Assassination of a Bailiff near

Loughrea.

The State of the Country Becoming Daily

More Alarming.

ARRESTS UNDER THE OCERCION ACT

pets.

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VOL. X. NO. 477.

Prince Leopold to be Created Duke of Albany.

OSTPONEMENT OF THE OATHS BILL ercial Relations of England

NTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN POLAND.

LONDON, May 13. In the House of Commons this evening the bject of the new Parliamentary Oaths bill me up. Mr. Henry Labouchere asked the overnment if they intended to expedite the ll, or to suffer it to be postponed until such a te date in the session that its passage would ove impossible. Lord Randolph Churchill,

The correspondence about commercial treaties and tariffs between England and France has been issued. The French ambassador thinks that the excitement in England, in regard to the treaties, is unnecessary. Earl Granville, on the contrary, says it will be satisfactory to know that France does not contemplate a departure from the status quo. LONDON, May 14.

There was a great gathering last night at the Mansion House of the Evangelical Alliance, delegates from every nation being present. Dr. Bevan, who represented the United States, spoke at length of the increased energy of the Romish Church in the Southern States since the close of the war.

United States.

London, May 15.

The new French duties are regarded with alarin, more especially as English exports to the United States show a steady falling off. In consequence of the prohibitory tariff it has become clear to politicians of both parties that unless something is done quickly English trade will be seriously if not permanently injured. The advocates of a retaliatory policy, or of reciprocity of tariffs, are making great headway among the manufacturers and artizans. Influential politicians who not many years ago would have scoffed at the idea of returning to a system of protection are now talking of clapping a duty of 25 per cent. on French wines and fifty per cent. on French silks. The general trade of the country is more depressed than usual at this season of the year, and unless there is an extraordinary improvement

of which some of Sir Stafford Northcote's followers began to boast when Sir Wm. Harcourt was beaten at Oxford on his returnring for re-election, after having received the Home Secretaryship, seems to have set in in earnest, the Conservatives having gained hine seats, counting 18 votes on a division, during the past year, partly through the seasession of the Irish vote from the Liberals.

THE SHREWSBURY ELOPEMENT. (Lord Shrewsbury will marry Mrs. Munday, with whom he eloped a short time ago, as soon as her husband procures a divorce. Lord Shrewsbury has already settled a large sum upon her. People wondered by what means the lady's brother so quickly discovered the flugitives' hiding place on the Continent. It is now said that at the proper time their whereabouts was judiciously communicated by Mrs. Munday herself.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AFGHANISTAN. A Calcutta despatch says:—According to reports from Cabul the Ameer, who has probably already left Cabul, will attack Herat from Candahar in co-operation with one of his generals operating from Afghan Turkestan. It is said Ayoub Khan has reached Fara with 2 000 troops so an engagement will probably 3,000 troops, so an engagement will probably take place within a few days.

LONDON, May 16.

It is stated that Prince Leopoid, the Queen's youngest son, will be created Duke of Albany on his next birthday.

St. Petersburg advices state that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of General Melikoff and appointed General Ignation to succeed him. The change creates great Aneasiness in political circles.

LONDON, May 17. Mr. Gladstone's long and earnest speech in the House of Commons last night greatly exhausted his strength. Towards the close of his speech he was observed to be suffering, and once or twice it was thought he would not be able to go on. His indomitable energy, however, carried him through, and after making one of the most thrilling, and of

fective speeches ever heard in the House he sat down amid a torrent of applause. Soon afterward he left the House, and drove to his residence in Carlton terrace. The strain from the excitoment of the night proved too great for his strength. To-day he is seriously ill and confined to his bed. Not a little fear is expressed concerning him, as his health has never been good since his partial recovery from the illness which prostrated him last summer. His secretary, however, states that while the prostration of the Premier was very great early this morning, he has now greatly recovered and is nearly well. He says he will be completely recovered to-morrow, and will be able to take his seat in the House on Thursday night.

BISMAECK AGAIN DRYLATED.

Prince Bismarck has again sustained a defeat in Parliament. His projects for the triennial budgets instead of annual reports of the financial condition of the empire, and for quadrennial instead of annual sessions, have been rejected by a large majority. The Prince is said to manifest great exasperation.

THE PLAGUS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Every steamship calling at Queenstown for the past week has been inspected by a Government official accompanied by Miss O'Brien, authoress of the article detailing the horrors of emigrant ships. It is believed the charges will be completely refuted. The sexes are completely separated, and the arrangements on most steamers are as follows:—Men who are alone are assigned to the forward part of the ship, unmarried women to the after part, and married people amidships. Sometimes, when a section has been unduly crowded, young women are assigned to quarters with the married people. This is the only point to which the inspector is likely to take exception.

The number of smallpox patients at the London hospital, during the past fortnight, was 1,247. was 1,247.

John Rea, solicitor of Belfast, well known for the riotous seenes he created in court when defending participants in party processions, was found dead in bed, having suicided

A Papal bull issued to-day modifies many of the conclusions of the committee of Cardinals. The general scope of the bull lessening the parochial system is believed to impede Catholicism. The bull is specially in-

A Vienna despatch says.—The anti-fewish crusade is reported to be spreading rapidly throughout the Austro-Hungarian empire. From nearly all the villages in which the From nearly all the villages in which the Hebrew population is numerous outrages are reported. Among them is an account of the horrible murder of a Jewish family consisting of husband, wife, and three children at the Hungarian village of Larpas.

The houses of the Jews have been wrecked at Odessa. It is reported that a Jew was thrown into the fames of a burning house by the scools of Tarpay.

in their homes in the event of disturbances. RUSSIA'S INTERNAL CONDITION.

DEFIANT NIHILIST PROCLAMATION—RE-TRENCHMENT IN THE ARMY-A MINE DIS-COVERED AT ST. PETERBURG.

LONDON, May 17.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Nihilists have answered the manifesto of the Czar by a proclamation, saying they accept the war forced upon them, and are confident of victory, and adding that if one of them is killed ten are eager to take his place.

The Russian Minister of War contemplates great retrenchment in his department, such as the abolition of numerous, military districts, the reduction of officials, the dissolution of various military commissions, and economy in the pay of generals.

At St. Petersburg yesterday an ensign found a mine of thirty-seven pounds of genpowder under the stone bridge at the steamer landing in the street leading to the Tsarskoe-Seloe railway station.

Two naval lieutenants have been arrested at Cronstadt for abstracting a quantity of dynamite from the imperial mining department. COVERED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

burg of persons connected with the revolu-tionary party. It is rumoured that another attempt has been made on the Czar's life by worse.

AN ELECTRIC MOTOR.

The stated that Prince Leopold, the Queen's younggest son, will be Created Dake of Albany on his nest birshelsy.

A Vichnis correspondent says.—"The speculations about the cause of the Princess Stephanic's sudden tearin outburst during the marriage ceremony on Tuesday were famued afresh last evening by a despatch from Paris announcing that a young American artist there had attempted suicide by opening the arteries of his arms. It was at once whispered around the Palace that the young artist was nono other than the Princess and the princess in the result of the rine we electric railway, which runs believe the rine whether the railway Parish and the princess in the result of the result of the railway and press to take part in the trail of the princess in the result of the resul

The importation of thoroughbred horses to this country will be very large this year.

Sir John Macdonald's trip to England will last only six weeks, voyages included. / During his absence Hon. D. L. Macpherson, who is a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, will act as Minister of the Interior.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881. THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

The Revised New Testament Issued

The revised New Testament has been issued to the public. The title describes the work

THE OLD AND THE NEW

on Tuesday.

The most significant epochs of history for more than two thousand years have been punctuated by new versions of the Scriptures. Those periods of ferment and change which are now recognized as the beginnings of the several great transitions by which the leading nations of our race have reached their present states of development have each been preceded by a fresh appearance of the Bible in the language of that people which was to lead in the approaching movement—by its reappearance, moreover, in a way which attracted conspicuous attention.

Five centuries before Christ the Jews returned to Palestine from their long captivity in Babylon. They found Jerusalem in ruins, part of their lands desolate, and part possessed by foes. Their morals were degraded, their religious culture efficied, the knowledge of their sacred books gene. They did not even know that those books existed. They were a broken, helpless people, for they had lost the wisdom which had been the life of tacir fathers.

Che' the reading."

In sprobably means that the readers translated out of the Ancient Hebrew tongue which the people had forgotten during the captivity into the current Chaldee, which they understood.

At this time the national literature was weeded under the supervision of Ezra, and the Canar partially formed. Two-thirds of the Old Testament was shaped substantially into the form in which we have it now.

In the two centuries following the moral force of the Jews grew so vigorously that their good fame reached Greece and gave them favour in the sight of Alexander. They alone among Oriental peoples were passed uninjured, undisturbed, and probably honoured with important benefits by the Macedonian conqueror.

Fresh perparations have been taken at Warsaw against the anti-Jewish disturbances announced for to-mo row.

An Odesse despetch says the military are bivouscked throughout the city, and the gov-bivouscked throughout the contact the mount of the french and may be contact the time to afford, are of such that the coercion of the french and may be contact the mount of the french and may be contact the mount of the french and may be contact Geath dissolved his dream of universal empire, but the map of the Orient was re-made. The sovereignty of Central and Western Asia and of Egypt was divided among his generals. One seized Syria, another Egypt. The two powers fought as rivals. Palestine lay between. It became the threshold over which each must march to attack its competitor. Sometimes the Holy Land was occupied by one, sometimes by the other. As the dust flies beneath the tramp of buffaloes, the Jews were acattered from their native land, until a far larger number of them lived outside of Palestine than could be found within its borders. Many of them settled in Asia Minor and Egypt, and all the countries bordering the Mediterranean received large numbers of them. Few of these Jewish exiles understood Hebrew. The language spoken in Palestine was less similar to it than Italian is to Latin. The language of the exiles was a form of Greek. It was the speech of commerce, of science, and of literature throughout the greater part of the Roman Empire. It was more widely diffused than Latin. Few even of the Jews in Palestine could read the Hebrew Scriptures. Of the exiles fewer still. Gradually there grew among these Hellenic Jews an imperative desire to have their Bible in a language they could read. Precisely how this longing was gratified we do not know. We cannot say who translated the Septuagint. The wild and self-contradicting legends of its origin leave when sifted small residuam of historic fact. But it is certain that less than a century before Christ the entire Old Testament had been translated into Greek, and that the work was done at Alexandria. This version circulated throughout the Empire. It became the Bible of the Jewish race, excepting a small portion in the East. It was the Bible quoted by Stephen in the Temple, read by the Eunuch in his chariot, cited by Paul and James in their epistles.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Europe passed the last bridge toward modern civilization. The fifteen century brought to her problems never presented to the race before. Her salvation depended on their right solution. The fourteenth century gave the key. The Mohammedan power, which for more than three hundred years had inspired Christendom with dread, established an empire in Europe when the first Amurath entered Adrianople. The stealthy advance of the dreaded Turk did not retreat until he had conquered Constantinople. The terror inspired throughout Christian nations by this occupation of Adrianople we can but feebly realize.

as he gave the world John Wyeliffe's

been preceded by the appearance of a new version of the Bible in the language of the people who had the principal work of the time to do, each version coming in a way that attracted conspicuous attention.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

A Treaty of Peace Signed by

FRENCH INFLUENCE IN TUNIS SECURED The Bey Compelled to Give Up

London, May 12

A Tunis despatch says:—M. Roustan, the French consul, yesterday, asked the Bey to grant an audience to General Breard, and the Bey fixed four o'clook in the afternoon as the time. General Breard read to the Bey a treaty in ten articles, the principal of which is that there shall be a French Minister-resident in Tunis charged to watch the execution of the treaty. The Bey asked until nine in the evening for consideration, but signed the treaty at eight. He requested that the French troops should not enter Tunis, but the French had no intention of taking that step. The interview between the Bey and General Breard was marked by great courtesy and A TREATY SIGNED.

The result is not yet known. It is said the Beyintended to fly with his Ministers, family, and treasures to the holy city of Kairouan, but was entirely surrounded by French troops, and finding himself caught in the toils, signed the treaty, granting all the guarantees demanded.

OPINION OF THE ITALIAN PRESS. A despatch from Rome says.—In commenting upon M. de St. Hilstone circular the Italian press unanimously, trge calmness, prudence, and patience. Sumor Crispi's paper says it is a slap in the face, and a humiliation which France has haughtily inflicted upon Italy. La Liberta says it is useless to point out that insolence slid disloyalty are apparent in every line and word. The Opinione believes the stupid and vulgar accusations of the French press against the Italian consul were made at the instigation of the French Government.

LONDON, May 15. A change is coming over the attitude of England towards France by her conduct in regard to Tunis and reactionary commercial policy. The Tunis matter may lead also to ill-feeling between France and England in regard to Egypt.

THE SCENE AT THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY THE SCENE AT THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

A despatch from Tunis says the scene at the palace was very painful when M. Roustan demanded the Bey's signature to the treaty. The princes sent message after message imploring the Bey to sign the treaty, as they leared that if he falled to do so he would be deposed in favour of his younger brother. There is great excitement in Tunis. A protest will be presented to the Sultan.

The Bey's REPORT TO THE SULTAN.

demanded the Bey's signature to the treaty. The princes sent message after message imploring the Bey to sign the treaty, as they feared that if he failed to do so he would be deposed in favour of his younger brother. There is great excitementin Tunis. A protest will be presented to the Sultan.

THE BEY'S EXFORT TO THE SULTAN.

The Bey of Tunis telegraphed to the Porte on Thursday as follows:—"The French general came to my palace with a body of cavalry and submitted a treaty recognising a French protectorate for signature, stating that he would not leave the palace without an answer. Seeing I was under pressure of a superior force, the French army being near my residence, I was obliged for honour's sake, and for the prevention of bloodshed, to sign without examining or discussing. I was constrained by force. Several of the powers have replied to the Porte's recent circular to the effect that the Sultan's suzerainty over Tunis is not clearly defined in the existing treaties. The Porte has resolved to protect against the French abuse of force.

DISCONTENT AT TUNIS.

The Bey declines to furnish the foreign representatives with copies of the treaty with France. It is stated that the French will occupy the Goletta. Great discontent prevails among the Moslems, who are preparing a protest to the Sultan.

THE SULTAN TO THE RES.

The Sultan has telegraphed to the Bey saying:—"On no account sim any convention proposed by France, We shall sand a special commission to Tunis with two menof-war."

Sixty or phan lads arrived out on the steamnip Sardinian for the Home at Galt.

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THE SULTAN TO THE BET.

The Sultan has telegraphed to the Bey saying:—"On no account sign any convention proposed by France. We shall send a special commission to Tunis with two menoi-war."

It is stated that the treaty provides for a war indemnity, French protection, and a surveillance from the frontier and coast by the occupation of places thereon. The French and Tunisian Governments will arrange for the payment of the public debt. France engages to protect Tunis against all foreign powers. The French ambassadors and consuls will represent Tunis abroad. The French occupation ceases when the Bey shows that he can ensure security on the frontier.

London. The pursuer mounted a horse and beat the parties to the city, having a constable on hand to arrest them when they arrived.

Sixty orphan lads arrived out on the steamship Sardinian for the Home at Galt.

The Scott Act prevents the purchase of liquor in Sarnia, but it does not stop the people from drinking. Anyone who wants to imbibe crosses to Port Huron, drinks as much as he desires to drink, and returns to Canada full of American whiskey, upon which he pays no import duty. The results of the passage of the Act in Sarnia may be summed up as follows:—People who want to drink, drink as usual; the revenues from duties and licenses are lost; the ferry-boats and Port Huron saloons are doing an excellent business. It is to be feared that Sarnia's sudden prohibition fit is not a genuine concession. It re-

LONDON, May 16. In the House of Common to night Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked whether the English Government could recognize and approve of the ready which France and extorted from the Bey of Tunia. In ropy to this question Sir

Charles said that until full papers relating to this matter had been presented to Parliament it would be desirable to delay discussion upon the subject. The impression prevails that England has been too slow in manifesting her disapprobation of the treaty in question. The arrangement which France has made with Tunis is now an accomplished fact, and remonstrances against it or expressions of disapprobation

possession of authentic information before action is taken.

The French had an engagement on Sunday with the Kroumirs, who lost heavily. The French had eight wounded. The French troops have been ordered to occupy Tunis in consequence of Ali Bey's note to the Porte.

The President of the Council of Ministers at Constantinople telegraphed the Bey of Tunis that the Porte has protested against the treaty with France, which is a violation of the Sultan's rights, and null and void.

The extreme Italian Republicans met at Florence to-day, and sent a strong protest to Victor Hugo against the French violence at Tunis.

London, May 12.

A bailiff named Connors, serving under Lord Dunsdale, was fired at and mortally wounded at Dooken, near Loughres, last night. The shot was fired from behind a hedge, and the ball lodged in Connors' lungs. Two strests were made.

No fewer than five arrests were made to day under the Coercion Act. The most important was that of John Heffernan, poor law guardian at Cork, and a prominent member of the Cork Land League. He was charged with inciting persons unlawfully to take and retain possession of land, and to riot and assault. Four men charged with "boyeotting" were arrested near Castlebar and taken to Galway.

Archbishep Croke, writing to Mr. Parnell, says:—"You are the chosen and trusted

A GREAT DISCOVERY. Compressed Electric Energy Packed in

A YOUNG RUFFIAN.

Tunisians to its over population. Without absolutely pledging the future, he re-affirms his former statement, that France has not the slightest idea of annexation.

Sir William Thompson, F.R.S., of the University of Glasgow, has received from M. Camille Faure, of Paris, the discoverer, a box of electric energy. A gentleman writes to the Times this morning as follows:—"On Monday last in Paris a Faure battery, or pile secondaire, was charged with its electric fluid direct from an ordinary Grove battery in my presence. The receptacle consisted of four Faure batteries, each about five inches in diameter and seven inches high, forming a cylindrical leaden vessel, and containing alternate sheets of metallic lead and minium wrapped in felt, and rolled into spirals, wetted with acidulated water, and

LONDON, May 17. Accounts from Ireland agree that the recent numerous arrests there have not checked the agitation.

Accounts from Ireland agree that the recent numerous arrests there have not checked the agrication.

Speaking on the Land bill in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone said the Opposition were playing with edge tools in making Ireland the battle-ground of party. If the bill was defeated, a Conservative Government would have to pass a larger bill.

Michael Brennan in, a speech at Ballyronsuns declared that a year hence any Reformer who proposes to compensate the landlords will be laughed off the platform. He characterized the Land bill as a miserable measure, and advocated a general strike against rent. He said the anti-slavery movement in America commenced by offers of compensation to the slave-owners, but slavery was washed away in blood. He said the people should make it impossible for the landlords to collect their rent. He thought the cry recently raised in some parts of Europe of "Land and Liberty" would be found to be the rallying cry of the Irish race the world over. They must not waste time in the discussion of the Land bill, but must make the country hotter, make it impossible for the landlords, assisted by the police and seldiers, to collect their rents. A Dublin correspondent thinks the advocacy of such a programme by Kettle and Brennan indicates that they are commissioned by Mr. Parnell to test public opinion, to see whether the idea of a general strike against the payment of zent would be accepted.

A tabe containing either dynamite or gun cotton with a fuse attached was thrown into the doorway of the central police station at Laverpool last night. A loud explosion followed, and many windows were broken, but nobody was hurt. Lively Times in Western Ontario—Fences,
Trees, and Barns Levelled—A Boy Killed
by the Fall of a Tree.

Chatham, Ont., May 16.—It has been reported in town to-day that the rain and windstorm of Saturday blew down fences, trees, and
three barns in the township of Raleigh. Also
that three cows were killed by falling trees.
A boy is reported killed near Charing Cross
by a tree striking him, breaking his legs and
crushing his skull.

A report from Wallaceburg says the rainfall
was tremendous along the river Sydenham,
and the thunder and lightning terrific.
Lightning struck the chimmey of the Wesleyan Methodist church, tearing up a portion
of the roof, and making a rent in the end
wall. The storm played havec with railfences and orchards, and in some instances
doors and windows were blown along the
Lake Erie shore in the vicinity of Buckhorn.

Bogus Degrees.

BUFFALO, May 17.—A propos of bogus medical colleges a prominent dentist of this city has received the following scaled circular, dated Delavan, Wis:—

"Dear Sir, —By mail I send you the Wisconsin Dental College announcement. Should you conclude to take a full or part of the term we will give you practical instruction, which will be to your advantage. However, if you do not desire a college course, I take the liberty to make you this offer. Fill the blanks in the enclosed printed statement and return. If satisfactory to the faculty will send you in a cylinder-box by express, c.o.d. \$12, an agent's honorary diploma and degree of D.D.S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery) with your name artistically hand-printed. This diploma is 22 by 17 inches, elaborately engraved on parchment with the signatures of the faculty and the College seal. Should you receive this compliment from the Wisconsin Dental College we shall expect your influence by way of assisting us to students in the future.

"Respectfully your servant, "George Morrison, "President."

The enclosed printed statement is very simple in its reconstructions.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SCRIPT.

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, May 1.8

THE REVISED TESTAMENT A Scathing Criticism of the Work by the

The Revisors Stigmatized as Pedants

and Grammatical Purists.

The Old Renderings and Familiar Associations Description of the Sake of Syntax.

REVISION OF THE REVISION NECESSARY.

cork Land League. He was charged with inciting persons unlawfully to take and retain possession of land, and to riot and assault. Four men charged with "boycotting "were arrested near Castlebar and taken to Galway.

Archbishep Croke, writing to Mr. Parnell, says:—"You are the chosen and trusted leader, not alone of the Irish people, and I recognize you fully and faithfully as such. You state that your abstention from voting cannot influence the second reading of the Land bill. Its final acceptance or rejection cannot therefore arise until after it has been discussed in committee. Why take a step which, while it can do no good, may split the party and create a division you deplore?"

London, May 13.

In the House of Lords to-day, Viscount Middletom asked whether the Government was disposed to take any steps for the better protection of peaceable subjects in Iraland. Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, said the Government regretted that its hopes of the result of the recent legislation for the maintenance of order in Iraland had not been realized. Seventy-two persons are in custody under the Protection Act. The

A demonstration against the new Italian ministry took place yesterday at Milan. The troops charged the people, and several persons were wounded. In Florence harricades were raised. There is to be another great demonstration have to sink

Halifax, N.S., May 18.—Coal sh from Picton have commenced this sear renewed energy. The Halifax Comp making great exertions to open up th making great exertions to open up their net seams, and in a few months will be raisin coal from the new mines on as large a scale is they formerly did from the Foord and Cap pits. The three new mines now being open will be able to produce a thousand tons

Caught Tartars.
San Marcia, New Mexico, May 18.—Two
masked men who stopped the stage twenty
miles from here, were shot dead by the

ELIZABETH, Pa., May 18.—Mrs. and her two children were drowne sinking of a leaky boat in which

JUST RECEIVED English Breech-Loading Guns

MR. SANDFORD FLEMING.

Why He Gave up the Chief Engineership of the Pocific Railway.

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMISSION

Mr. Fleming made the following statement the other day before the Pacific Railway Commission with reference to his ceasing to be connected with the railway:

"It is not an easy matter for me to explain the circumstances which led to my removal from the office of engineer-inchief, because no reasons have been assigned by the Government. I can only draw my own inferences from the few facts which have some to my knowledge. I had no reason to think until early in 1880 that any member of the Government or any prominent supporter of the Government had any unfriendly feeling towards me, or had the least desire to change my position as a public servant. The first intimation I had of dissatisfaction was in February, 1880. I saw a memorandum from a gentleman who was not then, but has since entered, the Cabinet. This memorandum was given to Sir John Macdonald by Senator Macpherson. It discussed the Pacific pathway, the Government policy in connection therewith, my own position, and fault was found generally. It occurred to me that this memorandum was the outcome of an examination by a committee of the Senate the previous winter, of which Mr. Macpherson was chairman, and it sewed only natural that he should feel chagrined, not only with. previous winter, of which Mr. Maopherson was chairman, and it seemed only natural that he should feel chagrined, not only with the committee for reporting against his views, but likewise with myself for not falling into his way of thiuking in giving my evidence. Be that as it may, I felt that an explanation was necessary. I accordingly addressed a letter to the Minister of my department for the information of the Government. I cannot furnish the commission with Mr. Macpherson's memorandum, as it was returned and I kept no copy, but I shall be happy to read my own explanation."

own explanation."

Witness then read the following letter addressed by him to Sir Charles Tupper:

"CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY,
"OTTAWA, February 9, 1880.

"My Drar Sir Charles, —I am greatly obliged to you for allowing me to read the paper of the Hon. Mr. Macpharson on the Pacific railway. It is not for me to defend this or that policy, but I feel called upon to offer some explanations on matters personal to myself. Up to the time that British Columbia entered the Dominion I have for a series of years laboured assidnously in connection, first with the survey, and second with the construction of the Intersolonial railway. In the middle of the work (in 1871) I was asked by the Government, through the Hon. Mr. Langevin, to begin and carry on the Pacific railway explorations. At first I declined, feeling that I had already more than sufficient work on my hands. Mr. Langevin, however, was pleased to say that the Cavernment, had great confidence in my I declined, feeling that it had already more than sufficient work on my hands. Mr. Langevin, however, was pleased to say that the Government had great confidence in me, that he knew of no one else whom he could call upon, and he was good enough to press the new duty on me in such a kind and complimentary manner that my friends told me it was impossible for me to decline. With great heattation I accepted the additional charge of the Pacific railway, but once accepted I determined to bring to bear on the double work (the Intercolonial and the Pacific) all the reserve energies of my mind and body that I could command. I indeed felt the weight of the responsibilities that were thrown upon ms, and I laboured night and day in a manner which will never be known. Some time after I began to work double tides I had the misfortune in the consecutive years 1872 and 1873 to meet with serious accidents. By the first I came near terminating my life; by the second I was placed on crutches for six or seven months. During the whole of these periods, except when actually confined to hed, I never ceased to carry on my work, which I need not say then actually confined to hed, I never ceased carry on my work, which I need not say as at times very ardinas. As a consecutive of the confine my concern health surfered, and I was to seek for some respite. When the Inter-timal was finished in 1830 an opportunity sented itself, and I asked for and obtained use of absence for twelve months making I thought full provision for conducting stations on the Pacific railway during my sence. I went to England so as to have as implicite a rest as possible, but twice during y absence I was recalled by the Government

complete a rest as possible, but twice during my absence I was recalled by the Government to attend to urgent duties which it seemed could not be performed without ms. When I finally returned in 1878 I found my staff demoralized, and many things had been allowed to drift into a state of confusion. The perplexing difficulties I was thus compelled to face have not yet been entirely overcome. These difficulties I need not here describe. It is enough that I should remind you that they were not of my making. I was in ne way responsible for them unless they were due in part to my absence, and it may be said that they would possibly have not arisen had I been at my post. My absence was, however, necessary. The rest I sought for and in part obtained was absolutely needed, as I was then, and indeed to some extent am still, suffering from the effects of overwork. I am quite sure if Mr. Macpherson was aware of the circumstances he would be the last man to charge me with neglect of, or indifference to, duty. I shall leave others to speak of what I have done. I may only point to the volumes of printed reports, and the still larger volumes of unprinted matter, as a fair index of my labours. This much I can say, I have devoted myself to the particular services upon which I have been engaged now for nearly seventeen years (with but little intermission), with a deep earnestness of purpose. I have given me to read, I should only in this way bestearve my country, and this thought be it sight or wrong, has a sufficient in the paper you have given me to read, I should offer this explanation. When I was appointed to the charge of the Pacific railway in April, 1871, I was then in receipt of \$4.800 per annum as chief engineer of the Intercolonial railway. At that time the Minister, and to place an officer in this case even on an equal footing in point of salary by

received \$5,000 per annum, the difference being only \$200. It was felt that an officer should not receive more than a Minister, and to place an officer in this case even on an equal footing in point of salary by paying him \$200 per annum as engineer of the Pacific railway would be somewhat absurd. It was agreed that the question of compensation should therefore stand over, and this was the more readily concurred in by me, as I then and have ever since looked upon salary as secondary. I assumed the duty for the reasons I have above set forth, and I have laboured from them until now for the pleasure the work afforded me, confident in the belief that I was usefully engaged in my country's service. I trust I may continue to have the confidence of the Government, and that I shall have strength to perform my duty satisfactorily, at least until a train of cars runs through on Canadian territory from Lake Superior to Red river. When that time comes I shall be read to retire, and if the services I may have mered be considered of any value I shall entitly accept whatever compensation the strainent may be pleased to offer.

