring wheat, No. 1.

No. 2.

(No. 3.

Oats (Canadiani, per 34 lbs.

Barley, No. 4., per 48 lbs.

Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs.

No. 2, per 48 lbs.

Extra No. 3.

No. 3.

Peas No. 4, per 60 lbs. Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs.

Rye ..... PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS Vheat. fall, new, per bush....
Vheat, spring, do.
sarley, do,
lats, do.
Peas, do.
Peas, do.
Peas, do.
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs.
Mutton, by carcise, per 100 lbs.
Mutton, by carcise, per 100 lbs.
Clickens, per pair
Geese, each ...
Turkeys, each
Butter, pound rolls
Do. large rolls
Do. tah dairy
Eggs, fresh, per doz
Potatoes, per bag
Apples, pes bbl.
Onions, per bag
Cabonge, per doz
Celery, pon doz
Turnips, per bag
Beets, per bag
Beets, per bag
Beets, per bag
Beets, per bag
Hag, per ton.
Straw, per ton.
Straw, per ton. 

FREIGHTS. Grand Trunk Rates—Rates on flour from Toronto to the undermentioned points now stand as follows:—Flour to Kingston, 30c. per bbl.

St. Lambert to St. John, \$7c.; Durham to Lennoxville, \$6c.; Waterville to Coaticook, \$0c.; Danville to Chaudiere. \$6c.; Doucett's Landing, \$1c.; Point Levis. \$60c.; Quebec, \$6c.; Island-Pood to Falmonth, \$6c.; St. Honri to L'Islet. includive. \$6c.; St. Honri to L'Islet. includive. \$6c.; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 73c.; Cacouna to Monotos, inclusive, 6c.; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 73c.; Cacouna to Monotos, inclusive, 6c.; Humpiries, to Amberst and Point du Chene, Boundary, Creek to Coldbrook, inclusive (except Salisbury Junction), \$5c.; Nappan to Richmond and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive (except Salisbury Junction), \$5c.; Nappan to Richmond and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive (Truro excepted), \$5c.; Pictou, Truro, Halifax, New Ghasgov Junction, for Halifax and C. B. railway traffic, \$7a.; Windsor Junction (for Windsor and Annapolis railway traffic only), \$7c.; St. John, N.B., \$7c.; McAdam Junction and Fredericton Junction, 70c.; Carlon, N.B., 70c.; St. Stephen, N.B., \$5. Andrews, N.B., 70c. each.

Through Rayes to England, Rates to Tiverpool, wit the Dominion and Beaver lines, from Portland, are as follows:—Flour, \$1.06; Qutiweal, \$1.06 per parrel; beef in barrels, \$3c. per 100 lbs.; botter and cheese, \$6c. per 100 lbs.; pork in barrels, boxed meats, tallow, and pland, \$2c. per 100 lbs.; butter and cheese, \$6c. per 100 lbs., in lots not under 15,000 lbs.; do. in lots arous 5,000 to 15,000 lbs., 7fc. per cental; oil cake, \$6c. per 100 lbs.; apples, per barrel, prepaid, \$1.18 fer lots, of 130 harrels or over; clover, \$6c. per cental; oil cake, \$6c. per 100 lbs.; apples, per barrel, prepaid, \$1.18 fer lots, of 130 harrels or over; clover, \$6c. per cental; oil cake, \$6c.

TRADE—Has been quiet with prices fifm but generally unchanged.

BUTTER—Scarcely any demand has been heard for shipping-lots, but that for the supply of the local market has been active and nearly sinflicient to consume all offering. Choice has been firmer; selections would bring 19 to 20c.; found lots almost nominal, as scarcely any have been offered and few wanted, but from 16 to 17c. would be paid, or perhaps 18c. for very choice. Holis have been offered only to a small extent, at have sold readily at a cent advance; the mange has been from 17 to 20c., the latter for choice clothed. Street receipts have been very small; pound-rolls have risen to 22 to 25c., and tubs and crocks of dairy to 20 to 21c.

CHEESE—Small lots have been quiet but steady at 13t to 14c; round lots at the factories are hald at from 12c. for poor, up to 13tc. for chaires, but we have not heard of any sales.

EGGS—lteccipts since our last were nit until Tuesday evening, when some few cases of cristh arrived; these sold at 30c., but any continuance of receipts must be followed by an immediate fall in prices, and as such continuance of receipts must be followed by an immediate fall in prices, and as such continuance along the fall in prices, and as such continuance along the fall in prices, and as such continuance of receipts small, and new-laid have sold at 30 to 35c.

