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THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco

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to be had in Canada.



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

> W. C. McDONALD, Manufacturer, MONTREAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 167, Section 34, the creditors of JANE McCASKILL, late of the Township of York, in the County of York, spinster, who died on the sventh day of November, A.D., 1879, and all others having claims



ANALYST'S CRETIFICATE OF PURITY. I have examined Samples of the Table and Bairy Sait, made by the Novik American Chemical Commany of Montreal and Goderich, and find them to contain only the faintest traces of time and magnesia, in this respect contrasting avourably with the well-known English brands, thich all contain a much larger percentage of with saits.

Jan. 29. 1880.

DAIRY SALT—Dev, in bbis, 224 ibs. Note that the shore kinel, in colours, appears on ends of barrel.

BAGGEO SALT—Dry and finely ground; never parks or hardens; 8 ibs., 32 in bbi.

Table Salt—Dry and extra finely ground; 2 ibs bexes, with certificate; 4 doz in case. HEAD OFFICE, 28 St. Peter St., Moutreal. WORKS and BRANCH OFFICE, Goderick, Ont. Wholesale Agents, Toronto, N. WAATHERSTON & O., 62 Front Street

THE WEEKLY MAIL

blished every Taursday morning in time for English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-ched by first trains and express to all parts of: Dominion. Prise \$1.00 a year.

Vertisements for castal insertion are charged: to rake of twenty cents per line; contract rates to year made known on application. Condensed ritisements are inserted at the rules of fifty cents twenty words, and 2½ cents each additional TER WREELY MAIL toring an excellent sestion through which to reach the public, direc-ting from every Post Office and prominent point in staric, and largely in the sister Provinces of Qua-ter, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Calumbia, mitoba.

Publisher of The Mad will not be recommended to print, or error in, legal or agments beyond the amount actually in the provided the second actually in the second ACCOUNTS OF THE PROPERTY OF T

VOL. VIII. NO. 415.

TORONTO FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 18:0.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

farms for Sale.

rties replying to advertisemen at they saw them in The Mast. MPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE — THE north-sast half of lot 12 on the 4th concession of West Garafraxa, with about sixty agree cleared. Price reasonable, terms liberal. Apply to ANDREW LIGHTBODY, Postmaster, Garafraxa.

13-4

FARM FOR SALE—FARM LOT 39 and 40, 1st con 8 D R Gleneig, County Grey, 160 acres; 65 cleared; good log buildings; 5 miles from Flesberton station; well watered. For particulars apply to ROBERT MACDONALD, Price-ville.

TARM FOR SALE IN THE Township of Grantham, County of Lincoln, a miles east of the City of St Catharines; 150 acres; good land; good buildings, on the stone road leading to Hamilton. Apply to JAMES DUBHAM, Homer.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—W. 1 Lot 10, Con. 5, E. H. St. Caledon; 100 acres; 30 acres; cleared and nevty clear of stumps; comfortable dwelling and log barn; immediate procession. J. CRUSTIN Domniton Bank, Toronto.

IRON-RULE IN RUSSIA.

A Blinded Man Arrested for not Seeing the Emperor.

the Chief of Police for looking too attentively at a fortress."

SEVERAL GOOD FARMS IN Nottawasaga and Sunnidale for sale. Apply to LAIDLAW & NICOL, Merchants, Stayner, or J. CHOICE FARM AND the decrease factory for sale or to let; 265 across 180 meadow, near station and village. BLAKE & LEITH, Solicitors, 56 Church street, Toronto. 418-41

TO ACRES—THE SOUTH-dent says:—"Within the limits of my own street, which last night was lituminated.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Dissolution Announced to Take Place at Easter.

SURPRISE FOR EVERYBODY.

The Decision Arrived at at an Informed

Cabinet Council. Full Text of Lord Beaconsfield's Manifesto.

LIBERAL PLATFORM EMAN ED. THE FIRST LIBERAL ADDRESS.

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Lient.-Governor Wilmot's Speech from the Throne.

The state of the s

BIDDULPH FRAGEDY. STRUGGLING FOR EXISTENCE

Visit of an American Divine to the Distressed in Ireland.

MISERY AND SQUALOR AT EVERY TURN. Heartrending Description of the Terrible Destitution.

FIRST SESSION--FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

The Speech from the Throne

THE PROROGATION.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a m. EXECUTION CREDITORS.

The bill to abolish priority of and among etion creditors was read the third time and pa An amendment proposed by Mr. Meredith, teffect that when a debtor makes an assignment goods in the sheriff's hands on an execution ab be released by the sheriff to the assignee on ment of his fees, was lost. THE EXEMPTION BILL

In Committee of the Whole,
Mr. MOWAT moved an amendment to his
Exemption Bill, providing that the personal property of railway, gas, water and road companies
should be exempt, tut that the income from the
shares should be taxed.
Mr. MSREDITH moved in amendment to the
amendment that the dividends of these companies
should be exempt, and the real and personal property taxed, with the exception of banks and
railways, the personal property of which was to be
exempt. railways, the personal property of which was to be exempt.

Mr. NEELON thought some measure of relief should be given vessel owners.

Mr. WOOD said it was too late in the session to take up that subject.

Mr. Meredith's amendment was lost, and Mr. Mowat's motion was then carried.

The provisions as to bonus by laws were midlified, so as not to come into force till the new year.

The section abolishing the grouping clause for railway aid purposes was made operative at once.

The Committee rose, and asked leave to sit again. The House adjourned at 1 pm.

Afterneen Session.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

THE TAX EXEMPTION BILL.

The House again went into Committee of the

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Exemption bill.

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) moved in amendment the 7th section that the provision directing the limited assessment of farms, gardens, and nurserie in towns and villages, should not apply except in ages where such property exceeded ten acres.

Carried.

Mr. CALVIN moved an amendment providing that the indebtedness on personal property be deducted before taxing. (Cheers.)

Carried... The Committee rose and reported the bill as mended.

On the order for the third reading.

Mr. MERREDITH moved in amendment that the hauss providing that there shall be no deductions rom iscomes over \$1,000 be struck out.

The House divided, with the following result:— The House divided, with the following result:

YMAS—Messrs. Creighton, Fronch, Jelly, Kerv,
Lauder, Long, Meredith, Mertick, Metaslie, Monk,
Morgan, Near, Parkhill, Sinclair, White, Young—16.
AArs—Messrs Awrey, Badgerow, Bell, Biezard,
Broder, Calvin, Cascaden, Chisholm, Orooks, Field,
Freeman, Gibson (Huron), Graham, Harcourt,
Hardy, Hawley, Hay, Laidlaw, Livingston, Lyon,
McCraney, McKim, Mowat, Nairn, Neelon, Pardee,
Patterson, Paxton, Peck, Robinson (Cardwell),
Robinson (Kant), Springer, Striker, Waters, Waterwith, Wells, Widdifield, Wood—38.

Robisson (Kent), Springer, Striker. Waters, Watersworth, Wells, Widdifield, Wood—38.

Mr. MSREDITH moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the provisions for exempting personal property of companies investing the whole or part of their means in gas and water works, and plank or gravel roads, and also for making the increase derived from the stock liable to taxation.

Mr. Mowal said that the effect of the amendment of the hon. member for Frontonac would be to make a great difference in the assessment of our municipalities by exempting the indebtedness on all kinds of gersonal property. There had been no agitation for this provision, and he thought it would be tinwise to pass it.

Mr. WOOD accordingly moved the recommittal of the bill for the purpose of striking out the clause Mr. MEREDITH said that when the circular on the exemption question was sent out to the municipalities, not a single city reported in favour of taxing the indebtedness of personal property. He hoped the House would not stullify itself by revoking what it had done.

Mr. MLLER said it was the general practice in cities, towns and villages to do the very thing that Mr. Calvin's clause proposed. He regretted, therefore, that the Government had not left this to be an open question.

Mr. Calvin's aid it was an unjust law to tax the

open question.

Mr. CALVIN said it was an unjust law to tax the indebtedness, and the people would not observe it if the Government insisted on retaining it. He hoped the Attorney-General would consent to try the effect

of his clause.

The House divided, and the amendment of Mr. YEAS—Mossrs. Appleby, Awrey, Badgerow, Bal-lantyne, Biozard, Cascaden, Chisbolm, Crooks, Field, Gibson (Huron), Graham, Harcourt, Hardy, Hawley, Lididaw, Livingston, Lyon, McCraney, Mowat, Pardee, Patterson, Parton, Peck, Bobinson (Cardwell), Rebisson (Kant), Singlair, Sardnesen Waters, Watterworth, Weils, Waters, Waterworth, Weils, Waters, Waterworth, Weils, Water, Calvin, Creighton, Nays-Messra. Bell, Broder, Calvin, Creighton, French, Hay, Jelly, Kerr, Lauder, Long, Meredith, Metcalfe, Miller, Monk, Morgan, Morris, Near, Neelon, Parknill, White, Wigle—21.

FRIDAY, March 5. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. Hon, Mr. MORRIS asked if it was the intention of the Government to invite plans from the various architects for the new Parliament buildings.

Mr. MOWAT said his present intention

was not to invite competition for plans, although an architect other than that of the Department might be consulted. THE EXEMPTION BILL.

The original exemption bill having been passed with some slight mistake in the language, Mr. Mowat re-introduced it in a corrected form. It was carried through the various stages and passed. The House then adjourned.

THE PROROGATION. At three o'clock his Honour the Lieut,-

THE PROROGATION.