Believe me, very sincerely yours, "Sandrone Fleming.

"SANDFORD FLEMING.
"Alinister of Railways and Canals."

Alinister of Railways and Canals."

A leard nothing more of any consequence and Parliament met on March 30th.

Sches were delivered in the House of outnons in which my conduct, as engineer
method, was assailed with some bitterness. The charges thus made against me are specially referred to in a memorandum which felt necessary to prepare in my own defence. It was addressed to the Minister of the department, and dated 26th March 1860.

my character to the Minister I had the strongest assurance from him that it was not necessary so far as he and the Government as a body were concerned, that they had the highest opinion of me as a public officer, and never had more confidence in me than they then had. He did not conceal from me, however, that there was an outside clamour, into which political feeling entered, which was embarrassing to the Government. I expressed to the Minister very great surprise and very great disappointment to discover that I was in any way obnoxious to a single public man who had weight as a Government supporter, even to any of those who were disposed to look at every person and thing from their own standpoint. I expressed my great regret that the services I had so faithfully and gratuitously endeavoured to render should be unappreciated by any representative of the people whom I served, and told him that I would not allow myself to be the least cause of embarrassment, that I would place myself in his hands, my only wish being to serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could be serve the Government in the position of the position of the position of the position of the Department of Railways and Can THE MANUFACTURING BOOM.

Some Results of the N.P.—New Industries at London, Belleville, and St. John—The Proposed Octton Factory at Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 13.—Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Adam Burns, F. G. Parker, T. E. Renny, J. F. Kenny, S. M. Brookfield, and W. L. Lowell, met and talked over the prospect of starting a cotton factory in Halifax. They decided to call on twenty leading citizans, and if they succeed in getting these to subscribe \$5,000 each, to immediately take steps for organizing a company. A short time was spent this morning in soliciting stock, and the result was that ninety thousand dollars was subscribed. It is understood that the capital will be fixed at \$200,000; that \$150,000 of this will be subscribed by the projectors and their immediate friends, and that the remaining \$50,000 will be offered to take stock to the extent of \$12,000 in the anterprise when it was first mooted, has been communicated with, and it is believed that he will now subscribe \$15,000 or more.

Sz. Jowe, N.B., May 13.—At Melville, York county, Shaw Bros. are putting up an extensive building as a hemleck extract factory.

LONDON, May 13.—An important enterprise has been opened at Port Talbot by T. & G. McBeth, of this city. A splendid dock, 706 feet in length, is now completed at a cost of \$2,500, and a saw-mill at \$3,500. Shipping will be commenced on the 1st of June, and it is expected to handle half a million feet of lumber this year, in addition to cordwood. Messrs. McBeth have a large quantity of timbered lands themselves, and the mill and dock will be largely patronized by farmers and others in the vicinity.

Belleville, May 13.—Mr. Shaw, of Galt, was in town to-day for the purpose of inspecting the manufacturing facilities of the city, with a view to establishing a cotton spinning factory here, if satisfactory arcangements can be made. He appeared to be favourably impressed with the advantages afforded to a manufacturer in Belleville. The proposed factory will employ forty men, and will be running within six weeks after work is commenced on it.

Kingston, May 14.—The plans for the

KINGSTON, May 14 .- The plans for the new cotton mill will arrive in a few days, and tenders will then be asked for the construc-

HALIFAX, May 14.—One hundred and forty thousand dollars' worth of stock in the cot-ton factory to be established here has been

thousand dollars' worth of stock in the cotton factory to be established here has been taken.

The Nova Sectia Glass Co., of New Glasgow, is taking steps to get into active operation as soon as possible. The furnace, which will cost about \$5,000, has been ordered from Pittsburg, Penn., and is expected to be delivered about the 1st of June. The liberal offer of Mr. Townsend of a free site for the factory on the Brookside farm near the Forge Company's works has been accepted.

A company is about to be organized to utilize the sawdust produced by the different saw-mills throughout the province by turning it into pulp, out of which paper is to be manufactured. The headquarters of the company will be at Bridgewater, N.S.

St. John, N.B., May 14.—At a meeting of the town officers' committee of Portland last night it was decided to exempt the site as well as the building and machinery of the proposed new cotton factory from taxation for the term of twenty years. The site is not fully decided upon, but it is understood that the projectors have been looking with a favourable eye upon a vacant let on Main street, where railway connection can be had without any trouble.

Otrawa, May 15.—The City Council tomorrow night will again consider the desirability of offering cash bonuses for the establishment of manufactures here.

Belleville, May 17.—The proposed new spinning and knitting factory for cotton goods is apt to be an accomplished fact. The Mayor and Ald. Dixon are soliciting stock very successfully. They have enough subscribed to warrant them in taking the preliminary steps to forming the company.

Kingsron, May 17.—The first call on the subscribed capital of the cotton mill was paid yesterday.

Victoria, axe versed a subscribed to the subscribed capital of the cotton mill was paid yesterday.

growth of the profit of the season of the proposed are served to the proposed are served with a few gristations of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of the proposed are served with a few gristation of the third and profit of the pr

Beneral Agitation Among the Labouring Class for Increased Wages.

STRIKE OF CHINESE ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MONTREAL, May 14.—There is no char in the attitude of the Grand Trunk car sh strikers, who are holding out to the num of 350 for an advance in wages. The locon tive engineers are having their demar complied with. The conductors now want be placed on an equality as regards the wages.

wages.

The agitation in the labour market here continues to extend, and if a general advance is not given at once by employers there will be strikes all around. Mutterings are heard on all sides, and there is no doubt that disaffection exists in nearly all departments. be strikes all around. Mutterings are heard on all sides, and there is no doubt that disaffection exists in nearly all departments where workmen are engaged. The following are the rates now paid, and it will be seen by the list that some are still getting low wages: Labourers on railway and other public contract works, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per day; track menemployed by the City Passenger Company, 90c. to \$1; corporation labourers, the same as the Car Co.'s; dock labourers, 15c. to 20c. per hou; unskilled helpers in machine shops, \$1.10 to \$1.15; carpenters, \$1.25 to \$2; painters, \$1.25 to \$1.50; machinists, \$1.50 to \$2.50; moulders, \$2; beaksmiths, \$2.50; some of the Grand Trunk, \$75 to \$130 per month; firemen, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per day; brakesmen, \$1.25 to \$1.50; tailors, \$1.50 to \$2; shoemakers, \$1.50 to \$2; bakers, \$1.50 to \$2; the latter are demanding \$2 and \$2.50. Printers average 27 cents. per 1,000 ems by piece work. On morning papers men can earn \$12 to \$15 per week. Female printers, of whom there are a good many, get 10c. per 1,000 ems less than the men. Tailoresses can make nearly as much as the men at their business. Girls in cigar manufactories, on piece-work, can earn as high as \$15 to \$18 per week—the average is about \$8. In cotton factories they get from \$5 to \$12 per week. Domestics, from \$6 to \$10 per month; cooks in private families, from \$16 to \$25 per month. Clerks, bookkeepers, and commercial travellers have not had any advance in wages from the low point to which they were reduced in the bad times, yet they have not struck nor manifested any disposition of doing so. Clerks in banks have generally obtained increased salaries.

Montrafal, May 16.—The strike at the

MONTREAL, May 16.—The strike at the Grand Trunk sheds continues, but only in a partial form, as some of the men have returned to work. However, the greater number obstinately refuse to give in unless their demand of a ten per cent. advance is complied with. The conductors are to have a conference to morrow with the general manager, when they will lay their grievances before him. The men who remained in the car shops have had an increase in their wages. The foundrymen employed by Mr. W. Clendinneng have asked him for a general advance, which he promised to consider.

The City Passenger Car conductors and drivers threaten to strike unless they get an advance from \$7.50 to \$9 per week.

The file cutters and grinders in the works of Messrs. Outram have struck for fifteen cents advance. It has been granted to the

Ad the men gar stay out all number of the care of firences and syn 16.—Petitions are being circumsted among the employes are equally determined, and system of the system of the Southern Railway for presentation to the system of the Southern Railway for presentation to the Southern Railway for present Present Railway for presentation to the Southern Railway for present Railway for prese

OTTAWA, May 16.—Masons in this city are asking \$3 per day and board.

BUTTALO, May 16.—As a matter of caution the 65th regiment has received orders from the Governor to keep in readiness in case of any trouble resulting from a strike on the Erie railway. It is rumoured that all the militia of the State on the line of the Erie have received similar instructions.

All hands employed at the Ohio st. freight office of the Erie road struck this morning for an increase of pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The

office of the Erie road struck this morning for an increase of pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The hands at the Central and Lake Shore on Louisians street struck for a similar advance. The freight agents of the three roads are in consultation this afternoon, but have arrived at no conclusion as to conceding the demands. Freight has been refused at the Central depots for want of hands to take care of it.

All the plasterer, stonemasons, and brick-layers struck this morning for an increase from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Half-a-dozen firms of plasterers have yielded to their demands. There has been no disturbance, The men are determined. Meetings are to be held tonight. All the police have been ordered to be ready for duty, but there is no necessity for them yet.

YALE, B.C., May 16.—A serious riot occurred on Saturday. The Chinese labourers

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. Pat Donnelly, of Biddulph fame, has decided remove to London to follow the trade of lacksmith.

A protest is to be entered against the Can ada Temperance Act election in Colcheste county, N.S.

The Scott Act was carried by a large majority on the 18th inst. in Colchester county Nova Scotia. A number of Swedish immigrants arritt London on Friday and at once seen

good situations. *

Our Montreal correspondent announces the purchase of the Grand Junction railway by the Grand Trunk.

the Grand Trunk.

The temperance people of Middlesex are talking of submitting the Scott Act to the ratepayers of the county.

Winnipeg has been divided into two electoral divisions for the purpose of representation in the local Legislature.

Hon. D. L. Macpherson will be acting Minister of the Interior during the absence of Sir John Macdenald in England.

The reported purchase of the Grand Junction railway by the Grand Trunk is denied by Mr. John Bell, solicitor to the latter company.

The water was let into the section of the new Welland canal between Allanburg and Thorold, a distance of two miles, on Friday morning, interior

Thorold, a distance of two miles, on Friday morning.

The arrangements for the transfer of the Oka Indiana to Muskoka are all completed, but it is not expected that the removal will take place before the fall.

The Forkeund, the steamer acquired in Bugland by the Dominion Government, and to be used for the protection of the fisheries, arrived at Quebec on Thursday night.

The round-house of the Hamilton and North-Western railway at Hamilton was destroyed by fire on Saturday, and eight engines more or less rained. The loss is estimated at about \$35,000.

The transfer of the Grand Junction railway to the Grand Trunk will, it is understood, go into effect on the 1st of June. The amount of the purchase money is said to have been nine hundred thousand dollars.

The Moutreal citizens' banquet to Sir Hugh and Mr. Andrew Allan, in recognition of the services rendered by the latter to the city, took place last week, and was one of the most perfect snocesses of the kind ever achieved in the city.

An insane wound man named Geo Raid

An insane young man named Geo. Reid, from Watford, was yesterday arrested at London as dangerous. His mania appears to be to ask all and sundry women to marry him. He offers a trip to England as one of the advantages of an alliance with him.

tages of an alliance with him.

Heretofore the religious ceremonies at the London asylum have been conducted exclusively by clergymen of the Church of England. Superintendent Bucke has decided to ask all of the regular clergymen in the city to take part, and they are agreeing to do so.

Mr. Norquay has introduced in the Manitoba Legislature an Act to establish a system of public schools throughout the province, and the Attorney-General has framed a bill to divide the province into judicial districts and to establish courts therein. Both bills were read a third time last week.

Traffic on the Belleville Street railway has

The Niagara river is now, and has been for several days, clear of ice. The fishing season opened on Monday morning, the close season for pickerel being over. Large quantities of fish are now being taken with the seine and hook and line. The fish are all of good size and bite very readily, something quite unusual so early in the spring after a severe winter.

hotel-keepers who are contesting the legality of the new by-law, which was passed at a meeting when the Mayor was not present.

UNITED STATES.

A mysterious horse disease prevails on Long Island, several cases of which have proved fatal.

In the New York Assembly the bill which allows women to vote was lost by 59 to 55, not a constitutional majority.

Arrangements have been made for bringing eighty thousand Scandinavian emigrants to the United States this season.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, has informed Secretary Blaine that he has accepted the mission to St. Peters-Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the Washington lawyer, was on Tuesday refused admission to the bar of Carroll county, Md., because of her say

her sex.

The weekly meetings of the World's Fair commissioners have been discontinued indefinitely, the efforts to secure additional subscriptions having failed.

The bogus Lerd Courtenay arrived at New Yark on Wednesday from Utah. The detective kept the prisoner handcuffed to himself, and did not sleep during the journey. Courtenay will be sent to England immediately.

During the intense heat on Thursday seventy-five members of a militia regiment, which was drilling at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were prostrated by the sun's rays, and it is feared that several of the cases will prove fatal.

Two tramps and a boy applied at the mon-

Two tramps and a boy applied at the mon-astery at Cresson, Pa., for food. The monks, suspecting something wrong, had them ar-rested. The boy proved to be Charlie Green, the kidnapped son of a gentleman in Brook-lyn.

At New York fifty smallpox and thirty-five typhus fever patients were cared for by the city last week. The number of deaths recorded for the past seven days is just double the number of births, the former being 822 and the latter 411.

The papers in the suit of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Western Maryland against Henry Ward Beecher for violation of contract in failing to deliver an address at the fair have been filed. Ten thousand dollars damages are claimed.

A man in New York bought for fifty cents an old trunk carted away from Vanderbilt's residence by an ash man. The trunk contained a \$1,500 diamond pin belonging to Mrs. Vanderbilt, which was lost several years ago. The property was restored to the owner. The noble army of fasting men and women has received an accession to its ranks in the person of an Indiana clergyman, who has not taken food, if report is to be believed, for two months. His abstinence, however, is due to sickness, and not to a desire for notariety.

The Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelin, of Buffalo, preached on Sunday without ecclesiastical authority in the Presbyterian church at Catonsville, Md. Steps have been taken against him, and the Bishops of Buffalo and Maryland notified. The affair causes at among Episcopalians.

among Episcopalians.

There was great excitement at Erie, Pa., on Thursday, on account of a lion attacking the proprietor of a circus who sat in the lion's cage during the procession. The man subdued the beast with a sharp pike. A tableau waggon valued at \$13,000 belonging to the circus was smashed to pieces.

An irrepressible member of the New York Assembly has introduced in that body a resolution calling upon Secretary Blaine to demand the immediate release of Boyton, one of the Land Leaguers, now confined at Kilmainham, and who is claimed to be a United States citizen, and a former Union soldier.

The suit of the Liverpool, New York and

mand the immediate release of Boyton, one of the Land Leaguers, new confined at Kilmainham, and who is claimed to be a United States citizen, and a former Union soldier.

The suit of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Co. against the New York Commissioners of Emigration for the recovery of heldemoney paid on emigrants was dismissed recently by Third States dudy. Shipman. The company will appeal. The amount involved in this and other similar suits is over two millions.

"A cloud as low as the tree tops rushed over Bedford, Ind., on Friday with the roar of a furnicane, occupying only thirty-five seconds from the time it was seen approaching and the contractor, who has had much experience, declares that so far the in-

its disappearance. The sun was shining.
From 10 to 15 degrees reduction of temperature followed the cloud's passage for about ten minutes. The same phenomena were observed at Bloomfield.

observed at Bloomfield.

Intense excitement, which the despatches describe as unparalleled since that occasioned by the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, has been occasioned at Washington by the announcement that the struggle between President Garfield and Conkling has culminated in the resignation of both the Senators from New York State, Conkling and Pratt. It is understood, however, that this move is the result of a premeditated arrangement, and that the two Senators will be re-elected by the State Legislature—a step that will be tantamount to a condemnation of the President's action in the matter of Robertson's nomination. The Democrats are, of course, jubilant over this widening of the chasm between the two wings of the Republican party.

EUROPE.

The Porte is again interposing obstacles to the settlement of the Greek frontier question. It is estimated that the second reading of the Irish Land bill will be carried by a ma-

The new French tariff will increase the duty payable on British textile fabrics from 40 to 60 per cent. v. During the past year seventy workmen were killed and three hundred wounded in the St. Gothard tunnel.

The centenary of George Stephenson's birth will be celebrated with great *éclat* at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 9th of June.

castle-on-Tyne on the 9th of June.

It is stated that after the passage of the Land bill Mr. Gladstone will probably accept a peerage and a seat in the House of Lorda.

In the Imperial Parliament the bill for the protection of the press against wanton prosecutions for libel has been read a second time.

A committee has been formed in London for the purpose of erecting a statue to Carlyle on the Chelsea embankment, and a bust in Westminster Abbey.

The Jewish quarter at Kieff has been pillaged and burnt by the rioters, involving a loss of thirty million roubles, or over twenty million dollars.

The Conservatives have carried the borough

twenty million dollars.

The Conservatives have carried the borough of Knaresborough, in the west riding of Yorkshire, previously represented by the late Sir Henry Thompson, Liberal.

Her Majesty is said to be desirous of bestowing a peerage upon Coningsby Disraeli, the late Lord Beaconsfield's nephew, but Mr. Gladstone is said to object to the proposal.

Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons the other night that the Government has decided to postpone further consideration of the Parliamentary Oaths bill until the Irish Land bill had been disposed of.

The great Hyde estate, which was to have

The great Hyde estate, which was to have enriched the scores of persons interested in it, has collapsed like a pricked bubble, the only funds remaining being a balance of about \$5 on unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England.

The attempt to permit clergymen to sit in the Imperial House of Commons has proved a failure, the motion for the second reading of the bill providing therefor having been defeated yesterday by a majority of nine in a House of 211. House of 211.

Some Irish labourers, while digging a drain near Ennis, unearthed a large iron-clasped chest, which, upon examination, was found to be full of gold coins of ancient date. Lying upon the coffer was a large sword engraved with the name "O'Neil."

The Fenians are said to be endeavouring to below up several English fronclads by means of dynamics bombs tilesed among the doum own a someone of the land of the land

soal in the bunkers. Several of these infernal machines, which are coated on the outside so as to resemble lumps of coal, have been found.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 12th inst. to take the life of the Czar by means of poison. A scullion in the imperial kitchen streyed a quantity of arsenic over a salad intended for the Emperor's consumption, but which fortunately did not find its way to the table.

Among the incidents of the last drawing-room was the chilling reception by Her Majesty to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The Queen, not being accustomed to finding her advice disregarded, especially en a matrimonial subject, gaye the ancient and benevolent bride an extremely stiff and formal reception.

Owing to Mr. Forster's declarations against amending the Land bill, several Irish members of Parliament who "holted" at the recent Home Rule meeting have returned to the fold and informed Mr. Farnell that they now consider themselves bound by the decision of the meeting, and will abstain from voting on the second reading of the bill.

voting on the second reading of the bill.

The Italian Ministry has resigned in consequence of the storm of indignation excited by its failure to adopt effective measures against the action of the French. The popular feeling in Italy over the Franco-Tunisian treaty is very bitter, and it is said that any future Ministry will find it difficult to withstand the clameur for a warlike demonstration against France. The virtual annexation of Tunis has also seriously strained the relations between England and France. The British Government has decided to express its opinion on the subject in a despatch which will maintain that Tunis is part of the Ottoman Empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Smallpox is spreading with great rapidity n the Sandwich Islands. Out of 655 cases there have been 232 deaths.

The Boer and British sympathisers among the Kaffirs have fallen out, and a battle is reported in which the Boers' friends got the worst of it.

Their recent victory has had the effect of raising the spirits of the much-defeated Peruvians, who hitherto seem to have re-garded their Chilian enemies as invincible. A deep feeling of antagonism exists at Panama between the Frenchmen employed on M. De Lesseps' canal works and the natives. Two of the former are now in gaol for the

nurder of natives. A number of Mermons from Utah have arrived at Jalisco, Mexico, intending to found a settlement in case the United States Government should eject them. They are endeavouring to get a grant of land from the Mexican Government.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A company with \$50,000 capital has been ormed for the manufacture Montreal.

Switzerland is bestirring herself to secure

Switzerland is bestirring herself to secure the adoption of an international law regulating the hours of labour in factories.

The price of labour and of building material at London has gone up about 20 per cent. on an average within the last month—
The London parties who have bought up all the brick in the neighbourhood say that they are to be seld at \$5 to \$5.50 per thousand.

An international exhibition having for its object the protection of patents and trademarks is being held at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Of the two hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars' capital required for the cotton factory at Halifax, two hundred thousand have been

where salt has been obtained.

A cotton factory is to be started at Halifax in a short time. The dry goods people have taken hold of the matter, and fifty thousand dollars of stock has been subscribed. The capital of the company will be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to commence operations with.

Mr. James Dedds, a delegate representing the farmers of East Lothian, who has been examining parts of Ontario and the Western States and Territories, with the view of determining which is best adapted for a large party of wealthy Scotch farmers to settle in, states that he will recommend Western Ontario.

Ontario.

Ontario.

The Swiss representatives abroad have been instructed to accertain the views of the various States relative to the adoption of an international law regulating the hours of labour in factories. A bill will be presented in the German Bundesrath regulating the employment of boys in mines, and stipulating that their hours of labour must not exceed eight per day, and that their physical capacity must be certified to by a medical examiner.

The Chinese are the most self-contained.

ment or boys in mines, and supulating that their hours of labour must not exceed eight per day, and that their physical capacity must be certified to by a medical examiner.

The Chinese are the most self-contained people under the sua. British Columbia does not want any more of them; yet, with an indifference to public opinion which other people would hesitate to exhibit, five hundred of them arrived in Victoria in one day. A practical turn has of late, been given to the anti-Chinese movement, the whites having combined to "Boycott" their Mongolian visitors. Many Victorian shopkeepers advertise themselves as employers of white labour only, and the opponents of Chinese immigration deal only with them.

In the brewers' convention at Chicago last week it was stated that the cost of the establishment of a brewers' academy was \$100,000. The association resolved not to rescind its former action favouring the imposition of a Gustoms duty of 25c. on malt imported from Canada. Also that the antibeer constitutional amendments of the various States be tested in the Supreme Court. A committee was appointed to collect facts and figures, and elaborate arguments against the "temperance fanatics. The next convention meets at Washington.

Trade is still dull in England, and the cry for retaliatory tariffs steadily gains strength. Mr. Morley, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, declared there was no doubt that the United Kingdom was suffering from the operation of tariffs. It was no use shutting their eyes to the fact that the demand for English goods was reduced by protective duties in the colonies and elsewhere. He advised manufacturers to boldly advocate a policy of retaliatory duties, which he believed would be very effective in the negotiations with France.

An interesting tabular statement has been made up of the values of manufactures and yarn, £64,995,000; of cootton manufactures and yarn, £64,995,000; of of leads, £16,413,000; of tanned leather, £23,359,000; of footton manufactures an

SITTING BULL He Makes up His Mind to Surrender

despatch from Wolf Point, Montana To

A despatch from Wolf Point, Montana To ritory, to the Bismarck Tribune says — You correspondent had an interview this after noon with Capt. McDonald, of the N. W. h. P., Wood Mountain, and learned from sa gentleman that Sitting Bull had concluded to surrender. The circumstances leading to such a resolve on the part of Sitting Bull are as follows:—lst, He is starving; 2nd, the continual desertion of the several surrendered bands from his camp have left him so weak that he is afraid to leave Wood Mountain to hunt, there being so many of his enemies on the watch for him; 3rd, "Low Dog," one of his chiefs, left Wood Mountain a short time ago with about twenty lodges, or thirty families, and came over to Poplar river to surrender. This last desertion was the straw that broke the cannel's back. Capt. McDonald has Kyo Morra, intrepreter, and three of the hostiles with him, they having been sent over to Buford with a letter from Sitting Bull to the soldier chief. In this letter to Major Brotherton, Sitting Bull says, "I am ready to surrender unconditionally." He asked that provisions be sent out to meet him, that the Indians who are already at F Burrord be held there until his arrival. council at Wood Mountain Sitting Bull a that he would have sent his son with Cap. McDonald as an evidence of his good faith if the boy had been hig enough to ride a horse. He told Capt. Crozier that he was going to take his advice, and go over and peacefully surrender to the American authorities. He will meve this way as soon as the snow gets of and travel is practicable. Capt. McDonald

render to the American authorities. He will move this way as soon as the snow gets of and travel is practicable. Capt. McDonald thinks that the surrender will take place some time in May.

Sitting Bull wants to be assured that ne harm will be done him after he has surrendered. His nephew is with Capt. McDonald. Capt. McDonald says that the reports of Canadian police interference with negotiations for Sitting Bull's surrender are untrue—that the policy of the police has been in favour of surrender. Capt. Crozier has done all he could to break Sitting Bull's influence in the could to break Sitting Bull's influence in the could to break Sitting Bull's influence in the camp, and he has continually advised the other chiefs to leave Sitting Bull and go over and surrender. The renegade Thompson is in irons in the guard house at Wood Mountain, for forging the name of one of the police to an order on the trader for \$22. Sitting Bull has about sixty-five lodges at Wood Mountain, or about 125 families. ISHTAH.

Hospital Treatment for Smallper.

Dr. Richardson, one of England's best known medical men, has in a late lecture described the principles which should guide ary chitects and others in designing and constructing hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from smallpot and other infectious diseases. He states of well considered grounds:—1. That each hospital should not be larger than is sufficient to accommodate twenty-four persons at one time. 2. That every hospital should be constructed on the separate system for the page. time. 2. That every hospital should be constructed on the separate system for the partients. 3. That the material of construction should be iren, in order that the hospital may at any time be absolutely purified by fire throughout with the least possible cost. 4. To secure direct ventilation and lighting from the roof, the hospitals proper should occupy the top stories of buildings. 5. All the air which passes out of the wards should have an escape only through a vent so heated as to destroy all deleterious substances. 6. Each patient should be carried into the hospital by a valved elevator passing through a shaft so as to draw up air during its ascent, and to be capable of flushing the hospital with air, as occasion may require.

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The Ketchumville (Tioga County) corpondent of the Oswego Gazette tells the lowing story:—"Quite a singular cirk stance happened to Mr. Dwight Cady Thursday evening, while he was on his home from North Maine. It will be ren bered that it was a very dark night. It necessary for him to pass by the Ketch ville cemetery, in which, some seven or years ago, the remains of the man by mame of James Boyles were interred, those of his wife also, we believe. It a Mr. Cady was familiarly acquainted with Boyles, for he says as he neared the corr which he was laid to rest, all at once Boyles appeared immediately before him more than two feet distant, and offered hand. Mr. Cady says he grasped his and said, 'How do you do, Jimmy?' to which the dead may responded, 'I am all right; it is all right me.' Mr. Cady then said: 'How is the woman?' What old woman?' said the me. Mr. Cady then said: 'How is the woman?' 'What old woman?' said the man. 'Why, your wife; how is she?' don't know; I don't know anything her,' and he disappeared as quickly quietly as he came. Mr. Cady says Jimmy looked and talked as natural itself, and his hand felt warm and just any live man's hand. He says he didn't rightened in the least until Uncledisappeared, and then he never was so in his life, and he don't want to be Mr. Cady says he has been praying past 13 years to have the dead to aphim, if they ever did to any one, and that they have he is satisfied, and he post affirms that he knows he saw him an his friends "doubting Thomases' whe tell him he must be mistaken. His feel considerably worried over it, for fear it is a presentiment of some trouble."