PORK—Quiet; some small lots have sold at \$1.50, but cars could have been bought at \$16.50, with no sales of these reported.

BACON—The market has been less active, but prices firm, though not much changed. No sales of round lots have been reported, and do do have seen selling quietly at \$10 to. for Cumberland, and \$1 to 10c. for long clear. Holfs firm; country lots have sold at 10c., and small lots have risen to 11c.

HAMS—Have shown scarcely any change; round lots quiet but steady at 11 to 15c., and small lots have risen to 11c.

small lots 11 to 12c. for smoked; picking quide at 10c.

LARD—An active demand has prevailed and prices have been very firm, though closing rather unsettled; small lots usually sell at 11 to 12c for tinnets, and 12 to 12 c. for pails, though in some cases 13c. is paid; but car lots have been in demand, and our inside quotations readily bid for them and refused.

Hoos—Offerings have been very small all week and prices firm but generally unchanged.

Rail lots have sold at \$7.50 to \$7.62, the latter being paid to-day. Street receipts also very small, and all readily taken at \$7.50 to \$7.62.

SALT—Has shown in change during the week. Liverpool has been moving only is small lots; cars are held at 78c.; small lots surelly bring \$5 to 87.6c; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, we cording to quantity and quality of the lags; Goderich quiet, at \$1.10 for cars here, being equal to 80c. at the wells; small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRIED APPLES—Steady and fairly active; country lots of loop here were and the processing the content of the process.

1.25. DRIED APPLES—Steady and fairly active

It to 16c.; calfskins, cured. 17c.; calfskins. dry, none; sheepskins. \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool. freece, 29 to 30c.; wool. pulled. super. 29 to 30c.; extra super, 31 to 36c.; wool. pickings, 11 to 12]c.; tallow, rough, 36c.; rendered, 6 to 6]c.

Liquohs—No change reported; markets generally steady as before. All sorts are now sold by the Imperial gallon. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o. p., \$2.75 to \$3; Demerars, \$2.45 to \$2.75; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red. \$8 to \$8.30; wines—port, \$1.50; fine, \$2.40 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$3.60 to \$5.40; champagne, per case, \$14 to \$36.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's Otard's. and Martell's. \$4.75 to \$5.50; second-class brands, \$3.60 to \$4.20, according to age; in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$8.30; do., Otard's, \$9 to \$9.50; Central Society, \$\$ to \$8.50; do., llennessy's \$11.50 to \$12.50; do., Martell's. \$10.75 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$5.75 to \$9.25; do., Vine-Growers' Co., \$9 to \$9.50; do., Martell's. \$10.75 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$5.75 to \$2.25; do., Vine-Growers' Co., \$9 to \$9.50; do., Lles Belleire, \$7.50 to \$2. Whiskey—The following are Messrs-Gooderham & Worts prices, on which merchants charge an advance of 5 per cent.—Alcohol, per Imperial gallon. \$2.53; pure spirits, 63 o.p., \$2.15; do., 50 o.p., \$2.25; do., 25 u.p., \$1.18; ramily, proof whiskey, \$1.25; old Bourbon, \$1.25; old .rye, toddy, or malt, \$1.20; domestic whiskey, \$2.40; u.p., \$1.68; rye whiskey, 4 years old, \$1.50; do., 5 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.60; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.60; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.60; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.60; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.60; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.60; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1.60; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; do., 6 years old, \$1

CATTLE. TRADE-Has been generally quiet since our

TRADE—Has been generally quiet since our last.

Breves—Receipts have been small and scarcely sufficient during the week; all offering have been wanted and readily taken at steady prices. Export cattle have not been offered; or at least all that could be had were a few picked out of loads, and these usually sold about \$1.25 to \$5, requiring to be steers avera sing 1200 lbs. In bring these prices. Second-class have been wanted for the local market, and light steers and hefters and heavy cows have been firm at \$3.75 to \$1, up to \$1.25 for good steers. Third-class bave sold much as before at from \$3 to \$3.50, with all offering readily taken.

Breep—trave shown but little change; offerings have been small and all taken, flough probably there has been enoughlin. Prices have been steady, but cannot be quested any lighter. First-class, suited for export, and weighing not under 150 lbs., have been worth \$1.50 per cental, or \$6.75 to \$7.50 each. Second-class, weighing 135 to 150 lbs., have also been firm, and bringing \$5.50 to \$6.50 each.