At three o'clock his Honour the Lieut.Governor, accompanied by Commander
Law, A. D. C., drove down to the Legislature, where he was received by a guard of
honour furnished by the Queen's Own
Rifles, and was greeted by a salute fired by
the Field Battery. The galieries of the
Chamber were well filled, and on the floor
were the Misses Macdonald, Mrs. Morris
and Miss Morris, Mrs. Mackersie, the
Lord Bishop of Toronto, Vicar-General
Rooney, Vice-Chancellor Sprage and the
Members of the Heuse.

His HONOUR was then pleased to give
his assent to the following bills:—
Act to provide for the amalgamation of
the City Gas Company and the City Steam
Heating Company of London, Ontario, and
to extend the powers of the amalgamated
companies.

Act to incorporate the Bayfield and
South Huron Railway Company.
Act to provide for the division of the
English Loan Company, and to amend the
charter thereof.
Act respecting water works for the town
of Wingham.
Act to incorporate the Southern Fire Insurance Company.
Act to amend the several Acts relating
to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway.
Act to incorporate the Southern Fire Insurance Company.
Act to amend the Acts respecting the
Presbyterian coagregation of Lobo, known
a Melville church, to sell certain lands.
Act to incorporate the Port Rowan and
Lake Shore Railway Company.
Act to amend the Acts respecting the
Prince Edward County Railway Company.
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Act to amend the Acts respecting the
Prince Edward County Railway Company.
Act to

Prince Edward County Railway Company.

Act to confirm a certain by-law of the Town of Owen Sound.

Act to amend the Acts incorporating the North Simcoe Railway Company.

Act respecting the Grand Junction Railway Company.

Act respecting the Stratford and Huron, and the Port Dever and Lake Huron Railway Companies.

Act respecting the Sisters of Saint Joseph, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hamilton.

Act respecting the construction of a branch of the Belleville and North Hastings railway to the Village of Tweed.

Act respecting the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Company.

Act to amend the Act incorporating Alma College.

Act to enable the trustees of St. Andrews' church, Chatham, to raise ten thousand dollars to build a church, and for other purposes.

Act to legalize certain by-laws of the town of Orillia, and of the County of Simcoe.

Act to incorporate the Grand Ontario Central Railway Company.

Act to amend the Acts relating to the Credit Valley Railway Company.

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THE WERLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 12 18-00.

See the same of the first the same of the

PARIS, Ma The Hartmann affair and the di in the Senate of M. Jules Ferry's education bill have kept the hands Government pretty full this wwas for a long time thought to proved by official documents receiv Russia that Hartmann was identicated by the worker of the Monographic attentions. the author of the Moscow attempt morning however, he was set at His liberation was due to the decis Council of Ministers held in the f lentity and participation not prov result gives general satisfaction, lieves the Ministry from a great hility. As soon as the prisoner wa liberty, he was conducted to Dies crossed to London this evening. UNWELCOME VISITORS. The Figure states that M. Mc The Figuro states that M. Mou the Russian Advocate General, who in connection with the Hartman received a visit from two represes of the Revolutionary Committee, thing him with death if he persist object, M. Mouravieff states that day morning, while still in bed hotel, a servant brought him the c

HARTMANN, FERRY, BI

The Alleged Author of the Explosion set at Liber

HALF AN HOUR WITH M.

The Inner Life of the V

BELGIAN EXPLORATION IN

Attempted Intimidation of the

Arch-agitator.

[BY CARLE TO THE MAIL.]

gentleman, whom he recognized as friend, and he desired that he be shown up to his room. This was for friend, and he desired that he be abown up to his room. This was for by the entrance of two men, ever partially disguised, who, on entering the desired that if he couses listen quietly to what they had to say would not harm him, but if he attered to ring or call for help they would keep the country of the gave an account of what transpired left with the Prefect an accurate di tion of the personal appearance are tumes worn by his guests.

A POLITICAL ISHMARLITE. In describing the meeting of the sto at the Salle des Ecoles the other nigh may remember I mentioned that the pressible Blanqui took the chair. had an old man over seventy year to do with students?" you may very little to be sure, but he much to do with the Hartmann agits M. Blanqui is always ready for a qu with the administrators of the law, wh Republicans or Monarchists. From appearance, nobody would suspect fierce unflamable fires smoulder in the agitator's heart. Forty years of impress ment have been powerless to que them. He is a political Ishmaelite, hand is against every man, and man's hand is against every man, and man's hand is against him. It was on to see the aged rebel at the mee Amid the tempest which raged arhim, he sat perfectly calm. More once the rush of students threaten bury him under the ruins of the comm table. Half choked with dust, deaf by the uproar, he yet refused the gls water which I offered him. He we fain have declined the escort which fo his way out of the room for him.

HALF AN HOUR WITH THE OLD DEMAGE The day after the meeting I calle the old demagogue, and had half an half with him. In private life he slittle aign of a turbulent or sanguinature. I found him in a little back of an humble building on the Boule Mont Parnasse. The room was very hundreds of cottage parlours in Eag It was furnished in the simplest fas with cheap engravings on the walls. It was furnished in the simplest fast with cheap engravings on the walls, a rough print of the Republic, typified female with a cap of liberty, hung the mantelpiece. A little old man, for and bent, sat behind the fire, appare lost in thought. He had white hair whiskers, and something innocent sides in look and manner. You make faucied him a plain, well-to-do sant, with a love of established order, a becoming respect for Monsieur le Milt was not easy to get much talk or him, and it was difficult to hear what did say. He has lost the voice fire that made him a power the. Revolutionary Clubs of I When I called he was evidently about go out, for he had on a huge pair of When I called he was evidently about go out, for he had on a huge pair of cloth gloves. More, I noticed a bulled by the second of the Gamp pattern, a very bad hat on the mantelpiece. hardly acknowledged my considerate quiry whether he had recovered from amotions of the previous night. "I no emotions worth mentioning to record from," said M. Blanqui, coldly. I ahim if he knew Hartmann. "No," said He was not convinced that the man had been arrested was Hartmann. It all the same if he were, Banqui prote against the arrest of any man.

A HATER OF KINGS, CHRISTIANS. AND IN-

A HATER OF KINGS, CHRISTIANS, AND IN I need not give our conversation in ext I need not give euronversation in exterm. Blanqui was studiously guarded on important subjects. He was talkative of when the topic was indifferent. Evides the memory of that interview in private the orrespondent of the I don Times still rankled in his mi "What was the truth about interview," said I. "Why," he plied, "M. de Blowitz called stopped for about half an hour. I very little. He said a great deal. He was romance out of the conversation. a romance out of the conversation.

journalists always fancy that you are given bear wonders. journalists always fancy that you are go to hear wonders when you call on peop Briefly. M. Blanqui has no reverence anything. He despises the present Fra Government, which, he thinks, will soon lead France to a monarchy, or be staway with much besides. He hopes a century hence there will be no kings Christians, and no interviewers. He that Nihilism grew out of the religioustics of a Russian religious sect, a tising self-mutilation. tising self-mutilation.

"Well," said M. Blanqui, with a to of sarcasm, as I rose to go, "you have get much out of me."

"No," said I, "but I have seen so thing of your private life, which is a wanted."

DIPLOMACY ON THREE WHEELS. Prince Hohenlohe met with an acci Thursday, which would have some turbed the arrangements of M

lands. We wish that the land shall go not the millstone which has hung round point, said he believed that if these clauses mended in a certain direction, the landlords find it to their interest to sell, and a major-them would sell. I am very much inclined its octo, and if the present agitation goes a year or two longer, the majority of the des will find it very much to their interest (Cheers.) I think it hard, however, that rilement of England should throw upon the unate starving tenants the duty of doing y agitation, which the Parliament anould do. Objection has been taken to this transfer soil, and we have been told, "if the tenants table to pay their present rents, how can any their annual instalments to the Govern—The example we have had of sales under

the tenant will resident security in extent never before contemplated, and will a revery nerve to meet the instalments, feeling the chain behind him is shortening instead of thening. It has been found in practice that tenants pay off before the expiration of the 2-dev pears, and in some instances in five or ears. They exceed the instalments in order to the land from the Government charge. The ion Times the other day published a letter, in hit took up this line of reasoning that if the wat could not pay their rents, how could they expected to pay their instalments to the Governation was given to the occupying tenant, and the was permitted to help them in the was permitted to help them in the was permitted to help them in the flavor of the tenants of the theorem of the tenants of the tenants

e before it can receive the Boyal asseat, such as before it can receive the Boyal asseat, such as tape of the cumbrous machinery bout in Ireland can tape of the Boheers) Meanwhile, the people-line in the Word except England. I regret to it very much indeed, and yet it must be said at England has contributed far less-infinite-shily less-accerding to her means than any other time. If it has been appealed to the charity of every interest time. If it has been appealed to the charity of the contributed of famine in thousands. If this appriation had been made in June last, when we will it might have been few some in the said at the privation had been made in June last, when we will it might have been few some in the said of the contributed of famine in thousands. If this appriation had been made in June last, when we will in the privation had been made in June last, when we will in the privation had been made in June last, when we will in the privation had been made in June last, when we will have improved the recourses of Ireland, ease. Fow they are to mark the far and the said of the last of the l

mcaso, March 6.—Charles Neberg (tailor), died ay 06 hydrophobia. He was buten two weeks. The wound was cauterized and every precautaken. Five physicians attended him. The xyams to the last moment were terrible beyond ription. He had to be restrained by force from this high high wife and children.

HILLY MAIL, TOLONGO, FRIDAY, MANCH, 19, 190.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, PRIDAY, MARGIN 12 18-0

THE WEEKLY MARGIN 12 18-0

THE WEEKLY

creazing, and our trade with the United States rapidly increasing, has, in so short a time, caused an opposite result to prevail. It will be recognized with pleasure in England that his Excellency's message to the Colonial Office last session, as to the probably favourable operation of the tariff, has been, as a matter of fact, fully carried out by the for both appear to have been targed. matter of fact, fully carried out by the business returns of the past six months; and the increase in our trade with England has been in the great staple articles of British manufacture, which is cause for additional congratulation.