How Whistler Painted a Ceilling London Letter to the Providence Press.

Probably you have heard of Whistler's etravaganza in houses. He was engaged decorate a noble mansion in Belgravia; t price was no object to the owner—and f that matter neither was it to Whistler. On day a friend asked me to go over and see on of the rooms that was nearly completed an I hastened to accept the invitation. This is what we saw on entering:—A very slim, spare figure extended on a matress in the middle of the floor; beside him an enormous palette, paints, a half-dozen long bamboo fish-poles resting on a line with their butta close at hand, and a very large pair of hinocular glasses. Whistler, dressed wholly in black velvet, with knickerbocker pantaloons stopping just below the knee, black silk stockings, and low pointed shoes, with silk-ties more than six inches wide, and diamond buckles, was flat on his back, fishing-rod in hand and an enormous eyeglass in one eye, dilicative notices of the control of London Letter to the Providence Press. buckles, was flat on his back, fishing-rod in hand and an enormous eyeglass in one eye, diligently putting some finishing touches on the ceiling, his brush being on the other end of the fish-pole. Occasionally he would pick up his double glasses like some astronomer peering at the moon, and having gained a nearer and better view of the effect, he would

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its of Character and Aner Heretofore Publish NDON, April 30.-A consequ l of Beaconsfield's death and that no great man will again b Westminster Abbey. It is more to read about than to behold a fu effect at Hughenden chur the effect at Hughenden churchetter than if Westminster Abbey the scene of the interment. I the improbable that distinguished penight have a claim to burial in will provide that their last resting the elsewhere. I have noted traffeling during the last twenty ye think that the proceedings relat Prince Imperial have had a special It was then made manifest that D. t was then made manifest that

R LONDON LE

roposal to Erect a Mon

Late Earl of Beacon

PECEASED STATESMAN AS

as too much bent upon treating a show place, in which the lates hould be included. As soon as consfield was dead the Dean offered or a tomb in the Abbey for the tatesman. Another reason magainst further interments there. that graves are too many already and that every addition helps to make unhealthy. Probably, then, the be that monuments to great me erected in the Abbey, and that the will lie elsewhere. THE MONUMENT TO EARL BEACO The erection of a national mo Lord Beaconsfield is the next su Lord Beaconsfield is the next suldetermined. I cannot think that stone's proposal to do so will be the House of Commons, yet I am the proposal does not meet with approval. In the case of Lord Bea is difficult to separate the polit whom many differ, from the man and the man as a whole whom.

and the man as a whole whom n respect. It is the more difficult because the parts of his career most open to criticism are put uncritical admirers as the best praise. It is incontestable, mor ise. It is incontestable, imperial policy, which has be ided, has cost the country a gree without any apparent equivale years must elapse, and much the secret must be made public, be judgment can be passed upon he career, and on the latter part of iticular. Instead of taking any controversey as to his greatness, to the stories published about which have not yet been given to and which I know to be authentic THE LATE STATESMAN AS A C Of late years no man has been n and admired by the Queen than the Beaconsfield. There was a time opposite feeling prevailed. Before a Minister of the Crown, he was in

in court circles. The late Prince like him. It was the rule amor quenters of the court to speak di of him. However, a change took Disraeli became Chancellor of the in Lord Derby's Administration. been often in the presence of the fore she began to like him extrem was facilitated by the contrast be and Lord Derby. The latter was I man; he was too apt to say things, and his manner was no Disraeli was the reverse of this compliments which were welcon like him. It was the rule am Disraeli was the reverse of this compliments which were welcon displayed a grace of manner wh double zest to his compliments. Fration of this is supplied to officer of State who was a the occasion. Soon after the the Queen's "Leaves from our the Highlands," Disraeli attended of the Privy Council at Osborne. of the Privy Council at Osborne ing the Queen's presence he bowe to her, "Permit me to salute in buly the Queen of England, but the literature." It is needless to say to have made such a remark, and als remark itself was highly gratifyi person addressed. I see it stated Lord Beaconsfield was asked how ucceeded in remaining a favourite Queen, he replied, "I never contr I sometimes forget." This was not pursued by other Premiers. P. Earl Russell, Lord Derby, and Mr. have all been in the habit of giving with a less deligate recommend. vice with a less delicate regard Queen's feelings. Indeed, it is we that Mr. Gladstone's earnestness an ed to make him unwelcome as an viser. The difference between h great rival was thus explained to who had the opportunity for leatruth. When Lord Beaconsfield Minister he asked the Queen in a what she thought ought to be Gladstone is wont to inform her w siders to be the proper course, and ask her approval of it. I do not so former did not succeed in having way as much as the latter, but I am Lord Beaconsfield necessarily mad felt as the more considerate of

is a characteristic of his rival. THE TITLE OF EMPRESS OF IN

Nothing was more polite, from the point of view, than Lord Beaconsf poeal to make the Queen Empress He had long entertained the desire should assume the title; indeed, and admiration for titles was one of ings. But, in the present case, a strong impression in and about that the Imperial title should be as the Queen. The source of this was of the King of Prussia having become famperor. In Germany the title of is more highly valued than elsewher our Royal family are in intimate owith Germany, and irrequently vis are both acquainted with this circ and share in the respect for the dignity. While the proposition was at Court, it was not to the talliberal party or to some in Conservatives. Owing to this, the Empress was strictly confined to I intention was that it should be used also, and gradually be substituted in speech and writing for that of Quiquestion became a party one, and Conservative majority voted for the of the Premier, chiefly because it we stood to find favour at Court, and to fying to the Sovereign. Yet, if hists of that day be examined, it strange to notice the absence of certal is an eltter from a peer, who was of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, in excused his temporary absence from on the ground that he could not abstoning. Happily, the new title has the mischief which its opponents explas proved comparatively harmless during the debate in the House of Cothis subject that the deceased gave a of his tact and acuteness. One of the erful speeches delivered against the wass poken by Mr. Joseph Cowen, the member for Newcastle. It was one carliest appearances, if not the firance, of Mr. Cowen as a speaker in to Commons. After he had spok ceived a card from the Conservative with a message to the effect that though he did from him, yet he help complimenting him on the gree of his speeches as bearing the traces preparation. Whether it is in confidence in the Conservative with a message to the effect that though he did from him, yet he help complimenting him on the gree of his speeches as bearing the traces preparation. Whether it is in confidence in the Conservative the conserv

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General forlings. Under the "well known before the company of the

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

H. LONDON LEPTUIL.

The property of the control of

than myself the wish of its smallest section. I would respect it because I feel the feelings of an individual ought not to be placed in competition with the public time and the public interests. (Hear, hear.) But there are certain emergencies in which it becomes necessary to show that a man will not be crushed; and I felt that the circumstances under which so unmanly an attack was made upon me justified me in retaining my position for unwards of twenty minutes, not, I have reason to know, in opposition to the opinion of the Speaker; not, I have reason to know, in opposition to the feelings of the leading men of all parties. Therefore I could not justify myself in sitting down and acknowledging myself overawed by a small and contemptible mob. (Immense cheering.) For the House of Commons collectively I entertain unbounded respect, and I would bow submissively to the dictum of the Speaker or the vote of any considerable number of its members; but can I conceal from myself, can any practical man conceal from himself, that there are many members in that House who are beneath contempt? and, because a small herd of members, whom individually and collectively I despise, congregate like skulking cowards in the remote corners of the House to assail me with disgraceful uproar, was it for your representative, gentlemen; I expressed what I thought. I told them the time would come when they would be obliged to listen to me, and so long as I possess the confidence of my constituents, so long as I meet them with minds so firm, and hearts so sound towards me, believe me, I will take care to reduce my promise to practice. I will speak, and they shall hear me. (Tumultuous cheering.) They may have prevented me from making a good ispeech, but they could not deter me from making a good fight. (Cheers.)" England.

HE IS CRASSLY IGNORANT,
but he has the utmost reverence for the offices of the Church, and does not think the worse of his pope or priest when, in his village, he is occasionally called upon to assist in carrying home from the dramshop the ecclesiastic, dead drunk; on a stretcher. Ivan himself gets tipsy whenever he has a chance of doing so; but he is the best-natured of sots, and too much beer or vodka scarcely ever makes him riotous or pugnacious. Inebriety the rather incites him to the shedding of maudlin tears, or to an excess of piety in expectorating to the right and left in order to exorcise the devil.

Truthful he can scarcely be said to be. He has been too recently a slave to be able to understand the moral culpability of telling a lie, but he is passing honest. He is, in fine, "good wood," capable of being seasoned and fashioned to many useful purposes, and he is, in particular, industrious, patient, and submissive. He is not very inventive, but he has a curiously strong imitative faculty, almost Chinese in its concentration and laborious fidelity to the thing to be imitated. Thence he can be taught to be an admirable cabinet-maker, an inlayer, an enamelist, a pottery painter, and a worker in metals. Similarly his womankind are the most skilful of embroiderers. He is very domesticated and very fond of his children, although he occasionally thrashes his wife. Of strong liquor, as I have hinted, he is passionately fond; otherwise he is content to live on the simplest and coarest fare. White bread he seldom tastes; "brick tea" is after corn brandy, his favourite beverage; half-pickled ogurtsi, or dwarf cucumbers, enter largely into his diet, and, with had drainage, help to give him typhus and the cholera; and he can sleep anywhere—

THE TOF OF A STOVE is him to the simple to have been resting-place—quite in-

the best recently. They extreed with their own, and offended its activate was with the control of the recent with t

The Weekly Mail

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID ive Post-office address in full.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

THE DAILY MAIL

Statements of Banks, Insurance brapanies, and similar institutions. 15 "Vertisements occupying less than 10 lines be charged as 10-line advertisements. Secial contract rates for definite periods of will be made known on application. Second insertion. THE WEEKLY MAIL

The rate of ordinary advertising is 25 cents per ine of solid nonparell.

CONDENSED ADVERTISMENTS. — Situations vacant, Situations Wanted, Specific Articles, louises to Let, Property Wanted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted, Business Chances, Lost or Found, Personal: Twenty works or less, 50 cents each insertion; each additional word, 2f cents.

WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circul

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

tional Policy and put an end to profits on investments made under it. This is certainly most remarkable advice; and when we couple it with the opposition artended to those just and proper increases for necessary public services, such as those to which we referred in our last issue, we arrive at a knowledge of Opposition policy which is truly instructive. To attempt to check the growth of industry and the spread of enterprise is probably a logical sequence to denying all credit to the National Policy for such enterprise and industry as sxist. But the public, while recognizing the logical connection of the two, will hardly fail to condemn them as smallminded and factious in the extreme. Mrs. Partmoron's struggle with the Atlantic Ocean was a successful effort compared with the results of the struggle of the Grit party against the incoming tide of prosperity in Canada. THE MAIL has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements the receipt of subscriptions and advertusements as follows:—
MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim. Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. ennings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance HAMILTON—53 James States, corner of LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling, E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents, NEW YORK—3) Union Square, Breatano's

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE. THE Opposition mind is like the mind of the Bourbons in one particular-it learns nothing. No amount of tuition will give it sense enough to be cautious in its statements. Our morning contemporary for instance a few days ago deplored the fact that on the three months of the current calendar year the balance of trade was against us. It said:

"If the Tory organs still swear by the balance of trade doctrine, let them tane up and tell us what they make of the figures for the first three months of 1881. Here they Imports-1881.

Angust.
September.
October.
November.
December Exports same three months. January \$3,620,359

Total \$0.547.256

The Montreal Gazette, always apt and correct in these matters, replies promptly by quoting, not the misleading figures of three months, but the more fitting gures of the last six months of 1880, as was the country so wealthy as it is to-day, and at no time have the people felt less the weight of their contributions to revenue.

The manner in which the tariff is framed

August...... 8,443,757 September..... 8,244,122 11,569,899 11,346,537 13,453,742 7,145,969 6,214,513 13,142,151 ovember 5,319,360 4,412,617 Total.....\$43,308,357 \$63,932,125 Balance in our \$20,624,000

favour..... Taking the figures for the whole nine months it is found that they add up as fol-

Balance in our favour..... \$8,608,691 The Opposition mind must really reconsider this question. If it is like the Bourbons in learning nothing, it is unlike them in this—it forgets everything. It has evidently forgotten the figures of even the last trade returns, which were of a satisfactory character. Last year the value of our exports exceeded those of any year since 1874. Last year showed, for the first time in the history of the Confederation, an excess of exports over imports, that excess being, over total imports, \$1,222,532, and over imports for consumption, \$16,129,109. The result by provinces of last year's operations in our imports for consumption and our exports, as compared with 1878, was as follows:

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION. tho taxes may be "even higher." We know that they raised the taxes in 1874. We know that they proposed to raise them in 1876. And we have the fullest assur-1878. Province, 1873. 1880. protario ... \$38,628,697 \$26,204,940 tuebec ... \$1,063,335 \$1,550,073 ova Scotis ... \$1,180,750 6,138,038 ew Brunswick ... \$4,74,047 3,996,698

EXPORTS, . \$22,937,060 . 37,392,287 . 7,500,783 . 6,268,027 . 5,863,955 BALANCE OF TRADE, 1878. ntario\$15,691,637 Against.

For.
Against.
Against.

 Juebec
 6,328,952

 Nova Scotia
 678,967

 New Brunswick
 2,206,020

 Total against ... \$12,248,692 BALANCE OF TRADE, 1880

 ntario
 \$1,859,040
 For.

 quebec
 9,987,126
 For.

 kova Scotia
 1,405,646
 For.

 New Brunswick
 1,867,257
 For.
 otal in our favour..\$15,628,179

Cotalchangeoftrade, \$27,976,871 It will, of course, be impossible to convince our Opposition friends that we are right and they are wrong; but it is some satisfaction to us to know that time and the figures, and the facts and the people, are with us in our view of the state and prospects of the country.

THE OPPOSITION WET BLANKET. OUR sense of humour, at least, is stirred ip by the language of the Opposition papers regarding the too, too evident boom in industry in Canada. It is so evident a boom that there is no longer any hope of successful denial. The theory of "ruin" does not hold, and must be abandoned. Our Opposition friends are not, of course. at a loss for a new position, being accusonsole themselves by two lines of critism and advice. The first is that the Nathing and

with the general prosperity. This is their settled conviction. It is, of course, somewhat inconsistent with the rse faith still with British Co matter, Mr. BLARE's conduct was evasive, and deceptive, in the most glaring way. It was saying one thing and meaning another to give his support to the Government, and yet conspicuously absent himself on a trying occasion. Mr. BLARE privately condemned Governor LETELLIER, or at least condemned the conduct of the MACKENZIE Government in regard to him; yet he remained away from the debate and the division. The suppressio veri has not, we believe, ceased to be a logical mistake, as well as a moral offence, and Mr. BLARE was guilty of both. other equally settled conviction that the National Policy has given an enormous im-setus to the cotton business, to sugar re-National Policy has given an enormous impetus to the cotton business, to sugar refining, to the West India trade, to rubber manufacture, and other outrageous "monopolies" which employ a large quantity of labour. But we must pardon the present Opposition a few inconsistencies of this sort; if we did not their position would be simply intolerable. Well, having settled finally the fact that the general boom in industry is due to causes other than the fiscal policy of Government, the Opposition mind bends itself to the task of regulating, modifying, and guiding the boom which it cannot deny. And so we Opposition mind bends itself to the task of regulating, modifying, and guiding the boom which it cannot deny. And so we have the pleasure of reading various bits of valuable advice. In Toronto the people are told that they may be too enterprising, that they are going ahead too fast; and that if they keep on building too many houses and starting too many industries, they may overdo it and come to grief some time—when, perhaps, a Grit Government may knock the props from under the feet of industry, and bring the whole fabric of the National Policy tumbling down. In another city

Policy tumbling down. In another city we read advice from the leading Grit organ to the effect that it is not wise to invest

Policy; that when the new Government comes into power it will abolish the Na-tional Policy and put an end to profits on

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Ova Opposition friends are not easy to satisfy. Their role in politics makes that

impossible. They are not "comfortable"

when in power; they can hardly be ex-

pected to be satisfied when in Opposition. What troubles them at present is the in-

crease of the revenue. The returns, so far,

show a monthly increase over last your as

ances from them all that when they have the chance they will, while keeping up the rate of taxation, which cannot be diminish-ed, so arrange the tariff that industry shall have no fostering, capital no security, en-

have no fostering, capital no security, en-terprise no field, and labour no employ-ment. If the public like the prospect they will keep yearning after the rule of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, who will certainly

MR. BLAKE'S SINCERITY.

"To say one thing and mean another

what is there in Mr. BLAKE's career to

" warrant that vile accusation ?" That is a

question put to the public. On behalf of

the public we may answer, There is much

to warrant it. There is so much that we

are inclined to think that no one but a

secret enemy of Mr. BLAKE would have

forced the question on our consideration.

In 1874, when Mr. BLAKE declared, with

lifted hands and eyes, and eloquent pro-

testation, that he was not going into office;

and when in about forty-eight hours he

was a Minister of the Crown-we venture

to suggest that he said one thing and

In 1874, again he made a speech in

which, being no longer in office, he declar-

ed with much emphasis that he would not

accept the full salary of a Minister if he oc-cupied an inferior post with little to do. He subsequently became a Minister, had little to do, and took every legitimate cent of his salary. We humbly contend that in this matter he said one thing and meant

guide the fiscal policy of his party.

January.....

follows:

money on the strength of the Nati Policy; that when the new Government

In 1880 Mr. Blake, after a year's absence from Parliament, took up a certain position in regard to the Pacific railway. His own Government had determined to build the Pacific railway from end to end. Yet he condemned the Conservative Government for attempting it. He was saying one thing and meaning another. In 1881 he exaggerated grossly the value of the lands in order to magnify the subsidy given to the syndicate; but in 1880 he had ridiculed the idea of the lands being

worth even a dollar an acre, in order to diminish public confidence in the scheme of Government construction. On one occasion or the other—perhaps on both— he was saying one thing and meaning an-

other.

In his recent speeches he has been guilty of deliberate suppression of facts regarding the syndicate arrangements, facts which were familiar to every reader of the public prints.

We do not need to waste much space or

Mr. BLAKE in reply to the question put by one of his organs. We need only say that there is much in Mr. BLAKE's career to warrant the supposition that either he does not always know what he means, or does not always mean what he says.

THE COTTON " OUTRAGE."

WHEN we are told that the people are paying \$2,000,000 of taxation "on cottons" we are, of course, prepared to be shocked. And when we read that the \$2,000,000 goes to the "cotton lords" we feel the stirrings of communism within us. But when in moments of coolness we give up our minds to reflection, we relax our frowns and lower the tone of our indignation. A comparison of the value of the importation of cotton and other articles between 1878 and 1880 suggests various reflections to the well-regulated mind. Taking the items of cotton importation as nearly as they can be com-pared for the two years, we find the figures to be as follows :

Again, taking in the same way the items of blankets and flannels in wool goods imported, we make a comparison as follows 1878—Value \$ 554,016 1880-Value 297,827 Decrease.....\$ 256,189

Again, taking the total importation of Total\$5,048,878 vool goods imported for the two years, the Unable to deny the fact, they say the result figures run up as follows: is due to excessive " taxation;" and then 1878—Value\$8,835,690 of course they demand the reduction of the rate of taxation in the name of a suffering people. Now, as Mr. Mackazza himself contended, the weight of taxation must be judged in reference to the wealth of the people. And it is quite safe to say that at no time since Confederation Again, taking the items of imports of cabinetware and furniture as another ex-ample, we find the following result:

-Value\$ 399,830 1880—Value Decrease.....\$ 307,281 has so stimulated industry that even if prices had gone up all round, as they have not, and if taxation as a fact had greatly of goods that are in daily consumption. They show that there is less imported, and less duty (or "taxation," as the Opposition insist) paid than in 1878, and yet the prices have not increased. The money paid for the goods produced at home goes, we are told, into the pockets of the cotton lords, wool lords, and furniture not, and if taxation as a fact had greatly increased, as it has not, the people would be in a better position to pay them than they have been for many years past. But supposing that the Opposition have some ground for exclaiming against the taxation, there are other replies to give. In the first place, Sir RIGHARD CARTWAIGHT pledged his reputation to the statement that the new tariff could not raise a revenue; that the combining of protection and revenue lords, not to speak of the sugar lords, who are the worst of all. This is a favourite theory with the Opposition. But the fact is, and every intelligent man knows it, that the money goes into buildings for exthat the money goes into buildings for extending business, and wages of men for building them; into wages for the increased number of hands employed; into freight for raw material carried; into insurance on stock and buildings; into machinery, some, or much, of which is now being made at home; and the reasonable balance, less municipal taxation and repairs, goes as profit on the investment of capital. The money paid in wages circulates all through the country in many ways, which all intelligent persons understand. The "lords" pocket but a reasonable profit on their investments. The great mass of the money which was formerly paid for the labour of English and American artizans is now paid to our own citizens and labourers. These latter are fully aware of the fact, however the Oppocombining of protection and revenue was a perfectly "impossible problem."

Yet the problem has been solved. In the next place, would the people have escaped from taxation if the Grits had been returned! We doubt it. What did Sir RECHARD CARTWRIGHT mean when he said he was going to raise \$31,000,000 before 1881 1 Did he expect to get it for nothing ? What did he mean when he asked the people to "make sacrifices" to build the Pacific railway, and when he build the Pacific railway, and when he told them it was a great moral gain for them to be able to make "sacrifices" in the public interests? Did he not mean taxation, and nothing else? Of coulse he did. We have the confession of all the leaders that if they had come into power they would have been compelled to raise the rate of taxation. We have the statement of Mr. fully aware of the fact, however the Opporaise the rate of taxation. We have the statement of Mr. CHARLYON that under the next Grit Government sition may try to conceal it.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. THE new leader of the Opposition has ndeavoured to make it appear that he and his friends never intended to push on the Pacific railway without the most careful regard for the public taxation. We have endeavoured on many occasions to show by their speeches and advertisements that they were proceeding without any regard for the finances or for the inevitable taxation of the people. A blue-book has just been issued which contains some very significant correspondence.

1st. In reply to a demand from British Columbia, dated March, 1878, to know when the work would be commenced in British Columbia, the following letter appears:

"DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE, "Sra, -Your telegram of March 19th, "SIR,—Your telegram of March 19th, stating that your Government desire to be definitely informed immediately if the construction of the Pacific railway will be commenced in British Columbia at an early period of the present season, was duly received. I have to inform you that the engineers have not yet completed the mapping and calculations of last season's work. As soon as this is done the Government will endeavour to decide upon the best route to be taken through British Columbia, when tenders will be invited in accordance with the terms of the Railway Act of 1874.

"No time has been lost by the Government in promoting this enterprise, as they have

"No time has been lost by the Government in promoting this enterprise, as they have pushed on the work as rapidly as possible, with a view to a commencement being made at the earliest practicable date.

"I have, &c.,
"R. W. Scorr.
"To his Honour Lieut.-Governor Richards, Victoria, B.C."

2nd In May (29th), 1878, Mr. BRAUN was instructed by Mr. MACKENZIE to ask the history of that is familiar. If the Secretary of State to demand from and meaning another, we can and do British Columbia the reservation of land

along the line of the railway, "beginning "at English Bay or Burrard Inlet, and "following the River Fraser to Lytton, "thence by the valley of the River Thomp-"som to Kamloops, &c." 3rd. On the 11th June, Mr. H. J. Cambie, engineer in charge of surveys in British Columbia, writes as follows;

ish Columbia, writes as follows:

"Canadian Pacific Railway Survey,
"Western Division,
"Victoria, 11th June, 1878.

"Sir,—Pending a formal application by
the Dominion Government for a reservation
of the lands along the line of the proposed
route for the Canadian Pacific railway through
British Columbia, by the valleys of the North
Thompson and Fraser Rivers, I have to request you, on their behalf, to reserve all lands
which are now in possession of the Government of British Columbia, on both sides of the
River Fraser, for a distance of five miles above
the toll-gate at the town of Yale, and the same
distance below that point, and for a width of
one mile from the centre of the river on each
side.

"Also for a reservation of the land in pes-ession of the Government of British Columbia djoining the River Thompson, for a width of two miles on each side of the said river, and extending from the outlet of Kamloops Lake, known as Savonas Ferry, for a distance of five niles down the river, and a width of two niles from the shore of Kamloops Lake for a listance of five miles above its outlet on both sides of such lake. ides of such lake.
"I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c.

"H. J. CAMBIE,
"Engineer in Charge of Surveys,
"British Columbi Hon. Forbes G. Vernen, Commission Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C."

4th. On July 13th, 1878, a report of committee of the Privy Council contains the following:

the following:

"The Minister (Mr. Mackenzie) therefore recommends that the route of the railroad shall be defined generally as passing from the neighbourhood of the Tête Jaune Cache by the Albreda river to the North Thompson river, and descending the valley of the said North Thompson river towards Kamloops lake to the Fraser Valley at Lytton, and thence descending the valley of the Fraser, by Yale and New Westminster to Port Moody, or such other point on or near Burrard Inlet as may be found most convenient for the purpose of harbour accommodation."

5th. On the 3rd September, 1878, a report 5th. On the 3rd September, 1878, are port of a committee of the Privy Council con-

tained the following: tained the following:

"That by several orders-in-Council in that behalf the necessary public lands of the North-West Territories and Province of Manitoba along the line of the said railway have been withdrawn from sale and settlement, pending the appropriation thereof for the purpose of the said railway; and the route of the line of railway through Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia having been now defined by orders-in-Council, it is advisable that the necessary appropriation should be made, and that the Government of British Columbia should be called upon to convey to the Dominion Government such extent of public lands in British Columbia as has been above specified."

We do not need to waste time in proving

We do not need to waste time in provin that down to almost the day of the elec-tions the late Government was apparently earnest in going on with construction in British Columbia, and that its plans of construction included that very Yale-Kam-loops section against which Mr. BLAKE has thundered so bitterly. Was the hon-gentleman saying one thing and meaning another?

ALLEGED RESIGNATION OF THI GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A " COCK-AND-BULL" story is publishe in St. Paul, Minnesota, to the effect tha the Marquis of Lorne has resigned his high position as Governor-General of Can-ada. The sepient St. Paulists who start the story allege differences of opinion with the Gladstons Government as the ground of the proposed resignation. It would be just as sensible on our part to say that President GARFIELD had resigned on acwith the Senate. The story is, of course nonsensical. The fact that the relations etween the GLADSTONE Government an the Government of Sir JOHN MACDONALI the Government of Sir John Macdonald are most friendly is of itself sufficient refutation of the fiction. So long as the Cabinets agree, the Governor-General can have no cause of difference with the Home Government. We have good reasons for believing that his Excellency has no such intention. Those who are best in a positive to the company of the co tion to know have no hesitation in saying that Canada has never had a better friend in Government House than the Marquis of LORNE; that his studies of Canadian history and affairs are unremitting; that his interest in the welfare of the Domin-ion is unceasing; and that he would desire no more brilliant, as he could find no more useful, sphere of action than his position tative of the QUEEN in Canada as representative of the constantly affords him.

LUST OF TERRITORY.

On the 29th ult., Mr. RICHARD, member from a South Wales manufacturing constituency, introduced a motion in the House of Commons condemning the liberty to precipitate the inevitable conflict. given to Imperial representatives abroad Nations in our day prefer to nurse their of contracting engagements and annexing territory without the sanction of the Home Government. The hon, member, in a moderate speech, gave a historical review of events during the last quarter of a century, pointing out the notable instances in at the French capital; the same inveterate penchant for double-dealing always crops up. Bourbon, Napoleonic, or Republican, which governors and commissioners had, in his opinion, transgressed. This was comparatively easy task, and there was no doubt considerable power in some of Mr. and sinister adversary Europe has always found her. Never since Louis XIV. ascended the throne; indeed, farther back still, beyond RIGHELIEU or LOUIS XI., we are compelled to go for any firm ground on which to stand. Duplicity has all along been the rule; honest, straightforward dealing the rare exception. M. Jules Ferry is not a whit less scrupulous than M. Guizor was when he prevaricated about the Spanish marriages, and both were surpassed in their transhery by the stupendous RICHARD'S strictures. But he little suspected the retort which Mr. GLADSTONE had in store for him. The member for Merthyr Tydvil imagined that he was making a point when he claimed that in bygone centuries Parliament had a voice in matters of this sort. War could not be declared, nor peace concluded, without its sanction. The Crown's prerogative had, contrary to general opinion, encroached upon popular liberties, and it would almost upon popular liberties, and it would almost seem as if the time had come when Mr.

the Spanish marriages, and both were surpassed in their treachery by the stupendous immorality of the first Napoleon.