LAMBS—The demand has continued to be very active and the supply still insufficient; all offering have found a ready sale, as would still more had they been in. Prices have been very firm, and still tending upwards. Picked have been worth \$5.50; and droves of first-class, dressing from 45 lbs. upwards, have found ready buyers at \$1.75 to \$5.25. Second-class, dressing from 55 to \$150 to \$6.75 and nominal.

Calves—Scarcely any have been offered, but those few have been enough for the wants of buyers, which are limited. Prices remain generally unchanged. Choice first-class dressing from 125 to 150 lbs., have been worth \$7.50 to \$9; ordinary first-class, investing and any of lighter weight have not been wanted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Feb. 16.—Flour—Receipts, 390 bbls.; market quiet and unchanged; 100 bbls.spring extra sold at \$5.07\; 230 cmtario bags at \$2.00; 250 to, at \$2.55; 250 at \$2.50, Quotations:—Superior extra, \$5.30 to \$5.32\; extra superine, \$5.20; fancy, \$5.50 to \$5.10; spring extra, \$5.00 to \$5.10; superine, \$4.50 to \$4.50; strong bakers, \$5.75 to \$5.20; fine, \$4.10 to \$4.20; middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.60; pollards, \$3.10 to \$3.20; cmtario bags, \$2.11\; to \$2.60; city bags, delivered, \$3.10. Bartery—55c, pur hush. Catmeal—Ontario, \$4.40 to \$4.55. Hyr—Sominat. Oats—25 to 36c. Peas—80 to \$10. Catmeal—Ontario, \$4.40 to \$4.55. Hyr—Sominat. Oats—25 to 36c. Peas—80 to \$10. Catmeal—\$2 to \$3.10. Butter—Western, 18 to 18c.; Brockylle, 18 to 20.; Motrisburg, 19 to 25c.; Eastern Townships, 20 to 25c.; creamery, 25 to 25c. Cheese—13\; to 14c., according to quality. Lard—12 to 124c. for pails. Pork—Havy mess, \$18.00 to \$18.50. Hams—Uncovered, 12\; to 13c. Ashes-Pots, \$4.45 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs. for firsts.

OTTAWA.

KINGS TON. Feb. 16.—Spring wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.25; fall, \$1.10 o \$1.20. Barley, 80 to 90c. Rye, \$2 to 85c. Peas, 8 to 70c. Buckwheat, 50 to 52c. Corn, 68 to 70s.

ST. CATHARINES. Feb. 16.—Flour—No. 1 superfine, \$3.63 to \$3.76.
Fall wheat, \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1 to \$1.05.
Corn, 56 to 58c. Barley, 56 to 70c. Peas, 60 to \$50,000
Oats, 35 to 38c. Butter, 24 to 25c. Eggs, 28 to 30c, or 10 to 50c, 13 to 50c.

GUELPH.

Feb. 16.—Flour, per 100 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.11 Wheat—White, new, per bush., \$1.00 to \$1.03; Troadwell, \$1.00 to \$1.03; spring, Glasgow, \$1.09; to \$1.08. Oats, \$5 to \$7c. Barley, 65 to \$5c. Rye, 65 to 70c. Peas, 60 to 70c. Hay, per ton, \$10.50 to \$1.1. Straw, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Wood, per cord, \$3.39. to \$4.00. Eggs, per doz, \$2 to 25c. Butter—Dairy, packed, 13 to 20c. rolls, 13 to 22c. Apples, per bag, 25 to 50c. Potatoes, per bag, 40 to 46c, Sheepskins, 50 to \$1.25. Hides, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Dressed hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.35. BRANTFORD.

Feb. 16.—Fall wheat, white, \$1.03 to \$1.06; 4all wheat, red. \$1.05 to \$1.06: fife spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Oats, \$30. to \$4c. Barley, 56c. to 70c. Rye. 75c. Peas, 60c. to 88c. Corn. 50c. to \$16. Hay, \$10 to \$11. Straw, \$2 to \$3. Flour, per cwt. \$2.75 to \$2.80. Butter, 20c. to 25c. Cheese, 12c. 13. 13c. Lard, 12c. Eggs, 20c. to 25c. Tallow, 56, 58 6c. Potatoes, 40c. to 50c. Apples, 40c. to 50c. Bran, \$12.

Dried Apples—Steady and fairly active country lots of loose have continued to sell at \$1 to 4c. Barrelled unchanged at \$1 to for large and 5c. for small lots.

Hors—Have been easier; but with some chasmall extent at 19 to 20c. Yearlings are offered at 10 to 13c., but no buyers coming forward. Old, nominal.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has shown but little change.

HIDES—Green have shown no alteration in price; could have been in fair demand when offered at 9ic., at which price some car-lots have been sold.