Of course, the question of the currency, which was incidentally touched in other localities, shall be trampled out by a more efficient system of police. If upon in the speech, will be of the greatest moment to the business men and bankers of Canada. The proposition is one that will, probably, meet with some opposition from the banks, and will not at all fully satisfy the advocates of a National Currency. The Act of 1875 enacts that whenever the amount of Dominion notes issued and outstanding shall at any time exceed twelve millions of dollars, the Receiver-General shall hold specie to the full amount of such excess for the redemption of such notes; and of any amount

ontario Government was dispatched to the scene; and what did he find? That the county constable was a connection of the suspected murderer, and spent his time, not in ferreting out the crime, but in carefully covering up the tracks of the scene; and what did he find? That the county constable was a connection of the suspected murderer, and spent his time, not in ferreting out the crime, but in carefully covering up the tracks of the accused. It is impossible to guess how far the failure of justice in the rural districts is distinctly traceable to the constabilary.

It appears to us that recent developments and their seats. As appeared from this event they acted prudently, since it turned out that they had only stepped down to get up better. The plight in which this dominant party in Ontario was then left seemed without remedy, and, as a desperate shift, the leaders called down Vice-Chancellor Mowar from the Bench, as a deus ex machina. From the lofty and somniferous air of the judicial Olympus came the new Beform chief, or sub chief as we way

from the force of imitation, break forth in other localities, shall be trampled out by a more efficient system of police. If the evidence given at Lucan and at laid bare, no one would have credited the story that within twenty miles of the city of London so disastrous a state of society existed. We shall not ven-

THE working of our Federal constitution has developed dangers which the fathers, if the men of 1865-7 may be called such, did not clearly foresee. In the Letellier case, the General Government, through its appointee, the ernment, through its appointee, the Lieut.-Governor, seized upon a Provincial Administration, in other words the evidence given at Lucan and at London proves anything, it demonstrates to a certainty that the reign of law is, or has been, totally suspended in Biddulph. The excuses made for the Vigilance Committee on the one hand, and the counter statements of WILLIAM DONNELLY on the other, all point to the fact that the strong arm of the law is paralyzed when it attempts to strike a blow on the Roman line. Until the facts of this case were laid bare, no one would have credited never again witness a similar outrage; nevertheless, the occurrence was a sur-prise to those who believed the British amount of such excess for the redemption of such notes; and of any amount of the said notes below twelve millions, of dollars and exceeding nine millions, the Receiver-General shall hold in specie not less than 50 per cent. of the amount of such notes above nine millions for the redemption of such notes. It will be observed that the statutory limit is extended from twelve millions to twenty millions, and that provision is to be made to alter the percentage of gold to be held and to extend the circulation of Government currency to the extent apparently of four or five millions at least. We shall not, in such hastes as would be inevitable in the case, undertake to discuss the particulars or merits of this measure. It is not hastes as would be inevitable in the case, undertake to discuss the particulars or merits of this measure. It is not hastes as would be inevitable in the case, undertake to discuss the particulars or merits of this measure. It is one that in preventing our Government work of the statement on one side, that no one side, that no one dared to prosecute or testify against criminals for fear of reprisale, and, on the other, that a family was first persecuted, then harassed under cover of legal forms, and finally brutally beaten or shot to death in the mention.

The first thing that strikes one is the laxity with which county constables are appointed, and their fatuous and inthe case, undertake to do borrow at all.

On the whole the Roights to those who think that Canada does not need to prompt for millions, the first thing that strikes one is the final that the statement on one side, that no one side, that no extend that the statement on one side, that no first this are twenty must be placed; but we do contend that the statement on one side, that no first this are twenty must be placed; but we do contend that the statement on one side, that no reverse more points of time remains to twenty of government. It is not, in the case of successing the first of Lordon and M. Leysuage of the trainty at the f popointed, and their fatuous and infifficient work. Worse than that, they
can also does not need to borrow at all.
On the whole the Budget Speech is
one which, in a variety of ways, meet
the wants of the country, the views of
business men and the hopes of those who
advocate an extension of our currency;
and furthermore, it meets the views of
the people in assuring them that there
is no increase in the volume of taxation.

DUAL REPRESENTATION.
M. Ourser has introduced a bill to
repeal the Act which renders members
of the Local Legislatures ineligible to
seats in the House of Commons. It
will be remembered that Mr. Costicax
succeeded in passing what the Reform
and was murdered in a country
adjoining York. For six weeks
a country constable pretended to
be working up the case, and then the
object the consequence
was that, in October, 1872, Messix.
BLAKE and MACKENZIE were compelled
to choose between office at Toronto and

ritual or the music to be used in Divine worship, why should there be so much acrimony displayed, where each man ought to be at liberty to choose for himself? If one man dislikes the organ, or if another prefers the Gregorian tones and a surpliced choir, why should either be debarred, the one from enjoying a plain service and the other an ornate and imposing one? posing one? At all events, it will make matters no better to wrangle over these

differences, to fling ugly epithets, or to invoke persecution, legal or social, upon those who differ from us.

But it may be said that there are some points of divergence which are not mere matters of taste or predilection.

gether vain which does not deal with the duties of every day life; a fourth demands fervid or "senational" discourses; and still another demands the philosophical, historical or anecdotical style. Each, in turn, abuses such of the elergy as come short of his or her will be open war. The former may have been dangerous to the proper working of the Federal system; the latter will render it impossible.

We have been led into these remarks from watching the operations of the Local Premier during the session which closed yesterday. The only policy he has shown is one of uncompromising hostility to the Federal Government. He deems it his duty, indeed, as a sound Reformer, to aid his friends at Ottawa and injure their opponents, and the donkey-engine which he controls is being worked with that object in view. The framers of the constitution of 1867.

shift, the leaders called down Vicechancellor Mowar from the Bench, as a deus ex machina. From the judicial Olympus came the new Reform chief, or sub-chief as we may seall him in fact, since he had "a guide so philosopher and friend" out of doors, philosopher and friend" out of doors, in the district of himself. The first step should be the appointment of public be the appointment of the constitution of 1867 aknowledge that truth is too many but then the fathers of the constitution of the parent of charity. Men have only to make the truth is too many but then the fathers of the American constitution never dreamt of a war of onstitution never dreamt of a war of only to make the population of acknowledge that truth is too many but then the fathers of the American constitution never dreamt of a war of only to make the population of the parent of charity. Men have only to make the truth is too many but then the fathers of the constitution of the parent of charity. The frames of the constit

starting on a railroad train that is wrecked by a collision, your eternal gratitude is due to the thief for having saved you from death or maiming. That protection for its own sake is a good thing for Canada, taking all its circumstances and environments into consideration, no sup-porter of the N, P, will deny. This argument was clearly neither negatived nor weakened by the fact that it was also a good thing for the revenue.

supersede the Chinese product, as during the forty years since this industry was introduced among the Hindoos, its progress has been very rapid. England can no longer consume all the surplus tea produc-tions of Iudia, and new markets are being sought. An extensive display of Indian tea is to be made at the coming Melbourne exhibition, with the hope of establishing Australian connections. The amount of tea shipped from Calcutta alone to England in 1879 was 37,862,269 peunds, an in-

is a life comments to use the number of the control of the control

strength of a report from a notorious parritian, the stun of which the accused positively denies. Yet in the Local Legislature Mr. Mowat was not sahamed to sit for two sessions with a man whose gown had been taken from him by a Court of law for embezzlement; nor was the party and the mezzlement; nor was the party anamed to re-nominate this same person for the Legislature. The Reform party is never meral except when it is in Opposition.

The well known story of the "three black crows" has found its parallel in the Reform canard respecting the fifty-six of the country, apart altogether from the would have been "five or aix," which would have ome quite close to the real facts. There are seven Kingston and Montreal.

The French press of Quebec are strongly of the first and the remainder of the number who left Kingston are in Toronto, London and Montreal.

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The French press of Quebec are strongly of the Canada and the remainder of the number who left for a boat a year, asys that instead of the first own sake, and for the sake of the country, apart altogether from the statement of our local centemporary described by the N. P. to find whe the papeals of the very part of the Statement of our local centemporary goes on to argue that the complete the country and the remainder of the number who left for boat a year, asys that inst

HATCHER'S STATION, Ga.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

DEAR SIE,—My wife, who had been ill for over two 'years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your Favourite Prescription. My niece was also oured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. HATCHER'S STATION, Ga.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN. "BEST OF ALL." BALTIMORE, Md., March 5th, 1879. Pr. R. V. Pierce:
DRAR SIR —My family have used your Favourite Prescription, and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is is best of all preparations for women's complaints, I re-commend it to all families.

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist,

official statistics, so far as published, not afford perfect means of fair co not afford perfect means of fair con parison, for political purposes, in the regions of finance and trade. Nevertheless, it appears to us that as any porter of the present Government new delicate about taking such figures he finds and making them the basis calculations which shall be at on favourable and fair. The very late figures which we published have been a disappointment to the Opposition. Set that he would find an expenditure large than the estimates; but when the figure he moved for were brought down, appeared that instead of an over expenditure and the state of the control of appeared that instead of an over expenditure there was an under expenditure of nearly three millions on the payments of the year as compared with the estimates. That this, of itself, excite a certain feeling of regret is plain from the appearance of many explanator paragraphs in the Opposition paper. paragraphs in the Opposition papers
But the public are suspicious of Si
RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S explanations which always need to be themselves ex plained. For the current year, the forecast is not without cheerfulness. It has cast is not without cheerfulness. It habeen estimated that of the revenue from Customs and Excise paid in, in the months previous to the tariff, a least \$700,000 of Customs and \$500,000 of Excise really belong to the year that will end in June, 1880. Not the cash receipts, per returns, for the six months, were \$10,551,391, and the shows sums being added the full reabove sums being added, the full receipts for the six months will run up i \$11,751,301; and as the estimated en penditure for the same period was pedown at \$11,799,904, the result, in comparative statement for the six months shows that in the whole year there will be a very close approach to balancing of accounts, for the first time in five years.