Evidently the republicanism of France is a worse danger than its imperialism or monarchism. Under any regime the country is practically a despotism. What a French ultra means by liberty is freedom to tyrannise over his fellow-citizens; his equality is all unequal; and his fraternity proves to be singularly narrow and confined. As the issue will prove, France has made an egregious blunder in its latest triumph. The unity of the Latin race is gone, and there is a reserve of DUNNING'S celebrated motion should be passed again, "That the influence of the "Crown has increased, is increasing, and "ought to be diminished."

The Premier met Mr. RICHARD on his own ground, as a partial sympathizer with him. He showed that if Parliament had necessarily lost some portion of its nominal power, it had gained immeasurably in sub-stantial authority. Declarations of war could well be submitted to a close Chamcould well be submitted to a close Chamber, whose doors were shut against the public; they could not be so submitted now. The publicity of legislative proceedings, whilst it made movements about which secrecy and prompt resolution were demanded impossible, gave the Commons far more power over the Executive. Reference was made by the mover to the affair of the lorcha Arrow at Canton. Sir John Bowning had unquestionably taken a grave responsibility upon himself, but what was the result? When Mr. Corden introduced a vote of censure, Lord Palmers srow took up the cudgels in behalf of the commissioner, and when deteated by the combination raised against him, appealed to the country. Mr. Gladstone himself, with Lord John Russell, Mr. Dispanil, race is gone, and there is a reserve of enmity simmering in the breast of Italy which will break loose when the moment for action arrives. Strange it seems that the ruling spirit of the storm did not see whither he was drifting, when he counselled this pointless escapade. M. GAMBETTA, to judge from the utterances of his organ, was the chief abettor of the masked scheme of annexation now accomplished. isolation for France in the struggle come? It would be the most proba thing in the world, and yet the least cal-culated upon by the knowing ones, if Savoy and Nice were wrested from France

itself; and France, which, whether as an empire or a republic, always means peace, will find its Nemesis again before half a decade has passed over its chequered forstituencies without difficulty.

The second Burmese war, the annexations in India under Lord Dalhousie and in the Transvaal under Sir Theophilus Seestone, the Zulu and Afghan wars—in fact everything referred to by Mr. Richard was distinctly approved of, after the event, by the Government and Parliament of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone remarked that he did not remember an unwarranted stretch of authority, resulting in additions to the Empire, which had failed to obtain condonation at home. The fact is viceroys and commissioners knew full well that they were expected to signalize themselves

tunes.

The English policy is, as usual, of the forcible feeble sort in Liberal hands. Had Lord Beaconspield lived the word would have gone forth with unmistakable meaning, "If you seize Tunis, we occupy "Egypt." As it is, British power and prestige are pot worth a pine for prestige are not worth a pin's fee in Europe. There is no national spirit there where it was wont to be; and with a feeble where it was wont to be; and with a feeble remonstrance, and a formal expression of regret for England's inability to aid Italy, without the consent of the German Chancellor and the designing conclave at Vienna, the mistress of the seas drops back languidly upon her couch. This is effacement indeed; it is also peace, but not with become not with honour.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

commissioners knew full well that they were expected to signalize themselves in this fashion, and to do it unbidden, or even in the teeth of instructions, reflected all the more credit upon themselves. It is not the colonial rulers or people that require restraining, but the people at home who must be cultivated. After all, Mr.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mr. BLENNERHASSETT, Home Rule men

success in the House of Commons on the

prietorial rights. The power of levying

prietorial rights. The power of levying distress may or may not be a relic of the feudal system; nevertheless it had a measure of justification in character. Those who contend that land should be dealt with as if it were an ordinary commodity forget that there is an essential distinction between it and all other subject-matters of contract. As WILLIAMS remarked—and it is one of the few jokes to be found in law-books—"No man, be he ever so felo-

books—"No man, be he ever so felo-"niously disposed, can run away with an "acre of land." Hence the distinction

between real and personal property. But although the land-owner can always regain possession of the soil he has let for cul-

possession of the soil he has let for cultivation to his tenant, in default of the payment of rent, the law has always hither to placed him in an exceptional position in the matter of arrears. Other creditors must appeal to the courts, he alone can direct the bailiff to levy without ordinary legal process. From the moment a tenant takes possession of the farm, all that he

takes possession of the farm, all that he has becomes hypothecated, as the Scotch put it, for the payment of rent when due.

All this will be changed if the motion referred to be followed up by legislation.

It is clear, however, that the sense of the

absentee, hundreds of miles from his estate. The abolition of distress, though

apparently a drastic measure, may have the effect of uniting more closely the owners and occupants of the soil, making

the former more cautious and considerate and the latter more thrifty and provident

and the latter more thrilty and provident than heretofore. Yet the question arises, if the right to levy distress in the country be taken away, how long will it obtain in the cities and towns?

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

THERE is no special reason for alarm in

the somewhat threatening aspect of affairs

in Europe, simply for the reason that none

of the heavily-armed nations is in a position

wrath, and let it gather strength in the

process. The duplicity of France in its

Tunisian dealings is only of a piece with

the historical record of Parisian statesmen.

Apparently it matters little who may rule

France is always the treacherous friend

and sinister adversary Europe has always

RIGHARD's motion, though only defeated by a majority of eight, attracted but little interest, for only a hundred and thirty-six members took the trouble to vote. VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE resigned his position last week. It is unnecessary to say the act has taken the public and the profession by surprise. Into the motives of the Vice-Chancellor it is at once impossible and improper too closely to inquire. But it is obvious that public and ber for Kerry, met with an unexpected professional curiosity must be greatly 3rd instant. Having an eye to the substimulated by the sudden resignation of a judge of one of the highest courts in the country, still in the prime of life and vigour. That the public in general will regret a step that has, we trust, been taken for good and sufficient reasons, is quite certain. But though the learned Vice-Chancellor retires from the bench, he will probably not retire from the profession, and it is said he intends to devote his experience to the service of the firm of which he was formerly a member. We may venture to express a hope that ject of evictions in Ireland, the hon. member resolved to make a strike against landlordism in both islands. Accordingly he proposed a motion declaring that "it is desirable to abolish the power of levying "distress for the rent of agricultural hold-"ings in England, Wales, and Ireland." It is noticeable that Scotland is omitted, and that for the sufficient reason that the late Government did away with the Scotch-We may venture to express a hope that this is not the case. It is quite impossible law of hypothec, which was the North British equivalent for "distress." So far, to avoid the conviction that the American practice of resigning judicial positions to re-enter the practice of law before the courts, is not one that, in the interests of therefore, as principle is concerned, there was nothing to fight about; and although Sir Richard Cross and other Conserva-tives found reasonable fault with the terms of the motion, they did not consider it worth while to call for a division. the dignity and authority of the bench, should be adopted or encouraged in this country. At the same time it may not be amiss to examine the bearing of the motion on pro-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Canadians cannot complain of the law's de lays. It will take the United States Supreme Court three years to reach a particular case. The judgment will probably be given when the parties to the appeal are no more.

It is very aptly remarked by the Palmerston Telegraph that Conservatives should be ware of apathy in political matters. Bad organization has before now enabled the Starvationists to gain a victory or so and to get their hands into the public treasury. The people of the North-West Territories

are looking forward with pleasure to the expected visit of H. R. H. the Princess Louise and the Governor-General. They say they cannot make any elaborate demonstrations in honour of their visitors, but as regards randeur of scenery they will beat anything

The St. John Telegraph states that severa Ontario constituencies want Sir Leonard Tilley to become their representative. If any Ontario constituencies desire to be represented by the Finance Minister they display a landable ambition. Ontario too highly respects the tenth commandment to cover either Mr.

It is clear, however, that the sense of the House was against the proposal to place a land-owner on the same level as other creditors. Even Mr. LEONARD COURTNEY thought that entry, and consequently eviction, after fourteen days default, should be conceded. Some of the Conservative members, though willing to give up the old system, claimed that the landlord ought still to have a first lien upon the defaulter's property. The chief evils of the distress system lie on the withdrew from the Administration.

surface. It promotes, in an old country, an unhealthy competition for the soil amongst people who have little or no capital, and are not likely to prove good husbandmen. The owner cares very little how matters go, because he can almost certainly recoup himself whenever it pleases him to issue a warrant. The consequence is had farm-Sun. We differ from the Sun. One busines is depressed. It is that of the Grit politician, who, having lived on hope for some years, now fears that the change of Government, and the fat office accompanying it, which he has been looking for, will not come, and that he will be reduced to the necessity of living on warrant. The consequence is bad farming and reckless rivalry for possession. The landlord stands apart from his property, and might as well live, like an Irish absentee, hundreds of miles from his

It requires a considerable degree of histor ical knowledge to understand why bishop should sit in the House of Lords, and officers of the army in the House of Commons, yet why clergymen should be forbidden to sit in the same House. The Imperial Parliament has just settled the case against the clergymen. But Mr. Bradlaugh will probably triumph at last. So runs the world away.

Circumstances have changed. A few years ago the Reform press thought Sir Franc ago the Reform press thought Sir Francis
Hincks was one of the most outrageous men
living; to-day, Sir Francis having expressed
a change of opinion favourable to the boundary
award he assisted to make, is, according to the
same section of the press, a great statesman,
an intellectual giant, and a variety of other
very exalted personages.

The London Grit organ gives Mr. Mackenzie a left-hander now that the hon. gentleman is out of the country. It says of the Military College which he established :- "A large proportion of the students educated at the Military College at Kingston find their way to the United States, where the technical knowledge gained at the expense of the Canadian Government serves in procuring them lucrative situations as engineers, etc."

The prohibitory law in Kansas has collapsed after one week's experience. It has een found impossible to enforce it, so th been found impossible to enforce it, so the tectotallers are ready to accept a compromise, under which beer drinking would be allowed and Sunday closing carried out. Under this arrangement there will be no licenses required by saloon-keepers and no regulation exercised. Kansas affords another example of the folly of legislating against public sentiment.

Russia has made herself free of the Black dea. Turkey commands the Bosphorus. Egypt dominates the Suez canal. France has seized Tunis. It only remains for Spain to secure Gibraltar, for Italy to take Malta, and for Russia to seize the whole of Afghanistan, to make the average Radical politician in England feel crowded, and to make him think that Jingoism was not a moral monstrosity, nor a spirited foreign policy a thing to be The East Durham Conservative Association

will meet shortly to nominate a candidate for the representation of the riding in the Local Legislature. Several names have already been mentioned, and the possessor of any one of them would make a good candidate. It is to be hoped that the party organization will be got into good shape, and that the Reformers, who are as famous for their "human devices" as for their protestations of purity, will be closely watched.

As the American hog has been vindicated it is only right that the Canadian beaver should be defended. The London Daily should be detended. The London Daily Telegraph, in a recent issue, gave the national emblem a well-deserved puff, pointing out that the beaver has more sense than some men, because when it has sawn through a tree and the tree is about to fall, it knows enough to get out of the way. The beaver is, moreover, moffending and industrious. Its only crime is its cost; its only amusement is its work; gentle, harmless creatures

are the beavers, but they cannot expect to live if they persist in wearing such valuable

If the Globe continues in the sulks with the party the Reformers must, of course, get another organ. The Welland Telegraph, wishing to promote the interests of the town in which it is published, has recommended the Welland Tribune to the position. The qualifications the Tribune can boast of are a Wharfd dale press, a well furnished vocabulary, and plenty of imagination and exaggeration. If the Tribune could throw in a little personal antipathy it might get the situation.

Before the Grit organs open up a new line of abuse they should compare notes, and decide upon a policy which they can all follow Want of harmony among the musicians throws discredit upon the tunes they play. For instance, the Toronto organ stated that Sis John Macdonald is really very very ill, and there is no shamming; but the Ottawa organ says Sir John is feigning illness, in order that he may get away to the rest and recreation he requires. Which is to be believed?

The Irish Canadian wanted Mr. Mowat The Irish Canadian wanted Mr. Mowat to appoint Mr. Moet to the shrievalty of Waterloo, but Mr. Mowat declined to do as requested by the Irish Canadian. Mr. Springer is to have the appointment, and Mr. Moet will have to rise to the shrievalty in the regular way. To be eligible he must be come a member in good standing of the Reform Association and a contributor to the bribery fund, then President of the Association, and then representative of the riding it the Local Legislature.

Lord Beaconsfield watched the affairs of his ountry until the last day of his life. The last words he was understood to utter were, last words he was understood to usee were,
"Is there any bad news in the Gazette?"
It is through the London Gazette that official notices of battles on sea and land, of
victories and reverses, are given, and the
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Lord Beaconsfield erected for himself, in the name he made, a monument more lasting than brass; Mr. Gladstone in his eloquent than brass; Mr. Gladstone in his eloquent remarks regarding the deceased statesman reared to his memory, according to Sir Stafford Northcote, a monument of marble; and the nation is to build him another monument in Westminster Abbey. The Conservative workingmen of England now desire to found a memorial to the late Earl, and the proposal is to raise \$50,000 to be expended in the is to raise £50,000 to be expended in the establishing of a school in which to educate the children of bona fide Conservative workingmen. The workingmen's memorial will be useful, as well as lasting and ornamental.

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TURF. AUSTRALIAN HORSES IN ENGI

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perpendicularly in the ground. BILLIARDS.

SCHAEFER AND VIGNAU LONDON, May 16 .- Mr. New arrived here en route for Paris, lenge from the American billi Schaefer to Vignaux, for a 4, champion game, to be played in 800 points each during five nights, for \$1,000, or, if necessar side, in New York or London. I place is chosen, the challenger of Vignaux's expenses to America.

FOOTBALL. AN AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL TEAM FO

Arrangements have been defi-pleted for the visit of an Australi eam to England during next win ing at the end of October, they ang at the end of October, they series of matches in the United under Rugby Union rules. After tour they will leave Adelaide abo of August. The Rugby Union I taken to meet them with northern southern fifteens, besides arranged match between England and Au negotiations are on foot for engage Manchester and Lancashire early ber. Couldn't the Australians be visit Canada on their journey is country shouldn't happen to be just about that time?

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PEDESTRIANISI QUIRK, OF BRANTFORD, DIS S. F. Caldwell, writing from D on behalf of Quirk, the runner, a astonished that so experienced a m Makinson should not have known

Before the Grit organs open up a new line. of abuse they should compare notes, and decide upon a policy which they can all follow Want of harmony among the musicians throw discredit upon the tunes they play. For in stance, the Toronto organ stated that Si John Macdonald is really very very ill, and there is no shamming; but the Ottawa organ says Sir John is feigning illness, in order that he may get away to the rest and recreation he Which is to be believed?

The Irish Canadian wanted Mr. Mowat 1 appoint Mr. Meet to the shrievalty Vaterloo, but Mr. Mowat declined to do requested by the Irish Canadian. Mr. Springer is to have the appointment, and Mr. Moet will have to rise to the shrievalty in the regular way. To be eligible he must become a member in good standing of the Reform Association and a contributor to the highest fund the Precident of the Association. bribery fund, then President of the Assocition, and then representative of the riding the Local Legislature.

Lord Beaconsfield watched the affairs of his ountry until the last day of his life. The last words he was understood to utter were, "Is there any bad news in the Gazette?" It is through the London Gazette that of-ficial notices of battles on sea and land, of victories and reverses, are given, and the dying Earl seems to have entertained the imression that something was wrong. It was t that very time that the evacuation of Candahar, which means the abandonment of the

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

AQUATICS.

The Turf, Field, and Farm wrote a few weeks ago about the Vienna boat clubs as follows:—"The four clubs contain about six members, all told, who usually get some fishermen to row their boats for a week or so in the spring, and watch the proceedings, simply sheltered from draughts, in their handsome pavilion opposite the Kuhlenberg," In consequence of this insunation the Re-Vienna committee. "We do not think," says the Sport-Zeitung, "that we are better than the celebrated American rowers, but we want to state that we are not afraid to meet them." This would be a good scoop for the Cornell crew if they win at Henley.

AN OFFER FROM PORTLAND, ME, TO BOSS AND SIAN CHALLENGE TO AMERICA. AN OFFER FROM PORTLAND, ME, TO BOSS AND HANLAN.

John A. Kennedy is making an effort to bring Hanlan, Ross, and an unknown carsman (possibly Davis) together in a grand sweep-stakes race, as the following communication to the Boston Herald will show:—

To the Editor of the Boston Herald:—Wallace Ross-having expressed his willingness to row Edward Hanlan, in order to bring about a race, I will make this proposition: I will put up \$1,500, provided Ross puts up \$500, Hanlan \$500, and \$500 to be put up by an unknown American sculler, to be named by me; making a grand sweepstake of \$3,000, of which sum. \$2,000 to go to the first and \$1,000 to the second man; the race to be rowed on any course in New England which I may select; money to be put up on signing of articles at some reliable bank, or in any way satisfactory to the party interested. This proposition to hold open for two weeks. Very respectfully yours,

Portland, Me., May 14, 1881. To the Editor of the Boston Herald :-

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA CUP-THE BAY OF QUINTE CLUB'S CHALLENGE FORWARDED TO NEW YORK. BELLEVILLE, May 17.—The challenge of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, on behalf of Capt, Cuthbert, to the New York Yacht Club for

Cuthbert, to the New York Yacht Club for a match for the America cup, was forwarded yesterday, and will doubtless be dealt with by the New York club at its meeting on Thursday night.

Accompanying the challenge are certificates from Mr. W. A. Beamish, Customs surveyor, that the Atlanta will measure about 45 tons by Custom House rule, and from Messrs. S. T. Greene and J. H. Starling, measurers of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, stating the length of the yacht to be 62 feet 10 inches on the water line, and 70 feet feet 10 inches on the water line, and 70 feet

TURF.

The London Sporting Life says:—"Mr. Fitzroy, commissioned by Sir Thomas Elder, the great Australian breeder and importer—purchaser, it will be remembared, of Gang Forward—has just brought over a brace of two-year-olds, foaled in Australia. One is a filly by Scottish Chief, out of Helen, named Roy's Wife, and another by Dutch Skater, out of Queen of Naples, named Bombs. They came in the Peshawur from Adelaide, the journey taking about two months. Mr. Fitzroy took his valuable charges to Manton, and they will be trained by A. Taylor, who has the engagement and management of them. A Gang Forward yearling would also have been brought but for having met with an accident to one of his fetlocks. The performances of these Colonial-dropped ones will be watched with interest in England as well as at the Antipodes." AUSTRALIAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

ITEMS. Feek's Canadian bred mare Flora F., by Clear Grit, won in her class in Philadelphia in three straight heats. Time, 2.37, 2.35, and

The Two Thousand Guineas this year was worth \$31,500, a handsome stake for Peregrine. The One Thousand was worth \$23,-

The trotter Phil was vicious and baulky when young. Kind treatment has cured him. He has rewarded his owner, who risked less than \$7 in buying him, by making a record of 2.232. He was foaled in 1870. Mr. J. P. Wiser, M.P., of Prescott, has no

less than eight entries in this year's meeting of the National Association of Horse Breeders, which takes place at Albany on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October. Among them are Snap and Solo by Strathmore, Belwood by Belmont, Walter Jones Conklin's American Star, Bueth, and Ceylene by Rysdyk, and Barbara Patchen by Peck's Idol. Dr. Bergin, M.P., of Cornwall, has Medway by Alment entered in the 2.40 stallion class.

QUOITS.

ORIGIN OF THE GAME. Quoits was a favourite game with the Greeks as early as 1450 B.C. Its invention is attributed by many authors to Perseus, and the young argolici was undoubtedly the very fellow to invent such a game. In company with Danae and Andromeda, he is said to have visited the Peloponnesian coast at a moment when the King of Larissa was holding athletic sports in processor. athletic sports in memory of his father, and there he first instituted the game. Unfortu-nately Perseus had the evil fortune to land nately Perseus had the evil fortune to land one of his quoits on the head of his grand-father, Acrisius, and the inventor of the sport never afterwards played it. Iphitus, King of Elis, who re-established the Olympic games 536 years before the Christian era, encouraged quoit-playing, and there are other instances of quoit-playing, and there are voted in the game being both common and popular with the Greeks. The Romans also played quoits; in fact it was one of their principal contests. They used a stone quoit, and the object was to see who could throw it the farthest and land it nearest to a stick placed perpendicularly in the ground.

BILLIARDS.

SCHAEFER AND VIGNAUX. SCHAFFER AND VIGNAUX.

LONDON, May 16.— Mr. Newbarger has arrived here en route for Paris, with a challenge from the American billiard player Schaefer to Vignaux, for a 4,000 points champion game, to be played in a series of 800 points each during five consecutive nights, for \$1,000, or, if necessary, \$2,500 a side, in New York or London. If the former place is chosen, the challenger offers to pay Vignaux's expenses to America.

FOOTBALL. AN AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL TEAM FOR ENGLAND. Arrangements have been definitely completed for the visit of an Australian football team to England during next winter. Arriving at the end of October, they will play a series of matches in the United Kingdom under Rugby Union rules. After a colonial tour they will leave Adelaide about the end of August. The Ruchalde about the end four they will leave Adelaide about the end of August. The Rugby Union have undertaken to meet them with northern as well as southern fifteens, besides arranging a grand match between England and Australia, and negotiations are on foot for engagements with Manchester and Lancashire early in November. Couldn't the Australians be induced to visit Canada on their journey home, if the country shouldn't happen to be snowbound just about that time?

THE GUN. AN ANSWER TO BONNEVILLE'S CHALLENGE. The sporting editor of The Mail is author-The sporting editor of The Mail is authorized to accept the challenge of Mr. A. Bonneville, of Quebec, to shoot any man in the Dominion twenty-five pigeons, twenty-one yards rise, on behalf of an unknown, a resident of this city, for \$200 s side, Mr. Bonneville being allowed expenses to come and shoot in Teronto. Fifty dollars has been deposited to make the acceptance good.

PEDESTRIANISM.

QUIER, OF SEANTFORD, DISABLED,
S. F. Caldwell, writing from Denver, Col.,
on behalf of Quirk, the runner, says he was
astonished that so experienced a man as Noah
Makinson should not have known the precise

Frank J. Sharp, United States Indian Service, writing to the London Referee from the Los Pinos Indian Agency, Col., gives an account of a mile race between two Ute Indians. The race was over the prairie, and the distance was an accurately measured mile, which was traversed by the winner in the miraculously fast time of 3 minutes and 58 seconds I The winner a quarter of an hour afterwards ran the same distance unaccompanied in 4 minutes and 6 seconds.

PIGEON FLYING.

London, May 17.—A gentleman took four carrier pigeons in a basket from Strathroy to Wyoming. At Wyoming they were let loose, and they found their way back to Strathroy in less than forty minutes, a distance of twenty-five miles. The same pigeons were taken up to Mandaumin to Mr. Finch at that place, who let them off on Friday morning at about nine o'clock. The pigeons arrived at Strathroy shortly before one o'clock. When the pigeons were let loose they flew up quite a height in the air, where they wheeled around for the space of five minutes or more, and then struck off in the direction of their homes in Strathroy, a distance of over thirty miles.

A SUBSCRIBER, Wardsville .- Not without

D. W. D., City.—According to the States-man's Year Book there are 245,648. J. J. D. and W. F. S. T., Brantford.—The battle of Ridgway was fought June 2nd, 1866. D. H., Great Village, N.S.—The Scientific American, published at New York, would meet your wishes.

Bioxclist. St. Thomas.—(1.) The English. (2.) At no distance has an American a best on record at bicycling. H. L. Cortis is the fastest amateur, and G. W. Waller the fastest

CRICKET, Hamilton.—(1.) Round-arm bowling was introduced in England in the year 1803 by John Willes, a player for Kent. (2.) Lord Byron played for Harrow against Eton in 1805. (3.) The Marylebone club was founded in 1787.

'DR." BIGELOW'S ADVENTURES. They Get Him inte Trouble, to Which, How-

Detective T. K. Wynn, of the provincial police of Niagara, last week lodged two prisoners at police headquarters in this city. He was on his way with them to Welland gaol from twenty miles east of Gananoque. The names of the prisoners were Geo. Clute, alias Dr. Bigelow, and his brother. The "doctor" is a notorious criminal, and is not long out of the penitentary, where he served a five-year term. He is a rather distinguished-looking personage, while the brother is as "umble" as Uriah Heep.

HE IS UNDER ARREST charged with the theft of a span of horses, a watch, and various other articles from John Near, of the county of Welland. The way in which he accomplished the thefts with which which he accompaisned the theits with which he is charged was as follows:—He met the farmer John Near, who is a Mennonite, and represented himself as a medical man. He also said he was a great believer in temperance, and hated to live in a hotel on that ance, and hated to live in a hotel on that account. His brother was at that time acting as his servant. Mr. Near grew interested in the man, and invited him to stay at his place, so that his sensitive feeling would not be shocked at the disgusting sight of seeing a man quaff a glass of ale. The "doctor" accepted the invitation, and all went merry as a marrage bell, until one morning a few days after the advent of his guest he awoka to find that he and his servant were gone, and with them a splendid team of horses, harness, a watch, and a quantity of other portable property. This was on the 17th of April. The case was given into the hands of Detective Wynn, and that gentleman getting a clue took a trip down in the direction of Gananoque. There he received the direction of Gananoque. There he received further information which led to his securing

the services of the chief of police of that town and another man, and DRIVING ABOUT TWENTY MILES out to where the "doctor's" stepfather out to where the "doctor's" stepfather dwells. The trio reached the house where they supposed the man they wanted was lodged. A lake lies near the house. On this lake a couple of boats were riding. These boats the officers took care to draw high and dry out of the water, and subsequent developments showed that this was a wise stratagem. This done they approached the house. Their movements had evidently been observed from the house, as when they approached the two men of whom they were in quest fied from the house in opposite direc-

proached the two men of whom they were in quest fied from the house in opposite directions. The chief offender, the doctor, made for where the boats were lying. Detective Wynn singled him out, and pursued him. But in turn he was pursued, for a bull-dag sprang from a shed, and was not long before he was seriously impelling the officer sprogress. The latter saw that there was nothing for it but to get rid of this troublesome canine, and accordsaw that there was nothing for it but to get rid of this troublesome canine, and accordingly he turned round and shot him dead. This killed two birds with one stone, or to speak more by the card, it killed a dog and caused a man to stop "dead" short. For when the detective turned from dealing death to the bull dog, he found the man whom head here pursuits realist to the story. whom he had been pursuing walking towards him, imploring him not to shoot. In the meantime the brother had also been captured.

KING ALCOHOL.

Arraigned by the Maine Methodists Last Week.

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The Methodist Conference, which closed its sessions in Portland, Me., last week, adopted a striking report on the evils of intemperance. The charge was made that more than two-thirds of the murders committed can be laid at rum's door. Fifty per cent. of all the insanity comes from strong drink. Seventy-five per cent of all the criminals become such while crazed with drink, and ninety-six per cent. of all the tramps and worthless youth of the land swarm from drunken homes. It costs for the support of 63,000 churches, 80,000 ministers, all public schools and colleges, all missions, all benevolent work in the United States, and the support of the National Government, not over \$500,000,000 a year. It costs for 250,000 dram shops, 400,000 liquor sellers, over 300,000 criminals, 800,000 paupers, 30,000 idiots, nearly 70,000 drunkard's funerals, and to maintain the orphan asylums, reformatories, etc., more than a billion a year! Who is responsible for all this waste of money and health and life? The Church of Christ is largely responsible; for the Master has said to His Church, ye are the light of the world, ye are the salt of the earth. The Conference also adopted the following resolutions in reference to marriage and divorce to the salt of the carth. the world, ye are the salt of the earth. The Conference also adopted the following resolutions in reference to marriage and divorce:

"Resolved, That we believe it to be unscriptural and unchristian to solemnize any marriage where one or both of the contracting parties have been divorced, except for a breach of the seventh commandment. That our presiding elders be requested not to employ as a supply any person who has been divorced, except for the cause specified by our Divine Master. That we appoint a committee to take action with our sister churches in endeavouring to effect such a reform in in endeavouring to effect such a reform in our laws as shall bring them into conformity with New Testament teaching, being positive that such reform is imperatively demanded by the highest interests of humanity, pure morals, and our holy religion."

ment down in Texas. In many towns and villages all the drunkards are said to have given up whiskey and to be soothing their zerves by doses of chloral. And the women folks are smiling approbation on the reforming men.