CALPSKINS—Very few offering, and prices nominally unchanged.

SHEEPERINS—There has been no recovery from the decline of last week. The best green still sell at \$1.60 to \$1.55; country lots have not been much wanted, and remain weak at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Woot.—The market has remained inactive, with buyers and sellers apart on fleece; the only movement in it has been in small lots at 30c., round lots being held higher. Super has changed hands to a small extent at 20c., and extra super at 25c. Combing has remained proy dull.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged, with all offering at 50c. Combing has remained proy dull.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged, with all offering at 50c. Combing has remained proy dull.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged, with all offering at 50c. Combing has remained proy dull.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged, with all offering at 50c. Combing has remained proy dull.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged, with all offering at 50c. Combing has remained proy dull.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged, with all offering taken at 6 to 6c. for rendered, and 3ic. for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$3 to \$3.50; No. 3 inspected, \$7.00; calfskins, green, 1 to 16c; calfskins, cured, 17c; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fiecee, 29 to 30c; wool, pulled, super, 29 to 30c; extra super, 3t to 3cc; wool, pulled, super, 29 to 30c; extra super, 3t 50 co. 20c; extra super, 3t 50 co. 20c 25 to 50c; ducks, each, 35 to 50c. Dressed hogs \$7 to \$7.90. Beef, 5 to 7/c. Mutton, 8 to 9c. He fined oil, car-load lots, 22/c.; small lots, 23c. parafine, candles, 17 to 18c.; oleine oil, 18 to 20c

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Feb. 16, 11.10 a.m.—Hogs—only three decks here, all light; receipts, 7 cars; shipments, 5 cars; 1 car to New York; sales one deck mixed at \$6.30; pigs. \$5.30 to \$6.25; good to choice Yorkers would probably bring \$6.60 to \$6.70.

Feb. 18,—Cattle—Receipts, 627; shipments, 575. Hogs—Receipts, 1,205; shipments, 1,400. Cattle—The fresh receipts were light and with is continued demand; the market ruled firm, while all of the offerings were sold: the quality of those on sale was generally good, and a few loads of tidy Missouri steers brought \$5.05 to \$5.40, with a few good medium shippers at \$4.62 to \$4.75; a load of steers and oxen, mixed, brought \$4.70, and a drove of feeders taken at \$3.374. Sheen and lambs—The offerings were not over heavy, only about 10 cars being on sale, but several loads were reported to arrive, and as buyers had expected to hear better reports from below, but were disappointed, trade towards noon ruled slow, and a few loads of the late arrivals were held over. Eastern reports were more, but there was no improvement over Monday's trade at either 60th street or Jersey City. The feeling here was about steady, and a few loads of twelvex trade ariy in the day, one drove of fair, to good, \$5.25 to 1980. EAST BUFFALO. and a few mads of very extra changed hands early in the day, one drove of very extra bringing \$6.30, and two loads of fair to good, \$5.25 fo \$5.65, with a few lots of lambs at \$6 to \$8.75. Hogs—The offerings up to 1 p.m. were very light, only four loads being on sale, as the trains from the west were late. The quality of those offering was also very common, consisting of pigs and light mixed lots, and sales ranged for pigs common to good \$5.50 to \$6; light mixed lots, \$6.55 to \$6.30.

JERSEY CITY. Feb. 16, 11.20 a.m.—Cattle—Firm, at 9 to 101c, receipts, 118. Sheep—Firm, at 5 to 61c; heceipts, 9 cars. Lambs—Firm, 6 to 7c.; receipts, car. Hogs—Firm, 8 to 84c.; receipts, 38 cars, 120c. EAST LIBERTY.

Feb. 16, 10 a.m.—Cattle—Active; best, \$5.50 to \$6; fair to good, \$4.35 to \$5.25; common; \$4 to \$4.25; receipts, 64; shipments, 561 Hogs—Active; receipts, 1.20; shipments, 60: Philadelphias, \$6.50 to \$6.65; Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.20. Sheep—Active; receipts, 1.200; shipments, 1,200.

-Active; reccipts, L600; shipments, 1,200.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Feb. 16, 8.30 a.m..-Hogs.-Estimated receipts, 10,000; market firm at 5 to 10c. higher.

9.56 a.m..-Hogs.-Estimated receipts, 10,000; official yesterday, 6.382; shipments, 5,612; slight, official yesterday, 6.382; shipments, 5,612; slight, grades, \$5.80 to \$6.15; mixed packers, \$5.60 to \$6.16; neary shipping, \$6 to \$6.45; extra, \$6.50 to \$6.75. Cattle-Receipts, \$4.00.