Meantime we find a general reviva in trade from which of course the revenue must reap a share of benefit.

Trade and Finance. It is confessed on all sides that

in trade from which of course the revenue must reap a share of benefit and as the expenditures on other than necessary public works are being cu down, and as economy is being enforced with great rigidity, the look-out financially is all that can be desired. It is more than that. An accidental fulfilment of Government hopes is lucky of course. of Government hopes is lucky of course but what is most gratifying is the foreseen fulfilment of estimates based on settled policy. Our trade affairs do not so readily submit to statistical treatment for the year past; but the main facts concerning them have been made the theme of public comment of a favourable nature, even in the Opposition press. Our foreign importations in the line of home industries, which in the line of home industries, which formerly they rivalled and were rapidly ruining, have declined, the home-produced articles entering more largely into necessary consumption. Our West India trade has been recovered to an extent that will amaze the reader of the next year's statistics. The lumber trade is now feeling the impetus of a new and next year's statistics. The lumber trade is now feeling the impetus of a new and great demand. Our own home industries are beginning to show the decided aigns of the improvement which the Opposition have denied. Returns have been moved for which will show the operations of the six months past, and we look for them with more than common interest. They will, of course, be mon interest. They will, of course, be subject to the effect of the previous over importations, and will be less valu-able for all practical purposes than the figures of the last six months of this year; but, all the same, we feel pretty certain that they will show. certain that they will show, in general outline, that the operation of the tariff has been as favourable, for all purposes, as the Government expected, and that our trade has, without destroying the revenue, been re-adjusted in the interests of the labour and capital of this country. That general result being even country. That general result being once established, we may feel safe in asserting that the present Government is safe in power for the next ten years at least.

One-Sided Free Trade.

THE doctrinaires are making great sport of a motion in the British House of Commons, introduced by Mr. WHEEL-HOUSE, M. P. for Leeds. The hon. gentleman did not propose any substantive motion, but merely asked for a Select Committee to take into consideration "the commercial relations between "England and foreign countries, es"pecially in relation to the import of
manufactured goods from abroad, as
"well as the effect caused by our onesided so-called Free Trade." The House was a thin one, as it usually is on all discussions relating to abstract principles. Time was, and not so long ago, when it was difficult to gain a hearing for "one-sided Free Trade." It was only the scarcity of food, together with the predictions of a millennium of universal peace, and universal Free Trade, that at length enchanted popular ear. Both vaticinations e been falsified in the course of events; yet with the ground cut from under his feet, the economist still clings to his crochet. Now we are free to admit there is no such valid reason for resorting to a protective policy in England as we have in Canada. The position, power and wealth of the two countries are altogether unequal. In-deed, we have a right to complain that English journalists will persist in look-ing at the National Policy from their own insular stand-point. One of own insular stand-point. One of the gravest errors committed by English free traders is judging the fiscal sys-tems of other nations in accordance with the fallacious notion that there is anything of a fixed or scientific nature in the fashionable trade axioms. Mr. CHILDERS, for example, in the course of the debate, sneeringly remarked "that "the House might as well refer the "the debate, sneeringly remarked "that the House might as well refer the "multiplication table, or the shape of "the earth, to a Select Committee," as the subject before them. In other words, the free trade system is made up of truths as irrefragable as the truths of crutins as irreiragable as the truths of arithmetic or astronomy, and as universally applicable. The national self-conceit which dictated this contemptuous remark cannot be fully gauged without taking into consideration that nearly all the European nations, the United States and most of England's colf England's self-governing colonies, have arrived at a different conclusion. Either all the economical wisdom of the world is monopolized by Great Britian, or Mr. is monopolized by Great Britian, or Mr. CHILDERS is rather presumptuous in his self-satisfied dictum. We have not yet heard of any nation repudiating the multiplication-table or the Copernican system, but most of them, taught by experience, have deliberately, and on reflection, rejected "one-sided free trade."

The motion of Mr. WHELHOUSE only commanded at your commande The motion of Mr. Whithouse only commanded six votes against seventy-five; yet it is a beginning. Many members, including if we mistake not a subordinate officer in the Government, who have protested against the existing system, either refrained from voting, or like Mr. Newdegate voted with the majority, because they thought public opinion was not ripe for a change. Certainly there is no prospect of amelioration so far as England's manufacturing interests are concerned. It is true that another season may give England a better har-

season may give England a better har vest; but she must always depend

of or er four million pounds over the se of over four million pounds over the ort of the previous year. The America growin's project, started a few is since by Con missioner Le Duc, whose purite holby was that the more tropical ions of the Units d States might protes and coffee for the Union, and so are an American "free breakfast table," ms to hang fire. Probably the great coulty in the way is not so "unon the unfits of soil and climate as the paice of labour. growing and preparation involve a at deal of manipulation, and in order compete at all successfully with the entals, cheap labour would be see utial. hardly likely, therefore, that the in-

k, of supernatural visitations just Following close upon the Webster in Quebec and the Jessop ghost in ad, we have the remarkable statet of a correspondent of the Peterborto a correspondent of the reservoir in the neighbourhood of that town. ile proceeding along the river embankat at about midnight, he heard a cry, looking downwards saw a female are in white holding an infant and the control of the ging to the embankment. Thinking m her situation that she was in danger drowning, the writer called to her, tried to go to her assistance, the commanded him to standing "I am past help. I would curse world for the way it has helped me to m, wretchedness and death! my child." vanished and was seen on the other s of the river. The belated wayfarer sed when the ghost straightway flitted y, and we do not see why it should be as successful as Rev. Mr. Webster' on. There is evidently an upward denoy in spiritualistic stock, which has m for some time depressed, which will ound to the benefit of the mediums and

ferring to Mr. Blake's sardonic alluto the Ministerial votes as "150 reathat he could not answer," the Lon-Advertiser says :- " In the days of Quebec dominancy, the stentorian Il in de Members!' of Sir George E. tier answered everything, and at once tied the case. Prove him logically ong, 'Call in de Members!' corrected ong, 'Call in de Members!' corrected false position. Show him that he was ray on a question of fact, 'Call in de mbers!' at once altered the whole te of the case. 'Call in de Members!' a argument that cannot be answered. vever weak it may prove the case of who uses it." When the Reform ty are in power the majority of course, the representatives the popular intelligence and the onents of the will of the nation. onents of the will of the nation, hen out of office no words are too bitter contemptuous to be applied to those oted to carry out the views of the people, are was some force in the sneer above eated when representation was dispro-tionate to numbers, but now it is utterly intiess, devoid of meaning, except in the outh of a professed disbeliever in repre-tative institutions. What would the livertiser have? Does it pin so much th on Mr. Blake as to push his minority presentation idea to the conclusion that will of the smaller number of representatives about prevail? Does it long for resonal government and the abolition of le members?" Or is it simply spiteful

The project for the establishment of an national Park at Niagara Falls apare to receive a much greater share of Dominion, Mr. Frederick Law msted, of New York, is pushing the atter, and has secured a very large num-r of signatures to a petition requesting overnor Cornell, of New York, to lend overnor Cornell, of New York, to lend a aid to the scheme. Among the signers note and position are the Vice-Presint and Chief Justice of the United ates, a large number of senators, reprenatives, and State governors, distinuished ecclesiastics of every denomination, the presidents of Yale, Harvard, olumbia, Cornell, and many other leading colleges. Emersen, Longfellow, Whitser, Holmes, Parkman, and a long list of terry notables, besides hundreds of ading merchants, politicians, and men ninent in every walk of life. The petion further bears the names of many proninent in every walk of life. The peuon further bears the names of many proinent Canadians; and in England the
pport of Carlyle, Ruskin, Lord Houghn, Sir John Lubbock, Frederic Harrison,
rof. Jowett, Max Muller, and many
embers of Parliament has been secured.
is to be regretted that nothing was nd indifference. By so doing we should inder ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of

nce the opening of the iron mines in

orth Hastings, no less than twelve hun-red cars of ore have been shipped from ons each, making 14,400 tons in all.

The nomination, by the Greenback Conention recently held at St Louis, of tephen B. Dillaye, of New Hampshire, or President, and B. J. Chamber, of Texas, or Vice-President, will not materially ffect the political situation. Third paries in American politics often attain coniderable headway during off-years, and rove important factors in State elections, coasionally securing the offices, but melicated the issues between the two great paries, overshadows other considerations freseries, overshadows other considerations freseries. if the issues between the two great paries, overshadows other considerations freuently of more intrinsic importance, and
he voters are unable to withstand the
orce of old associations and the appeals of
he veteran "war-horses," and fall back
masse inside the former lines. That
as been the general experience since the
ear, and will deubtless be the case in the
ming contast. Mr. Dillays, the Greeniter of some force and ability on the ancial question, and a recognized thority among the friends of the rag by. His other qualifications for the esidential chair are doubtless as good as ose of any regular party candidate likely be evolved by the convention process, nich, unlike the Darwinian system of olutions, so frequently results in the lutions, so frequently

"Became Sound and Well," HATCHER'S STATION, Ga. DEAR SIR,—My wife, who had been ill or over two years, and had tried many ther medicines, became sound and well by using your Favourite Prescription. My niece was also cured by its use, after everal physicians had failed to do her any

Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN. "BEST OF ALL." BALTIMORE, Md., March 5th, 1879. DEAR SIR. -My family have used your eparations for women's complaints. In musered it to all families. G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist.