LITERATURE AND ART.

on the site of the Temple of Demeter, at Eleusis, are to be bought by the Government in preparation for a thorough examination of

management of the two magazines from the beginning. The name of the corporation is

Mr. J. Q. A. Ward has received a commis-

Mr. J. Q. A. Ward has received a commission to make a statue to commemorate the discovery of North America by Leif, the Norseman. The statue is to be placed in front of the Boston Art Museum, and will cost \$20,000. The figure, which is to be of bronze, eight feet in height, will represent "a youthful, manly figure, having the head covered with a Norse-helmet, while upon the muscular shoulders descend the falling locks of the hero. The body will be clothed in a shirt of mail; a double handed sword will rest against the thigh and lower limbs. The

rest against the thigh and lower limbs. The attitude will express the triumphant surprise with which the hero looks about him on the

One of the commonest (though by

Beau Tibbs's wife has it. But the amateur, probably because he really has something to

"Paris of America" and the Paris of Europe, At the last Exposition in Cincinnati Mr. C. T. Webber, a resident of that city, sent in a pic-

eprosented an every day American scene and abject, and was therefore unworthy, is not

subject, and was therefore unworthy, is not known; but certain it is that they rejected it as not entitled to a place on the walls of their picture gallery. Not being exactly satisfied with the pork-packers' decision, the artist who painted the picture had the temerity to send his condemned bantling to the "Salon," which, as our readers know, is held every year in the other Paris; and a day or two ago he had the felicity of receiving official notification that it had been accepted by the jury of admission, together with a very

by the jury of admission, together with a very flattering letter from that body. Naturally, Mr. Webber and his friends are considerably

elated at the result, and some of the scoffer in the "Paris of America" are indulging in pretty broad smiles at the expense of those who set up claims to be the exponents of its

THE WEATHER.

Two Old Inhabitants Give Their Views.

spoon, mopping his visage with some anxiety.

"I was out hunting that spring, and we had to carry our powder in buckets of water to

to carry our powder in buckets of water to keep it from going off prematurely. Wasn't that the spring the hams fried on live hogs and the bills melted off the snowbirds?"

"The same spring," said old Uncle Linkinbotham. "I know I was off fishing in Long Island Sound, and the heat generated the water into steam so as to blow our boat clear over into the woods. The month was pretty warm, for I recollect how the forest out back of East New York melted down, and I had a stream of liquid kindlings running right

culture and the arbiters of its taste.

shores of the new world."

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

FROM OLD VIRGINIA.—Last week twenty cloured men arrived in the city from Virinia for the purpose of going to work in the Virginia Tobacco Works. ther foreign work at the London exhibition of Painters-Etchers, the Spectator sums up if the truth must be told, the majority of the British work is inferior both in method

Fish Spawn.—On Monday Mr. W. M. Parter, of the Newcastle fisheries, passed through the city with about 100,000 fish spawn for Niagara and Port Dalhousie. The supply included 10,000 Ontario salmon, 5,000 speckled wort, and 75,000 salmon trout.

TORONTO ITEMS.

trout, and 75,000 salmon trout.

THE CATTLE EXPORT.—The cattle business is brisk at present. Mesers. Thompson and Flanagan shipped yesterday 303 head, which completes the cargoes of two vessels carrying 550 each, all from this firm. Mesers. Dunn & Co. shipped about 200 head, which will complete the cargo of the Netley Abbey. There is a great scarcity of cars, which impedes the shipping very much.

THE WAGES BOOM.—The Grand Trunk railway authorities have offered to some of their employés in the mechanical department an advance of from five cents a day to one cant an hour, but the offer has been declined. The engine drivers and firemen claim to be fully organized, and they will strike immediately if their demands are not satisfied. The clerks in the offices who asked for an advance were told that if their salaries did not suit they could leave.

THE MACRAE ABORTION CASE.—The last preliminary was gone through on Saturday at Osgoode hall, in order to enable the motion to discharge Calvin Browne from custody to be argued before the Court of Appeal, in appeal from the Common Pleas, who refused the application, although Mr. Justice Osler dissented from this decision. A formal order was made on Saturday, by consent of counsel for the prisoner and the Crown, remanding the prisoner pending the appeal. the prisoner pending the appeal.

THE MACRAE ABORTION CASE.

THE MOUNTED POLICE. -One hundred men left on a special train on the Northern rail-way last week en route to Manitoba as recruits for the Mounted Police. This fine as recruits for the Mounted Police. This fine body of young men were gathered together by Lieut. Col. Herchmer and Inspector Neale. Eighty-five of them were selected from Ontario and the balance from Quebec. Each man carried a blanket covered with rubber to keep out the damp, and as the train moved off cheers were given for the gallant Lieut-Col. who stood on the platform, and who promised to see his men again.

From "Our Virgory "The training to the see his men again.

FROM "OLE VIRGINNY."—The twenty coloured men who arrived in this city on Thursday from Richmond, Va., to work in the Virginia Tobacco Company's factory, Wellington street, are genuine specimens of the Southern negro. They wile away the tedium of their working hours by singing plantation songs, rendered in a creditable manner, both as regards solos and choruses. They appear to be happy and contented, sleek and talkative; and, like others of their race, are continually dilating on the beauties of the "gals" in Toronto. Mr. Kenneth Miller, the secretary of the company, met them at Suspension bridge and brought them to this city. FROM "OLE VIRGINNY."-The twenty hem to this city.

OLEOMARGARINE V. BUTTER.-When the Toronto deputation visited New York city a few weeks ago, they were escorted through few weeks ago, they were escorted through the Mege eleomargarine factory, where they inspected the process of manufacture. The visitors expressed some surprise at the quality and flavour of the butterine, and told the president of the company that their prejudices had been removed by the visit. A few days ago Ald. Walker received, for distribution among the deputation, twelve five-pound crocks of eleomargarine. It has the appearance of "gilt edged," and in taste and flavour is equal, if not superior, to what is considered to be the best Canadian butter. Some of the geutlemen who received crocks had the satisfaction of hearing their wives express the opinion that it was the best butter that had ever come into their homes.

lion, two years old, and will, no doubt, turn lion, two years old, and will, no doubt, turn out well. Prima Donna is a four-year-old Clydesdale mare, in foal, and weighs about 2,000 lbs. Lovely Mary is another fine grey mare, four years old, sired by the celebrated stallion Prince of Wales. They are a splendid lot of animals, and no doubt can be readily disposed of. Mr. Holderness has already received several offers from parties desirous of taking the horses to the United States, and it is quite probable that several of them may go to that country.

WHY STEPHANIE WEPT.

of them may go to that country.

The Handsomest Man in Chicago Gives

Mysterious Explanation of that Myster
ous Circumstance. Mr. Joseph C. Mackin, a gentleman well known in this city and the east, has just returned from a visit to his old home in Philadelphia. Mr. Mackin was cordial in his greeting to the Herald yesterday morning.

"I have just been to the Cafe de Bouillon," said he "working a gun of caffed.

said he, "working a cup of coffee and a roll.
I hope I see you well?" He was assured on this point, and asked how he had enjoyed his trip.
"Very well," said he, "very well. Thank

He was silent a half moment. Then said

he:
"Very sad thing, that death of Bea field. He was a great man—a great states-man. Pained me very much to hear of it. He was my favourite author, and a dead smart one, too, if he was a sheeny. Very elegant gentleman, I'm told—were six or eight watch-chains at a time, like a pawn-broker off duty."

"Genius claims the right to be eccentric, Mr. Mackin." "Right you are says Moses. Otherwise we would find difficulty in excusing his clothes. But he was a rising politician. He was a producer. You could hand him a

was a producer. You could hand him a pound cake or a peach on a pole at any time or place. If I had him among my constituents in the first ward, Arthur Dixon would find it pleasant to emigrate."

"Mr. Mackin," said the Herald, "you are a man of penetration, and I want to ask you a question."

"You can work merfor any point in the compass. Unload it."

"Why did the Princess Stephanie cry at her wedding?"

her wedding?"

"Simplest thing in the world, poor child.
She couldn't help it."

"Why not?"

"She was dead broken up on an American. He was young and a full-blown Apollo Bel-videre. They all cry for us Americans." "Do you know who he was?" "My boy, I never would give a lady away on such a point as that. I was strolling through Europe a few years ago, myself. There's a point where my native modesty

stops me."
"The despatches say he was present at the "That was a campaign lie. Good morning." -Chicago Herald.

The Imperial Government have introduced a bill fixing a maximum scale of expenditure at elections. It is undoubtedly a necessary measure. Thirty-five thousand dollars were necessary to poll 4,000 votes at Aylesbury at the last election. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were expended by the candidates for the west riding of Yorkshire. Three-fourths of the voters were engaged as canvassers, or in other positions for which they received remuneration. At Sandwich and Deal few votes could be obtained for less than \$25, while one of the candidates for Chester gave an electors' excursion to the seaside, the tourists being provided with tickets entitling them to botel accommodation and refreshments. Parliamentary candidates in the United Kingdom are not only prepared to make these enormous expenditures, but do not seek repayment in the form of sessional indemnities.

spiced rum and a fur overcoat. To-morrow

Girardin, the great French journalist, always went to bed at 10 p.m., and rose at 4 a.m. No editor of an American morning daily could dream of doing this, and the fact tells the whole story of the different share "news" plays in French and American journalism.—Springfield Republican,

Herr Max Maria von Weber, eldest surviving son of the author of "Der Freischutz," and one of the first railway authorities of Europe, died a few days ago at the age of fifty-nine, in Berlin. He created for Germany an entirely new species of novel, dealing exclusively with life an the railroad, besides writing poems, and a life of his father.

A Sacramento artist sold his pet painting—a landscape with cows grazing—for \$530, and wept home rejoicing. But when he saw it in a dairyman's window, with "Morgan's pure-milk producer" painted on each cow he was not so pleased. He tried to stop this use of his work, but found that a man can do as he chooses with property he has bought and paid for

The proprietors of the London Graphic are about to found a school for instruction in wood engraving—a step they have doubtless been impelled to take on account of the progress and great improvement in the art recently made in this country, so conspicuously shown in the illustrations of Scribner's magazine and Harper & Brothers monthly and weekly publications. THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Athens proposes to concentrate its scat-tered collections of antiques into the great National Museum and the two wings of the National Museum and the two wings of the new Polytechnic. Further excavations are to be made at Tanagra and Epidaurus, where the temple of Askepios is to be cleared and excavated, while the few houses still standing

COULTER-In this city, on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th May, the wife of James Coulter, printer, of a son.

MACKENZIE—On the morning of Monday, the 9th inst., at Si Alexander street, the wife of Ross Mackenzie, of a daughter. PATERSON—At Fergus, on the 9th inst., the wife of J. F. Paterson, Imperial Bank of Canada, if a deaphing. wife of J. F. Paterson, imperial solutions of a daughter.

Rocers—At "The Willows," Ashburnham,
Peterborough, on the 12th instant, the wife of
George C. Rogers, of a daughter.

Scrogete—On the morning of Friday, the 13th
May inst., at 30 Bellevue avenue, the wife of
Mr. James Scroggie, jr., of a daughter.

FLEMING—TRACY—By the Rev. George M.
Milligan, at his residence, 384 Sherbourne street.
Toronto, on the 12th May 1881, Robert M.
Fleming, Esq., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law,
to Diana R., the eldest daughter of the late Jacob
S. Tracey, of Cheltenham.
HINDE—CLARK — April 21st, at the Friends'
Meeting-House, Street, Somersetahire, England,
George Jennings Hinde, Ph. D., F.G., of Mitcham, Surrey (formerly of Toronto), to Edith O.,
daughter of Mr. James Clark, of Street.
HAMLYON — VANWANNER—At "The Poplars."

KIPPAX—COUXSHUTT—May 11th, at the Grove, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. L. Rutledge, Toronto, George Kippax, Esq., Brantford, to Maggie, eldest daughter of Ignatius Cockshutt, Esq., Brantford.

DEATHS.

means one of the worst) mistakes says the Saturday Review into which beginners in novel-writing fall is putting of too much material into their books. The old hand sins in a directly opposite manner, being content with a minimum of new matter smothered in "some of my own sauce," as Beau Tibbs's wife has it. But the amateur, CARRUTHERS—On the 12th inst., at 108 laids street west, Cornelius John Carruson of Silas Carruthers, aged 7 months. probably because he really has something to say or because he is afraid of seeming stingy in the quantity of provender he sets before his guests, constantly spreads his action over too long a time, introduces too many scenes, dwells on too many insidents. It requires a more practised juggler to, keep a dozen balls going in the air at once than to keep half a dozen, yet somehow the unpractised jugglers seem to prefer the more difficult feat. Graham—At Leslieville, on the 12th inst., James Graham, aged 72 years, father in-law of John Pape. On the subject of art there seems to be the tree representing a scene and phase of life in the Teche river county, in Louisiana, for exhibition. Whether the committee on art based their adverse action in the premises on their technical knowledge and sound judgment, or on the ground that the painting only represented an every day their approach and appropriate the painting only

nonins.

Jackson—At 91 Grosvenor avenue, Ann, relict
of the late Thomas Jackson (formerly of corner
of Agnes and Centre streets), in the 70th year of

O'LEARY—At Port Credit, on May 10th, Timothy O'Leary, a native of county Cork, Ireland, aged 78 years. PALMER—At No. 69 Mountjoy square, North Dublin, Ireland, on 4th May inst., the Venerable Arthur Palmer, Archdeacon of Toronto.

REVELEY—At 93 Davenport road, on the 12th May, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of George Reveley, aged 67, the mother of John and Colin ROEINSON—In St. Catharines, on Friday morning, 13th inst., William Robinson, of Galt, in the 60th year of his age.

ROBINSON—At his late residence, 209 Gerrard street east, on the morning of the 12th inst., George Robinson, T.P.F., aged 77 years.

WALKER—On the 16th inst, at the residence of his step-father, Henry Watson, 169 Richmond treet west, Percival, eldest son of the late Francis Walker, aged 17 years.

HUTCHESON—James Hutcheson, of inflamma-tion of the lungs, aged 45 years, a native of Myln-field Flaws, Perthshire, Scotland. Dundee, Scotland, papers please copy.



Mr. F. X. Perrault, French vice-consul at Montreal, is at the capital in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a line of vessels between France and this country. It is understood that the rival company which had the same project in view has retired, and that negotiations are now going on for an amalgamation with the proposed Brazilian line.

Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites saved the life of my wife, after her case became apparently hopeless from Tubercular Consumption. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hyposphites will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body which depend for health upon voluntary and involuntary nervous action. H. L. HARDING, Nelsonville, O.

The excellence of Wanzer Sewing Machines is bringing them very prominently before the public. Where one of them is sold perfect satisfaction is always found. They run lighter than any machine in the market, and make less noise. The price of these machines is now very low, but by all appearances they will be sold at higher figures this fall.

Medical.

cor treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, er-aide-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips equare, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply.

BERWICK-At 291 Simcoe street, on May 1st, he wife of J. Berwick, of a son. The two publishing houses of Scribner & Company and Charles Scribner's Sons will in future be entirely distinct. The latter firm has sold the larger portion of its stock to Mr. Rowsell Smith, who has held the business beginning. The name of the corporation is to change at an early day, and corresponding changes will be made in the names of the two magazines, Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas. The editorial and business management will remain unchanged, Dr. Holland remaining the editor of the former, and Mrs. Dodge of the latter publication.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON-VANWAGNER-At "The Poplars," Burlington Beach east, on Wednesday, May lith, by the Rev. Chas. E. Whitcombe, Chester B. Hamilton, of this city, to Anna, second daugh-ter of P. S. VanWagner, Esq.

WORTH-ESSON-On the 17th inst., at the resi-lence of the bride's father, 25t Spadina avenue, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, Fred. J. Worth, of Stratford, to Bella, daughter of John Esson, Esq., contractor, Toronto.

BUCK-At Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U.S., on the 11th inst., T. W. Buck, Esq., of Waubs-

Hostrawser—At her residence, Main street, Brampton, Mary Louisa, beloved wife of Mr. F. Hostrawser, aged 23 years, 6 months.

JACKMAN—In this city, on the 11th instant, Stephen Jackman, aged sixty-two years and four months.

her age. her age.

MAJER—In this city, on May 15th, eldest daughter of Robert and Ellen Majer, aged 23 years.

MACNAMARA—At Loretto Convent, Bond street, Toronto, Mary Elizabeth (in religion Mother Mary Joseph), daughter of the late Capt. Macnamara, of the Ordnance Department, and beloved sister of Mrs. C. E. Baby, Lambton Mills. I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE A PERFECT for all the worst forms of Piles, two to four worst cases of Leprosy, Scrofula, Psoriasis oer, Eczema. Salt Rheum, Alfe worst cases of Leprosy, Scrottla, Psoriasis, Carcer, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Kidneys Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all disease of the Ski and Blood. Entirely vegetable. Internal amexternal use. Ask your druggust or dealer to but it for you, and I will return the money in ever case of failure, as above, with many thanks Not a failure for 20 years. It a bottle. Sole everywhere. Send for new pamphlet free. H. D. FOWLE, chemist, Boston and Montreal PERRY DAVIS & SON, & LAWRENCE agents, Montreal.

PARSONS—On Tuesday, the 10th May, at No. 1 Scolard street, Yorkville, Elizabeth Hanbury, the beloved wife of Henry Parsons, aged 63. PHIPPS—On the 11th inst., W. B. Phipps, Esq., in his 73rd year,

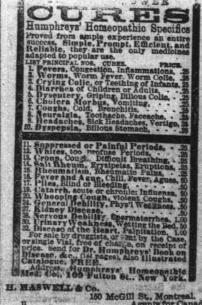
"Some folks seems to think this is warm weather," observed old Daddy Wotherspoon to old Uncle Linkinbotham, as the two old inhabitants stood, last Thursday, before a thermometer that registered ninety in the shade. "'Pears to me 'twas worse than this RUSSELL—At 404 Sherbourne street, on Thurday, the 12th May, Charles Richard, second so of Mr. C. F. Russell, aged 19 years. in the May of twenty-eight, wasn't it?"
"A heap worse," assented old Uncle Linkinbotham, "but that wasn't as bad as the RUTTAN—On the 14th inst., at his residence, imerhest Hall, Cobourg, Richard Ruttan, Esq., arrister, in the 57th year of his age. May of twenty-two. You remember how the tin roofs melted and run off the houses, and we had to carry wrought steel umbrellas through the streets?"

"Deed I do," rejoined old Daddy Wothers.

WILEY-On Sunday, the 15th inst, at No. Cedar street, Toronto, Lillian A. Wiley, aloos of Mrs. J. G. Thompson, late of Penetanguishen-aged 15 years.

PALMER—May 4th, at 69 Mountjoy square, Dublin, the Ven. Arthur Palmer, D.C.L., Arch-deacon of Toronto, and for forty-three years reo-tor of Guelph, Ontario, in his 75th year.

Medical.



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HENRY WADE. ecretary of Agriculture and Arts As

MAD LOVE.

Spencer Curtis, as I remember hip, was a hollow-cheeked, bright-eyed, excitable young fellow, with soft brown hair, a lock of which was continually falling down over his broad forehead. He could not stalk long on any subject without becoming excited; and then he was excited he cougled, and his eager face flushed; he was excited he cougled, and his eager face flushed; he was supposed to have a tendency to consumption. In character he was viewy, enthusiastic, and unpractical, but subject to fits of profound depression; and his enthusiasm was easily discouraged. There'was a slender vein of genius in the man, and he occasionally said strangely befilliant things, without seeming to be aware of it. He was given to philosophical specialstions, and had written a very eccentric book, treating decomposition of the suspicions I had entertained of her. I wrote to Spencer that all was going on well, and that I felt disposed to fall note with his Kate myself. But one day, while I was chatting with her at an after-dinner reception at Lady Loraley's, his gave a sudden my shoulded, stood Captain the Honourable have some women were very much attracted by him. He himself, however, was extremely thy of fomale society; and since he had only about three thousand pounds in the world, besides what he could make by his pen, no-body ever dreamed of such a thing as hearing that he was going to be married.

Consequently, I was nothing less than unased when he burst into my rooms one day, and, seizing me by both arms, looked for a moment in my face, and said, one of the suppicion with the could make by his pen, no-body ever dreamed of such a thing as hearing that the was going to be married.

Consequently, I was nothing less than unased when he burst into my rooms one day, and, seizing me by both arms, looked for a moment in my face, and said, looked for a moment in my face, and said, looked for a moment in my face, and said.

"Kate Masters? What are yon thinking off? I exclaimed. "Not the heiress?"

Spencer's eyet darkened and

wife!"

"Kate Masters? What are you thinking
of?" I exclaimed. "Not the heiress?"

Spencer's eyes darkened and his face flushed; he let go my arms.

"Is that all you have to say to me?" he asked, in an accreeved tone. asked, in an aggrieved tone.
"But you took my breath away; be-

"But you took my breath away; besides—"
"Do you suppose I care for her money?"
"My dear fellow, of course not! I only
feared the news was too good to be true. I
"Only statutate you with all my heart!"
"Her money is the only thing that troubles
me," continued Spencer, dropping moodly
into a chair. "I wish she had no more than
I have—or nothing at all. Now that I know
she cares for me, I am able to make a living
for both of us, whatever you may think. And
you are the oldest friend I have!"

"You have none that believes more in your
ability and honour," I said, for I was sincerely sorry that I had burt his feelings. "Come,
shake hands, old boy, and let us hear all
about it."

About it."

He finally consented to be appeased, and told me his story—not that there was really very much more to tell. He had been invited out to Colonel Masters' country-seat, and of course Kate had been there. They had (as I already knew) met each other a good many times before, and she had once or twice spoken to me of her admiration for Scenage while times before, and she had once or twice spoken to me of her admiration for Spencer; while he, for his part, had seemed more at ease in her company than in that of most women. But I should as soon of thought of his marrying her as of her marrying the Shah of Persia. However, they were together at her uncle the Colonel's, and in the course of the week they became engaged. Wonders will never cease, especially when there is a women in the case; and probably this did not seem to Spencer so very wonderful, though of course he regarded himself as the most blessed of mankind.

"It was in the little châlet that it happened," he said, drawing his breath after a sharp fit of coughing. (He had been tramping up and down the room, shoving the chairs about, and talking rapidly). "You know the shalet!—in that clump of trees at the further shd of the lawn, about a quarter of a mile from the house. I had been rambling about the grounds, and came in there quite by chance, supposing it to be empty. But she was there, sitting at the western window, with a book in her lap. She looked round; and when she saw it was I, an expression of the law with me before; but then, everything explained itself! I began by remarking what is pretty little house it was, and how happy me might be to live in jt; and so one thing set to another. At last— Oh, she was so "It was in the little chalet that it happen wenly sweet! She said the world might gh at us, but that I was worth a thousand is to her. We walked home with her ing on mine; and the new moon was above the tops of the trees."
What did the Colonel say to it?" I in-

he behaved just as might have been acted," answered Spencer, throwing back hair from his forehead. "At first he time to task very severely, and talked try having abused his confidence, and that. But I would not allow him to hold to tone with me, and, after a while, we got talking more reasonably. He said he was to surding as she was under age, that he could not conscientiously let her try me until she was beyond his control. course that won't be till a year from now. But that I was menaged to wait and that I Of course that won't be till a year from now. I said that I was prepared to wait, and that I desired all the property should be settled on her. Then he wanted me to promise not te see or correspond with her while the period of probation lasted; but neither Kate nor I would agree to that; and at last it was arranged that there was to be no letters, but that we are to meet once every month. In the end he and I parted very politely. I fancy, though, that he calculates on Kate's changing her mind. If so, he is making a great mistake. I trust in her constancy as I

rust in Heaven!"

Now, although I would not for the world. Now, although I would not for the world have had Spencersuspect it, I must admit that I was a good deal of the Colonel's way of thinking as regarded Miss Masters. I knew comething of her. She was a fine, handsome, wholesome girl, with an aristocratic nose, and a complexion like a warm rose-leaf; her white teeth sparkled when she laughed, and she had more hair growing on her head than she well knew what to do with. Her voice was pleasant, though rather loud; she rode dashingly to hounds, and was a champion lawntennis player. But she was not, so far as I was awar, a student of any kind of literature, and the only philosophy that concerned her was how to get the most fun out of the passing moment. I could imagine her enjoying a bit of romance, and playing her part in it very well; but that she should make an imprudent match and stick to it did not seem so likely. Her father and mother, whose only child she was, had been dead some years, and she inherited the whole of that large property, her uncle being her guardian during her minority. It was in her power to make the most brilliant match of the season; and I knew it for a fact that Captain the Honourable Arthur Taverney had made her an offer not three months before. She must have refused him, for he went off to the Astantee war, in despair. But that was no reason why she should fall in love with a man like poor Spencer Curtis; and I had serious doubts whether she intended anything more than a vacation pastime.

My misgivings were not relieved by the dis-

My misgivings were not relieved by the discovery that the engagement was, for the present, to be kept a secret. Spencer had supulated with the Colonel to be allowed to tell me, because I had known him when he was a low and we him. and was his most intimate friend; but rest of the world was to remain uninformrest of the world was to remain uninform-until the day for the wedding was fixed. as Masters herself did not seem to have ob-Miss Masters herself did not seem to have objected to this arrangement; and as for Spencer, he declared that he preferred it. If all the world had been as ingenuous as Spencer, no harm would have been done; but, as it was, some miscarriage was at least conceivable. However, I held my peace and hoped for the best; and when Spencer left me, he was in very good spirits.

For a couple of months all went well; but with the advent of winter Spencer's cough rew worse, and his physician told him that he had better go to Madeira, if he meant to live. After some heaitation he decided to go. He was to be allowed to write to Kate once a month, and to receive letters from her, since they would not meet until his return.

colour swept into her face, whether it came from anger or some other passion, I could not tell.

"It is my own level, at all events," she said, with a dignity which commanded some respect; "and the only one in which I could give happiness or feel it."

"I doubt whether beauty has apy level, whatever may be the case with its possessor," I said, getting up; "hence many sorrows and misunderstandings. Have you no regrets?"

"None—to speak of," she replied; and upon that ambiguous answer I bowed and took my departure, passing Captain Taverney in the lobby.

It only remained for me to perform one of the most unwelcome duties that ever fell to my lot—to write the news to Spencer Curtis. I sent him a long letter; I said everything that I could; but in the course of it the reluctant words had to be spoken: Kate Masters renounced her engagement. I did not think it necessary to mention the name of Captain Taverney. I also despatched a curt note to Miss Kate, telling her what I had done. I received no reply to it; but the next thing I heard about her was that a marriage had been arranged between her and Captain Taverney. In due course the wedding invitations were distributed; and finally the wedding, at which I did not care to be present, took place. All this time I had heard nothing from Spencer, and his silence began seriously to disquiet me.

By the end of another month, however, two pieces of intelligence reached me. Captain Taverney had been unexpectedly ordered

two pieces of intelligence reached me. Cap-tain Taverney had been unexpectedly ordered abroad with his regiment, and Spencer Curtis had come back to England raving mad.