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK.

Feb. 16, 11 a.m.-Cattle-Steady at 91 to 11c.1; receipts, 1.478. Sheep-Lively at 6 to 61c.; receipts, 2,909. Calves-Lively at 8 to 9c.; receipts, 250.

CHICAGO.

Feb. 16.—Opening—Wheat— 39c. for April. Con—121c. for May. Oats—314c. for May. Pork—\$15.62), \$15.65, \$15.62] for April. Lard—10.22) asked for April.

1.03 p.m.—Short ribs—\$7.75, nominal. Feb.—10.22] asked for April.

1.03 p.m.—Short ribs—\$7.75, nominal. Feb.—10.22] for May. Pork—15. 0 o \$15.22 for February \$7.75 for Masch \$8.95 for April. \$15.00 bid for May. Lard—\$9.971 to \$10 for February; \$9.976, h. \$10 for March \$10.071 to \$10.10 for April. \$10.171 for May. Barley—\$1.02 for cash; No. 3, Sic. 1.03 p.m.—Wheat—Close—978 to \$73c., nominal. Fel ruary 38c. for March; 88c to \$85c. for April. \$1.021 to \$1.03] o May. Corn—378c. for February; \$1.95 for March; \$8c. for April. \$2.65 for April. \$1.024 to \$1.03] o May. Corn—378c. for February; \$1.95 for March; \$8c. for April. \$2.50 for May.

1.10 for March; \$9c. for April. \$2.50 for May.

OSWEGO. Feb. 16, noon.—Wheat—Unchanged; white State, \$1.11; red State, \$1.16. Corn—Quiet; State, 55 to 57c. Barley—Unchanged; No. 1 Canada, \$1.20.

MILWAUKEE. Feb. 10, 9.30 a.m., Wheat—Sellers, 97%, for March; 98%, for April.

10,35 a.m., Wheat—Sellers, 97%, for March; 18%, for April. Receipts—Flour, 10,665. bbis., wheat, 14,000 bush.; corn, none; cats, 2,000 bush.; ryc, none; barley, 2,000 bush. Shipments—Fleur, 9,379 bbis.; wheat, 3,000 bush.; corn, none; cats, 11,000 bush.; ryc, 495 bush.; barley, 6,000 bush.; 1p.m., Wheat—No. 2, 66%, cash for February; 97%, for March; 98%, for April.

DETROIT. Feb. 16, 1 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.01 For cash or February; \$1.01 to \$1.01 for March; \$1.03 bid for March; \$1.05 bid for May; \$1.05 for June. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bush, Shipments —Wheat, 10.000 bush.

nents of Farms for Sale, inserted i. 20 words for 50c.; each additions Parties replying to advertisementate that they saw them in The Mai MARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-O; list sent to any address. Apply 16 EES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent 410-52 SLINGTON—FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE I. n few Lots with buildings thereon; one corner Lot, suitable for any country business. fl. SIDDALL, Blington. TARM FOR SALE—148 ACRES—LOT 2— Gan. 13, Township of Oxford, County Kent will be sold cheap, for further particulars apply to JAMES WILDF, Turin, P.O., Ont. 4614 TINE FARM - 84 ACRES - 28 INSIDE
To Corporation Palmerston, \$50.00 an acre, on half each; good outbuildings, possession at once.
The Hamilton, Palmerston.

BUFFALO.

Feb. 16.—Barley—Quiet and steady; Canada, 13.15 to \$1.30; six-rowed State, 95c, to \$1.15; two-rowed State, 85c, to \$1.05; two-rowed State, 85c, to \$1.15; to \$1.16; to \$1.17; to \$1.18; to \$1.17; to \$1.18; to \$1.18;

On easy terms of payment.

\$50.450 WILL PURCHASE FIFTY acres in the township of Osprey, Co. of Grey; 80 cleared, with log house and barn, two miles from the village of Maxwell. \$1,500 WILL PURCHASE 100 ACRES in the Township of Huntingdon, Co. of Hastings; 30 cleared, good buildings, 4 miles from Madoc. will PURCHASE 100 ACRES in the Township of Ramsay, Co of Lanark; 75 cleared, with frame house, 2 log barns, shed, stable, and granary. A bargain,

Bargains can be had by applying to A. WILLIS,



Farms to be Let.

WRITTEN TENDERS are invited for purchase of

THE BARNE'S FARM, Lot 7, Concession 3, or Broken Front, TORONTO TOWNSHIP. Terms cash. C. GAMBLE, Barrister, Tomante

VALUABLE FARM TO LET.