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(Continued.)

If teething cause convulsions, what ought to be done?

The first thing to be done (after sending for a medical man) is to freely dash water upon the face, and to sponge the head with cold water, and as seen as warm water can be procured, to put him into a warm bath of 98 degrees Fahrenheit. If a thermometer be not at hand, you must plunge your own elbow into the water: a comfortable heat for your elbow will be the proper heat for the infant. He must remain in the bath for a quarter of an hour, or until the fit be at an end. The body must, after coming out of the bath, be wiped with warm and dry and coarse towels; he ought then to be placed in a warm blanket. The gums must be lanced, and cold water should be applied to the head. An enems, composed of table salt, of olive oil, and warm catmeal gruel—in the proportion of one tablespoon. of table sait, of olive oil, and warm catmeal gruel—in the proportion of one tablespoonful of sait, of one of oil, and a tea-cupful of gruel—ought then to be administered, and should, until the bowels have been well opened, be repeated every quarter of an hour; as soon as he comes to himself a

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT. DENTITION.

(Continued.)

and should, until the bowels have been well opened, be repeated every quarter of an hour; as soon as he comes to himself a dose of aperient medicine ought to be given.

It may be well, for the comfort of a mother, to state that a child in convulsions is perfectly insensible to all pain whatever; indeed, a return to consciousness speedily puts convulsions to the rout.

A nurse is in the habit of giving a child, who is teething, either coral, or ivory, to bite: do you approve of the plan?

I think it a bad practice to give him any hard, unyielding substance, as it tends to harden the gunzs, and by so doing, causes the teeth to come through with greater difficulty. I have found softer substances, such as either a piece of wax taper, or an india-rubber ring, or a piece of the best bridle leather, or a crust of bread, of great service. If a piece of crust be given as a gun-stick, he must, while biting it, be well watched, or by accident he might loosen a large piece of it, which might choke him. The pressure of any of these excites a more rapid absorption of the gun, and thus causes the tooth to come through more easily and quickly.

Have you any objection to my baby, when he is cutting his teeth, sucking his thumb?

Certainly net: the thumb is the best gun-stick in the world: it is convenient; it is handy (in every sense of the word): it is of the right size, and of the proper consistence, neither too hard nor too soft; there is no danger, as of some artificial gun-sticks, of its being swallowed, and thus of its cheking the child. The sucking of the thumb causes the salivary glands to pour out their contents, and thus and only to meisten the dry mouth, but assist the digestion; the pressure of the thumb and irritation of the guns, and helps, when the teeth are "breed ing," the pain and irritation of the guns, and helps, when the teeth are sufficiently advanced, to bring them through the guns. Sucking of the thumb will often make a cross infant contended and happy, and will frequently induce a restless babe to fall

But if an infant be allowed to suck his thumb, will it not be likely to become a habit, and stick to him for years—until, indeed, he become a big boy?

After he have cut the whole of his set of teeth, that is to say, when he is about two years and a half old, he might, if it be likely to become a habit, be readily cured by the following method, namely, by making a paste of aloes and water, and smearing it upon his thumb. One or two dressings will suffice, as after just tasting the bitter aloes he will take a disgust to his bitter aloes he will take a disgust to his former enjoyment, and the habit will at once be broken.

(To be continued.) USEFUL RECEIPTS.

FRIED OYSTERS. Drain carefully, remove all bits of shell, and sprinkle with pepper and salt, and set in a cool place for ten or fifteen minutes. in a cool place for ten or fifteen minutes.
Then, if cysters are small, pour them into a pan of crackers relled fine, add the liquor, mix well, and let stand five minutes, add a little salt and pepper, mould into small cakes with two or three cysters in each, roll in dry crackers until well encrusted, and fry in hot lard and butter, or beef-drippings. Serve hot in a covered dish. Or, if large, roll each, first in stacker dust, then in beaten egg mixed with a little milk and seasoned with pepper and salt, then again in the cracker dust, and salt, then again in the cracker dust, and fry in hot lard until a delicate brown, and sait, then again in the cracker dust, and fry in hot lard until a delicate brown, drain and serve on a hot platter, with cold slaw, chopped pickles, or chow-chow.

Or, dip large fine oysters singly in flour; nave some butter and lard hot in a thick-bottomed frying pan; lay the oysters in, and turn each as soon as browned; when both sides are done, take them up, and serve. Grated horse-radish or pickles should be served with them.

Or, drain thoroughly, put in a hot rying-pan; turn so as to brown m both sides. They coek in this way in a few moments, and the pecular flavour of the oyster is well preserved. Serve on a hot covered dish, with butter, pepper, or sait, or add a little cream just before serving, and serve on toast; or take wo parts rolled crackers and one part corn neal, mix well, roll the oysters in it, and ry in equal parts butter and lard. Season with salt and pepper.

OYSTER PRITTERS. OYSTER FRITTERS.

Drain off liquor, boil, akim, and to a upful add a cup of milk, two or three eggs, alt and pepper, and flour enough to make a rather thick batter. Have hot lard er beef drippings ready in a kettle, drop the batter into it with a large spoon, taking up ne oyster for each spoonful. The oyster be large and plump.

ONSIER OMELEY.

Add to a half cup of cream six eggs beaten very light, season with pepper and alt, and pour into a frying pan with a ablespoon of butter; drop in a dozen large system cut in halves, or chopped fine with paraley, and fry until a light brown. Double it over, and serve immediately.

Ouster parties.

Ouster parties.

Put oysters in a sauce-pan, add a little ailk and a part of the liquer from the yeters, season with pepper and salt, a bit ilemon rind, and a piece of butter rolled in lour; stir together, and let simmer for a sw minutes, and put in shells which have een previously made of puff paste baked a patty-pans. They may be served hot r cold. If hot, the shells should be rarmed before adding the cysters.

OUSTER PIE.

orarmed before adding the oysters.

OYSTER PIE.

Line a deep pie-dish with puff-paste, or crust made of a scant quart sifted flour, half tea-cup butter or lard, half pint cold vater, a level teaspoon saking-powder in the flour; dredge the rust with flour, pour in the oysters, sea-on well with bits of butter, salt, and oppper, and sprinkle flour over; pour on ome of the oyster-liquor, and cover with crust having an opening in the centre to do on the oyster will make this pie.

One quart sifted flur, two teaspoons saking-powder, one tablespoon butter, a binch of salt, and enough sweet milk to noisten well; roll about an inch thick, and hake on tin pie-plates quickly. While alf cup of water and put on the stove; hen take half a cup of milk and the same of butter, mix with a tablespoon of flour, and a little salt and popper; add all tother, and boil at once. When the cakes re done, split open and suread the ownters.

re dose, split open and spread the oysters etween the pieces and some on the top. It the oysters that are left in a gravy ish, and replenish when needed. When the cakes

disposal these most commod ous quarters.
(Renewed applause.) I think you must all remember the old navical ballad about "The sweet little cherub that sits up aloft and takes care of the life of poor Jack." The Hon. Mr. Langevin, I think, represents very much that cherub. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) From his commanding position on the wall [referring to his portrait suspended on the wall behind the dais] he is now looking down on us and the benevolent expression on his face and the dais he is now looking down on us and the benevolent expression on his face faintly represents the very cordial and hearty assistance he has given to us. (Applause.) I think you will be pleased to learn that her Majesty the Queen has also expressed a practical interest in her western children by becoming a purchaser from the walls of the Academy. (Loud and long continued applause.) The thanks of the Academy are also due to the press, which has so kiadly appreciated our endeavours, and also to those gentlemen, a much larger number than we anticipated, and I am led to believe the list will be largely increased, of those who have supported by their influence, and by most liberal contributions the cause of the Academy. (Loud applause.)

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. THE VICE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Vice-President (Mr. Bourassa) addressed the company in French. He said:—
My Lord,—I am happy to be able to express to your Excellency on behalf of the Province and the nationality which I have the honour to represent, the feeling of satisfaction which has been awakened among all the friends of art, and progress by the inauguration of the Canada Academy of Fine Arts. To-night, the institution to which you have given life displays the first act of its existence, ard work and art may now be said to have reached a higher plane and to have opened to it a more now be said to have reached a figher plane and to have opened to it a more favourable prospect for the pursuit or the ideal than has yet been attained in Canada. For these, my lord, who, faithful to a calling attended with great difficulties, have followed it with an invincible determination in a country where there determination in a ocuntry where there was no favouring circumstances, who have laboured as their ungrateful task without remuneration, without approbation, and almost without sympathy, who have ploughed their furrow in the desert, and have struggled, unaided, even to exhaustion, against a condition of things which repressed the buoyancy of their spirit and their inspiration, which stifled their most ardent and legitimate desires, which did not permit them even to find in their own works that satisfaction which every true artist seeks to find in their own works that satisfaction which every true artist seeks for the realization of the beau ideal. For those the work which you have just initiated is the return of hope, the reviving of enthusiasm, and of a faith which had been extinguished. It is the beginning of the realization of the happiness of their lives, the renewal of a career which they believed had already been condemned to sterility and oblivior. I do not know whether my brother artists experienced the same feelings as myself at the news that your Excellency had been appointed the successor of the illustrious and respected Lord Dufferin in the Government of the successor of the illustrious and the ded Lord Dufferin in the Government of Canada. As for me, I felt that the reign full of promise ed Lord Dufferin in the Government of Canada. As for me, I felt that the reign which was to begin was full of promise for the life of art in our country. Your Excellency's elevated tastes, and the character and the distinguished talents of the daughter of that Prince who has exercised so powerful an influence over the development of art in England, assured me that a new dawn was about to break on art culture in Canada. These expectations have not been illusions, and this evening, acarcely a year after your arrival in this country, all who surround yeu at this mement are happy in being able to agree with me that this new dawn has indeed broken forth with brilliancy. In every period in the history of civilization which has been distinguished by a rapid development of art, we find some eminent name as the centre of this new manifestation of human genius. In Greece, the name was Perioles, at Rome it was Macaenas, in modern Italy Medicis, in France Louis XIV. There are rays of intelligence which can at first shine only on the sum-