Mrs. Taverney did not accompany her husband to India; the regiment was not expected to remain abroad long, and the work it had to do was not consistent with the presence of ladies. She took up her abode with her uncle in the interval. Whether or not she knew of the calamity which had happened to Spencer, I cannot say; but I fancy the facts had been concealed, or, at any rate, softened to her. She believed him to be ill, and nothing more. I saw the poor fellow once or twice, but he never recognized me. He had every comfort that his condition admitted and that money could procure (for, singularly enough, a relative of his had bequeathed him £18,001, just about the time he lost his love and his reason); but he was dangerously mad, and had more than once attempted to kill his attendant. I asked the physician whether there were any hope of his being cured; upon which that prudent gentleman smiled, and remarked that he had seen as bad cases as that come round.

The ensuing autumn I went on the Conti-

The ensuing autumn I went on the Continent for change and recreation; for I missed Spencer more than I should have anticipated—more perhaps than if he had been dead. I

word in min. "The in grows have been considered to the control of the control of

Meanwhile, this was what occurred at the chalet.

After putting her baby to sleep, Mrs. Taverney threw off her dress and put on a loose negligée; and, for additional ease, she unfastened her hair and suffered it to fall over her shoulders and below her waist. She was not sleepy, and purposed reading awhile before going to bed. There were no books in the bedroom, so she went into the other room to get one. She did not take her candle with her, for the moonlight was so bright that no other light was needed. The book she selected was Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre." After taking it from the bookshelf, she paused a minute or two by the sofa in the bow-window, gazing out across the silent landscape. Her thoughts went back to the time, two years ago, when she sat there with Spencer Curtis at her feet, and he had told her hislove. Her bosom heaved with a sigh, and a deeper look came into her eyes. Poor Spencer! After all, no one had spoken to her of love as he had spoken of it. Where was he now? Was he thinking of her? Had he forgotten her? The place seemed full of him. There was the very spot where he had knelt.

A slight sound, which Mrs. Taverney supposed to come from the baby, interrupted her reverie at this point, and she hastened back to the bedside. No; the child slept peacefully, lying on its back, with its little white arms above its head. The mother bent over it lovingly, but feared to kiss it, lest it should wake. She sat down in a chair by the bedside, drew up the small table which held the candle, and was soon deep in the mysteries of Mr. Rochester's establishment. As she sat, she faced the door of the inner room; it stood wide open, and by raising her eyes, she could see through to the bay-window. But she

wide open, and by raising her eyes, she could see through to the bay-window. But she presently became so absorbed in her book that she had eyes for nothing else.

that she had eyes for nothing else.

She had been reading for perhaps half an bour, when an unmistakable noise from the inner room again put her on the alert. It was a slow pushing sound, and was followed by a faint creak—the door of the little lumber-closet was being opened. The door lay out of the range of her vision, unless she moved, and for the moment, bold-hearted woman though she was, she was powerless to move. The creaking ceased; but, as she listened intently, she fancied she could detect a long irregular breathing. Then a shadow fell across the moonlight that rested on the floor of the inner room.

Mrs. Taverney turned, and extinguished

Mrs. Taverney turned, and extinguished the candle by putting her finger on the wick. It was the thought of her baby that made her do this. She hoped that, whatever might happen to her, the baby might not be noticed. The candle being out, she silently arose, and drew the coverlet over the baby's face. Meanwhile, she kept her eyes directed towards the open doorway.

A face was now visible in the other room

and better go to Madeira, if he meant to After some hesitation he decided to go.

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After some hesitation he decided to go.

The solution of the meant to the more perhaps than if he had been dead.

A face was now visible in the other room, its features strongly lighted and blackly shadowed by the moon. It was a man's face, wild and ghastly. A thin and ragged beard and tangled hair, emaciated cheeks and applications of the moon of the moon

TWICE RESURRECTED.

New York News.

A woman in Snicarte, Mason county, Ill., to all appearances, died. But a few weeks previous to this she had given birth to a child, and was apparently well, with the exception of a nursing sore mouth, from the effects of which she had become quite weak; so much so, that her husband thought it was necessary to call in a physician but she ob-

fects of which she had become quite weak; so much so, that her husband thought it was necessary to call in a physician, but she objected, insisting upon waiting a few days longer, thinking she could manage the affection without the aid of a physician. She soon afterward very suddenly sank away, and to all appearances gave up the ghost. The body was kept till the next day about 2 p.m., when it was inclosed in a coffin and taken to the grave-yard, followed by a great many mournful friends.

In laying her out her arms were tied together above the elbows with a strip of cloth, so that her hands would retain a natural position across her breast. At the grave some of her friends wished to view her remains, and the coffin was opened that they might do so. On removing the lid over the glass they could not see through the moisture on it, and it was then seen that one of her hands had been form loose from the band and was lying by her side, and her arms were as limber as one alive. The circumstances bore upon the minds of several present, but still they could not entertain any notion but that she was dead. Her hands were again placed in position across her breast, and re-tied with the same strip of cloth, and she was buried.

After returning to their homes several of the parties who had noticed the singular appearance of the corpse commenced to talk it over, and they soon raised a doubt in their minds that she was dead. About five o'clock the same evening several went to the grave and took the body up. On opening the coffin

minds that she was dead. About five o'clock the same evening several went to the grave and took the body up. On opening the coffin they found fresh moisture on the glass of the coffin-lid, and her hands were again broken from the strip of cloth that bound them, and they were both lying by her side, and instead of her limbs being the least rigid they and her fingers were flexible. Notwithstanding all this, they could not convince themselves but she was dead, and she was reburied.

The matter was generally discussed in the The matter was generally discussed in the neighbourhood, and by the following Sunday

neighbourhood, and by the following Sunday the excitement had grown so intense that it was decided to re-exhume her the following day. The next day, Monday, after she had slept beneath the sod for four days and nights, she was again resurrected, and taken to her home, where she has been slowly but gradually improving. Her friends entertain the strongest hopes of her recovery, which, if she does, will be a remarkable occurrence, long to be remembered by the people of Snicarte. The way in which this affair was managed was, to say the least, very singular.

From the Natchitoches Viadicator.

There resides in this parish, about seven miles from Natchitoches, an old negro named Friday Atkins. He claims that he was born in 1747 in the State of North Carolina, thus making his age 134 years. He lived in North making his age 134 years. He lived in North Carolina twenty-three years. He was then carried to Alabama, where he resided sixty-seven years. From Alabama he was taken to De Soto parish, La., living there twenty-four years. He was then moved into this parish, where he has resided for the past twenty years. He is not at all feeble, but makes his own living now. Last year he raised two bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each, and nearly enough corn to supply his wants. He complains that his eyesight is failing him, but says last year he shot bluebirds out of the martins' nests, seldom missing them, but he cannot do it now. A number of persons know Friday Atkins, and can testify to his being a very old man. Probably he is the being a very old man. Probably he is the oldest person living in this State, and is un-doubtedly a remarkable instance of longevity of years in this rapid age of fast living and

> To avoid rattlesnakes supply yourself when going into the hills with a piece of mountain ash. A gentleman of veracity unquestioned says that while crossing a field last summer he saw a very large snake sunning himself. He poked the old fellow under the nose with his ash stick and it apparently died. A short time after the removal of the stick the snake returned to life and began vigorously to returned to life and began vigorously to rattle, spurt, and hiss. Another dose of the ash straightened it out apparently lifeless as before.
>
> A cat belonging to a Mr. Willis, of Oldham

county, Ky., remained away from home several hours at a time daily, and upon search being made it was seen sitting in a kind of recess under a rock in the woods. It would sit still for a time, then walk over to some object near it in the hole, and rub its head against it, purring most contentedly. This object was found to be a large black snake. object was found to be a large black snake. It was curled up in a ring, and when the cat would approach it the snake would thrust up its head to receive the cat's caresses. This continued for about half an hour, when the cat evidently grew weary, and, after turning around several times to insure a comfortable position, lay down beside the snake and was soon fast asleep. The next day Mr. Willis took a couple of friends with him to witness the strange spectacle. The manœuvers were repeated. At tacle. The manœuvers were repeated. At length they resolved to kill the snake, and did so. This seemed to completely overwhelm the cat with grief, and it used to visit the rock daily, as usual, for several days, without, however, finding out what had be-

A Very Pertinent Clipping from an Exchange.

It is frequently a subject for thought and conversation as to why professional women—actresses, milliners, dressmakers, and principals of young ladies' academies, etc.—have so much trouble with their husbands; and it is also frequently observed that the husbands of money-carning ladies are idle or lazy, or both, or dissipated, or else shrink into quiet nonentities who are apparently endured because of the feminine belief that it is good to have a man about the house anyhow. It is certainly true that the husbands of money-carning women are generally the quietest and

the burden that is lifted from his back goes something of his self-esteem, something of his self-esteem, something of his self-respect and sturdy independence. His pride in himself and his self-assurance receive a blow. We know there are many worthless shirks whose unmanly selfishness and lack of pluck have thrown the heavy burden of providing for the home upon the slender shoulders of their brave and patient wives. We know, too, how nobly a woman assumes such duties when they arise before her, and we know of her marvellous self-sacrifices and endurances, but these are not the money-earning wives we refer to. These generally marry with all the pretty dreams and hopes of wifehood that are natural to young wives, and then, when it is too late, they discover that it is the woman who must be strong and the wife who must provide.

woman who must be strong and the wife who must provide.

Our original proposition is that a rightly proud man will do any sort of labour rather than have his wife work for him. If his wife has the time and the fancy to employ either her brains or her fingers in tasks that will bring remuneration, this money is hers, and not his, and when he begins to look forward to her earnings as a part of his income, he also begins to lose his pride in being the breadwinner and protector of his family. Another and very strong moral reason why women whose husbands can and do support them, should not seek "paid work," is that they may be taking work away from some woman who really needs it.

is certainly true that the husbands of moneyearning women are generally the quietest and
most unassuming of their sex—in their
domestic life. To some this condition
may appear a cause for merriment and ridicule, but in reality, it involves the serious
question as to whether it is good for a man
to marry a woman who desires or will be
forced to earn her share of their income in
actual hard cash, and not by staying at home
minding the house and economizing in grooceries, dry-goods, gas, and fuel. A man who
marries with this contingency staring him in
the face risks a good deal concerning his
domestic happiness. A woman who can contribute a share of money carned by her own
labour to the common household fund is
naturally prouder of it than a man would be,
and, womanlike, she wants to crow over it a
bit, and it frequently happens that this crowing becomes irksome and embarrassing to the
man. His responsibilities as a man, a husbard, and a father, are lessened, and with
the burden that is lifted from his back goes
something of his self-esteem, something of
his self-respect and sturdy independ. come of its companion.

The driver of the Virginia and Bodie stage The driver of the virginia and Bodie stage coach, George Finney, tells some very clever snake stories, but the following, of his experience last season, must be taken with some degree of allowance. He says that hoops and rattlers are so plentiful along the route that it is dangerous to leave the coach, and he thinks it a wonder that he has not lost his team before this. In coming in one day last summer, he drove into a lot of snakes that literally covered the centre of the road that literally covered the centre of the road for about five hundred yards. He could not for about five hundred yards. He could not turn out, so he sent the silk into the horses and dashed through on a dead rvn. How the team escaped injury puzzled him. One big hoop snake, about ten feet long, that was lying in the road, as soon as it heard the coach coming, uncoiled itself just as the team was passing over it, and made a vicious strike with its spiked, bony tail at the body of the nigh wheeler, but missed him and struck the pole. The force of the blow was so sudden that the tail was driven into the hard wood some three The force of the blow was so sudden that the tail was driven into the hard wood some three inches. The snake, being unable to withdraw it, was dragged tong for about 100 yards, when it was killed by one of the wheelers stepping on it and breaking off the spike. The venomous reptile gave a frightful yell, denoting pain mingled with rage, as it expired, and before reaching the next station the waggon pole was swollen up as big as an ordinary saw log, while poison was dripping out from under the irons at each end like green sap from a freshly-cut sapling.

That problematical reptile, the sea serpent, is responsible for the insanity of George Drevor, a captain in the English merchant marine. At his recent trial for having sent threatening letters to a wreck commissioner,

marine. At his recent trial for having sent threatening letters to a wreck commissioner, the captain exhibited a specimen of the sea serpent, which he had preserved in a bottle of spirits. In one of his letters he wrote: "I sincerely believe that God, for some wise purpose, has been pleased to reveal this greatest wonder of animated nature to me."

About a mile and a half south-east of town, or Williams Creek there is a noted render-

There is nothing like making school children comfortable. One of the Kingston school trustees suggested the other day that croquet lawns should for the future form part of the educational apparatus. Croquet may yet be added to the list of subjects in which candidates for teachers' certificates are examined. A knowledge of the game is very useful to girls when they are courting, but surely it can be acquired when school is not in session.

AMERICAN NOTES.

The lumber cut upon the Wisconsin shore of Lake Superior has increased from 4,000,000 eet in 1874 to 22,000,000 feet in 1881.

Christopher Mullady, aged 15 years, ran away from Altoons with some tramps, with whom he spent a day drinking whisky and taking no food. The next morning he was found dead.

found dead.

Mrs. Garfield, though a woman and having no voice in the affairs of the people, is besieged with office-seekers asking for her assistance in their behalf. But she says "No!" and with emphasis, too.

A herd of 40 camels belong to a Frenchman living in Nevada. Thirty-seven of them were born in that State. They are to be used this summer in carrying goods from the terminus of the Carson and Colorado railroad to camps far out in the wilderness.

far out in the wilderness.

Over the door of a receiving-vault recently placed in the cemetary at Stonington, Conn., is the inscription: "Resurgam. And they laid the pilgrim in a chamber which looked toward the sunrising; the name of the chamber was peace; and when the morning came he arose and sang."

Massachusetts is the only one of the New England States where by law ten hours is the day's work in the mills. It is to be said that, on the whole, the operatives are in favour of the ten-hour system, and that opportunity for employment is better elsewhere than in Massachusetts.

A recently published map of Boston shows

than in Massachusetts.

A recently published map of Boston shows that fully one-half of the present area of that city consists of "made ground," reclaimed from water or swamp by filling in and piling. The pile-driving business has doubled within the past year, and is now being carried on with unprecedented activity.

Great difficulty is found in getting sailors to ship for the Arctic cruise on the Helen and Mary in search of the Jeannette. Of 25 men whose physical condition was pronounced satisfactory after an examination on April 29, not a single one would ship at \$22 a month, the wages offered by the Government.

ART IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

New picture frames are of white holly with racings of ebony.

Abroad the fans are so large that when shut

they resemble walking sticks.

There is more satin manufactured at present than any other goods made of silk. Woman is said to have three needs onlysympathy, silks, and shopping money.

London women decorate their horses' heads by putting a spray of artificial flowers into the bridles.

A deep thinker says that "the generality of women who do fancy work don't fancy work." Card cases are made of silk and satin placed in alternate stripes, and without any stiffening

whatever. Oval dinner cards with a simple border of fringe are preferred by many to the mere elaborate kinds.

The circle in London into which it is most ifficult for idle people to gain admittance is

the intellectual.

Coloured Sèvres glass is again in fashion for small pieces on dinner tables, and also for small pieces on dinner tables, and also for small toilet articles.

A new floral fancy is to substitute a blossoming bough for the flower bell used at wedding ceremonies.

Artificial jardiniers and pot plants in handsome majolica pots are more used than real flowers for room decoration.

Crabs and terrapins done in Kensington embroidery ornament newly imported lunch table spreads and finger-bowl doylies.

Fashionable wax candles now stand in small porcelain plates instead of candlesticks. The candles are in the form of an obelisk.

A wainscot, ten feet high and made of blue

A wainscot, ten feet high and made of blue tiles, was recently put in a dining-room thirty-two feet high in a New York Mansion. Ruskin says that "cheap dress bought for cheapness' sake, and costly dress bought for costliness' sake, are both abominations." Side pockets and chatelaine bags are made of tinted satin, hand painted in delicate sprays of flowers, and trimmed with flutings of lace. Some of the designs found in carved ceilings

Dressed calfskin, russia and morocco leathers are used as a ground-work for em-broidery. Gilt is mostly used for the em-

Among the elegancies in drawing-rooms are incense burners of bronze, in which pastilles, emitting a fragrant smoke, are kept constantly Braided chair seats are really fashionable. They are made from nice pieces of silk or woollen, sewed together like mats and bor-

lered with velvet. "Papeteries" are made of willow in imita-tion of champagne baskets and hampers. When lined with satin or silk they make very

pretty work-baskets. Very large, scented sachets are made to lay outside a bed as an ornament. They are composed of quilted or plain satin, with a large nogram in the centre.

Feathers are much used for decorative pur-poses in England, being applied to chairs, stools, mantels, settees, and in fact everything in which colour can be applied. The rage for insect decorations is on the increase. Wasps, bees and butterflies are in favour, and very life-like beetles are seen made of mother-of-pearl and gold.

Pretty bannerets are made of coarse grey linen painted in water colours with designs from Kate Greenway. They are lined with the same material and bordered with plush. Library chairs and sofas are covered with Daghistan rugs. The backs of these pieces of furniture are square, and the trimming is fringes and rosettes of wool matching the rug. A New York sportsman gave a dinner at which the table was decorated with two horses of white carnations, with manes of white lilac, tails of pampas grass, and blankets of red car-

The newest toilet sets are of linen scrim, with hems and borders done in hemstitching, edged with antique lace and embroidery, in fine French crewels, which bear any amount of washing.

A pretty cover for an upright piano is made of wine coloured silk serge, with ends of plush of the same shade. On the corners are em-broidered yellow buttercups and sprays of yellow laburnum.

A new engagement ring has a band of turquoise, selected on account of its azure tint—blue signifying faith. It is fastened with a tiny padlock, composed also of turquoise, and the donor retains the key. A table in London is valued at 10,000

guineas. It is only two feet wide, two feet and nine inches high, and eighteen inches deep, but the top, frieze, and back are overlaid with old Sevres plaque, and the mounts are very highly chased and gilt.

A Good Thing.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the hundreds of snakes which have their home at this den, one has always been a terror to the neighbourhood. It has been known that an enormous serpent had for several years infested the place, but no one wanted to tackle him, and he was left alone. His snakeship is at least twenty feet long and a foot and a half in circumference, of a dark brown colour, and is thought to be the one that escaped from the circus at Newport some years ago. —Rockville Tribune.

Chicago proposes to have sewing taught in its public schools.

Medical.

Vegetine

The Best Blood Purifier in the World.

More Genuine Truthful Testimonials Than All Other Medicines

From Druggists - - - - - - 10,783 From Clergymen - - - - 587
From Physicians - - - - 214 From all other persons - - - - 19,703

formed So Many Remarkable Cures. REV. G. W. MANSPIELD WRITES : The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Waltham, must convince everyone who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood;—

No Other Medicine Has Per-

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-scated absocase, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you on the virtue of Vegetink. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegeting.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefitning me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I had desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being beavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labour than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on apother part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney diseases understand that it takes time the cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine if will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations, I am yours, very truly, HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

with great obligations, I am yours, very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

Vegetine Such a Useful Remedy. Such a Useful Remedy.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29, 1880.

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

Assistant of the Apothecaries Company of London, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Licentiate in Pharmacy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.

Vegetine.

Six Bottles Every Spring.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: I had been troubled with Sick Headache as often as once a week for 20 years, up to March, 1872, when I thought I would try Vegerine. I took six bottles, and have been troubled but very little since. I have recommended Vegetine to others, with the same good results. I take a half-dozen bottles every spring, which keeps me all right through the year. By so doing it cleanses my blood and fortifies my system against disease for the year.

Yours, very respectfully, S. J. SHERMAN, Dispensing Druggist, 424 Nicolet avenue

Vegetine. Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey street, Alleghany, P

Vegetine. Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and General Debility.

Mr. H. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have used several bottles of Vegetine for Duspepsia, Nervousses, and General Debitty, and I can truly say I never had a remedy so sure in its effects; therefore I may recommend it to all sufferers.

W. L. BELLI,
Walnut Hills, 41 Courtstreet.

Vegetine.

Would Not Be Without It for Ten Times Its Cost. The great benefit I have received from the use of YEGETINE induces me to give my testimony in its favour. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost.

EDWIN TILDEN,
Agent for Schomacher gold string piano, 433
Washington street, Boston.

Vegetine. An Excellent Medicine. This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, of Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Protration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as an excellent medicine for such complaints.

Yours very truly.

such complaints.
Yours very truly.
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.
Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift &
Huffman, is a well-known business man in this
place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Vegetine.
The Best Spring Medicine.

CHARLESTON.

H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humours, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyoue in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russell street.

Vegetine SPRING MEDICINE

AGRICULTURA

EDITORIAL NOTES

The success of a California scho on an eighty-acre fruit farm in t hows what women can accomplish cultural pursuits. Last year she p hundred fruit trees with the aid of and converted fifty tons of gra-raisins. Farners' wives in the Dom-no less industrious, though less ent There are fortunes, however, yet to by those who establish poultry farm by those who establish poultry farm large cities, for the demand for fresh good poultry is a steady and increa frenchwomen have been remarkabl tal in this line of business, and an enterprise of this character is being enterprise of this character is apon in England.

The true remedy for Irish distress found in emigration, by which the change the condition of their exist the report of the Imperial Commis Dufferin strongly urges the adoption remedial measure, and presents the tages offered by Canada. "I have Canada," he says, and I have aware that, after a ten days' voy: the Atlantic, under conditions o safety and comfort, a great prop these unfortunate persons could be the quays at Quebec, the men heart, the women healthier, and the rosier than ever they have been for tions; that a few more days of tracequally auspicious conditions, we them upon the richest soil that is to upon the face of the globe."

From a Liberal standpoint a de has been struck at Canadian pros the arrival of another batch of emi the North-West, brought out by th While Liberal journals generally s little the Dominion, so as to direct settlers to Texas and Kansas, the the party at the capital comes out against immigration, and favours gration. No outsiders, it declares, a in Canada. But, according to the in Canada. But, according to the organs, there is a vast exodus goin if emigrants are not required here try will become almost depopulated years. If this policy were adopted Liberal party obtained power ten ye it would be difficult to run the Gron free trade principles, except by a of Cartwright deficits on an enlarger

American journals have at length pelled to call public attention to the ful manner in which immigrants in the United States. Chicago house and restaurant keepers are se house and restaurant keepers are sa attained more than usual ingenuity of fleecing the helpless stranger. asserted that some railway empleal officials are in league with the drels, and that they throw immigatheir hands. Canadian and Eurogrants proceeding to Maniteba sho keen look-out fer these knave Bohemian emigrants, with ample I New York a few days ago for Conorthern Minnesota, but they we so unmercifully that they reached penniless. The Dominion Governm penniless. The Dominion of agent at St. Paul, and emigran Canadian North-West should appear case they get into the clutches land sharks.

FARM NOTES.

The army worm has appeare numbers at Orange, N.J. Many cattle have been starved t porthern Maine and New Bruns count of the scarcity of hay. Two hundred and ninety-four

the were shipped from Guelph night for the English market. A gentleman in Colorado sa irrigation he grew cauliflower her three inches in circumference. Twenty students of Cornell New York, are on a visit of inspe Agricultural College at Guelph. Mr. W. R. Vandervort, of Si went to Dakota to settle, has ret gives a very bad account of that con The first meeting of the Dairym of Trade, for the Belleville district held at the City hall, Belleville, on

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25 cents per pound. A singular disease has broken the cattle near Ludlow, Mass., an have died. Their lungs were fou dark and honeycombed, and water on the brain.

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Prentice Mulford declares that t work about a hot stove is more e than four hours' work out of thinks the women who in Europe work in the fields are better off tha erican housewife, of whose life five-spent in the kitchen. Farmers in the vicinity of St. (

are complaing of the backward con the wheat owing to the dryness of t This is more especially the case on a where a high state of cultivation has attained. On sandy soils the wheat looks better, The late showers has very timely to grasses and grains though there has not been anything A Bedford, Ind., despatch says :since the Colorado potato bug mad appearance has it abounded to such

as at present. Everything in the vegetation is covered with them, are found all over the sidewalk streets." At Vermont, Ind., a larg Colorado beetles put in an appea Saturday, and are patiently aw sprouting of the potatoes that A contract has been made with th

line of steamers to bring eighty Scandinavians to the United State said emigration from Norway and S the farming lands of the West developing, and the applications portation during the winter month reat that a contract with one co same necessary. It is expected the number contracted for.

The directors of the Eastern Dairymen's Association met at Be Friday, when considerable busines portance was transacted. Prof. J. portance was transacted. From a was re-engaged for another season at salary as last year to give instructure of the season at th decision will be arrived at at a fur-ing. On the 21st the first meeti-cheese board of trade will be held at Hall at 1 p.m.

Eastern Nebraska and western antiering great losses by the death. Thousands of head have died with few days. Westernam engenns

More Genuine Truthful Testimonials Than All Other Medicines Combined.

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Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey street, Alleghany, Pa.

Vegetine.

Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and General Debility.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

Mr. H. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have used several bottles of Vegetine for Dyspepsia. New yourses, and General Debitity, and I can truly say I never had a remedy so sure in its effects; therefore I may recommend it to all sufferers.

W. L. BELL.

Walnut Hills, 41 Court street.

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AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The success of a California schoolmistr on an eighty-acre fruit farm in that State shows what women can accomplish in horti-cultural pursuits. Last year she planted six cultural pursuits. Last year she planted six hundred fruit trees with the aid of one man, and converted fifty tons of grapes into raisins. Farmers' wives in the Dominion are no less industrious, though less enterprising. There are fortunes, however, yet to be made by those who establish poultry farms near our large cities, for the demand for fresh eggs and good poultry is a steady and increasing one. Frenchwomen have been remarkably successful in this line of business, and an extensive enterprise of this character is being entered upon in England.

The true remedy for Irish distress is to be found in emigration, by which the people change the condition of their existence. In the report of the Imperial Commission Lord Dufferin strongly urges the adoption of this remedial measure, and presents the advantages offered by Canada. "I have been in Canada," he says, and I have been in Canada," he says, and I have been in Canada, he says, and I have been in Canada, he says, and I have been in Canada, after a ten days voyage across the Atlantic, under conditions of perfect safety and comfort, a great proportion of these unfortunate persons could be landed on the quays at Quebec, the men in better heart, the women healthier, and the children rosier than ever they have been for generations; that a few more days of travel, under equally auspicious conditions, would place them upon the richest soil that is to be found upon the face of the globe." The true remedy for Irish distress is to be

From a Liberal standpoint a deadly blow has been struck at Canadian prosperity by the arrival of another batch of emigrants for the North-West, brought out by the Parisian. the North-West, brought out by the Parisian. While Liberal journals generally seek to belittle the Dominion, so as to direct intending settlers to Texas and Kaasas, the organ of the party at the capital comes out squarely against immigration, and favours only emigration. No outsiders, it declares, are wanted in Canada. But, according to these same organs, there is a vast exodus going on, and if emigrants are not required here the country will become almost depopulated in a few years. If this policy were adopted, and the Liberal party obtained power ten years hence, it would be difficult to run the Government on free trade principles, except by a repetition on free trade principles, except by a repetition of Cartwright deficits on an enlarged scale.

pelled to call public attention to the disgrace-ful manner in which immigrants are robbed in the United States. Chicago boardingin the United States. Chicago boardinghouse and restaurant keepers are said to have
attained more than usual ingenuity in the art
of fleecing the helpless strenger. It is also
asserted that some railway employes and
lead officials are in league with these secoundrels, and that they throw immigrants into
their hands. Canadian and European emigrants proceeding to Manitoba should keep a
keen look-out fer these knaves. Some
Bohemian emigrants, with ample means, left
New York a few days ago for Cookston, in
northern Minnesota, but they were plucked
so unmercifully that they reached St. Paul
penniless. The Dominion Government has an
agent at St. Paul, and emigrants to the agent at St. Paul, and emigrants to the Canadian North-West-should appeal to him in case they get into the clutches of American land sharks.

FARM NOTES.