1,000 ACRES.

Lots Nos. 21, 22, and 23 in the 2nd concession, and lots Nos. 21 and 23 in the 3rd concession, in the township of Seymour, in the county of Northumberland.

This property is known as the "ALLAN FARM," and is one of the very finest farms in Ontario. It is situate about 25 miles from Belleville, midway between Stirling and Campbellford. The Grand Junction railway runs through the farm, and has a station immediately adjucent to it. The farm is eminently adapted for stock-raising or dairy purposes, and has been successfully operated as such. On the premises are a fine dwelling house and extensive barns and outbuildings. next.

Tenders will also be received for the purchase of the farm. Apply to MESSRS, BELL & PONTON,

Business Chances.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE—CHEAP
—in the village of Alberton, on gravel road
between Hamilton and Brantford. Large frame

Dated Jan. 1, 1881.

WANTED - GOOD SECOND-HAND WANTED - GOOD SECOND - HAND boilers and engines; also second-hand machine tools, such as lathe, planer, drill pressofor repair shop; state description, dimension, and prices. Address CANADA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY, Marmora, 462-3

Property Wanted.

TARM WANTED - POSSESSION APRI 1881, 100 acres; fifty acres meadow preferred Apply to J. S., St. Catharines, P. O. PARTIES DESIROUS OF ADVERTISING In Great Britain can have forms for giving particulars of property from ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton.

Money.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FARM SE-CURITY-rate 64. Apply direct and save commission. MORRISON, WELLS & GOR-BON, cor. Front and Scott streets, Toronto.

Books and Stationery.

OVE LYRICS AND VALENTINE VERSES, names and birthdays, 35cts, CLOUGHER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto, VALENTINES - VALENTINES - PRANG'S Card Valentines from 10cts. to \$2.25; perfuned sachet valentines from 25cts. to \$1.50; the golden valentines, \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$4 each; lace valentines, a large assortment, all prices, from 5cts. to \$2, mail free. CLOUGHER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto.

BAGE'S SELECTED AND IMPROVED Educational and Mercantile Pens, of Guaranteed Quality, Finish and Durabilit

fade from the best quality of tempered ste and by the best workmen in the world. Special Numbers, 20, 50, 60, 70, 80, 130 For sale by all first-class stationers in th Always ask for GAGE'S PENS, the best made In Fineness, Action, and Smoothness of Execution unequalled by any other pens in the country.

Sample dozen of any of the above pens sen per mail, postage paid, 10 cents. Address W. J. G. GE & CO.. Toronto, Ont. TENNOR'S WEATHER ALMANAC FOR 1881.

Invaluable to every farmer. Contains full weather predictions for 1881, with much other valuable information. Prices, post-paid, 25c.; three for 60c.; one dozen, \$2.

MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.,
Montreal P.Q.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home! Samples wor so free. Address STINSON & Co. 443.6 Portland, Maine. 443-62

LOVELY ROSE, CHROMOS, OH 20
Floral Motto Cards, With name, 10 cents, post paid. NASSAU CARB CO. NASSAU, N.Y. \$777 a year and expended to agents. Outilt free. Address ad Pas O. VICKERY. 25 FIGURED, GLIFFDGE GLASS, TURNED down corners, 30 cents; 25 Fun Cards, for winter evenings, 15 cents. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoft, Ont. 13 figure 12 figure 12 figure 12 figure 13 figure 15 fi SEND 10 CENTS FOR 25 NEW STYLE Cards with name; a pice, verse on 12; no two alike. H. F. SMITH, Knowloon, P. O. DUPILS—IN SHORTMAND WRITING—BY mail or personally; satisfaction guaranteed; situations procured competent pupils. Apply to W. G. CHAFFEE, owness, N. Y. 4623

25 ROSEBUD, J. PANESE, COMIC, BLUE Bird, and Transparent Cards, 10c.; Fancy Valentines fro a 2c. to St.; QUEEN CITY CARD HOUSE, Toronto. HOUSE, Toronto.

439-52

50 GOLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOWFLAKE, Wreath, Social, Motto, &c. Cards,
with name on all, 10c. Agents, complete outfit,
60 samples, 10c. Hosay, gold, ring for club of
10 names. GLOBE, CARD, CO., Northford,
Conn.

419-2 \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 portland, Maine.