which can at first same only on the sum-mits, and the hand of those who inhabit these summits can only touch them there. Such has been the rôle of those artists whom the brilliant periods of history have produced. When a society does not find produced. When a society does not find in its accomplishments, and in its needs, its laws, and the social regulations that govern it, the leisure which stimulates the higher faculties, and a higher civilization, it is the mission of a man who personifies power, intelligence and lofty tastes to produce this result. Some of your illustrious predecessors, my lord, have applied their minds to the accomplishment of these objects, but to none more warmly than to the development of art. Your Excellency velopment of art. Your Excellency believed that the time had come when the attention of the multitude should be attracted towards other interests besides that of material development, and from the pursuit, too often blind and selfah, of wealth for the sake of wealth. You bewealth for the sake of wealth. You be-lieved that the life of a nation is not only a matter of business, a cal-culation of interest, the automatic move-ment of a machine, but that it is also the manifestation of more elevated aspirations, the satisfaction of more subaspirations, the satisfaction of more sub-lime, more expansive, more generous tastes, the enjoyment of more delicate pleasures, a more divine mission for hu-manity at large. You comprehended that the nation should not only be clothed and fed, but that it should, on the other hand, he to all its children the most heantiful. be to all its children the most beautiful, noble, intelligent, and glorious among all other nations, in order that it might always retain their admiration, love, and absolute devotion. That is why you have extended a helping hand to us, and have sought to attract to you those who cultivated a taste for the beautiful, so that you might make their career less difficult and their object more attractive. I believe that this generous work, with which her Royal Highness has so graciously and so effectively associated hereif will meet nut only the be to all its children the most beautiful erous work, with which her Royal Highness has so graciously and so effectively associated herself, will meet not only the recognition and approbation of those who have to the present day followed the pursuit of art in this country in the face of so much vexation and disappointment, but also of all people of elevated tastes who desire to see their country develope in the peculiar conditions in which Providence has placed it, the fullness of its genius, and the peculiar character which will distinguish it from other nations. My lord, we do not know how long you will be permitted to govern this country, and to continue the work you have begun. Your efforts will not at once, perhaps, give rise to these reunions of great masters, which have distinguished celebrated reigns, but we have confidence that the institution which you have just founded will contil ue always to exist, and that if it sconer or later gives birth to masters,

ed will conti. He always to exist, and that if it sooner or later gives birth to masters, it will be primarily to you that they will owe much of their greatness. Before Louis XIV, in France, came Francis I. Had the latter done nothing more than hear at the bedside of Leonardo de Vinci, the

the value which he attached to the works of genius, and imparted to his subjects, the ambition to produce them. I am happy, my lord, to inform you that the Academic-

last sigh of the great Italian painter would have shown by that act of res

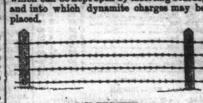
my lord, to inform you that the Academi ians have already attained some of to objects for which the Academy was instituted. They have had the opportunity meet and become acquainted with eacher, they have already contract that family bond which nourisl and sustains the life of art. is a language which, happily ne like the ordinary language of diverse racarries with it those strong prejudi which arise from national passions from political rancours. It can be spound understood from one camp to another and when people once learn to convers it they easily forget that they are brothers. Before concluding, my

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.





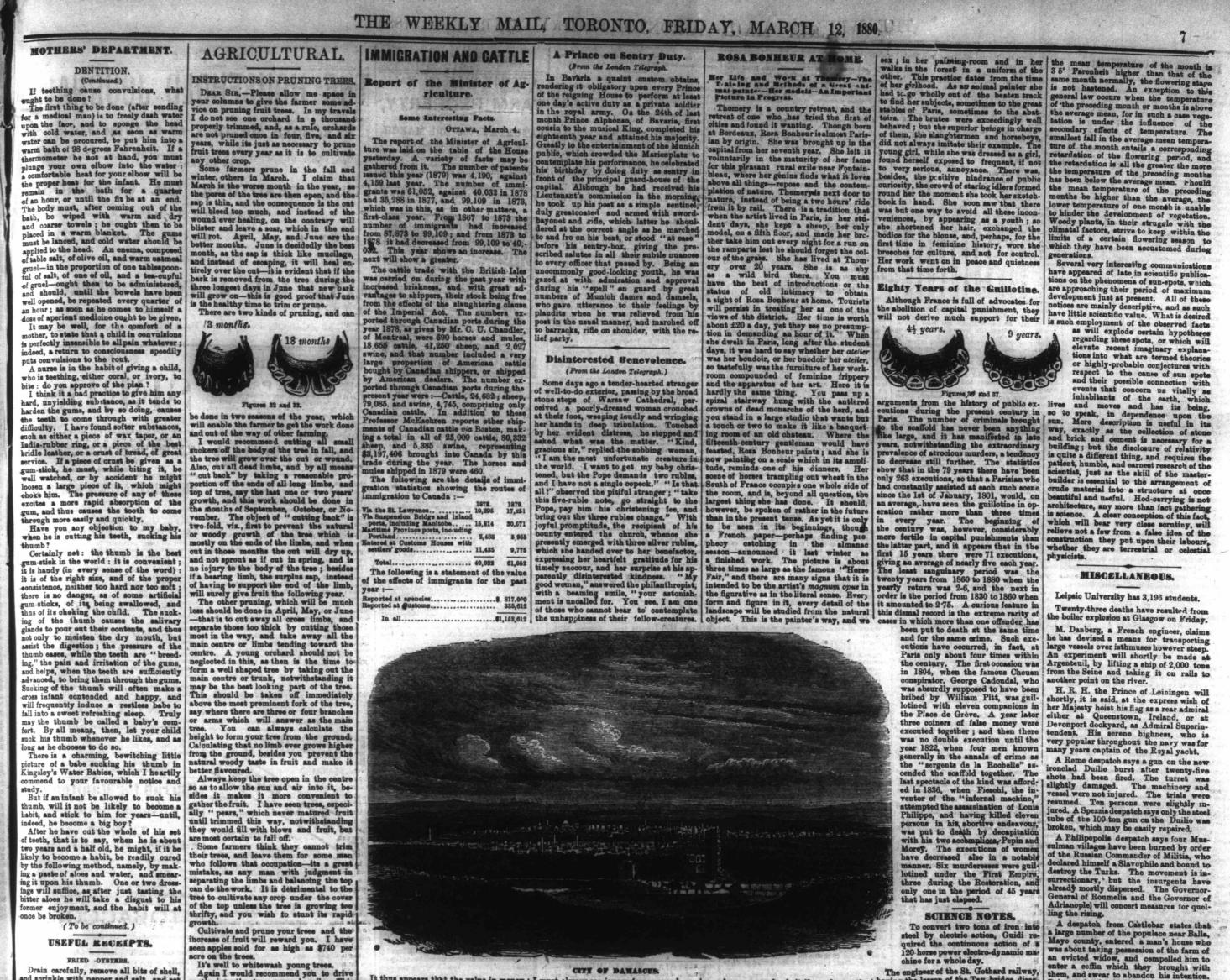




Adrianople) will concert measures for quelling the rising.

A despatch from Castlebar states that a large number of the populace near Balla, Mayo county, entered a man's house who was about taking pessession of the farm of an evicted widow, and compelled him to enter a coffin which they brought with them, and swear to abandon his intention. Being seriously frightened, the would-be tenant took the required cath, and the people departed without doing him any further violence. The incident created much excitement and some amusement in the neighbourhood.

As an evidence of the good accomplished.