The army worm has appeared in large numbers at Orange, N.J. Many cattle have been starved to death in porthern Maine and New Brunswick on acount of the scarcity of hay.

Two hundred and ninety-four head, of catthe were shipped from Guelph on Tuesday
night for the English market.

A gentleman in Colorado says that by
irrigation he grew cauliflower heads four feet
three inches in aircumference.

Twenty students of Cornell University,
New York, are on a visit of inspection to the

Agricultural College at Guelph.

Mr. W. R. Vandervort, of Sidney, who went to Dakota to settle, has returned, and gives a very bad account of that country.

The first meeting of the Dairymen's Board of Trade, for the Belleville district, is to be held at the City hall, Belleville, on Saturday, the 21st inst. the 21st inst.

The first elipping of this season's wool was brought into the London market on Saturday morning by a Delaware man. He sold it for A singular disease has broken out among the cattle near Ludlow, Mass., and several have died. Their lungs were found to be dark and honeycombed, and water was found on the brain.

on the brain.

Mr. Edward Symes, of London, addressed a meeting in Pioton, N.S., on Wednesday aftermoon and one in New Glasgow in the evening on the export of fresh meat. There was a large attendance, mostly of farmers, at both.

A meeting of the directors of the London Horticultural and Agricultural Society was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. John Plummer, the president, in the chair. The question of beautifying the grounds and of planting trees was brought up and \$50 voted for the purpose. on the brain.

The recent rains have enabled the lumber-men in the Quebec districts to float down the logs which were caught in small streams, and have also improved the ground for ploughing. The country is looking fresh, and the warm, sumy weather will advance vegetation greatly.

Prentice Mulford declares that two hours

the disease to be anthrax, or inflammation of the stomach and howels. Owners of large herds are becoming greatly alarmed, and are taking steps to prevent intermingling, as healthy cattle coming in contact with diseased ones instantly became affected. The disease, which heretofere has been confined to certain localities, now seems to be spreading.

Mr. Frank Henderson, of Bosmanville, last week shipped his well and favourably-known chestnut stallion Calogram, by Censor out of Maud, to Winnipeg, Man., where he will serve mars. Calogram has done much good service in Northumberland and Durham, where he has been standing for several years, and is just the sort of horse that a province like Manitoba requires. Calogram's pedigree is unexceptionable, tracing back directly to the best blood known. His dam was by the famous Stockwell, and his sire by Lexington. If the Manitobana appreciate good stock they have a chance to get some here.

AMERICAN PORK.

Report of a Government Commissioner Sent to Inspect the Packing Process.

Washington, May 14.—In view of the recent action taken by the French and other European Governments in regard to American pork, as well as to be able to correct by positive and personal evidence the exaggrated reports which are published in Europe concarning hog-cholera and trichinae among American swine, Secretary Blaine sent the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of State, to Chicago and Cincinnati, to investigate the entire question of hog-raising and pork-packing in the West in all its phases "from the farm to the ship."

In accordance with the secretary's instructions, this gentleman visited representative hog raisers, buyers, shippers, packing houses, stack-yards, rendering establishments, health offices, and ferwarding agents; and has now submitted his report, which will be immediately published by the department for circulation in Europe.

The conclusions arrived at in this report, are as follows:—

1. That the swine of America are of the best and purest breeds, and are fed and fattened for market on cern. It is not believed that swine are thus fed in any other country.

2. That the reports published in Europe concerning the deaths of American hogs from hog-cholera are gross exaggerations.

3. That the percentage of deaths among American swine from disease is no greater than the percentage of deaths among European swine from similar diseases.

4. That American hogs which have died or may die of cholers, or from any cause whatever, can have no relation to the meat product (except to decrease it), as such animals cannot by any possibility pass the severe scrutiny and inapection to which hogs destined for killing and curing are subject; that, even if it were possible to pass such inspection, no art of the curer could convert such animals into meat which could pass the inspection, in the words of a leading curer, "even of a blind man."

5. That the fears excited and fostered in parts of Europe by inte AMERICAN PORK.

art of the curer could convert such animals into meat which could pass the inspection, in the words of a leading curer, "even of a blind man."

5. That the fears excited and fostered in parts of Europe by interested persons, that any portion of hogs, which have died or may die of cholers or from any other cause, is or can be converted into merchantable lard cannel be produced from such dead animals.

6. That every nound of the product rendered from diseased hogs—except that part used as a fertilizer—is plainly marked "brown grease;" "white grease;" or "dead hog's grease;" and sold as such, largely, to soan manufacturers; and that its colour and odour preclude it from being mistaken for lard.

7. That the same care is taken in the handling and manufacturer of American lard which is taken in the handling and curing of American meats; and that, as the corn-fed American hog is the cleanest of its species anywhere, it is undeniable that American lard is the purest lard in any market.

8. That the percentage of American hogs infected with wichlins (though this question is thus far largely one of supposition) is in all probability, by reason of the superiodicty of the order and dead, much less than that among the hogs is any other country-and and the two great pork-consuming centres of the Strong-eat poexible evidence of the purity of American pork. In Chicago and Cincinnati, Invalables the strong-eat poexible evidence of the purity of American pork. In Chicago for a series of years in which forty-thousand deaths were reported.

10. That the reported cases of trichinosis have resulted from eating uncooked meat, shown to be inferior or rejected, and that thorough cooking entirely destroys this parasiste and removes all danger, in this regard, from eating pork.

11. That the selection, inspection, and killing of American hogs, and the subsequent handling and suring of the meat, are not surpassed, if at all equalled, for care, precision and understanding by the packers or meat curers of any other country.

12. That, as a

The recent rains have enabled the lumber men in the Quebec districts to float down the logs which were caught in small streams, and have also improved the ground for ploughing. The southy is looking fresh, and the warm, somey sweather will advance regretation greatly. There is not been made with the warm of the work about a hot store is more exhausting than four hours' work out of doors, and thinks the women who in Europe do men's work in the fields are better off than the American housewife, of whose life five-sixths are spent in the kitchen.

Farmers in the vicinity of St. Catharines are complaing of the backward condition of the wheat owing to the dryness of the spring. This is smore especially the case on lay lands, where a high state of colivation has not been attained. On sandy soils the wheat generally looks better. The late showers have proved very timely to grasses and grains generally, though there has int been anything like enough rain.

A Bedford, Ind., despatch says — Never since the Colorado potato bug made its first appearance has it abounded to such an extent as at present. Everything in the line of vegetation is covered with them, and they are found all over the sidewalks and the streats." At Vermont, Ind., a large suny of Colorado bettles put in an appearance has standy, and are patiently avaitine the streats." At Vermont, Ind., a large suny of Colorado bettles put in an appearance has it abounded to such have been planted.

A contract has been made with the Wilson line of steamers to bring sighty thousand Scandinavians to the United States. It is and emission from Norway and Sweden to the farming lands of the West is rapidly developing, and the applications for transportation during the winter mopths were so great that a contract with one company became necessary. It is expected the emigration that a contract with one company became necessary. It is expected the emigration that a contract with one company became necessary. It is expected the emigration that the contract of the Eastern Ontario

EXPERIENCE IN CANADA. Strathroy Man to His Friends in Scot-

Mr. James Manson, banker of Strathronas sent the following letter to the Jol D'Groat Journal. He gives in a concise a readable form an intelligent man's opinion

O'Groat Journal. He gives in a concise and readable form an intelligent man's opinion of the Dominion:

"Siz,—As a native of Wick, and a citizen of the province of Ontario, the land/of my adoption for twenty-five years, and having a keen desire to convey to the people of my native town and vicinity any information that might be beneficial to those about to emigrate here, I shall give you as briefly as possible a few of my ideas on the subject.

"Manitoba presents a splendid field for all industrious agriculturists, who may have about £100 after arriving in this country. I also may state that if the farmers of Calthness would use here the same economy and industry that is required at home they would very soon be their own landlords and the absolute proprietors of their own farms. This, compared with the state of affairs in Caithness, where peeple labour year after year, and indeed generation after generation, and still cannot own a foot of the soil, but are only tenants at will, should stimulate people who are known to be progressive and intelligent to emigrate here, and be their own masters instead of working like galley slaves for the (as a rule) absentee proprietors of Caithness. The winters here need have no terrors for them, as they are, if somewhat cold, theroughly healthy and bracing. We will shortly have the 'Canada Pacific Railway' from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so that those who intend emigrating here should lose no time, as land will every day be increasing in value, but which at present is free for all actual settlers. The province of Ontario is the garden of the Dominion, but effers no inducements for emigrants with limited means, as the prices of farms range very high.

"I trust the people of Wick and Caithness."

limited means, as the prices of farms range very high.

"I trust the people of Wick and Caithness will no longer labour for one generation after another and then have nothing for a wet day or sore foot, when they have such splendid inducements in an integral portion of their own empire, and where civil and religious liberty is equally voucheafed to them as in any part of the known world. By kindly giving space in your valuable paper for these few remarks of mine, you will greatly oblige, yours truly,

"James Manson."

"JAMES MANSON."

A BOER HOMESTEAD.

Farming in South Africa.

Let us visit one of the many homesteads in the gardens. The white-walled house, although but one storeyed, is well elevated, and its roof is iron. Outside shutters of a pleasant green flank the two windows, and the door between them is green and panelled. There is, indeed, some pretence to architecture, and the whole is well kept and substantial. The stoop is high and approached by steps. The water-course beneath it is masoned out with solid stone and bridged with the same material. Leafy trees of divers sorts shade the place, and the stables and out-houses in its rear. We enter a voorhuis, or front room, very lofty and but slightly furnished. Its walls are lined by benches, and a table stands in the middle. There are pictures, it may be very quaint and old world; scenes in the life of the prodigal son, or limnings of the manger at Bethlehem, or the Cross on Calvary. A new piano may be noted, and a good harmonium and pious books with Dutch titles lie scattered about. And there are flowers on the table and on mantel-piece, photographs and albums, for there are daughters in the house. In some place of honour lies a great old Bible, a massive felio bound in leather and with brass clasps; it is printed in foreign-looking type on ancient-looking paper, and full of the strangest pictures that ever delighted the antiquary or mystified the child. A companionable book upon a dull occasion, but disappointing, inasmuch as its date discovers it to have been printed but the other day. Spittoons stud this chamber's floor, for it is the great reception room, and risitors sit round it and smoke their pipes at times, and seasons of conference and waiting; and many such times there be. At the back of this voorhuis is the dining-room, entered by large and even handsome folding-doors. In both spartments the walls are painted light blue, or green, or mative; in both the ceiling raftered and wooden, varnished and dark. The great feature of the Farming in South Africa. The state of the control of the cont

Yes, we answer, as hardy as any other breed in existence; and if properly reared, with abundant feed, not even the common scrubs of the country are more so. Whatever slight delicacy is ever found is owing to keeping them up in cold weather in too warm stables, in too close yards, and feeding too high, especially with Indian corn. To make bullocks this will answer, but breeding animals, both male and female, should have no more grain or meal than is necessary to keep them in full, steady growth. Oats, wheat bran, or shorts, mixed with not over one-fourth Indian meal, is best for this purpose, together with a little oil or cotton-seed meal. Roots also of various sorts are excellent, as they tend to seften the hay or straw in the stomach, and render it more easily digestible, like grass in summer. During this time they should have ample open-air space for exercise, exceptin cold, stormy weather; then alone need they be warmly sheltered. It is proved that if the dams of all kinds of domestic stock, from horses down to pigs, are reared as above, their offspring from birth up are hardier than such as are dropped from those more tenderly kept and more highly fed. It is especially necessary that bulls designed to be sold and turned out among the wild cows of the great western plains should be hardily bred and reared.—National Live Stock Journal.

unners until the plants are well established tis also best to pick off all the blossoms the state of the season, as they sometimes weaken the lants to such an extent that they die. After the plants become strong train the runner along the row, and form what is formed matted row about one feet wide."

TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS,

TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS,

The Dominion Agent at Montreal Interviewed—How the New Comers are Forwarded to their Destination—The Demand for Labour.

Montreal, May 15.—The comments of the local press on the neglect shown to some immigrants whe came by the Occidental train from Quebec last week have drawn explanations from the Dominion and provincial immigration officers. They state that the oversight aross from their not being notified of the people coming, otherwise they would have been properly provided for. Mr. Deley, the Dominion agent, gives the following account of the arrangements indee for the reception of immigrants generally—"I bon the arrival at Father Point of a steamship carrying steerage passengers, four agent theretat once telegraphs me the fact, giving the number of immigrants on the laby. Then upon the arrival of the vessel at Quebec, and the discubardation of the immigrants, our Quebec agent telegraphs me the time of the departure of those who are proceeding west, with the number, so that I can calculate exactly the number, so that I can calculate exactly the number, so that I can calculate exactly for this information (we have a travelling agent, Mr. John Summer, constantly on the road between Quebec and Montreal, who accompanies the immigrant trains from one point to the other, and he telegraphs both from Quebec and from some point to the other, and he telegraphs both from Quebec and from some point to the other, and may be a substantial hot meal 'upon their arrival at our sheds at the Tanneries. With the immigrants who are under the charge of the Dominion Government agents, there cannot by any possibility occur an exposure to inclement weather such as is complained of in the case of those who arrived the other evening by the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental railway, as the immigrants are transferred from the steamship te the cars at Point Levis, and do not make another change until they arrive at the Tanneries.

"Upon their departure from Montreal I at once telegraph our agent at Toren

BACKED BY INNUMERABLE PANGS, restless by day, sleepless at night, rising unrefreshed in the morning, without appetite, and pestered by varying and perplexing aymptoms, the dyspeptic takes indeed a gloomy view of human existence. For him the zest of life seems gone. Heartburn, oppression at the pit of the stomach, and the attendant annoyances of constipation and billiousness, combine to render him utterly wretched. But there is, if he will but take advantage of it, a reliable source of reliaf from all this misery. a reliable source of relief from all this misery.

NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY and DYSPEPTIC CURE is, as its name imports, a botanic preparation, free from mineral poison, and an all-sufficient remedy for indigestion in its most obstimate form. It not only enriches the blood by enabling the digestive organs to convert the food received into nutriment, but depurates it by increasing the action of the bowels and kidneys, the natural outlets for its impurities. But while it relaxes the bowels, it never does so violently and with pain, like a drastic A contract has been made with the Wilson line of steamers to bring eighty thousand Scandinavians to the United States. It is as a side of the West is rapidly developing, and the applications for transportation during the whiteer mopths were corrected the emigration during the whiteer mopths were corrected the emigration during the whiteer mopths were so that a contract with one company became necessary. It is expected the emigration from the summer and fall will exceed the number contracted for.

The directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association met at Belleville on Friday, when considerable business of importance was transacted. Prof. J. B. Harris was re-engaged for another teason at the same aleasy as last year to give instructions to cheesen show would be held, but a coping on the 21st the first meeting of the rest three and one-half feet apart—to lay out the root of my planta, no matter if I am not a contract with the more than a hundred yard. Price from the disease inclight to horse, and coision will be arrived at at a future meeting. On the 21st the first meeting from the circum and contract with the rest to see the plants about ten inches spart in the rows. I always puddle the root of my planta, no matter if I am not a company be specific are signered by Liff Triceom, the rest transports and the spart and th

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

The 'Varsity has suspended operations diring the University and College examinations at present going on.

The Acta Victoriana, published by the students of Victoria College, Cobourg, has lately appeared in a new and enlarged form, which is a great improvement.

There is such dissension among the French and Irish members of the Ottawa separate school board that it is very probable there will soon be a spilt, and that each nationality will manage its own schools.

It appears from a recent communication

It appears from a recent communication from the Education Department that School Boards cannot select books for their libraries which are not contained in the revised catalogues, even although the Government grant has been written.

At the Varna Teachers' Institute held at Seaforth a few days ago, Mr. George Baird explained and amplified the "Prismoidal Formula," by which the solid contents of a large number of very irregular and dissimilar bodies can readily be found. The Galt School Board have found it necessary to procure the services of another teacher, as the number of children in attendance was deemed ten large for one teacher to manage properly—there being 207 in the fell of one division, and 120 in the roll of another.

At the recent educational meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, addresses were given by a number of the prominent divines. The interest which that Church has always taken in the cause of education, was eloquently dwelt on. The President, Bishop Carman, contended for a religious, Christian, Protestant Evangelical education, equal to boys and girls, and on a benevolent basis.

Protestant Evangelical education, equal to boys and girls, and on a benevolent basis.

It was stated by the Rev. Amos Campbell, at the recent educational meeting of the M. E. Church, that the amount of money which has been raised towards the endowment of Albert University is now \$60,000, and it is proposed to raise \$100,000 in all. Of the \$50,000 debt on Alma College, St. Thomas, only \$5,500 remains unprovided for; and it is expected that \$4,000 will be pledged before the close of the Conference.

In the Canadian Spectator, Montreal, a short time ago, there appeared an article on "Our Schools," which inculcates upon the teacher undoubtedly the right mode of action towards his pupils, i.e., the courteous manner upon all occasions, urging that the power of example is strong, and has such an influence no the minds of the young that the teacher above all others should be on his guard in this matter. The article also called attention to the evil which so many first learn at school—profane swearing. It is a had habit, which can only be prevented or stamped out by the united efforts of both parents and instructors.

We notice in the Galt Reporter, with regret, the resignation of Dr. Tassie, Principal of the Galt Collegiate Institute. "Dr. Tassie has been so long associated with educational institutions in Ontarie that the loss of his counsels and assistance will be widely felt. Among the foremost men in

educational institutions in Ontario that the loss of his counsels and assistance will be widely felt. Among the foremost men in the Dominion to-day there are many who owe their position and standing to the education received under this gentleman, and we feel sure that not one of those men will hear of his retirement without feelings of sincere regret." His resignation does not take effect till the end of the present term, in July.

but for human nature being what it is, this hour would become as popular as that of recess.

In referring last week to the Bishop of Niagara's letter on "Schoolboy vandalism," which lately appeared in the Hamilton Spectator, we may say that the regulations of the Education Department (which have a statutory force in this province) lay it down that the children are accountable to their schoolmaster for any misconduct on the way home from school. But this cannot refer to such practices as his lerdship speaks of the misconduct for which the school authorities have power to punish would be merely minor offences, which are in reality sins against the school authority, though they may happen to be committed on the way from school—such offences as destroying school-books, breaking slates, bullying others of their school companions, playing tricks, and a hundred other things, by no means serious in themselves, but which many a young knickerbookered reprobate must be restrained from doing. But offences such as snowballing, destroying shade trees, breaking windows, and such like conduct, being otherwise objectionable on the street; are offences which come immediately under the jurisdiction of the civil authorities, and must be dealt with by them alone, whether committed by school-boys or not. It would be well if teachers in cities and towns explained clearly to the pupils exactly the rules and regulations governing such things, and let them understand that objectionable practices on the streets such as those to which the Bishop refers do not come under the same category of offences as are committed by the ordinary school-boy in his bravade against school authority, which forms a necessary, though perhaps objectionable, feature of boy life in our Public School system.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Wharton, of Philadelphia, has given \$100,000 to found the "Wharton School of Finance and Economy," as an adjunct to the University of Pennsylvania.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Japan reports an attendance at the schools of 35,000,000. The teachers' salaries, however, require looking into. Twenty-five dollars a year suffices for the average teacher.

The Boston (Mass.) School Board has refused by a vote of sixteen to three to reduce the salaries of Boston teachers. The Salaries' Committee had reported in favour of a reduction, but outside influence was brought to bear in the right direction.

Minnesota has a new law permitting

bear in the right direction.

Minnesota has a new law permitting teachers in the public schools to give daily instruction in social science, good morals, and patriotism. Thirty topics are specified, such as health, honesty, industry, and chastity, but none of them are distinctively religious.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has very wisely, by a large majority, rejected the bill, which had for its object the limitation of the power of school committees, with reterious to school appropriations, by making them de-

endent on the City Councils and subordinate

thereto.

Judging by the taste of the young ladies of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., when it comes to industrial training the girls prefer cooking to millinery, and even to dressmaking. Nineteen per cent of the students of that institution took practice lessons in cookery, while only ten per cent. studied Miss Taylor's system of dressmaking.

The school committee of Plymouth, Mass., is advocating the introduction into the high schools of a new study, which is designated as "The knowledge of practical subjects and of the events of the day." This includes information upon topics of general interest, foreign and domestic movements, State and national affairs, progress in arts and sciences, constitutional relations, commerce, banking, mechanical inventions and manufactures, exports and imports, and all those matters which every well educated man and woman unght in some degree to be familiar with. The trouble will be to find time for it all, but our American cousins are up to everything.

HOW TO READ.

Some Hints to Those Desiring Knowledge Some Hints to Those Desiring Enowledge.

Says a writer in the N. Y. World:—I would venture to offer a few suggestions. The first is this, have some definite plan or purpose in your reading, don't drift. If you read one of Dickens' novels, followed by a lecture of Joseph Cooke, then Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and lastly a speech by Senator Frye, though each and all are good, the result will be chaotic. But if, for instance, you read Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." then Fronde's masterly defence of the royal Bluebeard, followed by Macaulay's essay upon the work of

That majestic lord Who broke the bonds of Rome, Who broke the bonds of Rome, and finish up with a speech of Gladstone's upon disestablishment, you will have all the time the help of that mental process called association of ideas, and a thread of common interest (the rise, progress, and present status of the Anglican Church) would unite the play, the history, the essay, and the speech, and together a clear and definite idea is gained of the Reformation in England. Few persons who are not really students have any idea how much can be learned upon a subject, even in the scant leisure hours of a few weeks, by reading four or five of the best books upon it. Don't say you haven't time. I knew a gentleman ance, who, at the commencement of a long and arduous business career, resolved to take one hour every day for reading. It was with difficulty that he gained the hour, and very rarely that he exceeded it, but he became one of the most scholarly and thoroughly well-read men I have ever known. His opinions upon literary and historical matters were consulted and valued by men like Long-fallow and Sumner, and his library was excelled only by Everett's and Tucknor's. I should add that he was a wholly self-made man, without what is called a liberal education. Admitting then that you have time should add that he was a wholly selt-made man, without what is called a liberal educa-tion. Admitting then that you have time, and that you will agree to a certain amount of method, the next thing is to find out what your tastes are. Always work with nature, then you have the current in your favour, but if you go against her it is pulling up atream

The Makratta, a native indian journal, relates the following story from Indore :—"A certain Hindoo watchmaker, residing on the bank of the Khan river, just behind Pandurinath's temple in Kurai Ghatstreet, accidentally met his death, and as he had no close relatives to perform the funeral ceremonies, the police authorities of course went to his house, took charge of his property, and also of a big monkey kept by him. This animal was tamed by the deceased, who took a fatherly care of his pet. When the monkey saw this sad accident he at once came to him, kissed his feet and month, and cried so loud as no human being could cry. His red eyes and the overflowing tears proved to every beholder his agony for his master; he was perplexed in his grief and became so wild that he at once jumped on the nearest house and purposely threw himself on a big stone which was lying beneath it to commit suicids. The throng of spectators, who naturally held a compossionate view, gave him some fruits to cat, so that he might calm himself, but the asgacious, poor animal threw all the fruits on the faces of the givers, showing svery beholder that he was, as it were, insulted. Nobody could dark to go to the deceased and take him to the burying ground. The police man was frightened, and went to fetch more men. On the other side the menkey was crying, fell on his master's feet and kissed them. Sometimes he took stones and tried to beat himself; sometimes he went to the nearest big stone and dashed his heal so heavily that it might be fractured in a few moments; sometimes he tore, when the order reached from the nearest magistrate to remove the corpse at once, one of the policemen went to catch the animal, but the instant he reached the place the animal at once fell on him and made a thorough attack, and would have killed him had not the policemen went to catch the animal, but the instant he reached the place the animal at once fell on him and made a thorough attack, and well have him to catch the property and the prisoner animal to the jal

STOMACH ACHE. -- We all know what it is STOMACH ACHE.—We all know what is is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "pet" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gaye us Perry Davis' Pain Killer then, and, strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.

Ask fifty ladies in succession what perfume they consider the most delicate, the most pure and aslubrique, the most delicate, the most pure and aslubrique, the most delicate, and forty-nine procession will answer, Muzhar & Liannan's Florida Water

Biledtent. Johnson's

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1878.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.
It Stimulates the Ptysline in the Salim which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into gincom. A deficiency in Psyslin courses. Wind and Souring of the Red in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after enting the formometation of feel prevention. provided the medicine is taken immediately recorded the formation of the provided of the provi

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

I was troubled with derangement of the norous system. I was attended by one of the best
doctors in this part of the country, but obtained
no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUF to
lieved me at once. I really do not think any one
in ill-health using it can fall to receive great
benefit.
Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE

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

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

Dyspepsia and Indicestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Catario.

Dear Str.—This is to certify that after usin your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short tim it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is a you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

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

Formoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.

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

A Very Valuable Medicina.

A Very Valuable Medicina.

A Very Valuable Medicina.

A Very Valuable Medicina.

Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever gave me relief, firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.

PETER DONNELLY. Blacksmith.

Cures Dyspends and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 29th, 1878.
Dear Sir.—I have been afficted with Dyspendifor about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOI SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helpene. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.

W. H. ROBISON.

Health Restorer,
What Property Leeds Co., On
Dear Sit,—I have known many persons to
restored to health by the use of your INDI
BLOOD SYRUP LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your I SLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted aver and Ridney Complaint. I cannel and it too highly. W. CHASE HIG CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

f Counterfeits. We employ n

for sixty-day bilis. ion, 5 p.m.—Consols, 102; for money; 102; ount. Bonds—New 4; 8, 17; new 5's, 6; rie, 57%; Illinois Central, 145%.

STOCKS. The market was fairly active to-day, with bank stocks generally firmer. Montreal sold twice at 2071, and closed unchanged. Toronto sold at 156 for two shares, and closed with bids up 1, but no sellers. Bids for Merchants' advanced ½. Commerce sold five times at 1542, closing at an advance of ½. Bids for Dominion declined ½. Standard was offered 1 lower, or at 113, with 110½ bid. Federal was offered 1, with bids 1½ lower. Imperial sold once at 1254 and twice at 1254, and closed unchanged. Molsons was offered at 11½, and Consolidated at 21, with no bid for either.

Miscellaneous stocks were quiet. British America was weak; it sold at 150, and closed with

erica was weak; it sold at 150, and closed with sellers I lower, but no bid. Western was offered

old at 172 and closed with bids down 1, but no ellers. Bids for Union rose 2. Landed Credit sellers. Bids for Union rose 1. Landed Credit was not offered. Imperial was offered 21 with bids 1 lower. Bids for Farmers' fell 1. Lordon and Canadian sold at 151 and closed with bids up 1. National Investment not offered. Bids for People's up 1. Huron and Eric held as before with no bid. Dominion was offered 1 lower. Hamilton Provident declined 1. Bids for Real Estate rose 1. Brant Loan was offered at 104 with bids unchanged. Bids for House-building price 1.

inion five per cents were wanted at 107. The following is the official report of the To-ronto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, May 18:-

	zi.	ż	
Stocks.	Sello	Buye	
Montreal,	208	2071	
Toronto	2400	156	2 at 156
Ontario,	101	101	******
Merchants,		124	3
Dominion	174	173	
Hamilton, Do. 50 per cent		1184	
Do. 50 per cent	112	107	
Standard	1514	1101	4
Federal Imperial Molsons	130	1294	1
Molsons	1144		
Consolidated	有		*****
Insurance, etc. British America	151	4 39	40 at 150
Western Assurance		222	20 00 100
Canada Life	375	3501	*****
Confed. Life Association Consumers' Gas	143	220	
Dominion Telegraph	982	1411	
Montreal Telegraph	132	129	
Globe Printing Co	100		*****
Railways.	68		10000
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce. Toronto and Nipissing	00		****
Loan and Savings Cos.		1000	VI. W. A
Canada Permanent	2081	2071	*****
Freehold,	163	160	
Western Canada Union	1521	171 1501	83 at 172
Canada Landed Credit		139	
Building and Loan		103	
Imperial Savings	1171	116	*****
Farmers' Loan. Lon. & Can. L. & A	129 152	127 1504	300 at 151
National Investment		112	000 80 101
People's Loan		115	
Manitoba Loan	125		
Dominion Savinos & Loan	164	123	*****
Dominion Savings & Loan. Ontario Loan and Deb		1 St. Co. Co.	
Canadian Sav. and Loan		128	
Bondon Loan		105	
Canadian Sav. and Loan. Bondar Loan. Hamilton Provident Heal Estate	Tosa	133	******
Brant Loan	104	102	
Brant Loan. London and Ont. Invest.	*****	1 1101	where the
House Building	110	134	The state of
Bore Gov Stock, 5 no	77.0274	107	11-2000
County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c.		120	600年
Debentures, etc. Debentures, etc. Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c., County (pnt.) Stock, 6 p.c., Clip Toronto Stock, 6 p.c.		1000	
"16 at 2073, 15 at 2073, 12	0 at 154	3. 80.	2 Sept den

THURRDAY, May 19.