10.2 Address H. H. Allett C.O., 443-52

50 ALLITHOGRAPHED CHROMO CARDS, no two alike, loc. Agents his could be applied to the could be app GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 457-52 H. W. FITCH, ARCHITECTURAL AND Mechanical Braughtsman. 131 Church street. Contract work measured up. Terms moderate.

WANTED-A FAWN COLOURED YOUNG thoroughbred Jersey eew, good milker, to calve not later than 1st Jane. 1881; state age, price, and all particulars, Address G. LAID-LAW, 25 Brock street. Toronto. UNCLAIMED MONEY AND ESTATES. Gun's Special American Lists,

CONTAINING 5.000 NAMES. fully described, being enquiries for parties who are known to have gone to America, and are now supposed to be residing there; or their legal personal representatives. Price 25 cts. ROBERT BEATY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, Toronto.

THE GRAND PICTURE 500.5 OR 0.000 THE MAIL" BUILDING, Printed in Colours, and 2 feet wide by 3 feet HANDSOMELY FRAMED.

Will be sent to a syxxymess office in Ontario, charges prepaid on receipt of \$1.00.

BESWETHERICK & CO., Picture Framers, &c., Toronto. 457-tf



My Annual Crack-Olding Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1884, 1864 in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so lar, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the orders gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the proces, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a Specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

SEEDS, PREMO FOR 1881.

trated and Descriptive Catalogue for 1881.

Now ready and will be mailed to any address fre on application. Special attention given to all kinds of Seed Grain. Having grown a number of varieties on my Seed Farm, I can safely re-GEORGE KEITH

SEED GROWER AND IMPORTER. 124 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Seed Farm of Feffi HRI," Scarboro.

My Illustrated Catalogue for 1881 is now winted, and will be maited free to all intending wrchasers who send their name and P. O. ddress. address.

All Farmers who wish a reliable change of Seed Grain, &c., will please send their orders early. Price and samples on application. WILLIAM RENNIE. Seedsman, Teronto, Canada

SEED It will pay purchasers of Seeds to get MY
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION of the
Cultivator's Guide of Catalogue of Seeds, now
ready to be sent guilts to applicants.

1. A. SIMMERS, SEEDSMAN,
147 King St. Fast, Toronto.

SEED

ANNUAL

Will be usaled many to all applicants, and to customers without Will be mailed rang to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains hive colored plates, 600 engravings about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for

D. M. EERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

TELEGRAPH POLES

WANTED BY THE BELL TELEPHONE Delivered at Toronto and Elsewhere.

For particulars apply to HUGH C. BAKER, Manager.

Ontario Dept. Bell Telephone Co., Hamilton.

FOR SALE HOROUGHBRED AND CARRIAGE HORSES AYRESHIRE CATTLE, AND PURE BREDISSBERKSHIRE PIGS. 446-52 eow of Attochine, Province of Quebec. Landsent Chromo Cards, etc., name on, 196. 20 Git-Edge Cards, 10c.; Gam; of Authors, 15c.; 35 Fun and Acquaintance Cards, 10c.; elegant pair of Plusca: Sleeve Buttons, 75c.; New Sogie-Card. Receiver, 15c.; Card. Cases, 5un 10c., and 15c. each. Lots of Moster to agents. Samples, 10c. CLINTON & GO, Morth Haven, Ct. 44-13 cow

YOUR OWN PRINTING.
HAND AND SELF-INKING
Presses, from \$5 upwards. Types,
Cuts, &c. Send two \$c. stamps for
Catalogue. Address,
BENJE A. WOODS & Oo., 49
Street. BOSTON, MASS.

Starr's Lidney Pad.



KIDNEY DISEASES

and Complaints attendant thereon IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAME BACK (the only permanent cure for Lame Back), Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, causing pain in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or copious Micturation, etc., Inability of Retention, and suppression of, and Sedimentary Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Leucorrheas, Nervous Debility, and all diseases, disorders, and aliments the Urinary System (on'y) is subject to, MOTHERS, our Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from your Druggist obtain them. Prices—Child's Pad. \$1.50; Regular Pad. \$2; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, \$3.

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO. 31 King Street West, Toronto.

Bop Bitters.



Haoka.

A GREAT SUCCESS!

Pronounced by all the very best table beverage ever discovered. Now sold by all respectable grocers throughou canada and the United States from Chicago thalifax. Cheaper, more palatable and nourishing than either tea or coffee.

CET A 10 CENT PACKET AND TRY IT Wholesale Dry Goods.

WM. PARKS & SON, COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills, ST. JOHN, N.B. COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every de

BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported.

These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and A GOLD MEDAL at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal Diploma and Seven first class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John.

AGENTS: 441-52
ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal,
WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.