See that the state of the state

PINANCIAL AND COUMERCIAL. The following is the official report of the Toronto took Exchange, March 10, 1880:—				Separate	
Banks.	Bellers.	Buyens.	1	Onts 2.9 9.604 3.009 925 2.201,109 2,7 48 48 Onts 2.9 9.604 3.009 925 2.201,109 2,7 48 48 Onts 2.9 8.00,000 915 915 915 915 915 915 915 915 915 915	
tontreal	14°½ 130 72½ 96½ 1194		10) at 72}	different kinds of produce to the by prices of the for each market day duding the expool markets as week:	
Consolidated	1024	118 1011 1011		Program 2 is a sub- in a sub-	
Federal	106 972	1051	===	Note 1 1 2 11 2 11 2 11 2 11 2 11 2 11 2 1	
Moisonif Loun and Sautage Co. Oncada Permanus Freshold Western Ontada.	182	159 1504 151 130 1364		PATE III	
Union landed Oredit	118)	1004	sat ive	Bacon	
Parents London & C.L. & A. Co. London & C.L. & A. Co. London Savings and Longon Savings and L			===	Chesse. To 6 78 6 78 6 72 6 71 6 70 70 70 Flour. The late almost unexampled duliness and inactivity have been continued since our last, and no sign of improvement has been visible. Indeed, the thindency has been rather the other way, as prices have been declining. Superior extra	
London Loan VO.	200	305		Indeed, the bendency has seen ranter the same way, as prious have been deckining. Superior extra sold once her week, but only to a small extent, at \$5.76 for c., which is the only sale reported all the control of the sale of the sale reported all sale.	
Nátional investrems Co. Anglo-Can. Morapege Co. Insurersco, Sec. British America		1984 168 210	1	sold once has week, but only to a small extent, at \$5.75 for or, which is the only sale reported all week. To any she feeling was week; superior was offered treaty at \$5.70 to \$5.75, but no demand was heard at any price; other grades were purely nominal, the only demand heard being for strong bakers, which is scarce and worth as much as a strong to the strong the strong that the strong the strong that the strong the strong that the strong thad the strong that the strong that the strong that the strong tha	
Canada Life Confederation Life Consumer y Sua Dossinion Priegraph.		183	===	RRAN - Very scarce and much wanted, with	
Bornto, G. & H. Borsin, Surcerto & Niplesin, Ber Debratures, de. Bom. Gov. Book, 6 p.	-	MSU 533,000		Outgrate Junet, and no mice of cars reported one car was offered on Friday at \$4.10, and not taken, but choice brands are held as high as \$4.35. Small lots bring \$4.35 to \$4.75. WEENT - Has been sheadily declining in sympathy	
Bum. Gev. Stock, 6 p. c Bum. Gev. Stock, 6 p. c Gounty (Out.) Stock, 6 p. Truty (Out.) Stock, 6 p. Otty Toronto Stock, 6 p.		109 90 104		with outside markets, and as buyers have been holding off, sales have been very small. No. 2 fall was offered at \$1 80, with \$1.29 bid, on Thursday	
Eng!**	Wat	DHESDAT	, March 10	dwa. Alenone males	
bondon Fresting on Stanto, steady; ourgoes ward tendency; males, Wheat, quiet; males, epring wheat, df. tho	on page, sto firm;	ady. I good was 53s	Mark Land cargoes No 6d, now 58	bid. These bids, however, may safely be taken a somewhat below real value. The market yesterds, and yord an improvement; there were no buyers for any grade, but neither was there are	
de red wister, off the costs de Calisothia, now 53; to 58: 6d. Im	off the	nto the	United Ki	DK OATS-Sales have not been large, but a second	

WEDNESDAY, March 10. sing cargoes-Waest, rather easier tondemoy; unite, steady. Mark Lane-Wheat, quiet ; makes, firm ; good cargoes No. 2 apring wheat, off the coast, was 53s 6d, now 58s the red wieter, ell the coast, was sea ed, now ses t new 583 to 580 6d. Imports into the United King dom during the week-Wheat, 150,000 to 155,000 qrs ; maine, 160,900 to 165,000 qrs ; flour, 90,000 to maize, steady, and id dearer.

WEELLY DEVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-SALE MARKETS may, March 10.

our quotates. On the street fall soid at \$1.25 to \$1.24, and spring at \$1.25 to \$1.25.

Oars—Saice have not been large, but a steady demand has prevailed, and prices have been firm, with sales of cers of western last week, on Monday and Tuesday, at \$7c on track. The same price was again paid to-day, but some helders wanted \$7\phi_c\$ castern would have brought \$8c. Street prices have stood at \$8c.

Banker—The demand for the States noticed in our last has continued, and a good deal has changed hands at them prices. Full part culars are not given, but No 2 has sold at \$1c, at \$5c, and \$4c; and extra No 3 at \$5c, at \$5c, and \$7c fc. b. cars, and No. \$8cid once at \$2c on track There was no movement reported to-day, but holders seemed to be firm. On the street from \$8 to \$6c has been paid.

Paus—Have been in active demand at firm prices PRODUCE.

Definemental inactivity has continued generally to rule in the market; with a considerable decline in the prices of flur and wheat. The cause of this state of things is to be found in the continued absence of wany demand for flour, and the downward tendency of prices in outside markets. Still, holders seem bublistic daunted; they refrain from pressing unlessivall cases, and in most instances estuse to make any considerable concession, in the full assurance of an early recovery. The market is certainly in a very uncertain position, from the 'fact that merrly all the fall has been in the States' western markets, and none can bell how those may tion a very uncertain position, from the States well and a live fall has been in the States well and formal the fall has been in the States well and formal the fall has been in the States well and formal the fall has been in the States well and formal the fall has been in the States well and formal the fall has been in the States well and formal the fall has been in the States well and formal the fall has been in the States well and formal the fall has been in the States well and formal the fall has been manded at States and have been manded at States and the states were small in the latter part of last week, but have since there is great excitement in the moisses which were considerably above shipping persons and that no business could be done until their prices had de lined or Ragink prices and that no business could be done until their prices had de lined or Ragink prices and that no business could be done until their prices had de lined or Ragink prices and that no business could be done until their prices had de lined or Ragink prices. State well and all wanted at steady the state is the state of the tions: a decline of 1d on red whe t and hd to 2d on the isside prices of other sorts. Markets for the last three days have been ionctive and week with prices downwards; and to-day's despatch shows pply for last week to have been short. Morkets during the latter part of last week were generally steady, but with a slight fall in foreign wheat at some provincial centres. Cargoes lying off the coast were held above buyers' prices. At Liverpool and the neighbouring markets there was a medicrate business in wheat and own done at Tuesmedicrate business in wheat and corn done as medicrate business in wheat and corn done as Liverpeol of wheat, and wheat, and the imports of the spring Wheat, No. 1... Sour and corn were small, and the imports of the spring Wheat, No. 1... No. 2... No. 2.. former into the United Klagdom during the pre-ceding formight are stated to have fallen off con-week it appeared that supplies or the week ending on the 21st ult., were from 1'2 0 0 to 187,000 quar-torsehort of the week's consumption; and now it appears that supplies for the week ending on the short. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit showed no change last week, and stood on the 4th inst. at 1,950,000 quarters, against 2, 26,000 quarters on the 20th uit., and 1,461,000 quarters on the corresponding date in 1879. The expected arrivals at obsuary 19 to Murch 17 were as follows :- Wheat, 425,000 qrs., comprising 15,000 qrs. from the Azov, Banube and Black Sea; 55,000 qrs. from American atlantic ports; 330,000 qrs. from California and and attracting more buyers. At Havre red winter was guoted as 57s. 6d. to 58s. per 480 lbs , free on

ports of call for orders n the four weeks from Oregen; and 25,000 qrs from Chill and Australia. Further cable advices as to the trade for the week anding on the 2nd inst. are meagre. Mar hets were unsettled with arrivals at ports of call moderate. At the commencement of the week, wheat improved 6d to 1s per quarter, but the advance was subsequently lost. The coast was absolutely bare of maize. Considerable business was done in wheat, to arrive easily in the week, at 3d to 6d advance, which was subsequently lost. Continental advices by mail also are meagre. In France there was more amness apparent, the previous rise in America and against causing holders to demand an advance, TRADE Seems to have been until put steady.

Bursus—Seems to have been nothing done in shippinglocanon, and white sorts consequently attracted
moss attention, Californian selling at equal to 564.

6d. per 480 lbs at Paris, and is 6d advance on the
week. Prices in the week ending on the 14th ut.
showed 29 maykets dearer, 14 firm, 26 unchanged, 4
quiet, and 9 cheaper; in the 82 markets whence reports, were received. Imports of wheat in the same
weekfasra Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Havra, Cacu
and Dunkirk aggregated 240,000 qrs, or 1,930,000
bush, against 300,000 bush the previous week. The
focal imports from August 1st, 1879, to Petruary
18th, 1880, amounted to 5,570,000 qrs, or 1,980,000
suth. The stock in docks at Marseilles February
14th, 1880, was, 2,248,000 bush, against 2,005, and the contragording date in 1879. The arrivals
at Marseilles during the week were 182,000 bush of
woost. Pagis advices, under date of February 14th,
1880, state that France, will seem to the stock of the st cases, market and the consequently attended contents to consequently attended contents. The contents to the contents of the co singrease in the supply in sight is secured upon at an easily day. The reports of the growing crop are condicting, but thus far it is believed vary little damage has been done by the frost; thitle damage has been done by the frost; and this damage, chiefly in Iowa and Wisconsin. In the Ohio valley prospects are sid to he most invourable. There is reported to be in Gaightnia considerable apprehension in regard to the sinter wheel grop. The visible supply of grain, amperialng the stocks in granary at the principal points of assumptions at lake and

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL. TRADE—Has been quiet but steady.

Hidden Green remains unchanged in price, with offerings rather small. Cured have been in fair demand, with sales of small lots and a dar at 9c; salestions a small lots.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. PLOUS.—Receives, 100 bbls. Market unchanged No business. Quotations nominally unchanged :- Superior extra, at \$6.55; extra superfine at \$6.50; spring extra at \$8.00; superfine at \$6.50; to \$6.45; fine at \$6.50; to \$6.10; middlings at \$6.50 to \$6.45; fine at \$6.50; bags at \$2.50 to \$8.20; city bags, delivered, at \$6.50.

to \$1.46

BUTTER—Quiet; at 16 to 21c per pound for good to finest of what is now offering.

CHIMESE—Market nominally easier at 14 to 15c, according to make.

LAND—10 to 11c for tube and palls.

PORS—Mees at 216 to \$17.

HAMS—11 to 12c.

BACON—9 to 10-c.

ABRIES—PORS, about \$3.50 to \$3.55 per 100 lbs.

DRANSES Timothy at \$3.40 to \$3.50; clover at \$2.75 to \$4.

St. John's Flour Market. St. Jehn's Fleur Market.

St. John, N. B., March 10.