THURRDAY, May 19.

PRODUCE.

Its market has been quiet, and prices have a seaser since our last; but it closed with easier since our last; but it closed with large since our last; but it large since our last; but large since our large, large since our last; but large since our large, large since our last; but large since our large, large since our large, large since our large, large since our large, large since ou This market has been quiet, and prices have seen easier since our last; but it closed with Ther a better feeling) beginning to mani-est itself. The tendency was decidedly downfest itself. The tendency was decidedly downward up to Monday, and this with no enquiry for shipting except peas. But during the last couple of days some inclination to buy wheat and flour has appeared, probably in consequence of the very low rates of ocean freight now ruling. Offerings have been small, and unless there is something considerable held in the country, they are not likely to become large. Stocks stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 6,313 bbls.; fall wheat, 39,147 bush.; spring wheat 137,513 bush.; oats, 7,691 bush.; barley, wheat, 137,513 bush.; oats, 7,691 bush.; barley, ,557 bush.; peas, 29,928 bush., and rye, nil bush.; against on the same date last year:— Flour, 7,830 bbls.; fall wheat, 163,234 bush.; spring wheat, 98,725 bush.; cats, 24,400 bush.; barley, 2,901 bush.; peas, 10,695 bush., and rye, nil bush. Crop reports are beginning to circulate; all agree that the late rains have worked an immense improvement, and that the situation generally is most promising, fall wheat looking better than it did last year. English advices better than it did last year. English advices show a fall of id. on spring wheat, and id. on corn since our last. Markets yesterday showed apparently some improvement on Tuesday and Monday, when inactivity seemed to be the rule. Last wask seems to have been avery dull period. No improvement on the preceding week sould be seen anywhere, and the tendency of prices continued to be downwards. Buyers continued to take only so much as was needed for the sup-

continued to be downwards. Buyers continued to take only so much as was needed for the supnly of immediate wants. Arrivals of foreign grain were small. Flour was slow of sale and weak. The supply last week showed a decrease, but was still largely in excess of the consumption. The imports amounted to 300,000 to 305,000 quarters of wheat, and 155,000 to 160,000 bbls, of flours and home delivering to 155,000. our, and home deliveries to 136,410 quarters, naking a total supply equal to 523,627 th 531,440 quarters of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 464,000 quarters. The quantity consumption of 464,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 12th inst. was 2,200,000 quarters, against 2,-217,000 quarters on the 5th inst., and 217,000 quarters on the 5th inst., and 2,131,000 on the corresponding date last year. English crop reports are unfavourable; it is said that last week did considerable mischief to the spring wheat, which is beginning to look yellow. Further cable advices state that on the Continent crop prospects were good, though the growth was backward in many places. Those of France are, decidedly promising. In Germany crops are, backward but healthy, and a good yield is antistinated. The Austrian and Hungarian crop backward but healthy, and a good yield is antielipated. The Austrian and Hungarian crop
prospects are very good, and rains have improved
those of South Russia. Egyptian crops are
favourable, although very hot weather
has alightly interfered with them. Continental advices for the last week in April
state that in France the wheat trade remained
very firm for home-grown, of which the offers
from farmers continued small; foreign was
rather slow to sell, owing to the decline at New
York, and prices showed a small decline on the
week, red winter free on rail at Havre being
quoted at equal to 50s. per 480 lbs., but exquay at Bordeaux at about 49s. 6d. per 460 lbs. At
Marseilles there was more activity, owing to the
complaints of the crops and the small supplies.
The imports during the week were small, except
at Havre, where they increased to 56,000 qrs.; at
Mar selles the week's arrivals amounted to 14,
450 qrs., and the stock in the docks had further
diminished to 133,000 qrs., against 73,500 qrs. at 450 drs., and the stock in the docks had further diminished to 133,000 drs., against 73,300 drs. at this time last year. At Bordeaux the week's imports amounted to 13,500 drs., and the stock was all. Official returns show the total of net imports of wheat and flour from August 1 to April 15, to have been equal to 4,335,000 quarters, against 123,000 in the corresponding part of the greyious draws on. Belgian markets were quiet for wheat and flour from August 1 to April 15, to have been equal to 4,335,000 quarters, against 123,000 in the corresponding part of the greyious draws on.

unfavourable, but no report of any damage to the crops was circulated. In Hungary wheat showed an advance on fine grades of wheat, which was also the case at Vienna. Advices from Russian Black Sea ports state that scarcity of wheat and of ships had held business almost in suspense. From the Azof ports there was little or no wheat being shipped. Holders were consequently tenacious all over. Crop reports were favourable, the weather being propitious. Markets in the States were tending downwards during the latter part of last week, more particularly the New York market. There the large prospective arrivals from the week, more particularly the New York market. There the large prospective arrivals from the canal and eta railway exerted a depressing influence, and the very favourable crop advices, as well as reduced limits to shippers' orders, had a similar tendency. In the west, however, this tendency was checked by a fair shipping demand and a stubborn local confidence. This week the feeling seems to have been improved, and something of the previous fall has been recovered. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and

frozen in on New York canals :-

Bran-Hasbeen easier, and sold on Monday at \$14.00.

OATMEAL—Car lots have remained inactive at \$4.35 to \$4.55; no sales reported; small lots have been selling fairly well at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

WHEAT—Prices have been weak, but some enquiry has been heard and some business done. No. 2 has been wanted; it sold on Friday and Saturday at \$1.12 f.o.c., and \$1.12 was bid on Tuesday, when it was offered either in cars or by cargo at \$1.14. On the same day \$1.09 was bid for No. 3 with none offered. Spring has been easy; a cargo of No. 2 sold on Friday at \$1.15 f.o.c., and a cargo of mixed sold on Tresday at \$1.16 for No. 2; at \$1.10 for No. 3 and at \$1 for rejected; No. 1 has been wanted at \$1.18, and held usually at \$1.20. The market yesterday was steady. No. 2 fall was wanted at \$1.12; No. 1 spring to arrive was offered at \$1.18 with \$1.17 bid, and on the spot would probably have brought \$1.18; No. 2 spring was offered at \$1.16 with buyers about \$1.15, and a cargo of No. 3 spring sold at \$1.10 too. Street receipts have been small and prices almost nominal at \$1.08 to \$1.10 for fall and \$1.10 to \$1.16 for appring.

OATS—Quiet and rather easier "Carriva were offered then and on Thesday at \$3.6. bid for sold at \$30.c. with not taken; but on Tuesday cars on track weatouf at \$1.00 to arrive sold at \$20.c. with not aken; but on Tuesday cars on track weatouf at \$1.00 to arrive sold at \$20.c. with more offered at the same price on track, and \$30. bid. Street mixes against the same price on track, and \$30.0 bid. Street mixes against the same price on track, and \$30.0 bid. Street mixes against the same price on track, and \$30.0 bid. Street mixes against and the same price on track, and \$30.0 bid. Street mixes against and the same price on track, and \$30.0 bid. Street mixes against and the same price on track, and \$30.0 bid. Street mixes against and the same price on track, and \$30.0 bid. Street mixes against and the same price on track, and \$30.0 bid. Street mixes against and the same price on track, and \$30.0 bid. Street mixes a

FLOUR, f.o.c. " No. 3,
Red winter.
Spring wheat, No. 1
No. 2
" No. 3.
Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs.
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.
" Choice No. 2, per 43 lbs.
" No. 2, per 48 lbs.
" No. 2, per 48 lbs.
" No. 3, per 48 lbs.
" No. 2, per 48 lbs.
" No. 3, per 48 lbs.
" No. 2, per 48 lbs. PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, new, per bush.....
Wheat, spring, do.
Barley, do.
Oats, do.
Peas, do.
Ryc, do.
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. Rye,
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beet, hindquarters, per 100 lbs.
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs.
Chickens, per pair.
Ducks, per pair.
Geëse, each
Turkeys, each.
Butter, pound rolls
Do. large rolls
Do. large rolls
Do. tub dairy
Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Potatoes, per bag.
Apples, per bbl.
Onions, per bag.
Cabbage, per doz.
Cabbage, per doz.
Cubery, per doz.
Carrots, per bag.
Carrots, per bag.
Larrots, per bag

FREIGHTS.

ter figure is paid chiefly for those slaughtered to order.

SALT—Seems unchanged and quiet at former prices; Goderich rules at 85 to 90c, for cars, and \$1 for small lots; hand-salt for \$2.50, and clean salt for \$3.00 per ton at the works. Liverpool has been quiet and unchanged; cars are held at 78c.; amail lots usually bring 85 to 87;c.; dairly has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and quality of the bags.

DRIED APPLES—Prices have been casy, with sales of country-lots at 3; to 3;c.; dealers have been selling barrelled at 4; to 5c., according to quantity and quality.

Hors—There has been no business done during the week, but an enquiry has been heard for a few bales of really choice at 18 to 19c., which there was none on the market to meet.

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DEALING IN STOCKS.
DIVIDENDS LAST YEAR PAID IN CASH.
\$81 ON EACH SHARE OF \$25.
For fuull information address.

ion address D. CHILD, Secretary. TRADE-Has been less active than in the pre-

TRADE—Has been less active than in the preceding week.

Trade—Lines seem to have been very quiet all week with sales few. Low-grade Young Hysons have sold at 22c, and 29c., but no movement reported in the higher grades. Japans have changed hands at 27c. and 31c., and low-grade Congons at 23c. and 29c. There has been increased enquiry heard for Blacks on English account; sales have been made at 8d. to 1s. 1d. for them, and at 8d. to 10d. for low-grade young Hysons; but nothing doing in choice, which are cheaper in the States than at home. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retail-or, lots a Young Hyson common to fair, 26 the Arguery Hyson common to fair.

TRADE—Has been quiet since our last.

Breves—The receipts were equal to the demand, which, however, was not so good as it would have been if cars for shipping had not been so scarce. The duliness of the Montreal market was felt here, and first-class cattle brought 5c., second-class 4jc., and third-class were in good demand at 4c. On market day some lots of mixed cattle went at 4jc., and for a few extra, good for shipping 5tc. was paid.

SHEEP—Were scarce and in good demand, first-class for export, weighing from 125 lbs. and upwards, bringing 5t to 6c. Second-class, weighing not less than 100 lbs., brought from \$6 to \$7 per head, and third-class were not wanted, but quoted at \$4.50.

LAMBS—Were very scarce, and with sheep were in demand for local use, owing to the high price of beef. There was considerable enquiry, and from \$4 to \$5 would have been paid.

CALVES—Were in good demand but scarce, and prices are nominal at from \$7.50 to \$9 for choice first-class, to dress at 125 lbs. to 150 lbs., and from \$6.50 to \$7.50 for second-class, to dress at 100 lbs. to 125 lbs. No price was given for third-class.

third-class.

Hoos—Were dull in sympathy with Montreal, but a few lots changed hands at 6c. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has shown but little change.

HIDES—Green remain unchanged in price; all offering are wanted, and a few more steers could find a ready sale. Cured in fair demand and firm, with sales at \$\(\frac{9}{2}\)c., and of selected at \$\(\frac{9}{2}\)c.

CALFERINS—Abundant, and unchanged at last week's decline; cured, nothing doing.

SHEEPSKINS—Offerings have been small, and prices as before at \$1.00 to \$1.75 for the great bulk of the green skins offered; dry inactive.

LAMBSKINS—The few offering have sold as before at \$25c. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

of the green skins offered; dry inactive.

Lambshins—The few offering have sold as before at 25c.

Wool.—The market has been rather unsettled. Old fleece has been purely nominal, being neither offered nor wanted, but values seem tending downwards. Super has been fairly steady, with sales of lots at 2½ and 25c.; and a round lot was taken by a factory at 29c. Extra seems decidedly scarce; stocks here very low, and buyers at 34 to 35c. New fleece has begun to offer on the street, and sold last week at 25 and 23c., and on Monday at 29c.

Tallow—Some firms refuse to pay over 5c. for rendered, but generally it has been selling as before. Rough unchanged.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, 38.50; choice No. 1 steers, 39.00; No. 2 inspected, 37.50 to \$8.00; No. 3 inspected, \$6.50 to \$7.00; calfskins, green, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, cured, 164c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fleece, 29c.; wool, super, 28 to 29c.; extra super, 34 to 36c.; wool, pickings, 11to 124c.; tallow rough, \$4c.; rendered, 6 to 64c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL. May 18.—Flour—Market steady, with a little more business. Sales, 150 bbis. superior extra, \$5.32\dots, 100 bbis. do, \$5.33\dots, 100 bbis. spring extra, \$5.20\dots, 100 bbis. do, \$5.35\dots, 100 bbis. do, strong bakers, \$5.50\dots, 100 bbis. do, \$5.55\dots, 250 bbis. fine, \$4.35. No change in quotations.

LONDON. May 18.—There was a fair market to-day for grain, wheat bringing \$1.80 to \$1.85; cats, \$1 to \$1.03; butter was, however, very scarce, scarcely any coming in; prices range from 20 to 28c. for crocks; and 22 to 28c. for pound rolls; eggs were plentiful, selling freely from 10 to 124c. Wheat, spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85, per 100 lbs.; Diehl, \$1.80 to \$1.85; Treadwell, \$1.80 to \$1.85; Clawson, \$1.80 to \$1.85; Treadwell, \$1.00 to \$1.85; Clawson, \$1.80 to \$1.85; Clawson, \$1.80 to \$1.85; Treadwell, \$1.00 to \$1.81, \$0 to \$1.85; Clawson, \$1.80 to \$1.00. Clawson, \$1.00. Clawso

BUFFALO. May 18.—Barley—Dull; a sale was made of 2,500 bush, sample Canada at 80c.; Canada quoted 95c. to \$1.20; two-rowed state, 90c. MILWAUKEE.

1.03 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.02; for cash or May; \$1.03; or June; \$1.04; for July. NEW YORK.

May 13.—Receipts—Flour, 14,135 bbls.; wheat, 185,000 bush.; corn. 314,000 bush.; cats, 30,000 bush.; rye, 9,000 bush.; barley, 21,000 bush.; pork, 300 bbls.; lard; 2,471 tlerces; whiskey, 22 bbls. 12.05 pm.—Flour.—Quiet. Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 red at \$1.25 to \$1.25 for cash; \$1.24 to \$1.25 for May; \$1.24 to \$1.22 for June; \$1,000 bush. at \$1.194 for July; \$1.154 to \$1.16 for August. No. 1.white, 8,000 bush. at \$1.23 for cash; \$1.23 to \$1.23; for May; \$1.20 to \$1.21 for June. Corn—Steady, at 505 to \$1.20 to \$1.21 for June. Corn—Steady, at 505 to \$1.24 for May; \$1.22 for June. No. 2 red at \$1.24 for May; \$1.22 for June. \$1.194 for July. Corn—Sales, 100,000 bush. at 57 to 57 to 57 to 57 to 57 to 75 to 57 to 75 to 75

May 18. - Opining Wasser Joychs - \$1.04; for July. Cors. 420; for July: Ome - 35;c. for July: Lard - \$10.75 for July: \$10.70 now; \$10.72; hid for August. Pork. \$16.65 for June; \$16.72; for July: 1.02 p.m. - Close - Wheat - Nominal; \$1.02; for May; \$1.03; for June; \$1.04; for July: \$1.00; for August; 38c. for year. Corn. - 42;c. nominal for May; \$1.06; for August; 38c. for June; 41; to 41;c. for July: 48c. for August; 38c. for Sentember Outs. Scotch refined has also been moving in carlots at 7½c. for dark, at 7½c. for medium, and 8½c. for bright. Canadian yellows seem to have been quiet and selling as before. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots, and all sugars now being sold at sixty days.—Portoc Rico, per lb., 7½c.; Barbadoes, 0 to 0.; Scotch, low grade, 7½ to 7½c.; Barbadoes, 0 to 0.; Scotch, low grade, 7½ to 7½c.; Paris lump, 10½ to 10½c.; granulated standard, 9½ to 10¢c. Syxurs—Held rather more firmly but in active, with a few small lots selling as before. Quotations stand as follows, per Imperial gallon:—Common, none; medium, 50 to 53c.; and choice, 57 to 67c.; sugars house molasses, none; and West India, in hbds., 37 to 40c.; in bbls., 40 to 43c. May; \$16.42; for June; \$16.45 bid for July. Lard \$10.60 to \$10.62; for May; \$10.00 to \$10.62; for June; \$10.60 to \$10.62; for August. Sales—Short ribs, \$0.00 bes.; pork, \$50 bils.; lard, \$500 tilerce; wheat, \$80,00 bush.; corn, \$10.00 bush.; coats, \$185.000 bush.; rye, \$20.000 bush.

Later.—Wheat-\$1.000 tor August; \$96. bid, \$16. saked for September; \$61 to \$94e. for the year. Corn—\$1; to \$14e. for July; \$27e. for August; \$36e. bid, \$36e. saked for September.

Oats—\$62e. for June; \$56e. for July; \$27e. for now; \$71e. for August. Rye—\$1.18 bid, \$1.19; asked for May; \$1.16 bid for June; \$28e. for \$36e. for May; \$1.16 bid for June; \$28e. for \$8e. ; No. \$4. \$00. Whiskey—\$1.08. Pork—\$16.45 bid, \$16.55 asked for June. Lard—\$10.60 for August; \$10.98 bid, \$10.57 asked for the year. Loose meats—Not quoted. Dry saltsd meats—Not quoted. Beceipts—Wheat, \$4.000 bush.; corn, \$16.00 bush.; flour; \$1.800 bush.; corn, \$22.000 bush.; barley, \$10.000 bush.; barley, \$10.000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, \$23.000 bush.; barley, \$10.000 bush.; barley,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. UNION STOCK MARKETS.

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK.

May 18, 11.30 a.m.—Cattle—Slow, 11 to 12tc.; receipts, 1,643. Sheep—Lively, 5 to 6tc.; receipts, 2,316.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

May 18,19 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 18,000; market opens firm, 5 to 10c. higher.

9.25 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 16,000; official receipts yeaterday, 14,955; shipments, 3,121; light grades, \$5.90 to \$6.05; mixed packers, \$5.55 to \$5.90; heavy shipping, \$5.95 to \$6.25. Cattle—Receipts, 6,100.

JERSEY CITY.

May 18, 41.35 m.—Cattle—Estre, 10 to 1116 c. receipts.

May 18, 41.35 a.m.—Cattle—Firm, 10 to 11jc.; receipts, 125. Sheep—Firm, 52 to 6jc.; receipts, 10 cars. Lambs—Firm, 74 to 6jc.; receipts, 3 cars. Hogs—Firm—75 to 7c.; receipts, 42 cars.

May 18, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Active; best, \$6 to \$6.50; fair to good, \$5.50 to \$5.90; cemmon, \$5 to \$6.40; receipts, 100; shipments, 187. Hogs—Slow; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 900; Philadelphias, \$6.10 to \$6.25; Yorkers, \$5.65 to \$5.80 Sheep—Active; receipts, 2,200; shipments 5,200 Siow: receipts, 1,00; snapments, 300; Philadelphias, 86,10 to \$6.25; Yorkers, \$5.65 to \$5.80. Sheep—Active; receipts, 2,200; shipments 5,200.

May 18, 11.30 a.m.—Hogs—Slow; held higher; receipts, 29 cmr; shipments, 21 cars; 8 cars to New York: few sales; light to fair Yorkers, \$5.80 to \$6.05; holding, best, \$6.20 to \$6.25; a few extra selected heavy at \$2.50.

Noon.—Cattle—deceipts, 1,360; shipments, 1,478.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 2,070. Sheep—Receipts, 2,090; shipments, 2,070. Sheep—Receipts, 2,090; shipments, 2,070. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 3,000. Cattle—To-day there was a liberal supply of sale stock on hand. The demand was good, and the early arrivals were readily sold at about Truesday's prices, but towards moon several loads arrived, and were sold at prices that were not considered quite as strong. The bulk of the sales were \$6.15 to \$6.50, with a few light to medium weightsat \$5.60 to \$6.50, with a few light to medium weightsat \$5.60 to \$6.50, with a few light to medium weightsat \$5.60 to \$6.50, with a few light to medium weightsat \$5.60 to \$6.50, with a few light to medium weightsat \$5.60 to \$6.50, with a few load at \$4.75 that averaged 135 lbs. Sheep and lambs—There was a good supply of sheep on sale, for which the market ruled fairly active at about Monday's prices. Eastern reports were favourable, but buyers were very cautious in their movements; still the bulk of the offerings were sold. Sales ranged, fair to good clipped sheep, at \$5.00, with a few very common at \$4.50. Hogs—There were about \$0 loads of sale hogs in the pens; reports from Chicago and the east were botter, and salesmen held the offerings at higher prices, which buyers would not give, and salesmen held the offerings at higher prices, which buyers would not give, and salesmen held the offerings at higher prices, which buyers would not give, and solve trade ruled very slow. Nothing was done up to a late hour on New York account, trade being confined to a few outside orders and local buyers at about former prices. Fai

English Markets. London, May 18.—Floating cargoes—Wheat, firmer; Maize, steady; cargoes on passage—Whea and maize, quietand steady. Mark Lane—Wheat firmer; maize, sterdy; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 47s, 3d.; now 47s, 5d. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 200,000 to 205,000 qrs.; maize, 230,000 to 235,000 qrs.; flour, 155,000 to 160,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat, firmer; maize, firm, and 4d. dearer. On passage for the continent—Wheat, 700,000 qrs.; maize, 310,000 qrs. Farms for Sale.

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

THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO.

Starr's Bidney Yad.

THE STARR

THE REMEDY, BY ABSORPTION.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVE LY AND PERMANENTLY CURES, LAME BACK (the only permanent cure for Lame Back), Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Pissares, causing pain in small of the Back, Loths, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or copious Micturation, etc., Inability of Retention, and supression of and Sedimentary Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Leucorrhosa, Nervous Debility, and all diseases, disorders, and aliments the Urinary System (only) is subject to. MOTHERS, our Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it. Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from your Druggist obtain them.

Prices Child's Pac, \$1.50; Regular Pad, \$2; Special Pac for Chronic Diseases, \$3.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent free by nail (plain wrapper) on receipt of price, by the

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.

31 King Street West, Toronto.

Live Stock.

LITTLE BILLY-THE CELEBRATED
Litotting stallion and his son, St. George, will
stand for mares during the season of 1881 in the
following cities:—Brantford, Hamilton, and Toronto. For particulars see bills. ISAAC HODGINS, Proprietor.

FOUR BEST STALLIONS IN THE DOMINION—imported Clydesdales—Sir Willlam Wallace and Prince of Kirkbean will stand
at their own stable during the season; imported
coach young Cleveland Tom and roadster Erin
Chief at home on Saturday and Monday mornings; pedigrees and terms on application. A. &
R. WELLS, proprietors, Queen's Hotel, Aurora,
Ont.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

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

COMMISSION CATTLE SALESMEN,

AT TORONTO,

Till further notice please address all lett c., to 63 Isabella Street, Toronto.

and Complaints attendant thereoor

Swedish Go alarmed and contemplates legi-regard to emigration, which is a proportions of an exodus. Sev are practically denuded of abl

A DANISH SOCIALIST Herr Jorgensen, editor of a So at Constantinople, has been ar charge of inciting to murder th establish the Commune. The the King has been so mild and g reign so free from everything and oppression that the idea of h tion seems to be the vagary of

VOL. X. NO.

LATEST CABLE

Prince Leopold Enters the 1

TWO MORE CANADIANS I

Precautions Against Attem

THE TUNIS EXPEDITION

Spread of the Anti-Jewish

ALARMING EXODUS FROM

The Boers Plundering the I

Duke of Albany.

Czar's Life.

ances in Russia.

British Residents

THE BRADLAUGH CASI

In the House of Commons Gladstone was asked as to the

the Government respecting the Bradlaugh case. He said with so that her Majesty's Government reintention of introducing an indem favour of Mr. Bradlaugh and re

from the pecuniary or other which he had chosen to bring upo

his persistence in violating, or at violate, the law of the realm or the House. It now becomes all that Mr. Bradlaugh will not be take his seat during this sess

ANTLO-FRENCH TREATY NEGOT Sir Charles Dilke, Under-S State for Foreign Affairs, annou House that the French Governm

neady to commence negotiations commercial treaty between Franland, and that the first meeting

mission would be held on Thurse bably.

The revised New Testamen with an almost unbroken che proval. The public are astou number and character of the cl

number and character of the of Bishop of Gloucester, in present to Convocation, announced tha pels the changes average nine verses, and in the epistles threach verse. It is understood the Parliament is required to enforce the new version by the Establic but the Government have no propesing such an Act. The distributing offices are so great in the streets is almost stopped, sion Committee on the Old To carried the revision to the end

carried the revision to the end

It is stated that in case the with France regarding the cot take a hostile turn, certain large Manchester and adjoining town mined to form a company with tablishing a large concern at Roappears to be no lack of capital

weaving, dying, and printing m be fitted up on a very large scal-chester goods are excluded from promoters of the scheme are de-

A NEW MANCHESTER IN I

AYOUB KHAN PREPARING FO A despatch from Candahar Khan contemplates an early n Candahar. He is now engaged men and material for the war. men and material for the war, are preparing for a struggle. governor of Candahar is sendi to Girkish and other places. I referring to the above, thinks the spect of stirring news from Afghi PRINCE LEOPOLD'S NEW TI

The Official Gazette to-night sta Royal Highness Prince Leopol created a peer of England, with Duke of Albany, and will now b take his seat in the House of Los brothers, who sit, one as Duke Cornwall, and Rothesay, another Edinburgh, and a third as Du

THE CALCUTTA STREET PRE Calcutta advices state that the missionaries, summoned before ties for street preaching, has be till next Saturday. The Gov proves of the action of the Composition of the matter.

London
The Duke and Duchess of Ed

rowly escaped drowning to-day a
seaport town on the coast of D
incautiously ventured on incautiously ventured out on a p and, the tide changing, were cut shore. They were rescued by a a sailing vessel near by.

NEW CANADIAN KNIGHT The appointment of the Hon. I Langevin, Canadian Minister of Pt to be a knight commander of the Michael and St. George, has been Also those of Prof. J. Dawson, McGill University, Montreal, a Todd, librarian of the Canadian

as Companion of the order. PRINCE LEOPOLD'S NEW T The full titles with which the invested Prince Leopold are as His Royal Highness the Duke Earl of Clarence, and Baron Ar of these titles has a historical and it is said that they were dec the Queen and the Prince after elaborate discussion.

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

MATHERS & RIDDELL.

Till further notice please address all letters, PROFESSOR ROBERTSON'S HI The General Assembly of the Church has by 449 to 218 appr suspension of Professor Robertso teacher at Aberdeen University quence of his heretical writings.

THE CYPRUS DEFICET In the House of Commons t stated that the Government won grant from the exchequer to n ficiency in the revenue of Cypr the Government must decline en the question of the expediency the sovereignty of Cyprus.

CRISIS IN THE RUSSIAN COTTO A correspondent says a crisis developing in the Russian cotton two months past there has bee cassation in the demand in St. P. Coarse, calloos for the province