Hardware BURNELL'S FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL

NIRE FENCING The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railway

Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c. For cuts and prices, send to H. R. IVES & CO.,



Lyman" Four Point Barb Steel Wire Fencing AT THE

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, 1880, Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880, For Excellence and Superiority Over all Competitors When buying barbed wire see that our Trade Mark "Lyman Barn" is stoncilled on each reel Buy no others. Send for circulars. DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE CO. 42 and 44 Foundling Street, MONTREAL

Tobaccos.

NAVY TOBACCO.

This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plug bears the tin stamp, and every bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of

MONTREAL

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. C. WBUNTING, Managing Director.

VOL. IX. NO.

Its Committee Stage

the Protection Bill Carried

THE ARMS BILL TO BE TAKEN

Mr. Pari ell in Trouble of His Speeches.

THE MATTER IN THE HOUSE OF

An Alleged Case of Incitin ishable Offences.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE STATE OF

A Lent Pastoral Letter Fre bishop McCabe.

Mr. Parnell returned to Long via Calais. After taking part on a stage of the Coercion bill he to Ireland on Sunday next, to a lic meeting. He will return, he ten days to take up the work of continental opinion, Mr. O'Kel here meanwhile to continue the Mr. Parnellis greatly encourage ception here. He will probably circle of Irish propagandism to

President Grévy. He proposes, to pay M. Grévy a personal visit Mr. Chamberlain writes on I am sanguine enough to hope the present ifritation has passed Gladstone has been perm virovisions of his promised la will be found satisfactory to resonfidence which that country so

tries. Before leaving Paris acco Mr. OKelly, he left cards at the

CONTINUED EXODUS OF LAND The Times says :- "We are info onedistrict in the west of Ireland the scene of more than one scar League victory, between twent village tyrants have quietly abs Capt. Bellingham, Conservativ Rule member in Parliament, Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII., tests against the interviews of In of Parliament with continental leaders, and says he must co sociate himself from the sentime in such interviews.

THE LEAGUE'S CORRESPONDENCE It is reported that all letters Mr. Parnell, or other members League now in Paris, are strictly the Government officials bef

In the House of Commons the General simply replied "no" to by Labouchere whether the warr izing him to open letters in train presented to the House. The greeted with prolonged cheers. Secretary said it was not inten the present power of opening le THE TACTICS OF THE OBSTRIC In the House of Commons, Mr. Cowen (Radical Home')

cheers from the Irish member that as soon as the rules of th mitted, he would move that when was declared a bill should pass Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN (Home notice that if Mr. Cowen's negatived, he would move that

was declared the Premier shoul no Irishman be heard on any qu RECEPTION OF GLADSTONE'S A later despatch says:—W Mr. Gladstone's motion for the the Committee of the Whole to Protection bill to the House wit time has been postponed till consequence of the action of the on the subject of coercion, the Pa resolved to vote with the Conser questions not relating to Irela announces he will be in Pa

morrow.

The Conservatives meet to-r sider Mr. Gladstone's motion which finds considerable suppo Conservatives is when the motion the chair they shall quit the Hor Should the Conservatives vote structionists, Mr. Gladstone's be defeated.

Mr. Parnell believes his letter

epened for the last six months. The Orange Emergency Cor to-day. After disposing of rou they drew up a telegram, wh spatched to the Grand Master of

questing the aid of the Orangen Protestants of the Dominion committee to further oppose the and assist the persecuted Protes A telegram received by the announces that Mr. Parnell v Saturday, and intends to speak land meeting in King's Co. on noon.
It is anticipated that Miss speak at a public meeting at County Meath.

Londo There was a numerous attend section of the Conservative meeting to-day to consider Mr motion to cut off the debate on bill in the House of Committee. ing, after an animated discussion frame important amendments the scope of the new rules.

THE PROTECTION BILL I In the House of Commons t Sir Stafford Northcote arose am Sir Stafford Northcote arose amitive cheers and said many of itough approving of Mr. Gladst would be embarrassed by the nethen cited the points of the ney Speaker said he would defer hit the next sitting. The commissumed the consideration of the bill. Deputy Speaker Playfair number of amendments were number of amendments were particularly amendments by w Rule member proposed to ex adopted by 302 to 44.

entered the House of Con five this evening amidst the Irish members.

While the House was in cor Protection bill, Mr. Parnell s lowed by two detectives dur.
Paris, and if the Government arrest him under the bill, Lor only to declare on the report es that he was reasonably s out stating how, when, and

Mr. Gray (Home Ruler) movement, providing that no men