The receipts of flour to-day were 330 barrels; the narket is somewhat easier and although the quotations have not deopped there is a tendency to accept 5c a barrel less on Canadam brands yet with his prospect there have been ne sales (f consiquence. There is great excitement in the molasses market and large transfers have been made at 2 to ic advance. The prices are: —St. Kitta, 30c; Nevis, 12c; Barbadoes, 32 to 35c; the stocks are light and at there is none to arrive a continued advance is in-

Baller Dull; two-rows due 25,000 bush; sales, 25,000 bush at 47 to 484c for mixed western and state; 47s to 54c for white do.
PORK Quies; sales at \$11.62\$ for close stead; LABD—Steady; quo'ed at \$7.62\$ for steam.
Buyrne At 15 to 88c for State and Pennsylvania.
CHRESS—Quied at 91 to 94c for granulated; 92 for crushed; 92 for powdered.

FLOUR, Lo.c.

GRAIN, Lo.b.

Ress.—Quoted at \$1.10.5

Tallow.—Quoted at \$1.10.5

Tallow.—Quoted at \$7.26c. 1]

Coal.—Quite strong.

Leather.—Market active; Buenes Ayres and Rio Grande, light to heavy weights, 25 to 77c.

Wool.—Market is strong; domestic fleece at 48 to 60c; unwashed at 18 to 48c; guiled as 38 to 63c.

Asw York, March 10.

RECRIPTS.—Flour, 8,616 bbls; wheak, 56,000 bush; corn, 96,000 bush; oats, 26,000 bush; cye, 568 bush; barley, 9,000 bush; pork, 176 bbls; lard, 4 398 tos; whiskey, 838 bbls

New York, March 9, 2,05 p.m.

WHEAT—Irregular; sales, 500,000 bush; Chicago at 41 36 to 41.42; Milwaukee at 81.41 to \$1.43; No. 2 red at \$1.46 to \$1.46 for cash; \$1.46 for Aoril.

Corss.—Quiet.; sales, 50,000 bush; No. 2,61c.

Oats.—Quiet.; sales, 50,000 bush; No. 2,61c.

Damsend Hoos.—6 to 68c.

WHISKEY.—Quiet.; sales of 50 bbls at \$1.10.

OMMAN—Opens at \$1.19} for April.
Oom.—Sales at 400 for May.
OATS -350 bid, 355 casked, for May.
PORK—\$11.65 for April; \$11.60 to \$11.62} for

PORK—\$1.45 for April; \$1.00 to \$1.1cm; for May.

LARD—\$7.07\() for April; \$7.17\() bid for May.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1.02 p.m.

PORK—Nominal at \$11.45 for May.

LARD—Nominal at \$11.55 for May.

LARD—Nominal at \$1 10 for March; \$1.10 to \$7.12\() for April; \$1 20 to \$7.2\() for May; steam rendered, nominal at \$6 \$2\() for March; \$6 \$2\() for April; \$6.47\() to \$5.50 for May.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1.64 p.m.

WHEAR—Nominal at \$1.00\() for March 10, 1.64 p.m.

WHEAR—Nominal at \$1.00\() for March 10, 1.64 p.m.

COMM—\$1.50\() for May.

COMM—\$1.50\() for May.

COMM—\$1.50\() for March; \$6.4\() for April; \$40\() for May; \$6.4\() for June; \$6.4\() for April; \$5.4\() for April; \$5.5\() for April; \$5.5\() for May; \$5.5\() for June.

Hacerre- wheat, 25,000 bush; corn, 21,000 bush; notes, 1,000 bush; corn, 21,000 bush; cats, 1,000 bush; Buffalo Markets.

BUTTALO, N.Y., March 10.

BARLET—Bright Choose at Vic ; No. 2 Canada

at 75 to 85c; six-rowed state at 65 to 80c; two

Montreal Liv Stock Market. MONTREAL, March 8.

The arrivals of beef cattle by rail last week were unusually light, being only thirteen car-loads. The offerings were so small to-day that drover did not require to take their cattle to Vicer market, as the busehers were willing to go to Point St. Charles, sithough they had to pay from to be per the more for good cattle than was paid a week ago. One feature of to-day's market was the fact that drovers were unwilling to tell the amounts received for their cattle, which is generally the case when prices are advancing. Fred. Ritchings sold eighteen cattle, even of these, the smallest, were bought by R. Nicholson at \$44 per head, less \$2 on the lot, or a little ever 4c per pound. R. J. Hopper sold 25 cattle and James Eakins sold about ten or a dozen more There were no live hogs on the market to-day. Sales of live hoge were made last week at \$4.75 per 100 pounds live weight, and \$5.50 dressed weight. NUMBER OF FARMS IN Townships of Nottawasaga. Sunnidale, Muner, Flos; seno for list. E. Lake & CO., Stayne

Situations Oacant. \$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, AGENTS WANTED — TO REsurance Company in the Province of Ontario.

A ALEX ANDER, Box 248, Hamilton.

Miscellaneous.

20 All Chrosses, Cards, Rosebud, Motto, Japan-GARD COMPANY, Nassau, N.Y. 403-12 50 CHROMO, FLORAL, GLASS, etc., Cards in case, name on all, 19c. Out-80 SAMPLES, PHOTO, DU.
18c. Atlantic Card Co., E. Wallingtord, Ct. 399-17

RAND CENTRAL HOUSE,
Winnipeg; the only first-class hotel in towns
first-class livery in connection; large sample rooms
sharges moderate. J. & D. SINGLAIR, Froprietors
277,83 ARTESIAN WELL BORING.—
The "Star" Augur bores twenty feet per hour. Bumerous testimonials of effi acy. Sand for rew catalogues. Manufactory, 98 Mary street, Ham-

frame store and dwelling in the Village of Port Sydney. First-class opening for a good business man. Good storage, cellar, well, and every convenience; good stabling, with gurden of four lots. Fer particulars, apply to ISAAC FAWGETT, Port Sydney Post Office, Muskoka. Port Sydney Post Office, Muskoks.

HUTCHESON HOUSE, COR.
Main and Dominion streets; only first-class
Hotel in Emerson; free bus to all trains and
steamers. HUTCHESON & SOOTT, Proprietors.
374-62 HAVING PROCURED A PATcombined Ham-less horse coil r, which will supersede all other collars for durability and neatness; a

TRUSSES—ST. THOMAS, LONDON, Strafford. Seaforth, Goderich, Listowel,
I will visit end of March, dates and place; illustrated circular free; medalist for spiral truss Centennial and Paris exhibitions; established 1871.
OHARLES-CLUTHE, Hamilton: A SPLENDID CHANCE-FOR RARE OPPORTUNITY -FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE T of Flesherton, a house and blacksmith shop, with tools Apply to ADAM SMITH, Eugenia, or to Mr. RICHAROSON, Flesherton, Ont. 414 2 to Mr. RICHAEDSON, Flesherton, Ont. 614 2

SAW MILL AND SHINGLE

PACTORY for sale or to rent.—Evensville, known as Bell's Corners, in the township of Luther Said mill and machinery first-class and new; in a good locality; has at present a great number of logs en the premises; on the leading road from Mount Forest to Shelbourne; also machinery on premises for gives mill; also good frams dwel ing house, frame blacksmith shop and frame stable and good well, all in the same village. The whole or part of the above property can be purchased, or traded for a good hotel. As my health has falled I have decided on renting, selling or trading. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, ROBERT HAS-REBR, Conn P. O., Ont.

DIVISION COURT INSPECTION.

Notice is hereby given that all comm letter (complaints or otherwise) should in the future be addressed to the Inspector at the office of In-

Inspector of Division Courts. LUXURIANT

Whiskers and Moustaches
infallibly produced by the
well-known and celebrated
moustache producer, "Ayre's
Formus," in six weeks. An
arracable and powerful stimulative emollient. Sent

VICTORIA TEA WAREHOUSE,

Noted for Pure Teas. Every Variety of Good Pure Teas in Stock, put up in quanti-ties to suit purchasers. Cattles of 20 ibs and upwards sent C.O.D. to any Kailway Sta-tion, Express Charges Prepaid. Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Befunded

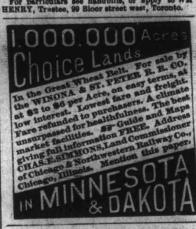
EDW. LAWSON, Sign of the Queen, 93 King Street, Toronto. Send for Price List of ever lity Different Grades and Mix-

farms tor Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALU-FARM PROPERTY

SATURDAY, the 20th MARCH at 2 p m., being composed of the East half of Lot No. 11, in 2nd concession west of Yonge street, in the Township of Tork, six miles north of Toronto, a first-class ERICK HOUSE thereon, frame barns and stables. Well watered and five sures of a good young orchard.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.



LANDS FOR SALE

PARM AND MILL PROPERTIES.

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

Lot 2—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the new y incorporated and thriving village of Midland, on Georgian Say, all laid out, with regular streets, in village lots, which are in great demand.

Lot 3.—East half of Lot 5, 12th con., Vespra, 100 Lor 3.—East half of Lot 5, 13th con., Vespra, 100 cores excellent wood land. Lor 4 —Lot 25. 2nd con . Essa, 2^0 acres ; about 40 acres in .cultivation. A good new frame house This is a very choice lot.

Lor 5 -East half of Lot 5, 13th cor. of Sunn lale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable timber.

Lor 6 —Four hundred acres splendid hardwood timbered land, being Lots 29 and 30, 9th con 8 mbra. County of Lambton, five miles from town of Dresden, Sydesham River.

Lor 7.—Two hundred acres wild land, in midst of excellent farming country, being Lot 27, con. 9, Township of Sullivan, Coun y of Grey.

41526

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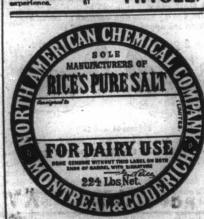
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Dated at Beaverton, this 23rd day of February A.D., 1880.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Parl ament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act to amend the Act passed in the 40th year of her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act respecting the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company," being chapter 72.

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